

enviable record in the United States Air Force.

(Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the comments of the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. Speaker, this bill does extend the authorization for the establishment of an Air Force memorial. It is the only service that does not have one, and I think it is long overdue.

The Air Force Memorial Foundation has worked tirelessly for over 7 years toward that goal, and historically all memorials authorized by Congress have required extensions to their legislation. In fact, this only authorizes 5 additional years for the Air Force memorial, which is going to be built without taxpayer dollars.

It does not reference a specific site, and construction is subject to final approval from the National Capital Planning Commission and the Commission on Fine Arts. I think it is time to properly honor our Air Force Members who fought to keep America free.

Do you remember World War II veterans? I do. Those guys were called America's greatest society, its greatest generation. It is the guys who flew those early airplanes, those P-40s in China, the P-51s in Europe, the B-17s, the B-24s, the B-25s, the B-26s, the Air Force that got us on track after World War II; and it is your Air Force today that did the things in the Middle East and in Kosovo that made America great and has kept it there throughout the years.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is only proper that we honor our Air Force members who fought and have fought and will continue to fight to keep America free. Please vote to give America's pilots the honor they so deserve.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS).

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation, and I commend the gentleman from Utah (Chairman HANSEN) for his leadership on this issue.

The bill, of course, as mentioned earlier, authorizes the Air Force Memorial Foundation for an additional 5 years to accomplish its mission. Frankly, it is a mission that is long overdue. I think it has been pointed out, the Air Force is the only branch of America's Armed Forces without a memorial in the Nation's Capital. Could this be? The time has come for this city to dedicate a memorial in honor of the commitment and sacrifice of the men and women of the United States Air Force, and I think it is long overdue.

It will not only honor the millions of patriotic men and women who have distinguished themselves in the United States Air Force, but its predecessors, such as the Army Air Corps, which we should also remember.

The memorial will also salute the vast technological achievements that

have been made by the Air Force, which has made it the most formidable air power in the world. This has had a profound impact on the transformation of this entire world over the last century.

From biplanes to the B-2 Stealth Bomber, the Air Force has evolved from a fledgling aeronautical division of the United States Signal Corps to a powerful 21st century expeditionary aerospace force.

So we are beholden to honor the aviation pioneers of yesterday, the technological achievements of today, and the distinguished service of those men and women in blue.

Mr. Speaker, Americans deserve to learn about Captain Eddie Rickenbacker. I do not know if a lot of people know about him today, but he would be recognized, the first U.S. trained ace pilot; Colonel Billy Mitchell, who was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for his foresight in aviation; General Hap Arnold, the architect of U.S. air power; Captain Chuck Yeager, the first man to break the sound barrier; the Tuskegee Airmen, African American pilots and personnel of the 332nd Fighter Group, which earned a Distinguished Unit Citation for an escort mission to Berlin in 1945; the Women's Auxiliary Corps in World War II, which included women pilots; and the Air Force's first graduated female pilot class of 1977. These are the things that Americans should know about and that this memorial would point out.

As with other armed service memorials, the Air Force Memorial would not only honor those who have served and those who continue to serve, but I think in the end it would inspire future generations to serve this country with pride.

I urge the adoption of this legislation.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce my enthusiastic support for HR 4583, a measure that should have broad bipartisan support. This is one of many legislative initiatives that should be supported by those who honor those who sacrificed so much for their nation.

In December 1993, President Clinton signed legislation (PL 103-165) authorizing the Air Force Memorial to establish an Air Force Memorial in the District of Columbia or its environs. However, under the Commemorative Works Act, legislative authority for a commemorative work expires after seven years if no construction permits have been issued. Due to legal delays, no such permits have been issued, although all pending lawsuits have been resolved and work is ready to commence. We cannot allow this work to be left unfinished.

Mr. Speaker, this bill has a simple purpose. It extends to December 2, 2005, the authorization for the Air Force Memorial Foundation to establish a memorial in the District of Columbia. It simply authorizes the necessary funds to make the memorial a reality—a goal we all share. This is something that all Americans would benefit from as tourists or residents of the remarkable location known as the District of Columbia.

Like some of my colleagues, I have worked to ensure that our veterans are recognized and commended for their contributions. Our veterans deserve our strong support because they have shown honor, humility, and human decency that is unparalleled. That is why I was so honored and excited to sponsor legislation recognizing the efforts and sacrifices of those veterans who either served or fought during World War II.

The joint resolution (H.J. Resolution 98) designates May 25, 2000, as a national Day of Honor to honor minority veterans from World War II. An identical resolution—S.J. Resolution 44—as introduced by my colleague U.S. Senator EDWARD KENNEDY. It was wonderful to see the excitement shared by veterans around the nation when President Clinton signed the legislation into law in the Oval Office in May. The resolution calls upon communities across the nation to participate in celebrations to honor minority veterans on May 25, 2000, and throughout the year 2000.

I have learned that these celebrations have continued all over the country in several cities since the legislation became law. Over one hundred and twenty cities across America have held or are planning to hold a Day of Honor observance. The number increases weekly.

Because this recognition is long overdue, it is appropriate that we honor and celebrate the memories of the veterans who served or fought throughout the year. The Day of Honor celebrations are a part of a number of initiatives to honor our veterans. Today, we have an opportunity to extend our continued appreciation to a large segment of veterans from the Air Force that make us all so proud to be Americans.

Establishing an Air Force Memorial in the District of Columbia is entirely beneficial to the entire nation and needs our strong continued support to make sure that the job is well done. For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to vote for HR 4583. This is the very least we must do for our veterans.

Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4583.

The question was taken.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 1117, H.R. 4957, H.R. 3632, as amended, and H.R. 4583.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

**JACKSON MULTI-AGENCY CAMPUS  
ACT OF 1999**

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1374) to authorize the development and maintenance of a multi-agency campus project in the town of Jackson, Wyoming.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1374

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "Jackson Multi-Agency Campus Act of 1999".

**SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the management of public land and natural resources and the service of the public in the area of Jackson, Wyoming, are responsibilities shared by—

- (A) the Department of Agriculture;
- (B) the Forest Service;
- (C) the Department of the Interior, including—
  - (i) the National Park Service; and
  - (ii) the United States Fish and Wildlife Service;
- (D) the Game and Fish Commission of the State of Wyoming;
- (E) Teton County, Wyoming;
- (F) the town of Jackson, Wyoming;
- (G) the Jackson Chamber of Commerce; and
- (H) the Jackson Hole Historical Society; and

(2) it is desirable to locate the administrative offices of several of the agencies and entities specified in paragraph (1) on 1 site to—

- (A) facilitate communication between the agencies and entities;
- (B) reduce costs to the Federal, State, and local governments; and
- (C) better serve the public.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to authorize the Federal agencies specified in subsection (a)—

(A) to develop and maintain the Project in Jackson, Wyoming, in cooperation with the other agencies and entities specified in subsection (a); and

(B) to provide resources and enter into such agreements as are necessary for the planning, design, construction, operation, maintenance, and fixture modifications of all elements of the Project;

(2) to direct the Secretary to convey to the town of Jackson, Wyoming, certain parcels of federally owned land located in Teton County, Wyoming, in exchange for construction of facilities for the Bridger-Teton National Forest by the town of Jackson;

(3) to direct the Secretary to convey to the Game and Fish Commission of the State of Wyoming certain parcels of federally owned land in the town of Jackson, Wyoming, in exchange for approximately 1.35 acres of land, also located in the town of Jackson, to be used in the construction of the Project; and

(4) to relinquish certain reversionary interests of the United States in order to facilitate the transactions described in paragraphs (1) through (3).

**SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

In this Act:

(1) COMMISSION.—The term "Commission" means the Game and Fish Commission of the State of Wyoming.

(2) CONSTRUCTION COST.—The term "construction cost" means any cost that is—

(A) associated with building improvements to Federal standards and guidelines; and

(B) open to a competitive bidding process approved by the Secretary.

(3) FEDERAL PARCEL.—The term "Federal parcel" means—

(A) the parcel of land, and all appurtenances to the land, comprising approximately 15.3 acres, depicted as "Bridger-Teton National Forest" on the Map; and

(B) the parcel comprising approximately 80 acres, known as the "Cache Creek Administrative Site", located adjacent to the town.

(4) MAP.—The term "Map" means the map entitled "Multi-Agency Campus Project Site", dated March 31, 1999, and on file in the offices of—

(A) the Bridger-Teton National Forest, in the State of Wyoming; and

(B) the Chief of the Forest Service.

(5) MASTER PLAN.—The term "master plan" means the document entitled "Conceptual Master Plan", dated July 14, 1998, and on file at the offices of—

(A) the Bridger-Teton National Forest, in the State of Wyoming; and

(B) the Chief of the Forest Service.

(6) PROJECT.—The term "Project" means the proposed project for construction of a multi-agency campus, to be carried out by the town of Jackson in cooperation with the other agencies and entities described in section 2(a)(1), to provide, in accordance with the master plan—

(A) administrative facilities for various agencies and entities; and

(B) interpretive, educational, and other facilities for visitors to the greater Yellowstone area.

(7) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture (including a designee of the Secretary).

(8) STATE PARCEL.—The term "State parcel" means the parcel of land comprising approximately 3 acres, depicted as "Wyoming Game and Fish" on the Map.

(9) TOWN.—The term "town" means the town of Jackson, Wyoming.

**SEC. 4. MULTI-AGENCY CAMPUS PROJECT, JACKSON, WYOMING.**

(a) CONSTRUCTION FOR EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the town may construct, as part of the Project, an administrative facility to be owned and operated by the Bridger-Teton National Forest, if—

(A) an offer by the town to construct the administrative facility is accepted by the Secretary under paragraph (2);

(B) a memorandum of understanding between the town and the Secretary outlining the roles and responsibilities of each party involved in the land exchange and construction is executed;

(C) a final building design and construction cost estimate is approved by the Secretary; and

(D) the exchange described in subsection (b)(2) is completed in accordance with that subsection.

(2) ACCEPTANCE AND AUTHORIZATION TO CONSTRUCT.—The Secretary, on receipt of an acceptable offer from the town under paragraph (1), shall authorize the town to construct the administrative facility described in paragraph (1) in accordance with this Act.

(3) CONVEYANCE.—

(A) SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall convey all right, title, and interest in and to the Federal land described in section 5(a)(1) to the town in simultaneous exchange for, and on satisfactory completion of, the administrative facility.

(B) TOWN.—The town shall convey all right, title, and interest in and to the administrative facility constructed under this sec-

tion in exchange for the land described in 5(a)(1).

(b) OFFER TO CONVEY STATE PARCEL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission may offer to convey a portion of the State parcel, depicted on the Map as "Parcel Three", to the United States to be used for construction of an administrative facility for the Bridger-Teton National Forest.

(2) CONVEYANCE.—If the offer described in paragraph (1) is made not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall convey the Federal land described in section 5(a)(2) to the Commission, in exchange for the portion of the State parcel described in paragraph (1), in accordance with this Act.

**SEC. 5. CONVEYANCE OF FEDERAL LAND.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—In exchange for the consideration described in section 3, the Secretary shall convey—

(1) to the town, in a manner that equalizes values—

(A) the portion of the Federal parcel, comprising approximately 9.3 acres, depicted on the Map as "Parcel Two"; and

(B) if an additional conveyance of land is necessary to equalize the values of land exchanged after the conveyance of Parcel Two, an appropriate portion of the portion of the Federal parcel comprising approximately 80 acres, known as the "Cache Creek Administrative Site" and located adjacent to the town; and

(2) to the Commission, the portion of the Federal parcel, comprising approximately 3.2 acres, depicted on the Map as "Parcel One".

(b) REVERSIONARY INTERESTS.—As additional consideration for acceptance by the United States of any offer described in section 4, the United States shall relinquish all reversionary interests in the State parcel, as set forth in the deed between the United States and the State of Wyoming, dated February 19, 1957, and recorded on October 2, 1967, in Book 14 of Deeds, Page 382, in the records of Teton County, Wyoming.

**SEC. 6. EQUAL VALUE OF INTERESTS EXCHANGED.**

(a) VALUATION OF LAND TO BE CONVEYED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The fair market and improvement values of the land to be exchanged under this Act shall be determined—

(A) by appraisals acceptable to the Secretary, using nationally recognized appraisal standards; and

(B) in accordance with section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716).

(2) APPRAISAL REPORT.—Each appraisal report shall be written to Federal standards, as defined in the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions developed by the Interagency Land Acquisition Conference.

(3) NO EFFECT ON VALUE OF REVERSIONARY INTERESTS.—An appraisal of the State parcel shall not take into consideration any reversionary interest held by the United States in the State parcel as of the date on which the appraisal is conducted.

(b) VALUE OF FEDERAL LAND GREATER THAN CONSTRUCTION COSTS.—If the value of the Federal land to be conveyed to the town under section 5(a)(1) is greater than the construction costs to be paid by the town for the administrative facility described in section 4(a), the Secretary shall reduce the acreage of the Federal land conveyed so that the value of the Federal land conveyed to the town closely approximates the construction costs.

(c) VALUE OF FEDERAL LAND EQUAL TO VALUE OF STATE PARCEL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The value of any Federal land conveyed to the Commission under section 5(a)(2) shall be equal to the value of the