

with which the Secretary has entered into a cooperative agreement under subsection (a).
SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

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**CONDUCTING A STUDY OF
COLTSVILLE, CONNECTICUT, FOR
INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL
PARK SYSTEM**

The bill (S. 233) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of Coltsville in the State of Connecticut for potential inclusion in the National Park System was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 233

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 "Coltsville Study Act of 2003".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) Hartford, Connecticut, home to Colt Manufacturing Company (referred to in this Act as "Colt"), played a major role in the Industrial Revolution;

(2) Samuel Colt, founder of Colt, and his wife, Elizabeth Colt, inspired Coltsville, a community in the State of Connecticut that flourished during the Industrial Revolution and included Victorian mansions, an open green area, botanical gardens, and a deer park;

(3) the residence of Samuel and Elizabeth Colt in Hartford, Connecticut, known as "Armsmear", is a national historic landmark, and the distinctive Colt factory is a prominent feature of the Hartford, Connecticut, skyline;

(4) the Colt legacy is not only about firearms, but also about industrial innovation and the development of technology that would change the way of life in the United States, including—

(A) the development of telegraph technology; and

(B) advancements in jet engine technology by Francis Pratt and Amos Whitney, who served as apprentices at Colt;

(5) Coltsville—

(A) set the standard for excellence during the Industrial Revolution; and

(B) continues to prove significant—

(i) as a place in which people of the United States can learn about that important period in history; and

(ii) by reason of the close proximity of Coltsville to the Mark Twain House, Trinity College, Old North Cemetery, and many historic homesteads and architecturally renowned buildings;

(6) in 1998, the National Park Service conducted a special resource reconnaissance study of the Connecticut River Valley to evaluate the significance of precision manufacturing sites; and

(7) the report on the study stated that—

(A) no other region of the United States contains an equal concentration of resources relating to the precision manufacturing theme that began with firearms production;

(B) properties relating to precision manufacturing encompass more than merely factories; and

(C) further study, which should be undertaken, may recommend inclusion of churches and other social institutions.

SEC. 3. STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made avail-

able to carry out this Act, the Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this Act as the "Secretary") shall complete a study of the site in the State of Connecticut commonly known as "Coltsville" to evaluate—

(1) the national significance of the site and surrounding area;

(2) the suitability and feasibility of designating the site and surrounding area as a unit of the National Park System; and

(3) the importance of the site to the history of precision manufacturing.

(b) APPLICABLE LAW.—The study required under subsection (a) shall be conducted in accordance with Public Law 91-383 (16 U.S.C. 1a-1 et seq.).

SEC. 4. REPORT.

Not later than 30 days after the date on which the study under section 3(a) is completed, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes—

(1) the findings of the study; and

(2) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

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**REVISING THE BOUNDARY OF THE
KALOKO-HONOKOHAU NATIONAL
HISTORICAL PARK**

The bill (S. 254) to revise the boundary of the Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park in the State of Hawaii, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 254

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 "Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park Addition Act of 2003".

SEC. 2. ADDITIONS TO KALOKO-HONOKOHAU NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

Section 505(a) of Public Law 95-625 (16 U.S.C. 396d(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking "(a) In order" and inserting "(a)(1) In order";

(2) by striking "1978," and all that follows and inserting "1978."; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

"(2) The boundaries of the park are modified to include lands and interests therein comprised of Parcels 1 and 2 totaling 2.14 acres, identified as 'Tract A' on the map entitled 'Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park Proposed Boundary Adjustment', numbered PWR (PISO) 466/82,043 and dated April 2002.

"(3) The maps referred to in this subsection shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service."

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

**REMEMBERING AND HONORING
THE HEROIC LIVES OF ASTRO-
NAUTS AIR FORCE LIEUTENANT
COLONEL MICHAEL ANDERSON
AND NAVY COMMANDER WIL-
LIAM "WILLIE" MCCOOL**

Mr. FRIST. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 73, submitted earlier today by Senators CANTWELL and MURRAY.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution, S. Res. 73, remembering and honoring the heroic lives of astronauts Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Michael Anderson and Navy Commander William "Willie" McCool.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I would like to be added as a cosponsor of the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent the resolution and preamble be agreed to en bloc, the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, and any statements relating to this measure be printed in the RECORD, without any intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 73) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 73

Whereas mankind lost 7 heroes with the tragic explosion of the Space Shuttle Columbia on February 1, 2003;

Whereas the families and friends of the 7 astronauts, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the entire Nation, and people around the world who followed the historic mission will deeply miss the 7 crew members of the Space Shuttle Columbia;

Whereas the astronauts made an important contribution as models of bravery, courage, and excellence for men, women, and children around the world;

Whereas 2 of these heroes, Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Michael Anderson and Navy Commander William "Willie" McCool, are particularly close to the hearts of residents of the State of Washington;

Whereas Lieutenant Colonel Anderson was a beloved son of the Spokane community since moving there at the age of 11, and a cherished hero for men, women, and children in Washington;

Whereas Lieutenant Colonel Anderson was a hero, long before accepting the challenge of the Columbia mission, for leading a life characterized by courage, achievement against many odds, and sacrifice for this country;

Whereas the story of Lieutenant Colonel Anderson is even more remarkable in light of the barriers to success that young African-Americans in this country have had to overcome;

Whereas this remarkable story has long been shared at the childhood church of Lieutenant Colonel Anderson and throughout the

Spokane African-American community, and has inspired a generation of children;

Whereas throughout his early education in Spokane area public schools, Lieutenant Colonel Anderson focused on voyaging to space as an astronaut and became an exceptional science student;

Whereas since becoming an astronaut in 1994, Lieutenant Colonel Anderson took to heart the special responsibility of serving as a role model for children around the country and back home;

Whereas after his 1998 flight on the Space Shuttle Endeavor to the Mir Space Station, Lieutenant Colonel Anderson returned to Cheney High School in Spokane and told a crowd of enthralled students that dreams such as his of becoming an astronaut can be achieved with hard work and clear goals;

Whereas Lieutenant Colonel Anderson embodied excellence and provided a triumphant example of accomplishment for Americans of all colors, races, and backgrounds;

Whereas the Washington family lost another dear friend in Commander McCool, who made Anacortes, Washington his home during 2 periods of service at Naval Air Station Whidbey Island;

Whereas community members remember Commander McCool for his kindness, professionalism, and love of his children;

Whereas Commander McCool continued to pay visits to the Anacortes community and was a cherished member of the community; and

Whereas Lieutenant Colonel Anderson and Navy Commander McCool will be missed but never forgotten: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate remembers and honors the heroic lives of astronauts Lieutenant Colonel Michael Anderson and Commander William McCool.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 2003

Mr. FRIST. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 9:30 a.m., Wednesday, March 5. I further ask unanimous consent that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and that there then be a period of morning business until the hour of 11 a.m., with the time equally divided between the two leaders or their designees; provided further that at 11 a.m. the Senate then resume executive session and the consideration of the Estrada nomination; that the time until 12 noon be equally divided between the chairman and ranking member or their designees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I wonder if it would be helpful—unless I am reading this wrong—it would be helpful if either the majority or minority have the first 45 minutes of the morning business time; otherwise we have people waiting around trying to find out when to speak. We have no problem as to when we do it, either first or last, but if we can do that, that would be helpful.

Mr. FRIST. My understanding is you would have the first half and we would have the second half.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. FRIST. For the information of all Senators, tomorrow there will be a period of morning business to allow Senators to introduce legislation and also to make statements. At 11 a.m. we will once again resume the Estrada nomination.

As a reminder to our colleagues, the cloture motion was filed on the Estrada nomination earlier this afternoon. That cloture vote will occur on Thursday morning and Members will be notified as soon as a specific time is locked in for the vote.

Under a previous unanimous consent agreement, the Senate will begin consideration of the Moscow Treaty at noon tomorrow. Relevant amendments are in order to the resolution of ratification, and therefore Senators should expect rollcall votes during tomorrow's session.

While I regret that such action had to be taken, in terms of the filing of cloture, I believe it is in the best interests of the Senate to move this process forward.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M.
TOMORROW

Mr. FRIST. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 5:26 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, March 5, 2003, at 9:30 a.m.