

history to future generations. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this bill.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to acknowledge my California colleagues, Congressman FARR, Congressman DREIER, Congressman CALVERT and Congresswoman CAPPs for leading the effort on this important legislation.

Preserving our California culture, art and history is a priority for our entire delegation as evidenced by this bill's long list of cosponsors. The \$10 million this legislation provides for the 21 missions will stimulate our economy through tourism, the minds of our youth through education, and will help preserve our history for generations to come. I am a proud supporter of this bi-partisan endeavor to save and restore our historic landmarks.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of H.R. 1446, the California Missions Preservation Act. This legislation will provide \$10 million in matching grants for the preservation of California's 21 historic missions, to be matched with \$50 million in private donations. The missions are the most frequently visited historical attractions in the state, receiving more than 5.3 million visitors annually.

As every California schoolchild learns, the missions shaped the future of California. Built between 1769 and 1798, the missions were the first European settlements in our region and formed a chain along the coast from San Diego to Sonoma. Each mission became a bustling settlement inhabited by Europeans and Native Americans.

Mission San Francisco de Asis, the sixth mission to be created, was founded on June 29, 1776, just five days before the signing of the Declaration of Independence on the opposite side of the continent. Popularly known as Mission Dolores, it grew to become the great City of San Francisco. It now lies near the geographic center of the city and at the heart of the city's cultural and religious life.

Built with adobe and massive beams of sequoia wood, Mission Dolores survived the devastating earthquake of 1906 practically without damage. But as the oldest building in San Francisco, Mission Dolores is suffering the ravages of time and heavy usage. The main altar, two side alters, the statuary, the gardens, and the cemetery are in need of repair and restoration. The mission museum must be enlarged and upgraded to ensure that mission artifacts are properly preserved and protected. Funds are needed for the construction of a memorial honoring the Native Americans on whom the success and the very survival of the mission depended.

While Mission Dolores needs significant repairs and improvements, some of the other missions are at even greater risk, needing seismic retrofits to ensure that they survive the next earthquake. If we lose these missions, we will lose an essential strand in the fabric of our state's history. I urge my colleagues to vote for the California Missions Preservation Act.

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

Mr. RENZI. 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 Arizona (Mr.

RENZI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1446.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPEALING RESERVATION OF MINERAL RIGHTS IN LIVINGSTON PARISH, LOUISIANA

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 542) to repeal the reservation of mineral rights made by the United States when certain lands in Livingston Parish, Louisiana, were conveyed by Public Law 102-562.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 542

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

SECTION 1. REPEAL OF RESERVATION OF MINERAL RIGHTS, LIVINGSTON PARISH, LOUISIANA.

(a) AMENDMENTS.—Section 102 of Public Law 102-562 (106 Stat. 4234) is amended—

- (1) by striking “(a) IN GENERAL.—”;
- (2) by striking “and subject to the reservation in subsection (b).”; and
- (3) by striking subsection (b).

(b) IMPLEMENTATION OF AMENDMENT.—The Secretary of the Interior shall execute the legal instruments necessary to effectuate the amendment made by subsection (a)(3).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI).

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 542, introduced by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BAKER), would give private citizens in Livingston Parish, Louisiana, mineral rights that have been rightfully theirs for generations. The 640 acres of land in question were held in private ownership when the United States purchased the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803; but due to poor recordkeeping by French colonial authorities, the Federal Government ultimately came into possession of the title to this property.

The citizens who rightfully held the land remained on the land for nearly 2 centuries. In 1825, an order of survey was signed by a Federal agent asserting the landowner's claim to the land, but those documents were never filed in Washington. Again, in 1875 the owners' claim was acknowledged but a land patent was never issued. Finally, in the late 1960s and early 1970s, the Federal Government surveyed the inventory of Louisiana properties and discovered that no patent had been issued for the Livingston Parish properties in question. While some legislative attempts were made, it was not until 1992 that the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BAKER) and Senator J. Bennett Johnston passed legislation that conveyed

the surface rights of the land to its rightful owners. That bill did not convey the mineral rights to the private owners. Historical precedent, however, shows that the mineral rights should have been conveyed to them at the time, since private landholders in the Louisiana Purchase territory were given title to both surface and subsurface property rights.

Because the Federal Government was never actually entitled to the 640 acres in Livingston Parish, the mineral rights should be conveyed to the rightful and patient owners of this property. Incidentally, there is currently no oil and gas development on these lands and the U.S. Geological Survey reports potential for only marginal minerals production. H.R. 542 conveys these property owners their mineral rights and corrects a 200-year-old bureaucratic error.

I urge my colleagues to support the legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. PALLONE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 542 would repeal the reservation of mineral rights made by the United States when lands in Livingston Parish, Louisiana, were conveyed by Public Law 102-562, which was enacted in 1992. The Congressional Budget Office's cost estimate of the proposed legislation found that any foregoing receipts to the United States would be negligible.

Mr. Speaker, we would have preferred that this bill be considered under regular order with a hearing in the Committee on Resources prior to markup and floor consideration. However, we will not object to its consideration today.

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Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BAKER), the author of this bill.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I wish to express my appreciation to him and the minority for their courtesies extended in the consideration of this important measure.

As has been previously recited, at the time of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the French law provided that the State at that time would maintain control of mineral rights. Upon the acquisition of the property by the United States Government, there was an effort to restore mineral rights with surface rights. On March 3, 1819, Congress passed an act adjusting the claims to land, establishing land offices in the district east of the island of New Orleans. Specifically, this was aimed at the property now in question.

For some 200 years, the property rights and mineral rights have been legally and arbitrarily separated. In 1992,

I offered legislation which conveyed only surface rights of the property to the landowners now awaiting resolution. At that time, there was some debate as to the value of these mineral rights to the United States Government. Pursuant to the intervening decade, there is now a geological survey determination that any such value would be so minimal in effect as to not adversely affect any taxpayer interest by transferring these unquestioned mineral rights to the rightful owner.

I respectfully request that the House do now consider and adopt H.R. 542 in order to restore the property rights with mineral rights to those who have been waiting 200 years for resolution.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 542.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2003

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2048) to extend the period for reimbursement under the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967, and to reauthorize the Yukon River Restoration and Enhancement Fund, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2048

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 "International Fisheries Reauthorization Act of 2003".

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF PERIOD FOR REIMBURSEMENT UNDER FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE ACT OF 1967.

Section 7(e) of the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 (22 U.S.C. 1977(e)) is amended by striking "2003" and inserting "2008".

SEC. 3. REAUTHORIZATION OF YUKON RIVER SALMON ACT OF 2000.

Section 208 of the Yukon River Salmon Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 5727) is amended by striking "2000" and all that follows through "2003" and inserting "2004 through 2008".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI).

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2048 reauthorizes two important laws dealing with international fisheries: the Fishermen's

Protective Act and the Yukon River Salmon Act.

At the hearing the Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans Subcommittee held on May 22, 2003, we heard from the Departments of State, Interior, and Commerce on the significance of these two laws. Without going into any of the details about the successes of these two laws, let me state that reauthorizing these laws will provide Federal assistance to important conservation work being done on the shared salmon stocks of the Yukon River. Without a new agreement on the shared Yukon River stocks, we are not able to work together with Canada on research, restoration, and management of these unique salmon stocks.

In addition, this legislation will continue an important self-funded insurance program for U.S. fishermen who fish outside of U.S. waters as well as maintain a critical provision in the Fishermen's Protective Act that allows the United States to take action against nations that are not in compliance with international fishery conservation and management agreements.

At a time when there has been much media attention on the status of our marine fisheries and in particular those large, highly-migratory species, the Pelly Amendment allows the United States to hold our trading partners accountable if they are not in compliance with internationally-agreed-upon management regimes.

This legislation is a critical component to continuing the process we are making on sustainable international fishery agreements, and I urge Members to support this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2048.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. PALLONE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bill.

Effective international fisheries agreements are critical for both economic and ecological reasons. Improper or unfair management of international fisheries costs our constituents millions of dollars in lost revenue each year. And our oceans are a global resource: fish and habitats on which they depend do not respect national boundaries. This bill, H.R. 2048, would reauthorize two important fisheries laws: the Fishermen's Protective Act and the Yukon River Salmon Act.

Congress has both a right and a duty to protect our fishermen's interests in the global resources market. It remains vital that our fishermen are able to work harmoniously with fishermen from neighboring countries, and reauthorization of these acts will ensure future cooperation.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr.

GILCREST), chairman of the Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans, for introducing this legislation and in expediting its consideration by the committee. And I also want to commend the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO), chairman of the Committee on Resources, and his staff for their cooperation in working with Democratic Members to clear this noncontroversial legislation for the floor. I urge the House to adopt the bill.

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

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2048, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to extend the period for reimbursement under the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967, and to reauthorize the Yukon River Salmon Act of 2000."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RENZI. 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 the bills, H.R. 1446, H.R. 542, and H.R. 2048.

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

There was no objection.

EDWARD O'GRADY, WAVERLY BROWN, PETER PAIGE POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1591) to redesignate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 48 South Broadway, Nyack, New York, as the "Edward O'Grady, Waverly Brown, Peter Paige Post Office Building."

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1591

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 48 South Broadway, Nyack, New York, and known as the "Nyack Post Office" shall be known as the "Edward O'Grady, Waverly Brown, Peter Paige Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to shall be deemed to be a reference to