Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of this legislation. H.R. 4481, the Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Boundary Adjustment Act of 2004, will expand the park boundaries at the site of one of our Nation's most significant Civil War battles. H.R. 4481 has garnered the bipartisan support of the entire Missouri delegation and has received the bipartisan support of the entire House Resources Committee.

On August 10, 1861, just 20 days after the first battle of Bull Run, about 20,000 Union and Confederate soldiers met just west of Springfield, Missouri on the banks of Wilson's Creek. The fight that ensued became the second major engagement of the Civil War, the first major battle west of the Mississippi River, and the first battle where a Union general was killed. Most importantly, however, the battle of Wilson's Creek dealt a decisive blow to the secessionist movement in Missouri and preserved Union control of the State.

When the National Park Service set aside 1,750 acres for the Wilson's Creek National Battlefield in 1960, not all of the land upon which the battle occurred was included nor was all the land that the Park Service recommended to be included put within the boundaries of the park. In fact, only about two-thirds of the battle site currently falls within the park's boundaries. At the time, the land surrounding the park had changed little since the battle took place and still has not had significant development around the park. Today, however, this land is becoming more attractive to developers. The southern portion of the park is located in the fastest growing county in Missouri and pressure to further develop the area will only increase.

With this bill, we have the opportunity to protect an additional 615 acres of this important battle site by authorizing the National Park Service to acquire specific parcels of land surrounding Wilson's Creek through donation, through purchase or exchange with willing landowners. With the acquisition of these parcels, the Wilson's Creek National Battlefield will contain 99 percent of the battle site.

H.R. 4481 will allow the National Park Service also to obtain one of the most valuable and distinctive Civil War collections ever assembled. General Sweeney's Museum of Civil War History, which is located on one of the parcels identified for acquisition, is a privately owned collection of artifacts related to the Civil War in Missouri and Arkansas, and the owners have indicated their eagerness to sell. By the way, those owners have been big supporters of the park in every way for a long time. This collection currently houses approximately 15,000 pieces, including Civil War documents, photographs, letters and diaries. The National Park Service's chief curator, the museum curator at Gettysburg National Park and the staff curator at Harper's Ferry Center have all visited the Sweeney museum. These experts have praised the nature of the collection and confirmed its historical significance. The acquisition of the Sweeney museum, along with the John K. and Ruth Hulston Civil War Research Library, which was established at the park in 1985, will truly make Wilson's Creek National Battlefield an essential spot for historians and others.

H.R. 4481 will add priceless new assets to the Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, preserve the battle site and allow future generations to experience the park just as Americans would have seen it more than 140 years ago. Madam Speaker, on behalf of our delegation and with appreciation to the Committee on Resources, I certainly ask the House to support this important legislation to protect the Wilson's Creek Battlefield and authorize the early addition of this property to the park.

Mr. RADANOVICH. I thank the gentleman from Missouri and I urge adoption of the bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Ms. BORDALLO asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BORDALLO. Madam Speaker, the majority has already explained the purpose of H.R. 4481. The battle at Wilson's Creek was the first major engagement of the Civil War west of the Mississippi and was important in keeping Missouri in the Union. The National Park Service supports the acquisitions authorized by the bill. The expansion of the national battlefield also has the support of the local community and Civil War historians.

The bill was amended to make several changes that while unnecessary do not undermine the overall purpose of the legislation. As such, we do not object to passage of H.R. 4481 by the House today.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4481, 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.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## CLARIFYING BOUNDARIES OF JOHN H. CHAFEE COAST BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3056) to clarify the boundaries of the John H. Chafee Coast Barrier Resources System Cedar Keys Unit P25 on Otherwise Protected Area P25P, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3056

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

***SECTION 1. REPLACEMENT OF CERTAIN JOHN H. CHAFEE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM MAP.***

*(a) IN GENERAL.—Of the 2 maps subtitled ''P25/P25P'' that relate to the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System unit designated as Coastal Barrier Resources System Cedar Keys Unit P25/P25P and are included in the set of maps entitled ''Coastal Barrier Resources System'' referred to in section 4(a) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(a)), the map depicting the northernmost area of that unit is hereby replaced by another map relating to that unit entitled ''John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System Cedar Keys Unit P25/P25P'' and dated February 9, 2004.*

*(b) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary of the Interior shall keep the replacement map referred to in subsection (a) on file and available for inspection in accordance with section 4(b) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(b)).*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) and the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may be given 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE).

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak in favor of H.R. 3056.

In 1992, Congress made changes to the Coastal Barrier Resources System that have effectively protected environmentally sensitive communities and have deterred residents from building or buying lands that are prone to natural disasters, such as flooding and erosion. Under the Coastal Barrier Resources Act, also known as COBRA, residents may build within the system but if they do, they will not qualify for Federal assistance. In order to qualify for Federal assistance, the most important being Federal flood insurance, residents must live in an excluded area.

The maps used to depict the Coastal Barrier Resources System were created over 10 years ago using the technology that was available at that time. Basically they were paper maps with longitude and latitude markings and

hand-drawn boundaries and land masses. Today we have digital technology available to more accurately depict where Congress intended the COBRA boundaries to actually lie. Unfortunately, this new technology has found a number of incorrect determinations. Areas that were meant to be excluded from the system were inadvertently included in the act.

Three such cases exist in my district in Cedar Key. Prior to purchasing their properties, all three families were told by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that the areas were in the ''excluded area.'' The families purchased their properties, paid the premiums for the flood insurance required by the mortgage lender, but then last year they were told by the Fish and Wildlife Service that an error had been made and that in fact they were within the Coastal Barrier Resource System. Thus, they do not qualify for Federal flood insurance.

Can any of us imagine the anguish and heartache that they are feeling today? They paid premiums for flood insurance for years, only to be hit by back-to-back hurricanes Charley and Frances, and possibly the impending Ivan, and then they are told that because of an incorrect determination they have no coverage. We still do not know how many billions of dollars these disasters are going to cost the residents of the State of Florida. The assistance residents may receive from FEMA will only cover a fraction of the cost of damages in my area of Cedar Key. Moreover, flood insurance is virtually unavailable in the private market and can cost six times that of a federally insured flood policy. What is even worse is one of these families was in the process of selling their home last year and upon receiving the new determination from Fish and Wildlife, their home depreciated actually on the real estate market by over 50 percent.

My bill clarifies the boundaries of Unit P25 and the Otherwise Protected Area P25P of the Coastal Barrier Resources System where my constituents live. This bill uses digital technology to redraw the boundaries to better reflect the intent of Congress in 1992 and it excludes those families from the system. H.R. 3056 does not seek to add any areas to the excluded portion of the system. It merely clarifies the mistakes the outdated technology made in these instances. I believe it is imperative that our citizens receive the assistance that they are entitled to receive. It is imperative that Congress correct the flaws in this good law to ensure that more residents in the area are not adversely affected.

I would certainly like to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO), the chairman, and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST), the subcommittee chairman, for all their assistance with this bill. I urge the Members' favorable support of the bill.

Mr. RADANOVICH. I thank the gentlewoman from Florida.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Ms. BORDALLO asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BORDALLO. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the brief summary of the bill provided by the previous speaker. As noted, H.R. 3056 is noncontroversial legislation to correct a legitimate mapping error for a John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resource System unit in the State of Florida.

□ 1645

Recent hurricanes in Florida have dramatically shown that building on low-lying coastal barriers is inherently risky and costly both in lives and property. I might add, Madam Speaker, that if anyone is familiar with coastal areas and storms and the damage that occurs after such a storm, it would be a resident from Guam, where we have had three major typhoons in a year and a half.

Upholding the integrity of the Coastal Barrier Resources System is essential if we hope to protect the Federal taxpayer from the folly of subsidizing future foolhardy private development along these undeveloped high-risk areas.

I commend the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST), chairman of the Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans Subcommittee, and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE), the subcommittee's ranking Democrat member, for their diligent evaluation to ensure that the new maps adopted through the legislation are accurate and consistent entirely with the purposes of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act. I urge Members to support this noncontroversial legislation.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BLACKBURN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3056, 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.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## HARPERS FERRY NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK BOUNDARY REVISION ACT OF 2004

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1576) to revise the boundary of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1576

*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 ''Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Boundary Revision Act of 2004''.

**SEC. 2. HARPERS FERRY NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.**

The first section of the Act of June 30, 1944 (58 Stat. 645, chapter 328; 16 U.S.C. 450bb), is amended to read as follows:

**''SECTION 1. HARPERS FERRY NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.**

''(a) IN GENERAL.—To carry out the purposes of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this Act as the 'Secretary') is authorized to acquire, by purchase from a willing seller with donated or appropriated funds, by donation, or by exchange, land or an interest in land within the boundaries as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Boundary Map, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park', numbered 385–80,021A, and dated April 1979.

''(b) BRADLEY AND RUTH NASH ADDITION.—The Secretary is authorized to acquire, by donation only, approximately 27 acres of land or interests in land that are outside the boundary of the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park and generally depicted on the map entitled 'Proposed Bradley and Ruth Nash Addition—Harpers Ferry National Historical Park', numbered 385–80056, and dated April 1, 1989.

''(c) BOUNDARY EXPANSION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to acquire, by purchase from a willing seller with donated or appropriated funds, by donation, or by exchange, land or an interest in land within the area depicted as 'Private Lands' on the map entitled 'Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Proposed Boundary Expansion,' numbered 385/80,126, and dated July 14, 2003.

''(2) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall—

''(A) transfer to the National Park Service for inclusion in the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (referred to in this Act as the 'Park') the land depicted on the map referred to in paragraph (1) as 'U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Lands' and revise the boundary of the Park accordingly; and

''(B) revise the boundary of the Park to include the land depicted on the map referred to in paragraph (1) as 'Appalachian NST' and exclude that land from the boundary of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail.

''(d) MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ACRES.—The number of acres of the Park shall not exceed 3,745.

''(e) MAPS.—The maps referred to in this section shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

''(f) ACQUIRED LAND.—Land or an interest in land acquired under this section shall become a part of the Park, subject to the laws (including regulations) applicable to the Park.

''(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.''.

**SEC. 3. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**

Sections 2 and 3 of the Act of June 30, 1944 (58 Stat. 646, chapter 328; 16 U.S.C. 450bb–1, 450bb–2), are amended by striking ''Secretary of the Interior'' each place it appears and inserting ''Secretary''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) and the