

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Reauthorization Act of 2005”.

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 10(a)(1) of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3709(a)(1)) is amended by striking “fiscal years 2001 through 2005” and inserting “fiscal years 2006 through 2010”.

SEC. 3. APPLICATION OF NOTICE REQUIREMENT LIMITED TO GRANTS MADE WITH FEDERAL FUNDS.

Section 4(i) of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3703(i)) is amended by striking “grant of funds” and inserting “grant of Federal funds in an amount greater than \$10,000”.

SEC. 4. CLARIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO USE FEDERAL FUNDS TO MATCH CONTRIBUTIONS MADE TO RECIPIENTS OF NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION GRANTS.

Section 10(a)(3) of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3709(a)(3)) is amended by inserting “, or to a recipient of a grant provided by the Foundation,” after “made to the Foundation”.

SEC. 5. REPEAL.

Effective September 30, 2015, section 10(a)(1) of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3709(a)(1)) is hereby repealed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE) and the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PEARCE. 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 H.R. 1428, the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support H.R. 1428 introduced by the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO), the distinguished chairman of the House Resources Committee, which extends the existing authorization levels for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

Since its creation in 1984, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation has funded more than 6,420 conservation projects. These efforts have been coordinated with more than 1,800 different conservation organizations. The fundamental goal of these projects has been to increase resources for fish and wildlife conservation, develop innovative conservation solutions, respect private property rights, and sustain healthy ecosystems.

Unlike most conservation groups, this organization requires its grantees to sign an agreement stipulating that no Federal funds will be used for lobbying or litigation purposes. Instead of simply talking about conserving critical habitat, the foundation has accom-

plished that effort by taking their limited Federal dollars, and, through its challenge grant approach, generating over \$900 million in private matching funds. This is a remarkable achievement.

H.R. 1428 is a simple, noncontroversial and bipartisan bill. I urge an aye vote.

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

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. UDALL of New Mexico asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. As stated by my friend and colleague the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE), the overall purpose of this legislation is to reauthorize the appropriations and to make minor technical and clarifying changes to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act.

H.R. 1428 will help ensure that this important congressionally chartered foundation continues its successful work in supporting effective on-ground conservation partnerships, not only in my State of New Mexico, but also across the country.

I urge Members to support this noncontroversial bill, and I thank the majority and minority staff of the Resources Committee, and especially Dave Jansen.

Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1084, a bill I introduced regarding a defining historical event for my State of New Hampshire, and indeed, all of the United States. The American Civil War was the deadliest war in all of American history with casualties totaling more than all other American Wars combined. The bloodiest day of the bloodiest war came on September 17, 1862 just outside the small town of Sharpsburg, Maryland. This battle involved 93,000 men and resulted in 23,000 American casualties on the fields surrounding Antietam Creek. The battle of Antietam, even today, is the single most deadly day in all of American history. Among the soldiers fighting that day were men of the Fifth, Sixth, and Ninth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry Regiments and the First New Hampshire Light Artillery Battery. Unfortunately, these brave men who fought and died in the Battle of Antietam do not have a marker on the field to signify their sacrifice. Although there are over 400 monuments, tablets and markers on the field of battle, none are dedicated to the brave men who fought and died that early fall day. As the 150th anniversary of the Civil War is approaching, I ask that the House help correct an unfortunate oversight and bring deserving recognition to these soldiers.

In this effort, Congressman BASS and I have introduced H.R. 1084, which would authorize the establishment of a Memorial at Antietam National Battlefield for the New Hampshire soldiers who fought in the historic battle. Importantly, this bill does not authorize any Federal appropriations, nor require any local municipality in Maryland to help finance the costs of the construction or maintenance of the monument. Any monument built and main-

tained at the Antietam National Battlefield Park would be entirely paid for by private sources. Additionally, the design, size, and location of any monument authorized under this bill would be at the total discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and any proposals that do not meet their desires may be rejected. Citizens of New Hampshire have passionately expressed to me, through both direct conversations as well as State passed legislation, that they would relish the opportunity to at last place a deserving monument on the battleground at Antietam.

In closing, I would like to call to mind an excerpt from a report issued by a correspondent of the Manchester Daily Mirror on September 20, 1862, three days after the horrific battle:

For two hours there was never sharper musketry heard or seen, and New Hampshire blood flowed freely in the contest. The Ninth suffered terribly but never flinched, and every man stood before the awful carnage without one thought of yielding.

Mr. Speaker, these men exemplified the steadfast bravery that is a hallmark of American soldiers across generations. On behalf of the citizens of New Hampshire, I ask for the assistance of the House in helping to furnish a proper monument to these commendable Americans.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1428, 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.

NATIONAL GEOLOGIC MAPPING REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2005

Mr. PEARCE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2362) to reauthorize and amend the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

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 “National Geologic Mapping Reauthorization Act of 2005”.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT REFERENCES.

Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to such section or other provision of the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 (43 U.S.C. 31a et seq.).

SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

Section 2(a) (43 U.S.C. 31a(a)) is amended as follows:

(1) By striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) although significant progress has been made in the production of geologic maps

since the establishment of the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program in 1992, no modern, digital, geologic map exists for approximately 75 percent of the Nation;"

(2) Paragraph (2) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (C) by inserting "homeland and" after "planning for";

(B) in subparagraph (E) by striking "predicting" and inserting "identifying";

(C) by striking "and" after the semicolon at the end of subparagraph (I);

(D) by redesignating subparagraph (J) as subparagraph (K); and

(E) by inserting after subparagraph (I) the following:

"(J) recreation and public awareness; and".

(3) Paragraph (9) is amended by striking "important" and inserting "available".

SEC. 4. PURPOSE.

Section 2(b) (43 U.S.C. 31a(b)) is amended by striking "protection" and inserting "management".

SEC. 5. DEADLINES FOR ACTIONS BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Section 4(b)(1) (43 U.S.C. 31c(b)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A) by striking "not later than" and all that follows through the semicolon and inserting "not later than one year after the date of the enactment of the National Geologic Mapping Reauthorization Act of 2005";

(2) in subparagraph (B) by striking "not later than" and all that follows through "in accordance" and inserting "not later than one year after the date of the enactment of the National Geologic Mapping Reauthorization Act of 2005 in accordance"; and

(3) in subparagraph (C) in the matter preceding clause (i) by striking "not later than" and all that follows through "submit" and inserting "submit biennially".

SEC. 6. GEOLOGIC MAPPING PROGRAM OBJECTIVES.

Section 4(c)(2) (43 U.S.C. 31c(c)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking "geophysical-map data base, geochemical-map data base, and a"; and

(2) by striking "provide" and inserting "provides".

SEC. 7. GEOLOGIC MAPPING PROGRAM COMPONENTS.

Section 4(d)(1)(B)(ii) (43 U.S.C. 31c(d)(1)(B)(ii)) is amended—

(1) by striking "and" after the semicolon at the end of subclause (I);

(2) by striking the period at the end of subclause (II) and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following: "(III) the needs of Department of the Interior land management agencies."

SEC. 8. GEOLOGIC MAPPING ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Section 5(a) (43 U.S.C. 31d(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking "Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or a designee" and inserting "Secretary of the Interior or a designee from a land management agency of the Department of the Interior";

(B) by inserting "and" after "Energy or a designee,"; and

(C) by striking "and the Assistant to the President for Science and Technology or a designee"; and

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by striking "Not later than" and all that follows through "consultation" and inserting "In consultation";

(B) by striking "Chief Geologist, as Chairman" and inserting "Associate Director for Geology, as Chair"; and

(C) by striking "one representative from the private sector" and inserting "two representatives from the private sector".

SEC. 9. FUNCTIONS OF NATIONAL GEOLOGIC MAP DATABASE.

Section 7(a) (43 U.S.C. 31f(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1) by striking "geologic map" and inserting "geologic-map"; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) by inserting "information on how to obtain" after "that includes"; and

(B) in subparagraph (A) by striking "under the Federal component and the education component" and inserting "with funding provided under the national cooperative geologic mapping program authorized by section 4(a)".

SEC. 10. BIENNIAL REPORT.

Section 8 (43 U.S.C. 31g) is amended by striking "Not later" and all that follows through "biennially" and inserting "Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of the National Geologic Mapping Reauthorization Act of 2005 and biennially".

SEC. 11. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS; ALLOCATION.

Section 9 (43 U.S.C. 31h) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

"(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act \$64,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2006 through 2010."; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking "2000" and inserting "2005";

(B) by striking "48" and inserting "50"; and

(C) by striking "2" and inserting "4".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE) and the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PEARCE. 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 H.R. 2362, the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of H.R. 2362, a bill to reauthorize and amend the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992, introduced by the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS) and the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. CUBIN).

Geologic maps are important in identifying the Nation's water, energy, and mineral resources. Knowing where our resources are located is important in developing a sound national energy and minerals program that will allow us to become more energy independent, providing for a stronger, more secure economy and homeland.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation that gets real results by producing new geologic maps on an annual basis.

I urge adoption of the bill.

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

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. UDALL of New Mexico asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, as my friend and colleague the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE) has stated, H.R. 2362 would reauthorize the Geologic Mapping Act of 1992.

The U.S. Geological Survey and the State geological authorities carry out the geologic mapping program jointly. Under this program, Federal and State geologists develop comprehensive geological maps of the United States and a related database of environmental and scientific information.

The mapping program contributes significantly to our understanding of geologic information such as the distribution of mineral energy and groundwater resources.

Mr. Speaker, we should support H.R. 2362 and I urge its passage.

I would also at this time like to thank the entire Resources staff, including especially Debra Lanzone.

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

Mr. PEARCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS). (Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE) and also the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL), for allowing me time to speak on this very important bill which I introduced along with my very good friend and colleague the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. CUBIN).

H.R. 2362 demonstrates a commitment, a commitment by not only this body, but by our country, to provide timely geologic information in a digital format to a variety of users, including our county health departments, State environmental agencies, Federal agencies, and even the private sector, Mr. Speaker. To date, no modern digital geologic map exists for approximately 75 percent of this country.

Geologic mapping has a variety of important uses as we have already heard. And understanding the subsurface soil, geology soil profiles through the use of geologic mapping can facilitate better planning, better planning for a variety of community projects including housing developments, schools and hospitals, septic systems for rural and urban communities and water treatment facilities and the construction of even highways and roadways as well.

Now, siting these types of facilities in appropriate geologic settings is important to avoid or mitigate for geologic hazards such as landslides, earthquakes, subsiding soils or swelling soils, sinkholes, volcanic eruptions and even floodplains.

H.R. 2362 authorizes the cooperative matching grant program between the State geologic surveys and the United States Geological Survey through the fiscal year 2010.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I would urge all of my colleagues, understanding the

value of this important piece of legislation, to vote in the affirmative for its passage.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ISSA). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2362, 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.

UPPER WHITE SALMON WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT

Mr. PEARCE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 38) to designate a portion of the White Salmon River as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 38

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 "Upper White Salmon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act".

SEC. 2. UPPER WHITE SALMON WILD AND SCENIC RIVER.

Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"() WHITE SALMON RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The 20 miles of river segments of the main stem of the White Salmon River and Cascade Creek, Washington, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classifications:

"(A) The approximately 1.6-mile segment of the main stem of the White Salmon River from the headwaters on Mount Adams in section 17, township 8 north, range 10 east, downstream to the Mount Adams Wilderness boundary as a wild river.

"(B) The approximately 5.1-mile segment of Cascade Creek from its headwaters on Mount Adams in section 10, township 8 north, range 10 east, downstream to the Mount Adams Wilderness boundary as a wild river.

"(C) The approximately 1.5-mile segment of Cascade Creek from the Mount Adams Wilderness boundary downstream to its confluence with the White Salmon River as a scenic river.

"(D) The approximately 11.8-mile segment of the main stem of the White Salmon River from the Mount Adams Wilderness boundary downstream to the Gifford Pinchot National Forest boundary as a scenic river."

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE) and the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PEARCE. 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 H.R. 38.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 38, as introduced by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD), would designate 20 miles of the Upper White Salmon River as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers system.

This legislation would designate four different segments of the Upper White Salmon River and Cascade Creek, totaling 20 miles, as "wild and scenic." The segments are limited to Federal land, located in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, and include 6.7 miles in the Mt. Adams Wilderness.

This designation is supported by the local community as well as the Forest Service. I urge support for this important measure.

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

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. UDALL of New Mexico asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 38 designates the main stem of the Upper White Salmon River and Cascade Creek, totaling 20 miles, as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Congress added the lower White Salmon River to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System in 1986.

The White Salmon River originates in the glaciers of Mt. Adams and flows through south central Washington to the Columbia River. The river is known for its remarkable scenery and abundant wildlife and is popular with white water enthusiasts.

The gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD) should be recognized for his leadership on H.R. 38. My good friend, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD), is one of our strong conservation leaders in the Northwest and has worked very hard in showing strong leadership in getting this bill to the point that it is today.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD), the sponsor of the bill.

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE) and my other colleague, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL).

I want to begin by thanking the gentleman from California (Chairman POMBO); the ranking member, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) of the Committee on Resources; the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WAL-

DEN); and the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Forests and Forest Health, for their guidance. And I certainly appreciate the help of their staff throughout this process.

I also want to acknowledge the work of my good friend and colleague, Senator CANTWELL, who has introduced the companion legislation in that Chamber.

A number of people locally in our region deserve credit, including among them Phyllis Clausen of the Friends of the White Salmon River, Connie Kelleher from American Rivers, the SDS Lumber Company, the U.S. Forest Service, and local county commissioners from the region as well. This process has taken several years and represents a true collaborative local effort.

The Upper White Salmon River is literally a world-famous river. Located in south central Washington, it is known for its great white water, stunning scenery, and fish and wildlife resources. The designation before us today will preserve the river's free-flowing status as well as the natural values and rural lifestyle in the surrounding area.

In 1986, the river's outstanding quality received national recognition when Congress designated the lower 8 miles of the White Salmon as a National Wild and Scenic River. Congress directed the Forest Service to study the Upper White Salmon for possible designation into the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

H.R. 38 seeks to protect 20 miles of Upper White Salmon River segments within the Gifford Pinchot Forest as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System by designating them wild and scenic. This designation has broad public support within the local community and throughout the region. It has been endorsed by a wide variety of environmental and recreational organizations, local community and business leaders.

The land to be designated as wild and scenic consists entirely of public land, no private land is included; the area is currently being managed as if it is already part of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

I want to reiterate my gratitude to the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) and the chairman of the overall committee. I thank Members for their support and urge passage of this valuable piece of legislation.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the entire Committee on Resources staff and especially Meghan Conklin for her work on this bill.

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

Mr. PEARCE. Mr. Speaker, I would recognize the staff of both the majority and minority and also congratulate the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD) on not only his performance in submitting this bill but his stellar performance in the congressional baseball game last Thursday night.