

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGE

H.R. 61 - St. Croix National Heritage Area
(conduct study), VI



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

NOV 6 2006

L58 (0120)

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Southeast Region
Associate Director, Cultural Resources

From: Director *Martin*
foy

Subject: Activation: P.L. 109-338, National Heritage Areas Act of 2006 – St. Croix
National Heritage Area Study

On October 12, 2006, President Bush approved S. 203, the National Heritage Areas Act of 2006, which includes as Title III, Subtitle B, the text of H.R. 61, a bill to study the suitability and feasibility of establishing the St. Croix National Heritage Area in St. Croix, United States Virgin Islands, as Public Law 109-338. A copy of the pertinent pages of the public law, and pertinent sections from the *Congressional Record* are attached.

S. 203, the National Heritage Areas Act of 2006 was originally introduced as a bill to reduce temporarily the royalty required to be paid for sodium produced on Federal lands, and for other purposes on January 31, 2005, by Senator Craig Thomas (R-WY). The bill was ordered to be reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on February 9. On July 26, 2005, a substantially amended bill that included the designation of 10 new national heritage areas, the authorization for three new national heritage area studies, and several other provisions, including an amendment to the title, passed the Senate by unanimous consent. On July 24, 2006, the House amended the bill further and passed it on a roll call vote of 323 – 39. On September 29, the Senate passed the bill as amended by the House by unanimous consent.

H.R. 61, the St. Croix National Heritage Area Study Act, was introduced on January 4, 2005, by Delegate Donna Christensen (D-VI). The bill was referred to the House Subcommittee on National Parks on February 3, 2005. No further committee action was taken on the bill and on May 16, the text of H.R. 61 was added to H.R. 938 a bill concerning other heritage areas and was passed by the House. There was no further action on H.R. 938 or H.R. 61.

Title III, Subtitle B of Public Law 109-338 directs the Secretary to study the suitability and feasibility of establishing a St. Croix National Heritage Area in the United States Virgin Islands.

Section 311 includes the short title.

Section 312 directs the Secretary of the Interior to conduct the study and defines what shall be included within the study. The section also states that a report on the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the study shall be completed no later than three fiscal years after funds are made available. With regard to private property the study shall analyze potential impacts related to it.

Responsibility: Regional Director, Southeast Region
Associate Director, Cultural Resources

Attachments:

P.L. 109-338, Title III, Subtitle B

Pages from the *Congressional Record* from: September 29, 2006, when the Senate passed the House amended S. 203; July 24, 2006, when the House passed S. 203; July 26, 2005 when the Senate passed S. 203; and May 16, 2005 when H.R. 938 was added to H.R. 938.

PUBLIC LAW 109-338—OCT. 12, 2006

120 STAT. 1783

Public Law 109-338
109th Congress

An Act

To reduce temporarily the royalty required to be paid for sodium produced, to establish certain National Heritage Areas, and for other purposes.

Oct. 12, 2006
[S. 203]*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

National
Heritage Areas
Act of 2006.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “National Heritage Areas Act of 2006”.

16 USC 461 note.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—SODA ASH ROYALTY REDUCTION

Sec. 701. Short title.

Sec. 702. Reduction in royalty rate on soda ash.

Sec. 103. Study.

TITLE II—ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS

Subtitle A—Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area

Sec. 201. Short title.

Sec. 202. Congressional findings.

Sec. 203. Definitions.

Sec. 204. Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area.

Sec. 205. Authority and duties of the Management Entity.

Sec. 206. Duties of the Secretary.

Sec. 207. Private property protections; savings provisions.

Sec. 208. Sunset.

Sec. 209. Authorization of appropriations.

Subtitle B—Atchafalaya National Heritage Area

Sec. 211. Short title.

Sec. 212. Definitions.

Sec. 213. Atchafalaya National Heritage Area.

Sec. 214. Authorities and duties of the local coordinating entity.

Sec. 215. Management Plan.

Sec. 216. Requirements for inclusion of private property.

Sec. 217. Private property protection.

Sec. 218. Effect of subtitle.

Sec. 219. Reports.

Sec. 220. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 221. Termination of authority.

Subtitle C—Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area

Sec. 231. Short title.

Sec. 232. Findings and purposes.

Sec. 233. Definitions.

Sec. 234. Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area.

Sec. 235. Authorities and duties of the local coordinating entity.

Sec. 236. Management Plan.

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Sec. 237. Technical and financial assistance.
 Sec. 238. Effect on certain authority.
 Sec. 239. Authorization of appropriations.
 Sec. 240. Termination of authority.
 Sec. 241. Requirements for inclusion of private property.
 Sec. 242. Private property protection.

Subtitle D—Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area

Sec. 251. Short title.
 Sec. 252. Findings and purpose.
 Sec. 253. Definitions.
 Sec. 254. Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area.
 Sec. 255. Designation of Alliance as local coordinating entity.
 Sec. 256. Management of the Heritage Area.
 Sec. 257. Duties and authorities of Federal agencies.
 Sec. 258A. Requirements for inclusion of private property.
 Sec. 258B. Private property protection.
 Sec. 259. Authorization of appropriations.
 Sec. 260. Termination of authority.

Subtitle E—Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area

Sec. 261. Short title.
 Sec. 262. Purpose.
 Sec. 263. Definitions.
 Sec. 264. Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area.
 Sec. 265. Technical and financial assistance; other Federal agencies.
 Sec. 266. Private property protection.
 Sec. 267. Savings provisions.
 Sec. 268. Authorization of appropriations.
 Sec. 269. Termination of authority.

Subtitle F—Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area

Sec. 271. Short title.
 Sec. 272. Findings and purposes.
 Sec. 273. Definitions.
 Sec. 274. Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area.
 Sec. 275. Authorities, prohibitions, and duties of the Management Entity.
 Sec. 276. Management Plan.
 Sec. 277. Duties and authorities of the Secretary.
 Sec. 278. Duties of other Federal agencies.
 Sec. 279. Requirements for inclusion of private property.
 Sec. 280. Private property protection.
 Sec. 280A. Authorization of appropriations.
 Sec. 280B. Sunset.

Subtitle G—Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership

Sec. 281. Short title.
 Sec. 282. Findings and purposes.
 Sec. 283. Definitions.
 Sec. 284. Heritage Partnership.
 Sec. 285. Requirements for inclusion of private property.
 Sec. 286. Private property protection.
 Sec. 287. Effect.
 Sec. 288. Authorization of appropriations.
 Sec. 289. Termination of authority.

Subtitle H—Great Basin National Heritage Route

Sec. 291. Short title.
 Sec. 291A. Findings and purposes.
 Sec. 291B. Definitions.
 Sec. 291C. Great Basin National Heritage Route.
 Sec. 291D. Memorandum of understanding.
 Sec. 291E. Management Plan.
 Sec. 291F. Authority and duties of local coordinating entity.
 Sec. 291G. Duties and authorities of Federal agencies.
 Sec. 291H. Land use regulation; applicability of Federal law.
 Sec. 291I. Authorization of appropriations.
 Sec. 291J. Termination of authority.
 Sec. 291K. Requirements for inclusion of private property.
 Sec. 291L. Private property protection.

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Subtitle I—Gullah/Geechee Heritage Corridor

- Sec. 295. Short title.
- Sec. 295A. Purposes.
- Sec. 295B. Definitions.
- Sec. 295C. Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor.
- Sec. 295D. Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor Commission.
- Sec. 295E. Operation of the local coordinating entity.
- Sec. 295F. Management Plan.
- Sec. 295G. Technical and financial assistance.
- Sec. 295H. Duties of other Federal agencies.
- Sec. 295I. Coastal Heritage Centers.
- Sec. 295J. Private property protection.
- Sec. 295K. Authorization of appropriations.
- Sec. 295L. Termination of authority.

Subtitle J—Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area

- Sec. 297. Short title.
- Sec. 297A. Findings and purposes.
- Sec. 297B. Definitions.
- Sec. 297C. Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area.
- Sec. 297D. Management Plan.
- Sec. 297E. Authorities, duties, and prohibitions applicable to the local coordinating entity.
- Sec. 297F. Technical and financial assistance; other Federal agencies.
- Sec. 297G. Authorization of appropriations.
- Sec. 297H. Termination of authority.
- Sec. 297I. Requirements for inclusion of private property.
- Sec. 297J. Private property protection.

TITLE III—NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA STUDIES

Subtitle A—Western Reserve Heritage Area Study

- Sec. 301. Short title.
- Sec. 302. National Park Service study regarding the Western Reserve, Ohio.

Subtitle B—St. Croix National Heritage Area Study

- Sec. 311. Short title.
- Sec. 312. Study.

Subtitle C—Southern Campaign of the Revolution

- Sec. 321. Short title.
- Sec. 322. Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage Area study.
- Sec. 323. Private property.

TITLE IV—ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL NATIONAL HERITAGE
CORRIDOR ACT AMENDMENTS

- Sec. 401. Short title.
- Sec. 402. Transition and provisions for new local coordinating entity.
- Sec. 403. Private property protection.
- Sec. 404. Technical amendments.

TITLE V—MOKELUMNE RIVER FEASIBILITY STUDY

- Sec. 501. Authorization of Mokelumne River Regional Water Storage and Conjunctive Use Project Study.
- Sec. 502. Use of reports and other information.
- Sec. 503. Cost shares.
- Sec. 504. Water rights.
- Sec. 505. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE VI—DELAWARE NATIONAL COASTAL SPECIAL RESOURCES STUDY

- Sec. 601. Short title.
- Sec. 602. Study.
- Sec. 603. Themes.
- Sec. 604. Report.

TITLE VII—JOHN H. CHAFEE BLACKSTONE RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL
HERITAGE CORRIDOR REAUTHORIZATION

- Sec. 701. Short title.
- Sec. 702. John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor.

* * * * *

(d) PARTICIPATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY OWNERS IN HERITAGE AREA.—Nothing in this title shall be construed to require the owner of any private property located within the boundaries of the Heritage Area to participate in or be associated with the Heritage Area.

(e) EFFECT OF ESTABLISHMENT.—The boundaries designated for the Heritage Area represent the area within which Federal funds appropriated for the purpose of this title may be expended. The establishment of the Heritage Area and its boundaries shall not be construed to provide any nonexisting regulatory authority on land use within the Heritage Area or its viewshed by the Secretary, the National Park Service, or the management entity.

TITLE III—NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA STUDIES

Subtitle A—Western Reserve Heritage Area Study

Western Reserve
Heritage Areas
Study Act
Ohio

SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the "Western Reserve Heritage Areas Study Act".

SEC. 302. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE STUDY REGARDING THE WESTERN RESERVE, OHIO.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) The area that encompasses the modern-day counties of Trumbull, Mahoning, Ashtabula, Portage, Geauga, Lake, Cuyahoga, Summit, Medina, Huron, Lorain, Erie, Ottawa, and Ashland in Ohio with the rich history in what was once the Western Reserve, has made a unique contribution to the cultural, political, and industrial development of the United States.

(2) The Western Reserve is distinctive as the land settled by the people of Connecticut after the Revolutionary War. The Western Reserve holds a unique mark as the original wilderness land of the West that many settlers migrated to in order to begin life outside of the original 13 colonies.

(3) The Western Reserve played a significant role in providing land to the people of Connecticut whose property and land was destroyed during the Revolution. These settlers were descendants of the brave immigrants who came to the Americas in the 17th century.

(4) The Western Reserve offered a new destination for those who moved west in search of land and prosperity. The agricultural and industrial base that began in the Western Reserve still lives strong in these prosperous and historical counties.

(5) The heritage of the Western Reserve remains transfixed in the counties of Trumbull, Mahoning, Ashtabula, Portage, Geauga, Lake, Cuyahoga, Summit, Medina, Huron, Lorain, Erie, Ottawa, and Ashland in Ohio. The people of these counties are proud of their heritage as shown through the unwavering attempts to preserve agricultural land and the industrial foundation that has been embedded in this region since the

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(G) has a potential local coordinating entity to work in partnership with residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and local and State governments to develop a national heritage area consistent with continued local and State economic activity;

(H) has a conceptual boundary map that is supported by the public; and

(I) has potential or actual impact on private property located within or abutting the Study Area.

(c) BOUNDARIES OF THE STUDY AREA.—The Study Area shall be comprised of the counties of Trumbull, Mahoning, Ashtabula, Portage, Geauga, Lake, Cuyahoga, Summit, Medina, Huron, Lorain, Erie, Ottawa, and Ashland in Ohio.

Subtitle B—St. Croix National Heritage Area Study

St. Croix
National
Heritage Area
Study Act.

SEC. 311. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “St. Croix National Heritage Area Study Act”.

SEC. 312. STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with appropriate State historic preservation officers, States historical societies, and other appropriate organizations, shall conduct a study regarding the suitability and feasibility of designating the island of St. Croix as the St. Croix National Heritage Area. The study shall include analysis, documentation, and determination regarding whether the island of St. Croix—

(1) has an assemblage of natural, historic, and cultural resources that together represent distinctive aspects of American heritage worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation, and continuing use, and are best managed through partnerships among public and private entities and by combining diverse and sometimes noncontiguous resources and active communities;

(2) reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and folklife that are a valuable part of the national story;

(3) provides outstanding opportunities to conserve natural, historic, cultural, or scenic features;

(4) provides outstanding recreational and educational opportunities;

(5) contains resources important to the identified theme or themes of the island of St. Croix that retain a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation;

(6) includes residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and local and State governments that are involved in the planning, have developed a conceptual financial plan that outlines the roles of all participants (including the Federal Government), and have demonstrated support for the concept of a national heritage area;

(7) has a potential local coordinating entity to work in partnership with residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and local and State governments to develop a national heritage area consistent with continued local and State economic activity; and

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(8) has a conceptual boundary map that is supported by the public.

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 3 fiscal years after the date on which funds are first made available for this section, the Secretary of the Interior 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 on the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the study.

(c) **PRIVATE PROPERTY.**—In conducting the study required by this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall analyze the potential impact that designation of the area as a national heritage area is likely to have on land within the proposed area or bordering the proposed area that is privately owned at the time that the study is conducted.

Southern
Campaign of the
Revolution
Heritage Area
Study Act
South Carolina
North Carolina

Subtitle C—Southern Campaign of the Revolution

SEC. 321. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the "Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage Area Study Act".

SEC. 322. SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN OF THE REVOLUTION HERITAGE AREA STUDY.

(a) **STUDY.**—The Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with appropriate State historic preservation officers, States historical societies, the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism, and other appropriate organizations, shall conduct a study regarding the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area described in subsection (b) as the Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage Area. The study shall include analysis, documentation, and determination regarding whether the study area—

(1) has an assemblage of natural, historic, and cultural resources that together represent distinctive aspects of American heritage worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation, and continuing use, and are best managed through partnerships among public and private entities and by combining diverse and sometimes noncontiguous resources and active communities;

(2) reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and folklife that are a valuable part of the national story;

(3) provides outstanding opportunities to conserve natural, historic, cultural, or scenic features;

(4) provides outstanding recreational and educational opportunities;

(5) contains resources important to the identified theme or themes of the study area that retain a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation;

(6) includes residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and local and State governments that are involved in the planning, have developed a conceptual financial plan that outlines the roles of all participants (including the Federal Government), and have demonstrated support for the concept of a national heritage area;

(7) has a potential local coordinating entity to work in partnership with residents, business interests, nonprofit

September 29, 2006

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

S10539

Before I conclude, there are some people I need to thank. First, I again thank Senator FEINSTEIN, my partner in the Senate on this bill. Her work on the Energy and Natural Resources Committee was invaluable, and John Watts of her staff helped greatly. Congressman THOMPSON tirelessly championed this bill in the House, and Jonathan Birdsong, his legislative director, put in countless hours of work to accomplish this.

I also thank Senators BINGAMAN and DOMENICI of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee. They, along with Senators CRAIG and WYDEN, have worked very well with me to protect these special places and helped me move this bill forward. Finally I need to thank David Brooks and Frank Gladics of the Energy Committee staff for working so carefully and conscientiously on this bill.

God has given Americans an exceptionally beautiful treasure in its wild landscape, and my State is blessed with some of its best.

We must be good stewards of that gift and share it with future generations that is what Theodore Roosevelt, John Muir, John Wesley Powell, Ansel Adams, and other great Americans did, and we have places like Yosemite and Yellowstone to cherish because of their actions.

Mr. President, because the Congress passed this bill today, future generations will be thanking us for preserving places like the King Range and other parts of the stunning, wild, and unspoiled northern California coast.

CORRECTING THE ENROLLMENT OF S. 203

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 456) was considered and passed.

OJITO WILDERNESS ACT AMENDMENT

NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM ACT AMENDMENT

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Energy Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 4841 and H.R. 3085, and the Senate proceed to their immediate consideration en bloc.

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

The clerk will report the bills by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4841) to amend the Ojito Wilderness Act to make a technical correction.

A bill (H.R. 3085) to amend the National Trails System Act to update the feasibility and suitability study originally prepared for the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail and provide for the inclusion of new trail segments, land components, and campgrounds associated with that trail, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bills en bloc.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment at the desk be agreed to, the bills, as amended, if amended, be read a third time and passed, and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The amendment (No. 5113) was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: To clarify that additional funds are not authorized to be appropriated to carry out the feasibility and suitability study)

On page 3, strike lines 1 through 3 and insert the following:

"(iv) The related campgrounds located along the routes and land components described in clauses (i) through (iii).

"(D) No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out subparagraph (C). The Secretary may accept donations for the Trail from private, nonprofit, or tribal organizations."

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time. The bill (H.R. 3085), as amended, was read the third time, and passed.

The bill (H.R. 4841) was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed.

NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS ACT OF 2006

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I ask the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on the bill (S. 203) to reduce temporarily the royalty required to be paid for sodium produced, to establish certain National Heritage Areas, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives:

S. 203

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate (S. 203) entitled "An Act to reduce temporarily the royalty required to be paid for sodium produced, to establish certain National Heritage Areas, and for other purposes", do pass with the following amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "National Heritage Areas Act of 2006".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—SODA ASH ROYALTY REDUCTION

Sec. 101. Short title.

Sec. 102. Reduction in royalty rate on soda ash.

Sec. 103. Study.

TITLE II—ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS

Subtitle A—Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area

Sec. 201. Short title.

Sec. 202. Congressional findings.

Sec. 203. Definitions.

Sec. 204. Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area.

Sec. 205. Authority and duties of the Management Entity.

Sec. 206. Duties of the Secretary.

Sec. 207. Private property protections; savings provisions.

Sec. 208. Sunset.

Sec. 209. Authorization of appropriations.

Subtitle B—Atchafalaya National Heritage Area

Sec. 211. Short title.

Sec. 212. Definitions.

Sec. 213. Atchafalaya National Heritage Area.

Sec. 214. Authorities and duties of the local coordinating entity.

Sec. 215. Management Plan.

Sec. 216. Requirement for inclusion of private property.

Sec. 217. Private property protection.

Sec. 218. Effect of subtitle.

Sec. 219. Reports.

Sec. 220. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 221. Termination of authority.

Subtitle C—Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area

Sec. 231. Short title.

Sec. 232. Findings and purposes.

Sec. 233. Definitions.

Sec. 234. Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area.

Sec. 235. Authorities and duties of the local coordinating entity.

Sec. 236. Management Plan.

Sec. 237. Technical and financial assistance.

Sec. 238. Effect on certain authority.

Sec. 239. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 240. Termination of authority.

Sec. 241. Requirements for inclusion of private property.

Sec. 242. Private property protection.

Subtitle D—Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area

Sec. 251. Short title.

Sec. 252. Findings and purpose.

Sec. 253. Definitions.

Sec. 254. Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area.

Sec. 255. Designation of Alliance as local coordinating entity.

Sec. 256. Management of the Heritage Area.

Sec. 257. Duties and authorities of Federal agencies.

Sec. 258A. Requirements for inclusion of private property.

Sec. 258B. Private property protection.

Sec. 259. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 260. Termination of authority.

Subtitle E—Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area

Sec. 261. Short title.

Sec. 262. Purpose.

Sec. 263. Definitions.

Sec. 264. Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area.

Sec. 265. Technical and financial assistance; other Federal agencies.

Sec. 266. Private property protection.

Sec. 267. Savings provisions.

Sec. 268. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 269. Termination of authority.

Subtitle F—Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area

Sec. 271. Short title.

Sec. 272. Findings and purposes.

Sec. 273. Definitions.

Sec. 274. Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area.

Sec. 275. Authorities, prohibitions, and duties of the Management Entity.

Sec. 276. Management Plan.

Sec. 277. Duties and authorities of the Secretary.

Sec. 278. Duties of other Federal agencies.

Sec. 279. Requirements for inclusion of private property.

Sec. 280. Private property protection.

Sec. 280A. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 280B. Sunset.

Subtitle G—Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership

Sec. 281. Short title.

Sec. 282. Findings and purposes.

S10540

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- Sec. 283. Definitions.
 Sec. 284. Heritage Partnership.
 Sec. 285. Requirements for inclusion of private property.
 Sec. 286. Private property protection.
 Sec. 287. Effect.
 Sec. 288. Authorization of appropriations.
 Sec. 289. Termination of authority.

Subtitle H—Great Basin National Heritage Route

- Sec. 291. Short title.
 Sec. 291A. Findings and purposes.
 Sec. 291B. Definitions.
 Sec. 291C. Great Basin National Heritage Route.
 Sec. 291D. Memorandum of understanding.
 Sec. 291E. Management Plan.
 Sec. 291F. Authority and duties of local coordinating entity.
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 Sec. 291H. Land use regulation; applicability of Federal law.
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 Sec. 291J. Termination of authority.
 Sec. 291K. Requirements for inclusion of private property.

Sec. 291L. Private property protection.

Subtitle I—Gullah/Geechee Heritage Corridor

- Sec. 295. Short title.
 Sec. 295A. Purposes.
 Sec. 295B. Definitions.
 Sec. 295C. Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor.
 Sec. 295D. Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor Commission.
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 Sec. 295I. Coastal Heritage Centers.
 Sec. 295J. Private property protection.
 Sec. 295K. Authorization of appropriations.
 Sec. 295L. Termination of authority.

Subtitle J—Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area

- Sec. 297. Short title.
 Sec. 297A. Findings and purposes.
 Sec. 297B. Definitions.
 Sec. 297C. Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area.
 Sec. 297D. Management Plan.
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Sec. 297J. Private property protection.

TITLE III—NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA STUDIES

- Subtitle A—Western Reserve Heritage Area Study
 Sec. 301. Short title.
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Subtitle B—St. Croix National Heritage Area Study

- Sec. 311. Short title.
 Sec. 312. Study.
 Subtitle C—Southern Campaign of the Revolution

- Sec. 321. Short title.
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 Sec. 323. Private property

TITLE IV—ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR ACT AMENDMENTS

- Sec. 401. Short title.

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TITLE V—MOKELUMNE RIVER FEASIBILITY STUDY

- Sec. 501. Authorization of Mokelumne River Regional Water Storage and Conjunctive Use Project Study.
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TITLE VI—DELAWARE NATIONAL COASTAL SPECIAL RESOURCES STUDY

- Sec. 601. Short title.
 Sec. 602. Study.
 Sec. 603. Themes.
 Sec. 604. Report.

TITLE VII—JOHN H. CHAFEE BLACKSTONE RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR REAUTHORIZATION

- Sec. 701. Short title.
 Sec. 702. John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor.

TITLE VIII—CALIFORNIA RECLAMATION GROUNDWATER REMEDIATION INITIATIVE

- Sec. 801. Short title.
 Sec. 802. Definitions.
 Sec. 803. California basins remediation.
 Sec. 804. Sunset of authority.

TITLE IX—NATIONAL COAL HERITAGE AREA

- Sec. 901. National Coal Heritage Area amendments.

TITLE I—SODA ASH ROYALTY REDUCTION

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Soda Ash Royalty Reduction Act of 2006".

SEC. 102. REDUCTION IN ROYALTY RATE ON SODA ASH.

Notwithstanding section 102(a)(9) of the Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701(a)(9)), section 24 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 262), and the terms of any lease under that Act, the royalty rate on the quantity or gross value of the output of sodium compounds and related products at the point of shipment to market from Federal land in the 5-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act shall be 2 percent.

SEC. 103. STUDY.

After the end of the 4-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, and before the end of the 5-year period beginning on that date, the Secretary of the Interior shall report to Congress on the effects of the royalty reduction under this title, including—

- (1) the amount of sodium compounds and related products at the point of shipment to market from Federal land during that 4-year period;
- (2) the number of jobs that have been created or maintained during the royalty reduction period;
- (3) the total amount of royalty paid to the United States on the quantity or gross value of the output of sodium compounds and related products at the point of shipment to market produced during that 4-year period, and the portion of such royalty paid to States; and
- (4) a recommendation of whether the reduced royalty rate should apply after the end of the 5-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

TITLE II—ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS

Subtitle A—Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the "Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area Act".

SEC. 202. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) northern New Mexico encompasses a mosaic of cultures and history, including 8 Pueblos and the descendants of Spanish ancestors who settled in the area in 1598;

(2) the combination of cultures, languages, folk arts, customs, and architecture make northern New Mexico unique;

(3) the area includes spectacular natural, scenic, and recreational resources;

(4) there is broad support from local governments and interested individuals to establish a National Heritage Area to coordinate and assist in the preservation and interpretation of these resources;

(5) in 1991, the National Park Service study *Alternative Concepts for Commemorating Spanish Colonialism* identified several alternatives consistent with the establishment of a National Heritage Area, including conducting a comprehensive archaeological and historical research program, coordinating a comprehensive interpretation program, and interpreting a cultural heritage scene; and

(6) establishment of a National Heritage Area in northern New Mexico would assist local communities and residents in preserving these unique cultural, historical and natural resources.

SEC. 203. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this subtitle—

(1) the term "heritage area" means the Northern Rio Grande Heritage Area; and

(2) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 204. NORTHERN RIO GRANDE NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is hereby established the Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area in the State of New Mexico.

(b) BOUNDARIES.—The heritage area shall include the counties of Santa Fe, Rio Arriba, and Taos.

(c) MANAGEMENT ENTITY.—

(1) The Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area, Inc., a non-profit corporation chartered in the State of New Mexico, shall serve as the management entity for the heritage area.

(2) The Board of Directors for the management entity shall include representatives of the State of New Mexico, the counties of Santa Fe, Rio Arriba and Taos, tribes and pueblos within the heritage area, the cities of Santa Fe, Espanola and Taos, and members of the general public. The total number of Board members and the number of Directors representing State, local and tribal governments and interested communities shall be established to ensure that all parties have appropriate representation on the Board.

SEC. 205. AUTHORITY AND DUTIES OF THE MANAGEMENT ENTITY.

(a) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the management entity shall develop and forward to the Secretary a management plan for the heritage area.

(2) The management entity shall develop and implement the management plan in cooperation with affected communities, tribal and local governments and shall provide for public involvement in the development and implementation of the management plan.

(3) The management plan shall, at a minimum—

(A) provide recommendations for the conservation, funding, management, and development of the resources of the heritage area;

(B) identify sources of funding;

(C) include an inventory of the cultural, historical, archaeological, natural, and recreational resources of the heritage area;

(D) provide recommendations for educational and interpretive programs to inform the public about the resources of the heritage area; and

(E) include an analysis of ways in which local, State, Federal, and tribal programs may best be coordinated to promote the purposes of this subtitle.

* * * * *

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the Revolutionary War. The Western Reserve holds a unique mark as the original wilderness land of the West that many settlers migrated to in order to begin life outside of the original 13 colonies.

(3) The Western Reserve played a significant role in providing land to the people of Connecticut whose property and land was destroyed during the Revolution. These settlers were descendants of the brave immigrants who came to the Americas in the 17th century.

(4) The Western Reserve offered a new destination for those who moved west in search of land and prosperity. The agricultural and industrial base that began in the Western Reserve still lives strong in these prosperous and historical counties.

(5) The heritage of the Western Reserve remains transfixed in the counties of Trumbull, Mahoning, Ashtabula, Portage, Geauga, Lake, Cuyahoga, Summit, Medina, Huron, Lorain, Erie, Ottawa, and Ashland in Ohio. The people of these counties are proud of their heritage as shown through the unwavering attempts to preserve agricultural land and the industrial foundation that has been embedded in this region since the establishment of the Western Reserve. Throughout these counties, historical sites, and markers preserve the unique traditions and customs of its original heritage.

(6) The counties that encompass the Western Reserve continue to maintain a strong connection to its historic past as seen through its preservation of its local heritage, including historic homes, buildings, and centers of public gatherings.

(7) There is a need for assistance for the preservation and promotion of the significance of the Western Reserve as the natural, historic and cultural heritage of the counties of Trumbull, Mahoning, Ashtabula, Portage, Geauga, Lake, Cuyahoga, Summit, Medina, Huron, Lorain, Erie, Ottawa and Ashland in Ohio.

(8) The Department of the Interior is responsible for protecting the Nation's cultural and historical resources. There are significant examples of such resources within these counties and what was once the Western Reserve to merit the involvement of the Federal Government in the development of programs and projects, in cooperation with the State of Ohio and other local governmental entities, to adequately conserve, protect, and interpret this heritage for future generations, while providing opportunities for education and revitalization.

(b) STUDY.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the National Park Service Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program, Midwest Region, and in consultation with the State of Ohio, the counties of Trumbull, Mahoning, Ashtabula, Portage, Geauga, Lake, Cuyahoga, Summit, Medina, Huron, Lorain, Erie, Ottawa, and Ashland, and other appropriate organizations, shall carry out a study regarding the suitability and feasibility of establishing the Western Reserve Heritage Area in these counties in Ohio.

(2) CONTENTS.—The study shall include analysis and documentation regarding whether the Study Area—

(A) has an assemblage of natural, historic, and cultural resources that together represent distinctive aspects of American heritage worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation, and continuing use, and are best managed through partnerships among public and private entities and by combining diverse and sometimes non-contiguous resources and active communities;

(B) reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and folklore that are a valuable part of the national story;

(C) provides outstanding opportunities to conserve natural, historic, cultural, or scenic features;

(D) provides outstanding recreational and educational opportunities;

(E) contains resources important to the identified theme or themes of the Study Area that re-

tain a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation;

(F) includes residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and local and State governments that are involved in the planning, have developed a conceptual financial plan that outlines the roles for all participants, including the Federal Government, and have demonstrated support for the concept of a national heritage area;

(G) has a potential local coordinating entity to work in partnership with residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and local and State governments to develop a national heritage area consistent with continued local and State economic activity;

(H) has a conceptual boundary map that is supported by the public; and

(I) has potential or actual impact on private property located within or abutting the Study Area.

(c) BOUNDARIES OF THE STUDY AREA.—The Study Area shall be comprised of the counties of Trumbull, Mahoning, Ashtabula, Portage, Geauga, Lake, Cuyahoga, Summit, Medina, Huron, Lorain, Erie, Ottawa, and Ashland in Ohio.

Subtitle B—St. Croix National Heritage Area Study

SEC. 311. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the "St. Croix National Heritage Area Study Act".

SEC. 312. STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with appropriate State historic preservation officers, States historical societies, and other appropriate organizations, shall conduct a study regarding the suitability and feasibility of designating the island of St. Croix as the St. Croix National Heritage Area. The study shall include analysis, documentation, and determination regarding whether the island of St. Croix—

(1) has an assemblage of natural, historic, and cultural resources that together represent distinctive aspects of American heritage worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation, and continuing use, and are best managed through partnerships among public and private entities and by combining diverse and sometimes non-contiguous resources and active communities;

(2) reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and folklore that are a valuable part of the national story;

(3) provides outstanding opportunities to conserve natural, historic, cultural, or scenic features;

(4) provides outstanding recreational and educational opportunities;

(5) contains resources important to the identified theme or themes of the island of St. Croix that retain a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation;

(6) includes residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and local and State governments that are involved in the planning, have developed a conceptual financial plan that outlines the roles of all participants (including the Federal Government), and have demonstrated support for the concept of a national heritage area;

(7) has a potential local coordinating entity to work in partnership with residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and local and State governments to develop a national heritage area consistent with continued local and State economic activity; and

(8) has a conceptual boundary map that is supported by the public.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 3 fiscal years after the date on which funds are first made available for this section, the Secretary of the Interior 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 on the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the study.

(c) PRIVATE PROPERTY.—In conducting the study required by this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall analyze the potential impact that designation of the area as a national heritage area is likely to have on land within the proposed area or bordering the proposed area that is privately owned at the time that the study is conducted.

Subtitle C—Southern Campaign of the Revolution

SEC. 321. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the "Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage Area Study Act".

SEC. 322. SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN OF THE REVOLUTION HERITAGE AREA STUDY.

(a) STUDY.—The Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with appropriate State historic preservation officers, States historical societies, the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism, and other appropriate organizations, shall conduct a study regarding the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area described in subsection (b) as the Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage Area. The study shall include analysis, documentation, and determination regarding whether the study area—

(1) has an assemblage of natural, historic, and cultural resources that together represent distinctive aspects of American heritage worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation, and continuing use, and are best managed through partnerships among public and private entities and by combining diverse and sometimes non-contiguous resources and active communities;

(2) reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and folklore that are a valuable part of the national story;

(3) provides outstanding opportunities to conserve natural, historic, cultural, or scenic features;

(4) provides outstanding recreational and educational opportunities;

(5) contains resources important to the identified theme or themes of the study area that retain a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation;

(6) includes residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and local and State governments that are involved in the planning, have developed a conceptual financial plan that outlines the roles of all participants (including the Federal Government), and have demonstrated support for the concept of a national heritage area;

(7) has a potential local coordinating entity to work in partnership with residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and local and State governments to develop a national heritage area consistent with continued local and State economic activity; and

(8) has a conceptual boundary map that is supported by the public.

(b) STUDY AREA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) SOUTH CAROLINA.—The study area shall include the following counties in South Carolina: Anderson, Pickens, Greenville County, Spartanburg, Cherokee County, Greenwood, Laurens, Union, York, Chester, Darlington, Florence, Chesterfield, Marlboro, Fairfield, Richland, Lancaster, Kershaw, Sumter, Orangeburg, Georgetown, Dorchester, Colleton, Charleston, Beaufort, Calhoun, Clarendon, and Williamsburg.

(B) NORTH CAROLINA.—The study area may include sites and locations in North Carolina as appropriate.

(2) SPECIFIC SITES.—The heritage area may include the following sites of interest:

(A) NATIONAL PARK SERVICE SITE.—Kings Mountain National Military Park, Cowpens National Battlefield, Fort Moultrie National Monument, Charles Pickens National Historic Site, and Ninety Six National Historic Site as well as the National Park Affiliate of Historic Camden Revolutionary War Site.

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(A) by striking "four" each place it appears and inserting "5"; and
 (B) by striking "and" after the semicolon;
 (4) in paragraph (4)—
 (A) by striking "two" each place it appears and inserting "3"; and
 (B) by striking the period and inserting "and"; and
 (5) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

"(5) 1 representative of a nongovernmental organization from Massachusetts and 1 from Rhode Island, to be appointed by the Secretary, which have expertise in historical preservation, conservation, outdoor recreation, cultural conservation, traditional arts, community development, or tourism."

(b) QUORUM.—Section 3(f)(1) of Public Law 99-647 (16 U.S.C. 461 note) is amended by striking "Ten" and inserting "13".

(c) UPDATE OF PLAN.—Section 6 of Public Law 99-647 (16 U.S.C. 461 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(e) UPDATE OF PLAN.—(1) Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Commission shall update the plan under subsection (a).

"(2) In updating the plan under paragraph (1), the Commission shall take into account the findings and recommendations included in the Blackstone Sustainability Study conducted by the National Park Service Conservation Study Institute."

"(3) The update shall include—

"(A) performance goals; and

"(B) an analysis of—

"(i) options for preserving, enhancing, and interpreting the resources of the Corridor;

"(ii) the partnerships that sustain those resources; and

"(iii) the funding program for the Corridor.

"(4)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall approve or disapprove any changes to the plan proposed in the update in accordance with subsection (b).

"(B) Minor revisions to the plan shall not be subject to the approval of the Secretary."

(d) EXTENSION OF COMMISSION.—Public Law 99-647 (16 U.S.C. 461 note) is amended by striking section 7 and inserting the following:

"SEC. 7. TERMINATION OF COMMISSION.

"The Commission shall terminate on the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of the John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor Reauthorization Act of 2006."

(e) SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.—Section 8 of Public Law 99-647 (16 U.S.C. 461 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(d) SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of sites and associated landscape features within the boundaries of the Corridor that contribute to the understanding of the Corridor as the birthplace of the industrial revolution in the United States.

"(2) EVALUATION.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this subsection, the Secretary shall complete the study under paragraph (1) to evaluate the possibility of—

"(A) designating 1 or more site or landscape feature as a unit of the National Park System; and

"(B) coordinating and complementing actions by the Commission, local governments, and State and Federal agencies, in the preservation and interpretation of significant resources within the Corridor.

"(3) COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall coordinate the study with the Commission.

"(4) REPORT.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the study under paragraph (1) 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—

"(A) the findings of the study; and

"(B) the conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary."

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 10 of Public Law 99-647 (16 U.S.C. 461 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "\$650,000" and inserting "\$1,000,000"; and

(2) by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

"(b) DEVELOPMENT FUNDS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 8(c) not more than \$10,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2006 through 2016, to remain available until expended.

"(c) SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out section 8(d)."

TITLE VIII—CALIFORNIA RECLAMATION GROUNDWATER REMEDIATION INITIATIVE

SEC. 801. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "California Reclamation Groundwater Remediation Initiative".

SEC. 802. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this title:

(1) GROUNDWATER REMEDIATION.—The term "groundwater remediation" means actions that are necessary to prevent, minimize, or mitigate damage to groundwater.

(2) LOCAL WATER AUTHORITY.—The term "local water authority" means the Santa Clara Valley Water District or a public water district, public water utility, public water planning agency, municipality, or Indian tribe located within the Santa Clara Valley; and a public water district, public water utility, public water planning agency, municipality, or Indian tribe located within the natural watershed of the Santa Ana river in the State of California.

(3) REMEDIATION FUND.—The term "Remediation Fund" means the California Basins Groundwater Remediation Fund established pursuant to section 803(a).

(4) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 803. CALIFORNIA BASINS REMEDIATION.

(a) CALIFORNIA BASINS REMEDIATION.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF REMEDIATION FUND.—There shall be established within the Treasury of the United States an interest-bearing account to be known as the California Basins Groundwater Remediation Fund.

(2) ADMINISTRATION OF REMEDIATION FUND.—The Remediation Fund shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation. The Secretary shall administer the Remediation Fund in cooperation with the local water authority.

(3) PURPOSES OF REMEDIATION FUND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the amounts in the Remediation Fund, including interest accrued, shall be used by the Secretary to provide grants to the local water authority to reimburse the local water authority for the Federal share of the costs associated with designing and constructing groundwater remediation projects to be administered by the local water authority.

(B) COST-SHARING LIMITATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may not obligate any funds appropriated to the Remediation Fund in a fiscal year until the Secretary has deposited into the Remediation Fund an amount provided by non-Federal interests sufficient to ensure that at least 35 percent of any funds obligated by the Secretary for a project are from funds provided to the Secretary for that project by the non-Federal interests.

(ii) NON-FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITY.—Each local water authority shall be responsible for providing the non-Federal amount required by clause (i) for projects under that local water authority. The State of California, local government agencies, and private entities may provide all or any portion of the non-Federal amount.

(iii) CREDITS TOWARD NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—For purposes of clause (ii), the Secretary shall

credit the appropriate local water authority with the value of all prior expenditures by non-Federal interests made after January 1, 2000, that are compatible with the purposes of this section, including—

(1) all expenditures made by non-Federal interests to design and construct groundwater remediation projects, including expenditures associated with environmental analyses and public involvement activities that were required to implement the groundwater remediation projects in compliance with applicable Federal and State laws; and

(2) all expenditures made by non-Federal interests to acquire lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, disposal areas, and water rights that were required to implement a groundwater remediation project.

(b) COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAW.—In carrying out the activities described in this section, the Secretary shall comply with any applicable Federal and State laws.

(c) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER ACTIVITIES.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect other Federal or State authorities that are being used or may be used to facilitate remediation and protection of any groundwater subbasin eligible for funding pursuant to this title. In carrying out the activities described in this section, the Secretary shall integrate such activities with ongoing Federal and State projects and activities. None of the funds made available for such activities pursuant to this section shall be counted against any Federal authorization ceiling established for any previously authorized Federal projects or activities.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Remediation Fund \$25,000,000. Subject to the limitations in section 804, such funds shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 804. SUNSET OF AUTHORITY.

This title—

(1) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) is repealed effective as of the date that is 10 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

TITLE IX—NATIONAL COAL HERITAGE AREA

SEC. 901. NATIONAL COAL HERITAGE AREA AMENDMENTS.

Title I of Division II of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 is amended as follows:

(1) In section 103(b)—

(A) by striking "comprised of the counties" and inserting "shall be comprised of the following:

"(1) The counties; and"

(B) by inserting after paragraph (1) (as so designated by paragraph (1) of this subsection) the following new paragraphs:

"(2) Lincoln County, West Virginia.

"(3) Paint Creek and Cabin Creek within Kanawha County, West Virginia."

(2) In section 104, by striking "Governor" and all that follows through "organizations" and inserting "National Coal Heritage Area Authority, a public corporation and government instrumentality established by the State of West Virginia, pursuant to which the Secretary shall assist the National Coal Heritage Area Authority".

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate concur in the House amendment and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Thank you, Mr. President.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

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refuge system, which, in turn, are then beneficial to the duck hunters in my district and yours as well.

The question goes to the overall cost of this system and who will be paying for the system. Traditionally, under the duck stamp program, it is not a cost to the overall taxpayers of the country. Rather, it is those who enter in to select to buy the duck stamps themselves.

However, this is the point. CBO estimates that this bill will cost \$750,000, or three-quarters of a million dollars, over the next 3 years to implement and that the fees authorized will not be sufficient to offset this cost. In light of this report from the CBO, can you assure us that the costs will be generated from the actual sale of the stamps, and can you point out where the error has been, therefore, in the CBO cost estimates in this program?

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's question.

The CBO does estimate, indeed, that the implementing legislation would cost the Federal Government \$750,000 over the next 3 years, assuming the availability of appropriated funds. However, this is also set up and estimates the Fish and Wildlife Service would spend \$250,000 annually to carry out the 3-year project, again, assuming the availability of appropriated funds, but the legislation makes it very specific that they can recoup their costs as an administrative fee when they issue the duck stamp.

So it should become very self-supporting. Just as you referenced in the other program, they can actually add a cost to cover their administrative costs. We are just trying to simplify this, make it available online to duck hunters as an ease. They will still get the duck stamp in the mail, but we anticipate fully in the legislation the cost to be recovered by the users.

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. I do appreciate that.

So it is your understanding that there is, in essence, a base price for the stamp and then maybe perhaps, I will use the term supplemental cost, which will be the costs going on the sale over the Web or whatever the exchange is.

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. That is my understanding, yes.

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. I apologize for being redundant on this point, is there something specific that I that can look back to specifically in the language that says that, that goes to that point?

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. If the gentleman will suspend for a moment.

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. I think we are on the same page on this. I want to just make sure that it is revenue neutral.

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. It is a several page bill. If we had had a little ad-

vance warning, we could have had it highlighted here.

Section 6(3)(c), Electronic Stamp Issuance Fee. A State participating in the pilot program may charge a reasonable fee to cover costs incurred by the State and the Department of the Interior in issuing electronic stamps under the program, including costs of delivery of actual stamps.

Does that clarify?

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. I thank you.

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Does that satisfy the gentleman's question then?

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. Yes.

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Very good.

Mr. KINC. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 1496, the companion legislation to H.R. 1494 that Representative CHIP PICKERING and I authored, the Electronic Duck—or E-Duck—Stamp Act. This legislation has a simple purpose: To make it easier for duck hunters, stamp and wildlife art collectors, and conservationists to do the things they love. The bill does this by creating a pilot program in which 15 States, authorized by the Secretary of the Interior, may issue Federal duck stamps electronically.

Since its creation in 1934, the Federal Duck Stamp Program has become one of the most popular and successful conservation programs ever initiated. Because of it, our country is again teeming with migratory waterfowl and other wildlife that rely on wetland habitats. Today, roughly 1.7 million hunting and conservation stamps are sold each year. Recent data show that the sale of Federal duck stamps has generated more than \$700,000,000 in revenue used to preserve over 5.2 million acres of migratory waterfowl habitat in the United States.

The E-Duck Stamp Act seeks to enhance the strong legacy of this important conservation program. Under this bill, hunters will, for the first time, be able to purchase duck stamps on-line in a safe, easy, and convenient manner. People living in rural areas, like mine in western Wisconsin, will no longer have to gas up the truck to buy a stamp, and instead can double-click their mouse and be ready to go hunt. More importantly, it provides this new alternative while protecting the legacy that the great duck stamp artist ding darling left us by taking explicit measures to ensure the future of the actual stamp—miniature works of art from some of our country's best wildlife artists.

I would like to thank both Ducks Unlimited and the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies in crafting this bill. I appreciate their strong commitment to the Federal Duck Stamp Program and their input into the creation of this legislation. Additionally, I would like to thank everyone on resources staff and the Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus for all their hard work on this legislation. I look forward to continuing our work together to implement this program once it becomes law.

I urge all my colleagues to support S. 1496.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support S. 1496, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1496.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. HENSARLING. 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 question will be postponed.

□ 1500

NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS ACT OF 2006

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 203) to reduce temporarily the royalty required to be paid for sodium produced, to establish certain National Heritage Areas, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 203

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "National Heritage Areas Act of 2006".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—SODA ASH ROYALTY REDUCTION

Sec. 101. Short title.

Sec. 102. Reduction in royalty rate on soda ash.

Sec. 103. Study.

TITLE II—ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS

Subtitle A—Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area

Sec. 201. Short title.

Sec. 202. Congressional findings.

Sec. 203. Definitions.

Sec. 204. Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area.

Sec. 205. Authority and duties of the Management Entity.

Sec. 206. Duties of the Secretary.

Sec. 207. Private property protections; savings provisions.

Sec. 208. Sunset.

Sec. 209. Authorization of appropriations.

Subtitle B—Atchafalaya National Heritage Area

Sec. 211. Short title.

Sec. 212. Definitions.

Sec. 213. Atchafalaya National Heritage Area.

Sec. 214. Authorities and duties of the local coordinating entity.

Sec. 215. Management Plan.

Sec. 216. Requirements for inclusion of private property.

Sec. 217. Private property protection.

Sec. 218. Effect of subtitle.

Sec. 219. Reports.

Sec. 220. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 221. Termination of authority.

Subtitle C—Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area

Sec. 231. Short title.

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Sec. 232. Findings and purposes.
 Sec. 233. Definitions.
 Sec. 234. Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area.
 Sec. 235. Authorities and duties of the local coordinating entity.
 Sec. 236. Management Plan.
 Sec. 237. Technical and financial assistance.
 Sec. 238. Effect on certain authority.
 Sec. 239. Authorization of appropriations.
 Sec. 240. Termination of authority.
 Sec. 241. Requirements for inclusion of private property.
 Sec. 242. Private property protection.
 Subtitle D—Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area
 Sec. 251. Short title.
 Sec. 252. Findings and purpose.
 Sec. 253. Definitions.
 Sec. 254. Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area.
 Sec. 255. Designation of Alliance as local coordinating entity.
 Sec. 256. Management of the Heritage Area.
 Sec. 257. Duties and authorities of Federal agencies.
 Sec. 258A. Requirements for inclusion of private property.
 Sec. 258B. Private property protection.
 Sec. 259. Authorization of appropriations.
 Sec. 260. Termination of authority.
 Subtitle E—Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area
 Sec. 261. Short title.
 Sec. 262. Purpose.
 Sec. 263. Definitions.
 Sec. 264. Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area.
 Sec. 265. Technical and financial assistance; other Federal agencies.
 Sec. 266. Private property protection.
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TITLE I—SODA ASH ROYALTY REDUCTION

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.
 This title may be cited as the "Soda Ash Royalty Reduction Act of 2006".

SEC. 102. REDUCTION IN ROYALTY RATE ON SODA ASH.

Notwithstanding section 102(a)(9) of the Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701(a)(9)), section 24 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 262), and the terms of any lease under that Act, the royalty rate on the quantity or gross value of the output of sodium compounds and related products at the point of shipment to market from Federal land in the 5-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act shall be 2 percent.

SEC. 103. STUDY.

After the end of the 4-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, and before the end of the 5-year period beginning on that date, the Secretary of the Interior shall report to Congress on the effects of the royalty reduction under this title, including—

(1) the amount of sodium compounds and related products at the point of shipment to market from Federal land during that 4-year period;

(2) the number of jobs that have been created or maintained during the royalty reduction period;

(3) the total amount of royalty paid to the United States on the quantity or gross value of the output of sodium compounds and related products at the point of shipment to market produced during that 4-year period, and the portion of such royalty paid to States; and

(4) a recommendation of whether the reduced royalty rate should apply after the end of the 5-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

TITLE II—ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS

Subtitle A—Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.
 This subtitle may be cited as the "Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area Act".

SEC. 202. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) northern New Mexico encompasses a mosaic of cultures and history, including 8 Pueblos and the descendants of Spanish ancestors who settled in the area in 1598;

(2) the combination of cultures, languages, folk arts, customs, and architecture make northern New Mexico unique;

(3) the area includes spectacular natural, scenic, and recreational resources;

(4) there is broad support from local governments and interested individuals to establish a National Heritage Area to coordinate and assist in the preservation and interpretation of these resources;

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Summit, Medina, Huron, Lorain, Erie, Ottawa, and Ashland in Ohio with the rich history in what was once the Western Reserve, has made a unique contribution to the cultural, political, and industrial development of the United States.

(2) The Western Reserve is distinctive as the land settled by the people of Connecticut after the Revolutionary War. The Western Reserve holds a unique mark as the original wilderness land of the West that many settlers migrated to in order to begin life outside of the original 13 colonies.

(3) The Western Reserve played a significant role in providing land to the people of Connecticut whose property and land was destroyed during the Revolution. These settlers were descendants of the brave immigrants who came to the Americas in the 17th century.

(4) The Western Reserve offered a new destination for those who moved west in search of land and prosperity. The agricultural and industrial base that began in the Western Reserve still lives strong in these prosperous and historical counties.

(5) The heritage of the Western Reserve remains transfixed in the counties of Trumbull, Mahoning, Ashtabula, Portage, Geauga, Lake, Cuyahoga, Summit, Medina, Huron, Lorain, Erie, Ottawa, and Ashland in Ohio. The people of these counties are proud of their heritage as shown through the unwavering attempts to preserve agricultural land and the industrial foundation that has been embedded in this region since the establishment of the Western Reserve. Throughout these counties, historical sites, and markers preserve the unique traditions and customs of its original heritage.

(6) The counties that encompass the Western Reserve continue to maintain a strong connection to its historic past as seen through its preservation of its local heritage, including historic homes, buildings, and centers of public gatherings.

(7) There is a need for assistance for the preservation and promotion of the significance of the Western Reserve as the natural, historic and cultural heritage of the counties of Trumbull, Mahoning, Ashtabula, Portage, Geauga, Lake, Cuyahoga, Summit, Medina, Huron, Lorain, Erie, Ottawa and Ashland in Ohio.

(8) The Department of the Interior is responsible for protecting the Nation's cultural and historical resources. There are significant examples of such resources within these counties and what was once the Western Reserve to merit the involvement of the Federal Government in the development of programs and projects, in cooperation with the State of Ohio and other local governmental entities, to adequately conserve, protect, and interpret this heritage for future generations, while providing opportunities for education and revitalization.

(b) **STUDY.**—(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary, acting through the National Park Service Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program, Midwest Region, and in consultation with the State of Ohio, the counties of Trumbull, Mahoning, Ashtabula, Portage, Geauga, Lake, Cuyahoga, Summit, Medina, Huron, Lorain, Erie, Ottawa, and Ashland, and other appropriate organizations, shall carry out a study regarding the suitability and feasibility of establishing the Western Reserve Heritage Area in these counties in Ohio.

(2) **CONTENTS.**—The study shall include analysis and documentation regarding whether the Study Area—

(A) has an assemblage of natural, historic, and cultural resources that together represent distinctive aspects of American heritage worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation, and continuing use, and are best managed through partnerships among public and private entities and by combining diverse and sometimes noncontiguous resources and active communities;

(B) reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and folklore that are a valuable part of the national story;

(C) provides outstanding opportunities to conserve natural, historic, cultural, or scenic features;

(D) provides outstanding recreational and educational opportunities;

(E) contains resources important to the identified theme or themes of the Study Area that retain a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation;

(F) includes residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and local and State governments that are involved in the planning, have developed a conceptual financial plan that outlines the roles for all participants, including the Federal Government, and have demonstrated support for the concept of a national heritage area;

(G) has a potential local coordinating entity to work in partnership with residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and local and State governments to develop a national heritage area consistent with continued local and State economic activity;

(H) has a conceptual boundary map that is supported by the public; and

(I) has potential or actual impact on private property located within or abutting the Study Area.

(c) **BOUNDARIES OF THE STUDY AREA.**—The Study Area shall be comprised of the counties of Trumbull, Mahoning, Ashtabula, Portage, Geauga, Lake, Cuyahoga, Summit, Medina, Huron, Lorain, Erie, Ottawa, and Ashland in Ohio.

Subtitle B—St. Croix National Heritage Area Study

SEC. 311. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the "St. Croix National Heritage Area Study Act".

SEC. 312. STUDY.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with appropriate State historic preservation officers, States historical societies, and other appropriate organizations, shall conduct a study regarding the suitability and feasibility of designating the island of St. Croix as the St. Croix National Heritage Area. The study shall include analysis, documentation, and determination regarding whether the island of St. Croix—

(1) has an assemblage of natural, historic, and cultural resources that together represent distinctive aspects of American heritage worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation, and continuing use, and are best managed through partnerships among public and private entities and by combining diverse and sometimes noncontiguous resources and active communities;

(2) reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and folklore that are a valuable part of the national story;

(3) provides outstanding opportunities to conserve natural, historic, cultural, or scenic features;

(4) provides outstanding recreational and educational opportunities;

(5) contains resources important to the identified theme or themes of the island of St. Croix that retain a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation;

(6) includes residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and local and State governments that are involved in the planning, have developed a conceptual financial plan that outlines the roles of all participants (including the Federal Government), and have demonstrated support for the concept of a national heritage area;

(7) has a potential local coordinating entity to work in partnership with residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and local and State governments to develop a national heritage area consistent with continued local and State economic activity; and

(8) has a conceptual boundary map that is supported by the public.

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 3 fiscal years after the date on which funds are first made available for this section, the Secretary of the Interior 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 on the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the study.

(c) **PRIVATE PROPERTY.**—In conducting the study required by this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall analyze the potential impact that designation of the area as a national heritage area is likely to have on land within the proposed area or bordering the proposed area that is privately owned at the time that the study is conducted.

Subtitle C—Southern Campaign of the Revolution

SEC. 321. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the "Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage Area Study Act".

SEC. 322. SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN OF THE REVOLUTION HERITAGE AREA STUDY.

(a) **STUDY.**—The Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with appropriate State historic preservation officers, States historical societies, the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism, and other appropriate organizations, shall conduct a study regarding the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area described in subsection (b) as the Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage Area. The study shall include analysis, documentation, and determination regarding whether the study area—

(1) has an assemblage of natural, historic, and cultural resources that together represent distinctive aspects of American heritage worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation, and continuing use, and are best managed through partnerships among public and private entities and by combining diverse and sometimes noncontiguous resources and active communities;

(2) reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and folklore that are a valuable part of the national story;

(3) provides outstanding opportunities to conserve natural, historic, cultural, or scenic features;

(4) provides outstanding recreational and educational opportunities;

(5) contains resources important to the identified theme or themes of the study area that retain a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation;

(6) includes residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and local and State governments that are involved in the planning, have developed a conceptual financial plan that outlines the roles of all participants (including the Federal Government), and have demonstrated support for the concept of a national heritage area;

(7) has a potential local coordinating entity to work in partnership with residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and local and State governments to develop a national heritage area consistent with continued local and State economic activity; and

(8) has a conceptual boundary map that is supported by the public.

(b) **STUDY AREA.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—

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ongoing Federal and State projects and activities. None of the funds made available for such activities pursuant to this section shall be counted against any Federal authorization ceiling established for any previously authorized Federal projects or activities.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Remediation Fund \$25,000,000. Subject to the limitations in section 904, such funds shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 904. SUNSET OF AUTHORITY.

This title—

(1) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) is repealed effective as of the date that is 10 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

TITLE IX—NATIONAL COAL HERITAGE AREA

SEC. 901. NATIONAL COAL HERITAGE AREA AMENDMENTS.

Title I of Division II of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 is amended as follows:

(1) In section 103(b)—

(A) by striking "comprised of the counties" and inserting "shall be comprised of the following:

"(1) The counties; and"

(B) by inserting after paragraph (1) (as so designated by paragraph (1) of this subsection) the following new paragraphs:

"(2) Lincoln County, West Virginia.

"(3) Paint Creek and Cabin Creek within Kanawha County, West Virginia."

(2) In section 104, by striking "Governor" and all that follows through "organizations" and inserting "National Coal Heritage Area Authority, a public corporation and government instrumentality established by the State of West Virginia, pursuant to which the Secretary shall assist the National Coal Heritage Area Authority".

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which 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 Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Senate 203 includes several titles in this carefully constructed bill. Title I provides for the temporary reduction of soda ash royalties; title II establishes 10 National Heritage Areas; title III authorizes three suitability and feasibility studies for new heritage areas; title IV makes improvement to and reauthorizes the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor; title V authorizes an important water storage study; title VI authorizes a special resources study in the State of Delaware to determine the suitability of including certain sites in the National Park System; title VII reauthorizes the John H. Chafee Blackstone River Val-

ley National Heritage Corridor; title VIII authorizes the California Reclamation Groundwater Remediation Initiative; and title IX makes corrections to the National Coal Heritage Area Act.

I urge my colleagues to support Senate 203.

Mr. 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 S. 203, which passed the Senate in July of last year. Many of the measures included in S. 203 are ones that previously passed the House and affect a broad range of signal historical, cultural, scenic, and recreational resources.

Madam Speaker, we support S. 203 and urge its adoption by the House today.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Madam Speaker, at this time I am honored and privileged to yield to my colleague, Mr. RYUN, who has been very active on parts of this bill that pertain to his interest in his district and State, and I yield him such time as he may consume.

Mr. RYUN of Kansas. Madam Speaker, it is my privilege today to rise in support of S. 203, the National Heritage Areas Act. I specifically rise in support of the language in the bill establishing the Freedom's Frontier Heritage Area in eastern Kansas and western Missouri. It is my honor to be the lead author on this language and am grateful to the rest of the Kansas delegation and to Mr. SKELTON for all their involvement in this bipartisan bill.

Today's consideration marks a major milestone after years of hard work at the grass-roots level. Countless individuals in my district and surrounding areas have worked tirelessly to bring this to this point, and I am grateful to each of them.

Freedom's Frontier Heritage Area will be pivotal in telling the stories of one of the most crucial periods in this Nation's history. During the lead-up to the Civil War, Kansas and Missouri played crucial and sometimes tragic roles in our struggle for unity and freedom. These are stories worth telling and worth preserving for our children and our grandchildren. Designation of this area is an extremely important act and will benefit many generations to come.

While the approval of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854 repealed the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and gave new territories the right to vote themselves into the Union as either free States or slave States, this was only the beginning of the struggle. The real cost of this fight would be paid by those who occupied those regions bordering the

traditional line separating free States from slave States.

Today, we stand as a united country and are much closer to the ideals set forth in our Constitution that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The liberty of all Americans is due in large part to the courageous occupants of yesterday's Freedom Frontier.

I am pleased to support this bill today, and I ask my colleagues to join me in ensuring that these stories will be told for generations to come. Support the Freedom's Frontier Heritage Act and National Heritage Areas Act.

MR. WALDEN of Oregon. Thank you for your comments and work on this important legislation. I think it is incredibly important to help people understand these issues and our past.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT), who has worked very hard to establish the Crossroads of the American Revolution, the National Heritage Area in New Jersey.

Mr. HOLT. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman, and I rise in support of S. 203, the National Heritage Act, which includes designation of the Crossroads of the American Revolution in New Jersey as a National Heritage Area.

What a great and important story we have to tell our children, that we have to tell the world: the story of our War of Independence. And the land, the houses, the bridges and so much of New Jersey today tell that story.

As many of my colleagues know, New Jersey is often referred to as the crossroads of the American Revolution. For a number of reasons, thousands of troops crisscrossed the State and fought on our soil. The State's strategic location between the British stronghold of New York and the rebel capital in Philadelphia meant that New Jersey, New Jersey citizens, were at the crossroads. In fact, New Jersey had more military engagements during the Revolutionary War than any other State.

Although historians may know this, some of us are working hard to make sure that the role of New Jersey during the Revolution is understood more broadly. Some of the most important events of the war, especially the pivotal battles of Trenton and Princeton, took place in New Jersey.

New Jersey has hundreds of remnants of the war today surviving, including over 250 National Register Revolutionary War sites that are included in this heritage area designation covering 15 counties. Many traces of our Nation's Revolutionary War heritage still exist: mines, mills, encampment sites, battlegrounds, and barracks. Some of the sites include the Hunt House, in

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Hopewell, New Jersey, the first headquarters of General Washington as he chased the British from New York to Pennsylvania; or the old barracks in Trenton, where the troops were housed; Rockingham House, where General Washington wrote his farewell message to the troops; or a road through the woods, now long abandoned, on which the soldiers marched to the battle of Monmouth; the Sandy Hook Lighthouse, which was the guardian of New York Harbor and used by both British and American armies.

The list goes on and on, and that is why this designation of a heritage area is so important for New Jersey. Most notable in our history books, of course, is the famous crossing of the Delaware by General Washington and his men. What happened at the crossing of Delaware is a story that must be told again and again so all generations will know this military feat and the new life it gave to the American Revolution.

By the winter of 1776, the War for Independence was going badly. General Washington and his Continental Army had experienced defeat after defeat and retreated to Pennsylvania for the winter. It was brutally cold and morale was low. Many were losing faith in the leadership of General Washington. By late afternoon on Christmas Day 1776, over 2,400 troops began to cross the icy water of the Delaware. The weather made the operation difficult. The troops were forced to fight their way through blinding winter weather.

The sleet and snow proved too much for two of the divisions to the south, and General Washington's troops made the attack alone. Against all odds, Washington and his soldiers completed the crossing, marched silently to Trenton, with cannon, and on Christmas night arrived taking the Hessian garrison completely by surprise. This engagement, followed by the pivotal Battle of Princeton, has been called "the beginning of the winning."

Military engagements were fought throughout New Jersey, and they gave the first glimpse to the world that the American people might succeed in this fight for independence. In New Jersey, also, there was the crossroads of ideas. There were people loyal to the Crown and those who were loyal to Adams and Washington and the other revolutionaries. The difference was contested within families, in towns, and on farmsteads. New Jersey really was at the crux of the Revolution, the crossroads of the American Revolution.

I became involved in this effort to establish the Crossroads when I first came to Congress in 1999. And with the guidance and leadership from historians and planners, champions of open space preservation, such as Dr. Ted Stiles, I developed the concept of this heritage designation. I sought the assistance of my colleague from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN), and we were able to see the passage of legislation that would direct the Park Service to conduct a feasibility study of the region.

We passed this feasibility study with flying colors, obtaining an enthusiastic report from the Park Service that New Jersey had a rich history and many surviving remnants of the War of Independence that make the region a fine candidate for a heritage area. Since the study, many State legislators, local governments, and other organizations have endorsed the idea of establishing the Crossroads of the American Revolution Heritage Area.

After the initial findings from the National Park Service in August 2002, Representative FRELINGHUYSEN and I introduced the Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Act. Finally, today, we have it before us on the floor of this body.

Establishing this heritage area is an important way to preserve the historic remnants that will allow the telling of New Jersey's role in the building of this great Nation. It combines historic preservation, environmental protection, education, recreation, open space acquisition, travel, and tourism. The creation of the heritage area means a great deal for all of these organizations, private and public, in New Jersey that are working in all of these areas to acquire open space to provide for recreation and education and environmental protection.

Community leaders and local governments who care deeply about preserving open space and protecting historic sites will work with the local management agency to achieve these goals. The National Heritage Area will be, I think, important for the education not just of the children of New Jersey but for the people of this country. Everyone should know what New Jersey brought to the American Revolution, and preserving these sites and tying them together under this theme will certainly help in this endeavor.

Our current Governor of New Jersey, Jon Corzine, before he left Capitol Hill, succeeded in carrying this through the other body across the Capitol, and I want to thank all of those involved over the past years that have been instrumental in designating the Crossroads of the American Revolution Heritage Area. I see no better way to honor New Jersey and the people who were instrumental during the American Revolution than by establishing this heritage area.

Ms. BORDALLO. Madam Speaker, I wish to thank the gentleman from New Jersey, and I commend him and all of our colleagues who have worked diligently to advance this legislation.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Speaker, I rise to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. POWERS), chairman of the Committee on Resources, for bringing through the House of Representatives S. 203, the National Heritage Areas Act of 2005, legislation that establishes the Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area and designates a number of other National Heritage Areas.

This legislation will establish a National Heritage Area that enables New Jersey's critical role in the American Revolution to be fully un-

derstood and appreciated. It would combine the opportunity to protect and preserve historic sites, retain the aesthetic character of the landscape, and provide recreational opportunities.

New Jersey was quite literally the crossroads of America's Revolutionary War. New Jersey represented a turning point in the Revolution, too, as America's struggle for independence was nearly lost. More Revolutionary War battles were engaged in New Jersey than in any other state, nearly 300, and it is high time our state receives the recognition it deserves.

The establishment of the Crossroads National Heritage Area has long been in the works. In the 107th Congress, I introduced the Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Act along with Representative HOLT.

In the Fiscal Year 2000 Interior Appropriations Act, I secured funding for the Secretary of Interior to conduct a "Special Resources Study" of the Crossroads region in New Jersey. On July 8, 2002 the study was released. The study specifies that the Crossroads of the American Revolution region and the people of New Jersey will create a unique sense of place; one of protected Revolutionary War landscapes and cultural sites, recreational opportunities and compatible economic development. The study area included 15 counties spanning the state from Morris, Bergen and Passaic in the north to Camden and Gloucester in the south. It is within this region that most of the Revolutionary War actions occurred and it contains a preponderance of New Jersey's existing American Revolutionary resources.

This legislation highlights New Jersey's unequalled heritage and shows how our spectacular landscape contributed to the winning of the Revolutionary War. In conclusion, I believe the establishment of the Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area will provide the direction and resources needed to maintain what the area has to offer for generations to come. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. SKELTON. Madam Speaker, it has been said that politics is the art of compromise.

Today, the House is debating a bill that would designate a number of National Heritage Areas throughout the United States, including the Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area in western Missouri and eastern Kansas. That portion of the bill, which was drafted by my good friend from Kansas, Congressman JIM RYUN, is the product of much negotiation and compromise, and I am pleased to lend my support to it.

As a student of history, I believe it is part of our government's responsibility to promote history education and to provide opportunities for the American people to learn about our nation's rich past. Doing so is critical to forming a more perfect union and to ensuring we do not repeat the mistakes of yesteryear.

The people of Missouri and Kansas have contributed a great deal to our nation. In many ways, the border region has mirrored the finest and darkest days in American history. From the bloody border conflicts that set the stage for the Civil War to our mutual struggle to expand the definition of freedom, Missourians and Kansans have played a role in this

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history. In fact, two great leaders from this region, Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower, descendants of pioneers, found common purpose on the larger stage of world history and led the war-torn nations of the 20th century toward the fulfillment of democracy's promise.

The creation of the Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area will allow local and state historical groups and governments to more easily tell our interesting regional story. It will encourage collaborative planning on historical projects and provide important federal resources opportunities for historical preservation.

I am pleased to have worked with Mr. Ryan on this bill and am especially grateful he agreed to a number of my suggested changes to his original legislation. The final work product will mean good things for the people of our great states and for the history of our country.

The people of Missouri and Kansas have faced many challenges through the years, and our relationship has not always been as pleasant as it is today. But, through friendship and compromise, we will now more easily be able to explain our regional history in a way that is acceptable to both Missourians and Kansans.

Mr. MOORE of Kansas. Madam Speaker, I rise to express my strong support for S. 203, the National Heritage Areas Act of 2005, legislation establishing the Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area.

The history of the Kansas-Missouri border region holds a special significance, not only for the people of those two states, but for the entire nation as well. Over 150 years ago, events took place in this region that served as a precursor to the horrors of the Civil War and which shaped the future of our country.

The Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area will serve as a vivid reminder of those historic events, as well as a much-needed place of remembrance and edification, enshrining the memories of those who gave their lives so that all Americans might live in freedom. It will also encourage us to develop a greater understanding of those tumultuous times in our Nation's history and strengthen efforts to preserve the region's historic sites and educate citizens in the stories and cultural resources of the region's legacy.

I would also like to take this opportunity to commend those individuals who played such an important role in the progression of the Freedom's Frontier National Historic Area. The development of proposals has allowed for the creation of strong partnerships between representatives from both Kansas and Missouri and produced a unification of purpose that will leave a durable legacy to the next generation of stewards.

Events which took place in the Kansas-Missouri border region have undoubtedly been significant to the evolving story of American freedom. It is my hope that the Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area will be a place where citizens from around the nation can increase their appreciation for our country's enduring struggle for freedom and liberty.

Ms. BORDALLO. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Madam Speaker, I have no other speakers on this side of the aisle. I encourage our Members to support this important legislation and yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. DRAKE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 203, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. HENSARLING. Madam 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 question will be postponed.

VALLE VIDAL PROTECTION ACT OF 2005

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3817) to withdraw the Valle Vidal Unit of the Carson National Forest in New Mexico from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3817

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 "Valle Vidal Protection Act of 2005".

SEC. 2. WITHDRAWAL OF VALLE VIDAL UNIT, CARSON NATIONAL FOREST, NEW MEXICO, FROM MINING LAWS.

(a) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Valle Vidal Unit of the Carson National Forest in New Mexico, which consists of 101,794 acres and is identified as Management Area 21 in the land and resource management plan for the Carson National Forest, is hereby withdrawn from—

(1) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) operation of the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws and mineral materials laws.

(b) TREATMENT OF EXISTING RIGHTS.—The withdrawal required by subsection (a) is subject to valid existing rights. If these existing rights are relinquished or otherwise acquired by the United States at any time after the date of the enactment of this Act, the lands that were subject to the rights shall be immediately withdrawn as provided in subsection (a).

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

□ 1515

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative 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 Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Madam Speaker, I yield my such time as I may consume.

H.R. 3817, introduced by New Mexico Representative TOM UDALL, would withdraw roughly 101,000 acres, known as the Valle Vidal Unit, from mineral exploration or development. This includes patent under mining claims and mineral leases for geothermal or mining materials. Any valid existing rights would continue to be recognized; but if those rights were relinquished or bought out, that area would also be withdrawn from the mining laws.

This area is known for its recreation, namely, horseback riding and hiking, livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Currently, the Forest Service is revising its management plan for the Carson National Forest and is likely, through public comment and collaboration, to withdraw mineral development in this area independent of the legislation. The area in question is entirely within Mr. UDALL's district.

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.)

Madam Speaker, as the majority explained, H.R. 3817 withdraws the 101,794-acre Valle Vidal parcel in the Carson National Forest in New Mexico from location, entry, and patent under mining laws.

The Valle Vidal compromises some of the finest scenic wildlife and outdoor recreational resources in New Mexico. It is the home to the largest herd of elk in New Mexico and draws hunters from throughout the United States.

The Valle Vidal also contains important fish habitat for species such as the Rio Grande cutthroat trout. The Valle Vidal, furthermore, contains the headwaters of several watersheds and is an important source of fresh water in New Mexico.

H.R. 3817 is supported by a wide coalition of groups in New Mexico, including local elected officials, chambers of commerce, hunters, conservation groups, and businesses.

Madam Speaker, I would like to congratulate our colleague, Representative TOM UDALL, who is the sponsor of H.R. 3817 and has worked tirelessly to craft and advance this legislation.

Madam Speaker, we support H.R. 3817.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Madam Speaker, the Valle Vidal, located in the heart of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains in my district in northern New Mexico, is a lush 100,000-acre mountain basin in the Carson National Forest. In 1982, the Pennzoil Company donated the unspoiled Valle Vidal to the people of the United States. It was the largest and most valuable gift of private land ever to the Forest Service.

* * * * *

H5648

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

July 24, 2006

Sánchez, Linda T.
 Sanders
 Saxton
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schmidt
 Schwartz (PA)
 Schwartz (MI)
 Scott (GA)
 Scott (VA)
 Sensenbrenner
 Serrano
 Sessions
 Shadegg
 Shaw
 Shays
 Sherman
 Sherwood
 Shimkus
 Shuster
 Simmons
 Simpson
 Skelton
 Slaughter

Smith (NJ)
 Smith (TX)
 Smith (WA)
 Snyder
 Solis
 Souder
 Spratt
 Stark
 Starnes
 Stupak
 Swenney
 Tanner
 Tauscher
 Taylor (MS)
 Taylor (NC)
 Terry
 Thomas
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Thornberry
 Tiberi
 Turner
 Upton
 Van Hollen
 Velázquez
 Visclosky
 Walden (OR)
 Walsh
 Wamp
 Wasserman
 Wolf
 Waters
 Watson
 Watt
 Waxman
 Weldon (FL)
 Weldon (PA)
 Weller
 Wicker
 Wilson (NM)
 Wilson (SC)
 Wolf
 Woolsey
 Wu
 Wynn
 Young (AK)
 Young (FL)

NAYS—4

Flake
 Franks (AZ)

Mack
 Taucer

NOT VOTING—70

Andrews
 Bachus
 Beaupre
 Becerra
 Berman
 Bilbray
 Bishop (UT)
 Boyd
 Brady (TX)
 Brown (OR)
 Brown, Corrine
 Cannon
 Carson
 Carter
 Case
 Costello
 Culberson
 Davis (CA)
 Davis, Jo Ann
 Engel
 Evans
 Everett

Feeney
 Filner
 Ford
 Gallegly
 Gibbons
 Green (WI)
 Gutierrez
 Harman
 Harris
 Hefley
 Hereth
 Hinojosa
 Hoekstra
 Honda
 Hostettler
 Ica
 Isak
 Jackson-Lee
 Johnson, Sam
 Kilpatrick (MI)
 King (NY)
 Kingston

Matheson
 McCaul (TX)
 McKinney
 Millender
 McDonald
 Moran (VA)
 Nussle
 Ortiz
 Oxley
 Paul
 Renzi
 Rogers (KY)
 Rush
 Sabo
 Sánchez, Loretta
 Strickland
 Sullivan
 Tierney
 Towns
 Udall (CO)
 Weiner
 Westmoreland
 Waxman
 Whitfield

□ 185

Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. NAPOLITANO and Mr. McNULTY changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds of those voting having responded in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 394, S. 1496, I was held up with airplane problems. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

MOMENT OF SILENCE OBSERVED IN MEMORY OF OFFICER JACOB J. CHESTNUT AND DETECTIVE JOHN M. GIBSON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the Chair's announcement of earlier today, the House will now observe a moment of silence in the memory of Officer Jacob J. Chestnut and Detective John M. Gibson.

Please rise for a moment of silence.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, 5-minute voting will continue.

There was no objection.

NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS ACT OF 2006

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the Senate bill, S. 203, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 203, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 323, nays 39, not voting 70, as follows:

[Roll No. 395]

YEAS—323

Abercrombie
 Ackerman
 Alexander
 Allen
 Baca
 Baird
 Baker
 Baldwin
 Barrett (SC)
 Barrow
 Barton (TX)
 Bass
 Bean
 Beckley
 Berry
 Biggert
 Bilirakis
 Bishop (GA)
 Bishop (NY)
 Blumenauer
 Blunt
 Boehlert
 Boehner
 Bonilla
 Boucher
 Bono
 Bootman
 Boren
 Boswell
 Boucher
 Boustany
 Bradley (NH)
 Brady (PA)
 Brown (SC)
 Brown-Waite
 Ginn
 Burgess
 Burton (IN)
 Butterfield
 Ruyter
 Calvert
 Camp (MI)
 Campbell (CA)
 Capito
 Capps
 Capuano
 Cardin
 Cardoza
 Carmona
 Castle
 Chabot
 Chandler
 Cleaver
 Clyburn
 Cole (OK)
 Conyers
 Cooper
 Costa
 Cramer
 Crenshaw
 Crowley

Cubin
 Cuellar
 Cummings
 Davis (AL)
 Davis (IL)
 Davis (KY)
 Davis (TN)
 Davis, Tom
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 Delahunt
 DeLauro
 Dent
 Diaz-Balart, L.
 Diaz-Balart, M.
 Dicks
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Doolittle
 Doyle
 Drake
 Dreier
 Edwards
 Ehlers
 Emanuel
 Emerson
 English (PA)
 Eshoo
 Etheridge
 Farr
 Fattah
 Ferguson
 Fitzpatrick (PA)
 Foley
 Forbes
 Fortenberry
 Fossella
 Frank (MA)
 Frelinghuysen
 Garrett (NJ)
 Gerlach
 Gilchrest
 Gillmor
 Gonsales
 Gordon
 Granger
 Graves
 Green, Al
 Green, Gense
 Grijalva
 Gutmacht
 Hall
 Hart
 Hastings (FL)
 Hastings (WA)
 Hayworth
 Higgins
 Hinchey
 Hobson
 Holden
 Holt

Hooley
 Hoyer
 Hulshof
 Hunter
 Hyde
 Inglis (SC)
 Inslee
 Israel
 Jackson (IL)
 Jindal
 Johnson (CT)
 Johnson (IL)
 Johnson, E. B.
 Jones (OH)
 Kanjorski
 Kaptur
 Keller
 Kelly
 Kennedy (MN)
 Kennedy (RI)
 Kilde
 Kind
 Kirk
 Kline
 Knollensberg
 Kolbe
 Kucinich
 Kuhl (NY)
 LaHood
 Langevin
 Lantos
 Larson (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Latham
 LaTourette
 Leach
 Lee
 Levin
 Lewis (CA)
 Lewis (GA)
 Lewis (KY)
 Linder
 Lipinski
 Lofgren, Zoe
 Lowey
 Lucas
 Lynch
 Mack
 Maloney
 Manzullo
 Markey
 Marshall
 Matsui
 McCarthy
 McCollum (MN)
 McCotter
 McCrery
 McDermott
 McGovern
 McHenry

McHugh
 McIntyre
 McKeon
 McMorris
 McNulty
 Meenan
 Meeks (NY)
 Melancon
 Mica
 Michaud
 Miller (MD)
 Miller (NC)
 Miller, Gary
 Miller, George
 Molloy
 Moore (KS)
 Moore (WI)
 Moran (KS)
 Murphy
 Murtha
 Musgrave
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal (MA)
 Ney
 Northrup
 Nunes
 Oberstar
 Obey
 Olver
 Osborne
 Otter
 Owens
 Pallone
 Pascrell
 Pastor
 Payne
 Pearce
 Pelosi
 Peterson (MN)
 Peterson (PA)
 Petri
 Pickering
 Platts
 Poe
 Pomeroy

Porter
 Price (NC)
 Pryce (OH)
 Putnam
 Radanovich
 Rahall
 Ramstad
 Rangel
 Regula
 Rehberg
 Reichert
 Reyes
 Reynolds
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (MI)
 Ros-Lehtinen
 Ross
 Rothman
 Roybal-Allard
 Ruppel
 Rush
 Ryan (OH)
 Ryan (KS)
 Salazar
 Sánchez, Linda T.
 Sanders
 Saxton
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schmidt
 Schwartz (PA)
 Schwartz (MI)
 Scott (GA)
 Scott (VA)
 Sensenbrenner
 Serrano
 Sessions
 Shadegg
 Shaw
 Shays
 Sherman
 Sherwood
 Shimkus
 Shuster
 Simmons
 Simpson
 Skelton
 Slaughter

Smith (NJ)
 Smith (TX)
 Smith (WA)
 Snyder
 Solis
 Souder
 Spratt
 Stark
 Starnes
 Stupak
 Swenney
 Tanner
 Tauscher
 Taylor (MS)
 Taylor (NC)
 Terry
 Thomas
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Thornberry
 Tiberi
 Turner
 Upton
 Van Hollen
 Velázquez
 Visclosky
 Walden (OR)
 Walsh
 Wamp
 Wasserman
 Wolf
 Waters
 Watson
 Watt
 Waxman
 Weldon (FL)
 Weldon (PA)
 Weller
 Wicker
 Wilson (NM)
 Wilson (SC)
 Wolf
 Woolsey
 Wu
 Wynn
 Young (AK)
 Young (FL)

NAYS—39

Adersholt
 Akin
 Bartlett (MD)
 Blackburn
 Chabola
 Coker
 Conaway
 Deal (GA)
 Duncan
 Feeney
 Flake
 Fox
 Franks (AZ)
 Gingrey

Gohmert
 Gooch
 Goodlatte
 Hays
 Hensarling
 Hoyer
 Jenkins
 Jones (NC)
 King (IA)
 Longren, Daniel
 E
 Marchant
 Miller (FL)
 Myrick

NOT VOTING—70

Andrews
 Bachus
 Beaupre
 Becerra
 Berman
 Bilbray
 Bishop (UT)
 Boyd
 Brady (TX)
 Brown (OR)
 Brown, Corrine
 Cannon
 Cantor
 Carson
 Carter
 Case
 Clay
 Costello
 Culberson
 Davis (CA)
 Davis (FL)
 Davis, Jo Ann
 Engel
 Evans

Everett
 Filner
 Ford
 Gallegly
 Gibbons
 Green (WI)
 Gutierrez
 Harman
 Harris
 Hefley
 Hereth
 Hinojosa
 Hoekstra
 Honda
 Hostettler
 Ica
 Isak
 Jackson-Lee
 Johnson, Sam
 Kilpatrick (MI)
 King (NY)
 Kingston

Matheson
 McCaul (TX)
 McKinney
 Meek (FL)
 Millender
 McDonald
 Moran (VA)
 Nussle
 Ortiz
 Oxley
 Paul
 Renzi
 Rogers (KY)
 Sabo
 Sánchez, Loretta
 Strickland
 Sullivan
 Tierney
 Towns
 Udall (CO)
 Weiner
 Westmoreland
 Waxman
 Whitfield

□ 1909

Mrs. BLACKBURN changed her vote from "yea" to "nay."

So (two-thirds of those voting having responded in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill, as amended, was passed.

July 24, 2006

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

H5649

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 395, S. 203, I was held up with airplane problems. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. MCKINNEY. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably delayed getting to the floor due to Delta Flight #634 being delayed due to bad weather in the area and missed rollcall vote Nos. 394 and 395 on July 24, 2006. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Madam Speaker, I missed the following two votes, Nos. 394 and 395, due to a delayed flight from San Diego. I would have voted "yea" on S. 1496 and S. 203.

IN HONOR OF THE LATE CONGRESSMAN TOM MANTON

(Mr. RANGEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. RANGEL. Madam Speaker and my colleagues, last Saturday, we lost Tom Manton. Many of you worked with him and knew him as well as we did in the city of New York.

He was the son of Irish immigrants. His family came to this country. He worked as a salesman. He was a policeman for the New York City Police Department. He worked before that as a city councilman.

Most of you knew him when he came to Congress and served so well, and he was followed to the Congress by Joe Crowley. He left the Congress to become the Democratic county leader for the County of Queens and made a name for himself as he sought out black and white, Irish, Asian, Hispanic candidates for one of the most diverse political subdivisions that we have in the city of New York. He is what we call, in New York City, a "politician's politician," who was respected by Republicans as well as Democrats.

We will miss him in the city of New York, but he left a better city than the one that he inherited.

And I would like to yield to my friend and senior Republican in our New York delegation, Mr. BOEHLERT.

Mr. BOEHLERT. Madam Speaker, I thank the dean of our delegation for yielding.

I just want to say that all of us who were privileged to know and work with Tom Manton during his seven terms in this House of Representatives share a deep sense of personal loss. He was an absolutely outstanding individual. And I think Mayor Bloomberg of New York probably best described him in a very simple way. He said he was a "classy guy."

He was a guy who demonstrated in so many different ways his unflinching loyalty and his deep commitment to and faith in all of those things that he really believed in, his heritage, his religion, his party, his profession, his country, but, most of all, his family.

I think we are the lesser for Tom Manton's passing, but we are the greater because he touched our lives.

PROVIDING GRANTS TO EXPAND INFRASTRUCTURE NECESSARY TO INCREASE AVAILABILITY OF ALTERNATIVE FUELS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 5534, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5534, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 355, nays 9, not voting 68, as follows:

(Roll No. 396)
YEAS—355

Abercrombie	Chandler	Garrett (NJ)
Ackerman	Chocoma	Gerlach
Aderholt	Cleaver	Gilchrest
Akin	Clyburn	Gillmor
Alexander	Coble	Gingrey
Allen	Cole (OK)	Gohmert
Baca	Conaway	Gonzalez
Baird	Conyers	Goode
Baker	Cooper	Goodlatte
Baldwin	Costa	Gordon
Barrett (SC)	Cramer	Granger
Barrow	Crenshaw	Graves
Bartlett (MD)	Crowley	Green, Al
Barton (TX)	Cubin	Green, Gene
Bass	Cuellar	Grijalva
Beau	Cummings	Gutknecht
Berkley	Davis (AL)	Hall
Berry	Davis (CA)	Hart
Riggert	Davis (IL)	Hastings (FL)
Bilirakis	Davis (KY)	Hastings (WA)
Bishop (GA)	Davis (TN)	Hayes
Bishop (NY)	Davis, Tom	Hayworth
Blackburn	Deal (GA)	Hensarling
Blumenauer	DeFazio	Herger
Blunt	Delahunt	Higgins
Boehler	DeLauro	Hinchey
Boehner	Dent	Hobson
Bonilla	Diaz-Balart, L.	Holden
Bonner	Diaz-Balart, M.	Holt
Bono	Dicks	Hooley
Boozman	Dingell	Hoyer
Boren	Doggett	Hulshof
Boswell	Doolittle	Hunter
Boucher	Doyle	Hyde
Boustany	Drake	Inglis (SC)
Bradley (NH)	Droier	Inlee
Brady (PA)	Edwards	Israel
Brown (SC)	Ehlers	Jackson (IL)
Brown-Waite	Emanuel	Jenkins
Ginny	Emerson	Jindal
Burgess	Engel	Johnson (CT)
Barton (IN)	English (PA)	Johnson (IL)
Butterfield	Eshoo	Johnson, E. B.
Byer	Etheridge	Jones (NC)
Calvert	Farr	Jones (OH)
Camp (MI)	Fastah	Kanjorski
Campbell (CA)	Perguson	Kaptur
Cantor	Plmer	Keller
Capito	Pittipatrick (PA)	Kelly
Capps	Poley	Kennedy (MN)
Capuano	Forbes	Kennedy (RI)
Cardin	Fortenberry	Kildee
Cardoza	Fossella	Kind
Carnahan	Frank (MA)	King (IA)
Castle	Franks (AZ)	Kirk
Chabot	Frelinghuysen	Kline

Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loftgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel
E
Lynch
Mack
Maloney
Mansullo
Marchant
Markey
Marshall
Matausi
McCarthy
McCollum (MN)
McCotter
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meehan
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Murphy
Murtha
Muzzgrave
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)

Neugebauer
Ney
Northrup
Norwood
Nunes
Oberstar
Obey
Oliver
Osborne
Otter
Owens
Pallone
Pascarella
Pastor
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petr
Pickering
Pitts
Pitts
Poe
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Pryor (OH)
Putnam
Rahall
Ramsad
Rangel
Ragula
Rehberg
Reichert
Reyes
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Rothman-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Ryan (KS)
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanders
Santorum
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schmidt
Schwartz (PA)
Schwartz (MI)
Scott (GA)

Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Soderl
Solis
Souder
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stupak
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberti
Turner
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velazquez
Vucelja
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—9

Royle
Sensenbrenner
Weldon (FL)

NOT VOTING—68

Andrews
Bachus
Beahm
Beahm
Becerra
Berman
Bilbray
Bishop (UT)
Boyd
Brady (TX)
Brown (OH)
Brown, Corrine
Cannon
Carson
Carter
Case
Clay
Costello
Culberson
Davis (FL)
Davis, Jo Ann
DeGette
Evans
Everett
Ford

□ 1929

So (two-thirds of those voting having responded in the affirmative) the rules

July 26, 2005

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

S8989

to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
On page 2, strike lines 3 through 11.

SA 1582. Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1527 submitted by Mrs. BOXER (for herself and Ms. SNOWE) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 1042, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2006 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Insert before the closing quotation marks the following: "but only if the identity of the perpetrator of such act of incest is provided to a designated officer, at the time the abortion is sought, for transmission to the appropriate military or civilian law enforcement authorities, or, in the case of rape, only if the identity of the perpetrator of that act of rape, if known to the victim, is provided to a designated officer, at the time the abortion is sought, for transmission to the appropriate military or civilian law enforcement authorities".

SA 1583. Mr. DOMENICI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 203, to reduce temporarily the royalty required to be paid for sodium produced, to establish certain National Heritage Areas, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "National Heritage Areas Act of 2005".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—SODA ASH ROYALTY REDUCTION

Sec. 101. Short title.

Sec. 102. Reduction in royalty rate on soda ash.

Sec. 103. Study.

TITLE II—ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS

Subtitle A—Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area

Sec. 201. Short title.

Sec. 202. Findings.

Sec. 203. Definitions.

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Subtitle B—Atchafalaya National Heritage Area

Sec. 211. Short title.

Sec. 212. Definitions.

Sec. 213. Atchafalaya National Heritage Area.

Sec. 214. Authorities and duties of the local coordinating entity.

Sec. 215. Management plan.

Sec. 216. Requirements for inclusion of private property.

Sec. 217. Private property protection.

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Subtitle C—Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area

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Sec. 232. Findings and purposes.

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Sec. 234. Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area.

Sec. 235. Authorities and duties of the local coordinating entity.

Sec. 236. Management plan.

Sec. 237. Technical and financial assistance.

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Subtitle D—Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area

Sec. 251. Short title.

Sec. 252. Findings and purpose.

Sec. 253. Definitions.

Sec. 254. Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area.

Sec. 255. Designation of Alliance as local coordinating entity.

Sec. 256. Management of the Heritage Area.

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Sec. 258. No effect on land use authority and private property.

Sec. 259. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 260. Termination of authority.

Subtitle E—Bleeding Kansas National Heritage Area

Sec. 261. Short title.

Sec. 262. Findings and purpose.

Sec. 263. Definitions.

Sec. 264. Bleeding Kansas and the Enduring Struggle for Freedom National Heritage Area.

Sec. 265. Technical and financial assistance; other Federal agencies.

Sec. 266. Private property protection.

Sec. 267. Savings provisions.

Sec. 268. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 269. Termination of authority.

Subtitle F—Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area

Sec. 271. Short title.

Sec. 272. Findings and purposes.

Sec. 273. Definitions.

Sec. 274. Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area.

Sec. 275. Authorities, prohibitions, and duties of the local coordinating entity.

Sec. 276. Management plan.

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Sec. 278. Duties of other Federal agencies.

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Subtitle G—Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership

Sec. 281. Short title.

Sec. 282. Findings and purposes.

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Sec. 284. Heritage Partnership.

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Subtitle H—Great Basin National Heritage Route

Sec. 291. Short title.

Sec. 291A. Findings and purposes.

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Sec. 291C. Great Basin National Heritage Route.

Sec. 291D. Memorandum of understanding.

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Sec. 291H. Land use regulation; applicability of Federal law.

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Subtitle I—Gullah/Geechee Heritage Corridor

Sec. 295. Short title.

Sec. 295A. Purposes.

Sec. 295B. Definitions.

Sec. 295C. Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor.

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Sec. 295E. Operation of the local coordinating entity.

Sec. 295F. Management plan.

Sec. 295G. Technical and financial assistance.

Sec. 295H. Duties of other Federal agencies.

Sec. 295I. Coastal Heritage Centers.

Sec. 295J. Private property protection.

Sec. 295K. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 295L. Termination of authority.

Subtitle J—Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area

Sec. 297. Short title.

Sec. 297A. Findings and purposes.

Sec. 297B. Definitions.

Sec. 297C. Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area.

Sec. 297D. Management plan.

Sec. 297E. Authorities, duties, and prohibitions applicable to the local coordinating entity.

Sec. 297F. Technical and financial assistance; other Federal agencies.

Sec. 297G. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 297H. Termination of authority.

TITLE III—NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA STUDIES

Subtitle A—Western Reserve Heritage Area Study

Sec. 301. Short title.

Sec. 302. National Park Service study regarding the Western Reserve, Ohio.

Subtitle B—St. Croix National Heritage Area Study

Sec. 311. Short title.

Sec. 312. Study.

Subtitle C—Southern Campaign of the Revolution

Sec. 321. Short title.

Sec. 322. Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage Area study.

TITLE IV—ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR ACT AMENDMENTS

Sec. 401. Short title.

Sec. 402. Transition and provisions for new local coordinating entity.

Sec. 403. Private property protection.

TITLE V—REAUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR NEW JERSEY COASTAL HERITAGE TRAIL ROUTE

Sec. 501. Reauthorization of appropriations for New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route.

TITLE I—SODA ASH ROYALTY REDUCTION

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Soda Ash Royalty Reduction Act of 2005".

SEC. 102. REDUCTION IN ROYALTY RATE ON SODA ASH.

Notwithstanding section 102(a)(9) of the Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701(a)(9)), section 24 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 262), and the terms of any lease under that Act, the royalty rate on the quantity or gross value of the output of sodium compounds and related products at the point of shipment to market from Federal land in the 5-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act shall be 2 percent.

* * * * *

S9006

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and have demonstrated support for the concept of a national heritage area;

(G) has a potential local coordinating entity to work in partnership with residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and local and State governments to develop a national heritage area consistent with continued local and State economic activity;

(H) has a conceptual boundary map that is supported by the public; and

(I) has potential or actual impact on private property located within or abutting the Study Area.

(C) BOUNDARIES OF THE STUDY AREA.—The Study Area shall be comprised of the counties of Trumbull, Mahoning, Ashtabula, Portage, Geauga, Lake, Cuyahoga, Summit, Medina, Huron, Lorain, Erie, Ottawa, and Ashland in Ohio.

Subtitle B—St. Croix National Heritage Area Study

SEC. 311. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the "St. Croix National Heritage Area Study Act".

SEC. 312. STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with appropriate State historic preservation officers, States historical societies, and other appropriate organizations, shall conduct a study regarding the suitability and feasibility of designating the island of St. Croix as the St. Croix National Heritage Area. The study shall include analysis, documentation, and determination regarding whether the island of St. Croix—

(1) has an assemblage of natural, historic, and cultural resources that together represent distinctive aspects of American heritage worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation, and continuing use, and are best managed through partnerships among public and private entities and by combining diverse and sometimes noncontiguous resources and active communities;

(2) reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and folklore that are a valuable part of the national story;

(3) provides outstanding opportunities to conserve natural, historic, cultural, or scenic features;

(4) provides outstanding recreational and educational opportunities;

(5) contains resources important to the identified theme or themes of the island of St. Croix that retain a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation;

(6) includes residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and local and State governments that are involved in the planning, have developed a conceptual financial plan that outlines the roles of all participants (including the Federal Government), and have demonstrated support for the concept of a national heritage area;

(7) has a potential local coordinating entity to work in partnership with residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and local and State governments to develop a national heritage area consistent with continued local and State economic activity; and

(8) has a conceptual boundary map that is supported by the public.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 3 fiscal years after the date on which funds are first made available for this section, the Secretary of the Interior 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 on the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the study.

(c) PRIVATE PROPERTY.—In conducting the study required by this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall analyze the potential impact that designation of the area as a na-

tional heritage area is likely to have on land within the proposed area or bordering the proposed area that is privately owned at the time that the study is conducted.

Subtitle C—Southern Campaign of the Revolution

SEC. 321. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the "Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage Area Study Act".

SEC. 322. SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN OF THE REVOLUTION HERITAGE AREA STUDY.

(a) STUDY.—The Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with appropriate State historic preservation officers, States historical societies, the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism, and other appropriate organizations, shall conduct a study regarding the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area described in subsection (b) as the Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage Area. The study shall include analysis, documentation, and determination regarding whether the study area—

(1) has an assemblage of natural, historic, and cultural resources that together represent distinctive aspects of American heritage worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation, and continuing use, and are best managed through partnerships among public and private entities and by combining diverse and sometimes noncontiguous resources and active communities;

(2) reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and folklore that are a valuable part of the national story;

(3) provides outstanding opportunities to conserve natural, historic, cultural, or scenic features;

(4) provides outstanding recreational and educational opportunities;

(5) contains resources important to the identified theme or themes of the study area that retain a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation;

(6) includes residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and local and State governments that are involved in the planning, have developed a conceptual financial plan that outlines the roles of all participants (including the Federal Government), and have demonstrated support for the concept of a national heritage area;

(7) has a potential local coordinating entity to work in partnership with residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and local and State governments to develop a national heritage area consistent with continued local and State economic activity; and

(8) has a conceptual boundary map that is supported by the public.

(b) STUDY AREA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) SOUTH CAROLINA.—The study area shall include the following counties in South Carolina: Anderson, Pickens, Greenville County, Spartanburg, Cherokee County, Greenwood, Laurens, Union, York, Chester, Darlington, Florence, Chesterfield, Marlboro, Fairfield, Richland, Lancaster, Kershaw, Sumter, Orangeburg, Georgetown, Dorchester, Colleton, Charleston, Beaufort, Calhoun, Clarendon, and Williamsburg.

(B) NORTH CAROLINA.—The study area may include sites and locations in North Carolina as appropriate.

(2) SPECIFIC SITES.—The heritage area may include the following sites of interest:

(A) NATIONAL PARK SERVICE SITE.—Kings Mountain National Military Park, Cowpens National Battlefield, Fort Moultrie National Monument, Charles Pickens National Historic Site, and Ninety Six National Historic Site as well as the National Park Affiliate of Historic Camden Revolutionary War Site.

(B) STATE-MAINTAINED SITES.—Colonial Dorchester State Historic Site, Eutaw Springs Battle Site, Hampton Plantation State Historic Site, Landford Canal State Historic Site, Andrew Jackson State Park, and Musgrove Mill State Park.

(C) COMMUNITIES.—Charleston, Beaufort, Georgetown, Kingstree, Cheraw, Camden, Winnsboro, Orangeburg, and Cayce.

(D) OTHER KEY SITES OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.—Middleton Place, Goose Creek Church, Hopewee Plantation, Walnut Grove Plantation, Fort Watson, and Historic Brattonsville.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 3 fiscal years after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out this subtitle the Secretary of the Interior 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 on the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the study.

TITLE IV—ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR ACT AMENDMENTS

SEC. 401. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Act Amendments of 2005".

SEC. 402. TRANSITION AND PROVISIONS FOR NEW LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-398; 16 U.S.C. 461 note) is amended as follows:

(1) In section 103—

(A) in paragraph (6), by striking "and";

(B) in paragraph (9), by striking the period and inserting "; and"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(10) the term 'Association' means the Canal Corridor Association (an organization described under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code)."

(2) By adding at the end of section 112 the following new paragraph:

"(7) The Secretary shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Association to help ensure appropriate transition of the local coordinating entity to the Association and coordination with the Association regarding that role."

(3) By adding at the end the following new sections:

"SEC. 119. ASSOCIATION AS LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.

"Upon the termination of the Commission, the local coordinating entity for the corridor shall be the Association.

"SEC. 120. DUTIES AND AUTHORITIES OF ASSOCIATION.

"For purposes of preparing and implementing the management plan developed under section 121, the Association may use Federal funds made available under this title—

"(1) to make grants to, and enter into cooperative agreements with, State, and their political subdivisions, private organizations, or any person;

"(2) to hire, train, and compensate staff; and

"(3) to enter into contracts for goods and services.

"SEC. 121. DUTIES OF THE ASSOCIATION.

"The Association shall—

"(1) develop and submit to the Secretary for approval under section 123 a proposed management plan for the corridor not later than 2 years after Federal funds are made available for this purpose;

"(2) give priority to implementing actions set forth in the management plan, including taking steps to assist units of local government, regional planning organizations, and other organizations—

* * * * *

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July 26, 2005

Witness List

The Honorable Gerald J. Mossinghoff, Former Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, and Senior Counsel Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, Alexandria, VA;

The Honorable Q. Todd Dickinson, Former Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks and Vice President and Chief Intellectual Property Counsel, General Electric Company, Fairfield, CT;

Christine J. Siwik, Partner, Rakoczy Molino Mazzochi Siwik LLP, on behalf of Barr Laboratories, Inc., Chicago, IL; Marshall C. Phelps, Jr., Corporate Vice President and Deputy General Counsel for Intellectual Property, Microsoft Corporation, Redmond, WA;

Charles E. Phelps, Provost, University of Rochester on behalf of the Association of American Universities, Rochester, NY;

David Reier, Senior Vice President of Global Government Affairs Amgen, Washington, DC.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SUPERFUND AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Superfund and Waste Management be authorized to hold an oversight hearing on Tuesday, July 25 at 2:30 am to discuss electronic waste.

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

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that two of my staff members, Steve Eichenauer and Elyse Wasch, be granted the privileges of the floor during the debate and pending votes.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine is recognized.

THE CALENDAR

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of the following calendar items en bloc: Calendar Nos. 11, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 58, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 95, and 106.

I ask unanimous consent that the amendments at the desk be agreed to en bloc; the committee-reported amendments, as amended, if amended, be agreed to en bloc; the bills, as amended, if amended, be read a third time and passed; the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc; the amendments to the titles, where applicable, be agreed to; and that any statements related to the bills be printed in the RECORD.

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

SODA ASH ROYALTY REDUCTION ACT OF 2005

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 203) to designate the United States courthouse located at 501 I Street in Sacramento, California, as the "Robert T. Matsui United States Courthouse".

S. 203

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 "Soda Ash Royalty Reduction Act of 2005".

SEC. 2. REDUCTION IN ROYALTY RATE ON SODA ASH.

Notwithstanding section 102(a)(9) of the Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1973 (43 U.S.C. 1701(a)(9)), section 24 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 262), and the terms of any lease under that Act, the royalty rate on the quantity or gross value of the output of sodium compounds and related products at the point of shipment to market from Federal land in the 5-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act shall be 2 percent.

SEC. 3. STUDY.

After the end of the 4-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, and before the end of the 5-year period beginning on that date, the Secretary of the Interior shall report to the Congress on the effects of the royalty reduction under this Act, including—

(1) the amount of sodium compounds and related products at the point of shipment to market from Federal land during that 4-year period;

(2) the number of jobs that have been created or maintained during the royalty reduction period;

(3) the total amount of royalty paid to the United States on the quantity or gross value of the output of sodium compounds and related products at the point of shipment to market produced during that 4-year period, and the portion of such royalty paid to States; and

(4) a recommendation of whether the reduced royalty rate should apply after the end of the 5-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

The amendment (No. 1584) was agreed to, as follows:

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to reduce temporarily the royalty required to be paid for sodium produced, to establish certain National Heritage Areas, and for other purposes."

The bill (S. 203) was read the third time and passed.

PECOS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK LAND EXCHANGE ACT OF 2005

The bill (S. 47) to provide for the exchange of certain Federal land in the Santa Fe National Forest and certain non-Federal land in the Pecos National Historical Park in the State of New Mexico was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 47

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 "Pecos National Historical Park Land Exchange Act of 2005".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **FEDERAL LAND.**—The term "Federal land" means the approximately 160 acres of Federal land within the Santa Fe National Forest in the State, as depicted on the map.

(2) **LANDOWNER.**—The term "landowner" means the 1 or more owners of the non-Federal land.

(3) **MAP.**—The term "map" means the map entitled "Proposed Land Exchange for Pecos National Historical Park", numbered 430/80,054, dated November 19, 1999, and revised September 18, 2000.

(4) **NON-FEDERAL LAND.**—The term "non-Federal land" means the approximately 154 acres of non-Federal land in the Park, as depicted on the map.

(5) **PARK.**—The term "Park" means the Pecos National Historical Park in the State.

(6) **SECRETARIES.**—The term "Secretaries" means the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, acting jointly.

(7) **STATE.**—The term "State" means the State of New Mexico.

SEC. 3. LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—On conveyance by the landowner to the Secretary of the Interior of the non-Federal land, title to which is acceptable to the Secretary of the Interior—

(1) the Secretary of Agriculture shall, subject to the conditions of this Act, convey to the landowner the Federal land; and

(2) the Secretary of the Interior shall, subject to the conditions of this Act, grant to the landowner the easement described in subsection (b).

(b) EASEMENT.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The easement referred to in subsection (a)(2) is an easement (including an easement for service access) for water pipelines to 2 well sites located in the Park, as generally depicted on the map.

(2) **ROUTE.**—The Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the landowner, shall determine the appropriate route of the easement through the Park.

(3) **TERMS AND CONDITIONS.**—The easement shall include such terms and conditions relating to the use of, and access to, the well sites and pipeline, as the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the landowner, determines to be appropriate.

(4) **APPLICABLE LAW.**—The easement shall be established, operated, and maintained in compliance with applicable Federal law.

(c) VALUATION, APPRAISALS, AND EQUALIZATION.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The value of the Federal land and non-Federal land—

(A) shall be equal, as determined by appraisals conducted in accordance with paragraph (2); or

(B) if the value is not equal, shall be equalized in accordance with paragraph (3).

(2) APPRAISALS.—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Federal land and non-Federal land shall be appraised by an independent appraiser selected by the Secretaries.

(B) **REQUIREMENTS.**—An appraisal conducted under subparagraph (A) shall be conducted in accordance with—

(i) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisition; and

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(C) **APPROVAL.**—The appraisals conducted under this paragraph shall be submitted to the Secretaries for approval.

(3) EQUALIZATION OF VALUES.—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—If the values of the non-Federal land and the Federal land are not equal, the values may be equalized by—

(i) the Secretary of the Interior making a cash equalization payment to the landowner;

* * * * *

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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 authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey the Newlands Project Headquarters and Maintenance Yard Facility to the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

UPPER HOUSATONIC VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA ACT

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 938) to establish the Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area in the State of Connecticut and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 938

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 Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The upper Housatonic Valley, encompassing 29 towns in the hilly terrain of western Massachusetts and northwestern Connecticut, is a singular geographical and cultural region that has made significant national contributions through its literary, artistic, musical, and architectural achievements, its iron, paper, and electrical equipment industries, and its scenic beautification and environmental conservation efforts.

(2) The upper Housatonic Valley has 139 properties and historic districts listed on the National Register of Historic Places, including—

- (A) five National Historic Landmarks—
 - (i) Edith Wharton's home, The Mount, Lenox, Massachusetts;
 - (ii) Herman Melville's home, Arrowhead, Pittsfield, Massachusetts;
 - (iii) W.E.B. DuBois' Boyhood Homesite, Great Barrington, Massachusetts;
 - (iv) Mission House, Stockbridge, Massachusetts; and
 - (v) Crane and Company Old Stone Mill Rag Room, Dalton, Massachusetts; and
- (B) four National Natural Landmarks—
 - (i) Bartholomew's Cobble, Sheffield, Massachusetts, and Salisbury, Connecticut;
 - (ii) Beckley Bog, Norfolk, Connecticut;
 - (iii) Bingham Bog, Salisbury, Connecticut; and
 - (iv) Cathedral Pines, Cornwall, Connecticut.

(3) Writers, artists, musicians, and vacationers have visited the region for more than 150 years to enjoy its scenic wonders, making it one of the country's leading cultural resorts.

(4) The upper Housatonic Valley has made significant national cultural contributions through such writers as Herman Melville, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Edith Wharton, and W.E.B. DuBois, artists Daniel Chester French and Norman Rockwell, and the performing arts centers of Tanglewood, Music Mountain, Norfolk (Connecticut) Chamber Music Festival, Jacob's Pillow, and Shakespear & Company.

(5) The upper Housatonic Valley is noted for its pioneering achievements in the iron,

paper, and electrical generation industries and has cultural resources to interpret those industries.

(6) The region became a national leader in scenic beautification and environmental conservation efforts following the era of industrialization and deforestation and maintains a fabric of significant conservation areas including the meandering Housatonic River.

(7) Important historical events related to the American Revolution, Shays' Rebellion, and early civil rights took place in the upper Housatonic Valley.

(8) The region had an American Indian presence going back 10,000 years and Mohicans had a formative role in contact with Europeans during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

(9) The Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area has been proposed in order to heighten appreciation of the region, preserve its natural and historical resources, and improve the quality of life and economy of the area.

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

(1) To establish the Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area in the State of Connecticut and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

(2) To implement the national heritage area alternative as described in the document entitled "Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area Feasibility Study, 2003".

(3) To provide a management framework to foster a close working relationship with all levels of government, the private sector, and the local communities in the upper Housatonic Valley region to conserve the region's heritage while continuing to pursue compatible economic opportunities.

(4) To assist communities, organizations, and citizens in the State of Connecticut and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in identifying, preserving, interpreting, and developing the historical, cultural, scenic, and natural resources of the region for the educational and inspirational benefit of current and future generations.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) HERITAGE AREA.—The term "Heritage Area" means the Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area, established in section 4.

(2) MANAGEMENT ENTITY.—The term "Management Entity" means the management entity for the Heritage Area designated by section 4(d).

(3) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term "Management Plan" means the management plan for the Heritage Area specified in section 6.

(4) MAP.—The term "map" means the map entitled "Boundary Map Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area", numbered P1780.000, and dated February 2003.

(5) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(6) STATE.—The term "State" means the State of Connecticut and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

SEC. 4. UPPER HOUSATONIC VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established the Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area.

(b) BOUNDARIES.—The Heritage Area shall be comprised of—

(1) part of the Housatonic River's watershed, which extends 60 miles from Lanesboro, Massachusetts to Kent, Connecticut;

(2) the towns of Canaan, Colebrook, Cornwall, Kent, Norfolk, North Canaan, Salisbury, Sharon, and Warren in Connecticut; and

(3) the towns of Alford, Becket, Dalton, Egremont, Great Barrington, Hancock,

Hinsdale, Lanesboro, Lee, Lenox, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Marlboro, Pittsfield, Richmond, Sheffield, Stockbridge, Tyringham, Washington, and West Stockbridge in Massachusetts.

(c) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

(d) MANAGEMENT ENTITY.—The Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area, Inc. shall be the management entity for the Heritage Area.

SEC. 5. AUTHORITIES, PROHIBITIONS, AND DUTIES OF THE MANAGEMENT ENTITY.

(a) DUTIES OF THE MANAGEMENT ENTITY.—To further the purposes of the Heritage Area, the management entity shall—

(1) prepare and submit a management plan for the Heritage Area to the Secretary in accordance with section 6;

(2) assist units of local government, regional planning organizations, and nonprofit organizations in implementing the approved management plan by—

(A) carrying out programs and projects that recognize, protect and enhance important resource values within the Heritage Area;

(B) establishing and maintaining interpretive exhibits and programs within the Heritage Area;

(C) developing recreational and educational opportunities in the Heritage Area;

(D) increasing public awareness of and appreciation for natural, historical, scenic, and cultural resources of the Heritage Area;

(E) protecting and restoring historic sites and buildings in the Heritage Area that are consistent with heritage area themes;

(F) ensuring that signs identifying points of public access and sites of interest are posted throughout the Heritage Area; and

(G) promoting a wide range of partnerships among governments, organizations and individuals to further the purposes of the Heritage Area;

(3) consider the interests of diverse units of government, businesses, organizations and individuals in the Heritage Area in the preparation and implementation of the management plan;

(4) conduct meetings open to the public at least semi-annually regarding the development and implementation of the management plan;

(5) submit an annual report to the Secretary for any fiscal year in which the management entity receives Federal funds under this Act, setting forth its accomplishments, expenses, and income, including grants to any other entities during the year for which the report is made;

(6) make available for audit, for any fiscal year in which it receives Federal funds under this Act, all information pertaining to the expenditure of such funds and any matching funds, and require in all agreements authorizing expenditures of Federal funds by other organizations, that the receiving organizations make available for such audit all records and other information pertaining to the expenditure of such funds; and

(7) encourage by appropriate means economic development that is consistent with the purposes of the Heritage Area.

(b) AUTHORITIES.—The management entity may, for the purposes of preparing and implementing the management plan for the Heritage Area, use Federal funds made available through this Act to—

(1) make grants to the State of Connecticut and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, their political subdivisions, nonprofit organizations and other persons;

(2) enter into cooperative agreements with or provide technical assistance to the State of Connecticut and the Commonwealth of

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Massachusetts, their subdivisions, nonprofit organizations, and other interested parties;

(3) hire and compensate staff, which shall include individuals with expertise in natural, cultural, and historical resources protection, and heritage programming;

(4) obtain money or services from any source including any that are provided under any other Federal law or program;

(5) contract for goods or services; and

(6) undertake to be a catalyst for any other activity that furthers the purposes of the Heritage Area and is consistent with the approved management plan.

(c) PROHIBITIONS ON THE ACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY.—The management entity may not use Federal funds received under this Act to acquire real property, but may use any other source of funding, including other Federal funding outside this authority, intended for the acquisition of real property.

SEC. 6. MANAGEMENT PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The management plan for the Heritage Area shall—

(1) include comprehensive policies, strategies and recommendations for conservation, funding, management and development of the Heritage Area;

(2) take into consideration existing State, county, and local plans in the development of the management plan and its implementation;

(3) include a description of actions that governments, private organizations, and individuals have agreed to take to protect the natural, historical and cultural resources of the Heritage Area;

(4) specify the existing and potential sources of funding to protect, manage, and develop the Heritage Area in the first 5 years of implementation;

(5) include an inventory of the natural, historical, cultural, educational, scenic, and recreational resources of the Heritage Area related to the themes of the Heritage Area that should be preserved, restored, managed, developed, or maintained;

(6) describe a program of implementation for the management plan including plans for resource protection, restoration, construction, and specific commitments for implementation that have been made by the management entity or any government, organization, or individual for the first 5 years of implementation; and

(7) include an interpretive plan for the Heritage Area.

(b) DEADLINE AND TERMINATION OF FUNDING.—

(1) DEADLINE.—The management entity shall submit the management plan to the Secretary for approval within 3 years after funds are made available for this Act.

(2) TERMINATION OF FUNDING.—If the management plan is not submitted to the Secretary in accordance with this subsection, the management entity shall not qualify for Federal funding under this Act until such time as the management plan is submitted to the Secretary.

SEC. 7. DUTIES AND AUTHORITIES OF THE SECRETARY.

(a) TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may, upon the request of the management entity, provide technical assistance on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis and financial assistance to the Heritage Area to develop and implement the approved management plan. The Secretary is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with the management entity and other public or private entities for this purpose. In assisting the Heritage Area, the Secretary shall give priority to actions that in general assist in—

(1) conserving the significant natural, historical, cultural, and scenic resources of the Heritage Area; and

(2) providing educational, interpretive, and recreational opportunities consistent with the purposes of the Heritage Area.

(b) APPROVAL AND DISAPPROVAL OF MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall approve or disapprove the management plan not later than 90 days after receiving the management plan.

(2) CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL.—In determining the approval of the management plan, the Secretary shall consider whether—

(A) the management entity is representative of the diverse interests of the Heritage Area, including governments, natural and historic resource protection organizations, educational institutions, businesses, and recreational organizations;

(B) the management entity has afforded adequate opportunity, including public hearings, for public and governmental involvement in the preparation of the management plan;

(C) the resource protection and interpretation strategies contained in the management plan, if implemented, would adequately protect the natural, historical, and cultural resources of the Heritage Area; and

(D) the management plan is supported by the appropriate State and local officials whose cooperation is needed to ensure the effective implementation of the State and local aspects of the management plan.

(3) ACTION FOLLOWING DISAPPROVAL.—If the Secretary disapproves the management plan, the Secretary shall advise the management entity in writing of the reasons therefore and shall make recommendations for revisions to the management plan. The Secretary shall approve or disapprove a proposed revision within 60 days after the date it is submitted.

(4) APPROVAL OF AMENDMENTS.—Substantial amendments to the management plan shall be reviewed by the Secretary and approved in the same manner as provided for the original management plan. The management entity shall not use Federal funds authorized by this Act to implement any amendments until the Secretary has approved the amendments.

SEC. 8. DUTIES OF OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.

Any Federal agency conducting or supporting activities directly affecting the Heritage Area shall—

(1) consult with the Secretary and the management entity with respect to such activities;

(2) cooperate with the Secretary and the management entity in carrying out their duties under this Act and, to the maximum extent practicable, coordinate such activities with the carrying out of such duties; and

(3) to the maximum extent practicable, conduct or support such activities in a manner which the management entity determines will not have an adverse effect on the Heritage Area.

SEC. 9. REQUIREMENTS FOR INCLUSION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY.

(a) NOTIFICATION AND CONSENT OF PROPERTY OWNERS REQUIRED.—No privately owned property shall be preserved, conserved, or promoted by the management plan for the Heritage Area until the owner of that private property has been notified in writing by the management entity and has given written consent for such preservation, conservation, or promotion to the management entity.

(b) LANDOWNER WITHDRAW.—Any owner of private property included within the boundary of the Heritage Area shall have their property immediately removed from the boundary by submitting a written request to the management entity.

SEC. 10. PRIVATE PROPERTY PROTECTION.

(a) ACCESS TO PRIVATE PROPERTY.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to—

(1) require any private property owner to allow public access (including Federal, State, or local government access) to such private property; or

(2) modify any provision of Federal, State, or local law with regard to public access to or use of private property.

(b) LIABILITY.—Designation of the Heritage Area shall not be considered to create any liability, or to have any effect on any liability under any other law, of any private property owner with respect to any persons injured on such private property.

(c) RECOGNITION OF AUTHORITY TO CONTROL LAND USE.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to modify the authority of Federal, State, or local governments to regulate land use.

(d) PARTICIPATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY OWNERS IN HERITAGE AREA.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to require the owner of any private property located within the boundaries of the Heritage Area to participate in or be associated with the Heritage Area.

(e) EFFECT OF ESTABLISHMENT.—The boundaries designated for the Heritage Area represent the area within which Federal funds appropriated for the purpose of this Act may be expended. The establishment of the Heritage Area and its boundaries shall not be construed to provide any nonexisting regulatory authority on land use within the Heritage Area or its viewshed by the Secretary, the National Park Service, or the management entity.

SEC. 11. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this Act not more than \$1,000,000 for any fiscal year. Not more than a total of \$10,000,000 may be appropriated for the Heritage Area under this Act.

(b) MATCHING FUNDS.—Federal funding provided under this Act may not exceed 50 percent of the total cost of any assistance or grant provided or authorized under this Act.

SEC. 12. SUNSET.

The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this Act shall terminate on the day occurring 15 years after funds are first made available for this Act.

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

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

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 H.R. 938, the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 938, introduced by the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON), and amended by the Committee on Resources, contains four titles. However, all four titles passed this House in the 108th Congress.

Title I would establish the Upper Housatonic National Heritage Area in the State of Connecticut and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. It would

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preserve the area's contributions in literature, art, music, architecture, iron and paper, and its electrical equipment industries.

Title II amends the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Act in order to transition their management authority from a Federal commission to a nonprofit organization, which is in line with more recent Heritage Area management.

Title III would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a suitability and feasibility study of establishing the St. Croix National Heritage Area in St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands.

Title IV would establish the Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area across three counties within the State of New Mexico to commemorate the unique combination of cultures, languages, folk arts, customs, and architecture associated with the Spanish colonization of New Mexico, beginning as far back as 1598.

I urge adoption of this 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, I rise today to speak on H.R. 938. The majority has explained the pieces of this package. As the sponsor of the legislation comprising title IV, I would like to focus my remarks on the Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area, which will be designated in the State of New Mexico.

I introduced this legislation earlier this year. A companion bill in the Senate, introduced by New Mexico's two Senators, currently awaits a vote on the floor of that body. In the 107th Congress, identical language passed the House unanimously. I am obviously pleased that today we, once again, have the opportunity to move closer to making this bill a law so New Mexicans can take additional steps to preserve and learn from our rich history.

The establishment of the Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area is a citizen-driven effort to protect the remaining significant resources representative of the Spanish and Pueblo colonial era in north-central New Mexico. The bill identifies the northern New Mexico counties of Rio Arriba, Santa Fe and Taos as a National Heritage Area, an elite designation from Congress reserved for areas regarded as significant resources.

Northern New Mexico boasts many sites of historic and cultural significance. Our State is a blend of Pueblo and Hispanic cultures, making it a very unique and special place in our country. This legislation would identify many of the sites that tell northern New Mexico's story, help preserve them and, in the process, allow them to be more thoroughly enjoyed by New Mexicans and visitors to our State.

Preservation would directly lead to economic development of this area through enhanced tourism.

Title IV creates a nonprofit corporation governed by a 25-member board of trustees charged with developing a management plan for the heritage area. The board will be comprised of representatives from the State, affected counties, tribes, cities, and others. The corporation's plan would include recommendations for identifying, conserving and preserving cultural, historical and natural resources within the heritage area, along with strategies to promote tourism of the region's natural and cultural assets.

The city of Espanola, the city of Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, Rio Arriba County, Taos County, La Jicarita Enterprise Community, the Chimayo Cultural Preservation Association, and the Eight Northern Pueblos support the Northern Rio Grande Heritage Area.

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

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve my time.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. OLVER).

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Mexico for yielding time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 938, but I will confine my remarks to title I of the bill which would establish the Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Let me start by thanking the gentleman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON) for her persistence, her diligence, and her hard work on this legislation. It has been a pleasure working with her.

During the 106th Congress, H.R. 4312 authorized the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a feasibility study of the Upper Housatonic as a potential national heritage area. The study establishes that the Upper Housatonic Valley meets the Interior Department's criteria for such a designation.

The Park Service recognizes the valley as distinctive for having a landscape that includes a blend of industrial innovations, environmental conservation initiatives, and cultural achievements of national significance.

The Upper Housatonic Valley includes 29 communities in western Massachusetts and northwestern Connecticut. I would like to highlight a few of the many contributions this region of New England brings to our national heritage.

Herman Melville, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Edith Wharton, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Norman Rockwell, Suzy Frelinghuysen are just a few of the prominent artists and writers who have made the Housatonic Valley their home and the subject of their work. Today, visitors can see these artists' work on display in local museums before taking in a classical music concert

at Tanglewood or visiting the magnificently restored Shaker Village in Hancock. The Upper Housatonic has a rich cultural heritage and thriving artistic community to this day.

Elizabeth Mumbet Freeman is a person my colleagues may not be familiar with today, but her role in our national history is rightfully recognized in the newly reopened National Archives exhibit, Charters of Freedom.

□ 1515

A slave from Sheffield, Massachusetts, Mumbet sued in Massachusetts court for her freedom, leading to the abolition of slavery in Massachusetts in 1793. Many years later, the great civil rights leader, W.E.B. Dubois, made his home in Great Barrington, Massachusetts. His papers are archived and open to the public today in the University of Massachusetts in Amherst.

As I hoped to highlight for you today, the Upper Housatonic Valley is an area rich in culture, history, and innovation against the backdrop of scenic landscapes. Its designation as a National Heritage Area will help preserve this treasure for years to come. I urge an "aye" vote in support of this legislation.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 938, a bill to establish the Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area Act. The Upper Housatonic Valley, encompassing 29 towns in the hilly terrain of western Massachusetts and northwestern Connecticut, is a singular geographical and cultural region that has made significant national contributions through its literacy, artistic, musical, and architectural achievements, its iron, paper, and electrical equipment industries and its scenic beautification and environmental conservation efforts.

I would like to thank Chairman POMEY and the Resources Committee for bringing this legislation forward and for recognizing that through this broad, flexible and locally led initiative, the States of Connecticut and Massachusetts will be able to make real progress in protecting the river and its heritage. The heritage area has broad support throughout the region, from historic and civic organizations, local businesses and governments, and our State governments have expressed strong support for the establishment of a National Heritage Area and are enthusiastic about the potential for celebration and preservation of the heritage. It also has inspired the development of a local organization that has already begun hosting hiking events and historic visits.

Congress established criteria in our 2000 legislation that clarifies that designation requires a cultural, natural and historical heritage of national significance, must have broad public support and a qualified entity to manage the Area. The Park Service agreed that the Upper Housatonic Valley meets the Department's ten interim criteria for designation of a national heritage area and cite us as the best example of how to go about becoming a National Heritage Area.

The Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area would extend from Lanesboro, Massachusetts, 60 miles South to Kent, Connecticut. This region of New England was

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home to the Nation's first industrial iron sites from the 1730s to the 1920s. The first blast furnace was built in 1762 by Ethan Allen and supplied the iron for the cannons that helped George Washington's army to make other weapons for soldiers of the Revolutionary army. While most of the furnaces, mine sites and charcoal pits have been lost to development and time, the few that remain are in need of refurbishment. The Beckley Furnace in Canaan, Connecticut, was designated an official project by the Millennium Committee to Save America's Treasures and now has been well restored.

The Valley's history as a cultural retreat from the Boston and New York areas provides both past and current riches for the country. Since the 1930s visitors from all over have come to hear the music at Tanglewood, Music Mountain and Norfolk, see the paintings at the Norman Rockwell Museum, watch serious theater at Stockbridge and musical treats at Sharon. Today's local authors draw on a long tradition going back to the 19th century, when Herman Melville, Nathaniel Hawthorne and Edith Wharton lived and wrote here.

The Housatonic Valley is also rich with environmental and recreational treasures. The Housatonic River, just below Falls Village, Connecticut, is one of the prized fly-fishing centers in the Northeast and is enjoyed by fisherman from not only Connecticut and Massachusetts but the entire eastern seaboard. Olympic rowers have trained in this river as children have learned to swim, boat and fish and value its ecosystem. The Upper Housatonic Area, with its remoteness from, but ties to large cities, occupy a special niche in our national culture and I encourage my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 938, to establish the Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area in Connecticut and Massachusetts. I am particularly pleased that Title 2 of the bill includes legislation I sponsored in the last Congress and again in this Congress to provide for a study of the suitability and feasibility of establishing my home island of St. Croix as a National Heritage Area was also included in this package.

I want to begin by thanking Chairman RICHARD POMEROY and Ranking Member NICK RAHALL for their support in including my bill in H.R. 938.

Mr. Speaker, I can think of no more fitting place that should be studied for possible designation as a national Heritage Area than my home island of St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands. The island of St. Croix has a long, distinguished, and varied history, including being the site where Christopher Columbus first stepped onto what is now American soil. There is significant interest in preserving and enhancing the natural, historical and cultural resources of the island on a cooperative basis and such a study would provide guidance on how we can best achieve those purposes.

Even though each one of the four major islands of the U.S. Islands Virgin Islands can make a good case for designation as a National Heritage Area, the island of St. Croix with its two historic towns—Christiansted built in 1734 and Frederiksted built in 1752—is richly blessed with all of the attributes that would justify this designation.

The town's historic architecture matured over a 100-year period. The town of Christiansted

is one of the finest examples of Danish architectural designs in this hemisphere. Its history can be traced back some 4,000 years to 2500 B.C. It is also the place where one of our founding fathers and first Treasury Secretary, Alexander Hamilton, lived and worked during his formative years.

In 1493, Columbus arrived at what is now the Salt River National Historic Park and Ecological Preserve, making it the only site under the American flag where his men went ashore, as well as the first recorded hostile encounter between Europeans and Native Americans.

Frederiksted has the distinction of having been the first jurisdiction to have raised its flag in salute of the new Republic of the U.S.A., and indeed the first designed flag was done by a resident of that island.

Mr. Speaker, I can go on and on about the many unique and significant features of the island of St. Croix, but in the interest of time I would say that this is the third time that we would have passed this bill in the House and sent it to the other body and I hope that the third time will be the charm. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 938.

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for H.R. 938. Among its provisions, H.R. 938 incorporates bill language from H.R. 1820 which reauthorizes the Illinois and Michigan, I & M Canal National Heritage Corridor to receive appropriations and transfers management entity status from the now defunct federal, I & M Commission to the non-profit Canal Corridor Association. I would like to commend Chairman POMEROY and the House Committee on Resources for their hard work on this important piece of legislation.

The I & M Canal changed the Nation in 1848 when it opened the first shipping route between New York and New Orleans, designating Chicago as the Nation's greatest inland port. While the canal eventually fell into disuse due to new transportation methods and routes, in 1982 business and industry leaders founded the Canal Corridor Association to help revitalize the I & M Canal region, and in doing so, created a national model for regional partnership, conservation and renewal. I am proud to say that the I & M Canal National Heritage Corridor was America's charter National Heritage area, being created by an act of Congress in 1984. For 20 years, the Federal I & M Commission has worked to carry out the mission of the I & M Canal National Heritage Corridor. Its efforts have been particularly successful during the past 5 years that Phyllis Ellin has provided strong leadership as the Executive Director of the Commission.

Since 1984, the I & M Canal National Heritage Corridor has increasingly become an engine of economic growth in communities up and down the length of the Corridor; primarily through an increase in tourism but also in the use of the Corridor for recreational purposes. After consulting with local officials and those most interested and involved in the I & M Canal, it seems that the private sector approach offers more advantages to handle the increased work load brought on by the recent success of the canal and interest in heritage tourism.

As a result, H.R. 938 designates the Canal Corridor Association, CCA, as the new management entity of the I & M Canal National Heritage Corridor. The CCA seeks to enhance economic vitality by raising awareness of and expanding the parks, trails, landscapes, and

historic sites that make the I & M Canal region a special place. They have also successfully implemented education programs and improved the cultural, environmental, historic and tourism resources that the canal offers.

Under the leadership of Ana Koval I am firmly convinced that the CCA, through their governance of the I & M Canal, will continue to successfully educate citizens of the nationally historical importance of the I & M Canal and to play a pivotal role in the continued economic redevelopment of the region.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, having no additional requests for time, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California). 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. 938, 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.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule 1, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 16 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 627, by the yeas and nays;
H. Res. 266, by the yeas and nays; and
H.R. 2107, by the yeas and nays.

The first and third electronic votes will be conducted as 15-minute votes. The second vote in this series will be a 5-minute vote.

LINDA WHITE-EPPS POST OFFICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 627.

109TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 61

To direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the suitability and feasibility of establishing the St. Croix National Heritage Area in St. Croix, United States Virgin Islands, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 4, 2005

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Resources

A BILL

To direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the suitability and feasibility of establishing the St. Croix National Heritage Area in St. Croix, United States Virgin Islands, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. ST. CROIX NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA STUDY.**

4 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the
5 “St. Croix National Heritage Area Study Act”.

6 (b) STUDY.—The Secretary of the Interior, in con-
7 sultation with appropriate State historic preservation offi-
8 cers, States historical societies, and other appropriate or-

1 ganizations, shall conduct a study regarding the suitability
2 and feasibility of designating the island of St. Croix as
3 the St. Croix National Heritage Area. The study shall in-
4 clude analysis, documentation, and determination regard-
5 ing whether the island of St. Croix—

6 (1) has an assemblage of natural, historic, and
7 cultural resources that together represent distinctive
8 aspects of American heritage worthy of recognition,
9 conservation, interpretation, and continuing use, and
10 are best managed through partnerships among pub-
11 lic and private entities and by combining diverse and
12 sometimes noncontiguous resources and active com-
13 munities;

14 (2) reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and
15 folklife that are a valuable part of the national story;

16 (3) provides outstanding opportunities to con-
17 serve natural, historic, cultural, or scenic features;

18 (4) provides outstanding recreational and edu-
19 cational opportunities;

20 (5) contains resources important to the identi-
21 fied theme or themes of the island of St. Croix that
22 retain a degree of integrity capable of supporting in-
23 terpretation;

24 (6) includes residents, business interests, non-
25 profit organizations, and local and State govern-

1 ments that are involved in the planning, have devel-
2 oped a conceptual financial plan that outlines the
3 roles of all participants (including the Federal Gov-
4 ernment), and have demonstrated support for the
5 concept of a national heritage area;

6 (7) has a potential management entity to work
7 in partnership with residents, business interests,
8 nonprofit organizations, and local and State govern-
9 ments to develop a national heritage area consistent
10 with continued local and State economic activity;
11 and

12 (8) has a conceptual boundary map that is sup-
13 ported by the public.

14 (c) REPORT.—Not later than 3 fiscal years after the
15 date on which funds are first made available for this sec-
16 tion, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to the Com-
17 mittee on Resources of the House of Representatives and
18 the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the
19 Senate a report on the findings, conclusions, and rec-
20 ommendations of the study.

○

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By Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland:
H.R. 45. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prohibit the use of public funds for political party conventions; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland:
H.R. 46. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to repeal the requirement that persons making disbursements for electioneering communications file reports on such disbursements with the Federal Election Commission and the prohibition against the making of disbursements for electioneering communications by corporations and labor organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland:
H.R. 47. A bill to protect the right to obtain firearms for security, and to use firearms in defense of self, family, or home, and to provide for the enforcement of such right; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland:
H.R. 48. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act and the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act with respect to penalties for powder cocaine and crack cocaine offenses; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. BIGGERT (for herself and Mr. STRICKLAND):

H.R. 49. A bill to amend title V of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to raise awareness of eating disorders and to create educational programs concerning the same, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BURGESS:
H.R. 51. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the dollar limitation on employer-provided group term life insurance that can be excluded from the gross income of the employee; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. CAPITO:
H.R. 52. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to further protect rail and mass transportation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. CAPITO:
H.R. 53. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on chloroeb; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CASTLE:
H.R. 54. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to provide reasonable standards for congressional gold medals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. DREIER:
H.R. 55. A bill to make the Federal employees health benefits program available to individuals age 55 to 65 who would not otherwise have health insurance; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mrs. CHRISTENSEN (for herself, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. CARSON, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. WYNN, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Ms. WATSON, Mr. CLYBURN, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, and Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan):

H.R. 56. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to establish health empowerment zone programs in com-

munities that disproportionately experience disparities in health status and health care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. CHRISTENSEN (for herself and Ms. BORDALLO):

H.R. 57. A bill to amend titles XI and XIX of the Social Security Act to remove the cap on Medicaid payments for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa and to adjust the Medicaid statutory matching rate for those territories; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. CHRISTENSEN:
H.R. 58. A bill to repeal certain sections of the Act of May 26, 1936, pertaining to the Virgin Islands; to the Committee on Resources.

By Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas (for herself, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. WU, and Mr. FALCONER):

H.R. 60. A bill to designate Sri Lanka, India, Indonesia, Thailand, Somalia, Myanmar, Malaysia, Maldives, Tanzania, Seychelles, Bangladesh, and Kenya under section 214 of the Immigration and Nationality Act in order to render nationals of such foreign states eligible for temporary protected status under such section; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. CHRISTENSEN:
H.R. 61. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the suitability and feasibility of establishing the St. Croix National Heritage Area in St. Croix, United States Virgin Islands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mrs. CHRISTENSEN (for herself and Mr. RAHALL):

H.R. 62. A bill to create the Office of Chief Financial Officer of the Government of the Virgin Islands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. NADLER, Mr. WATT, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. WEINER, Ms. NORTON, Ms. CARSON, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. FATTAH, Ms. LEE, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. OWENS, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Mr. WYNN):

H.R. 63. A bill to treat the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in the same manner as any legal public holiday for purposes of Federal employment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. COX (for himself, Mr. BONILLA, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. FEENEY, Mr. AKIN, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. WELLER, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. COBLE, Mr. WAMP, Mr. MCCREARY, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. CHOCOLA, Miss McMorris, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. DREIER, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. OTTER, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. HALL, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. CALVERT, Mrs. BONO, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. ISSA, Mr. FENCE, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. KLINE, Mr. FORBES, Mr. MACK, Mr. KIRK, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. BOEHNER, Mrs. KELLY, and Mr. JONES of North Carolina):

H.R. 64. A bill to repeal the Federal death tax, including the estate and gift taxes and the tax on generation-skipping transfers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GIBBONS:
H.R. 65. A bill to amend the age restrictions for pilots; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. COX (for himself, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. AKIN, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BASS, Mr. BEAUPREZ, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mrs. BONO, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BOYD, Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CHOCOLA, Mr. COLE of Oklahoma, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. FEENEY, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. GINGREY, Mr. GOODE, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HALL, Mr. HAYES, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HOSTETTLER, Mr. ISSA, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. MANZULLO, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mrs. NORTHUP, Mr. OTTER, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. PENCE, Mr. PITTS, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. TERRY, Mr. TURNER, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina):

H.R. 66. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve health care choice by providing for the tax deductibility of medical expenses by individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CRENSHAW:
H.R. 67. A bill to establish the National Commission on the Modernization of the United Nations; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. CULBERSON (for himself, Mr. DELAY, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, and Mr. SCHIFF):

H.R. 68. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Jet Propulsion Laboratory; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia:
H.R. 69. A bill to require assurances that certain family planning service projects and programs will provide pamphlets containing the contact information of adoption centers; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia:
H.R. 70. A bill to authorize States to regulate the receipt and disposal of out-of-State municipal solid waste; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia:
H.R. 71. A bill to support the Boy Scouts of America and the Girl Scouts of the United States of America; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia:
H.R. 72. A bill to define marriage for all legal purposes in the District of Columbia to consist of the union of one man and one woman; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia:
H.R. 73. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the suitability and feasibility of establishing the