

to the purity of our food and our health and our safety.

The Harvey W. Wiley Building is the result of a strong commitment and partnership between the Food and Drug Administration, the General Services Administration, the State of Maryland, the city of College Park, the city council, the local community, and the University of Maryland.

The Wiley Building, which opened in October of 2001, is the first major laboratory completed as part of the Food and Drug Administration's consolidation effort. The facility holds over 950 researchers and other staff doing a critical job for our people and for our country. We depend upon them to ensure that the foods we consume and the cosmetic products we use are safe and labeled properly.

The FDA's consolidation effort has been ongoing since 1991 when Congress gave authority to the FDA to improve its dilapidated facilities and bring its workers closer together for more efficient operations. In addition to this facility, the Center for Veterinary Medicine in Beltsville was completed in 1996 and work continues on four remaining centers at White Oak. When the consolidation is finally completed, Madam Speaker, it will consolidate nearly 40 different FDA facilities scattered around the metropolitan area. This will not only improve the working conditions of employees, it will save the taxpayers literally millions of dollars in reduced lease costs.

These Federal entities in tandem with the University of Maryland's world-class academicians and researchers will create a unique synergy in the Washington metropolitan region.

Naming the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition in College Park after Harvey W. Wiley will cap off an already marvelous achievement for the FDA and GSA. There are times when we name buildings after people because perhaps they got the money for the buildings or perhaps they were luminaries in a particular jurisdiction or State or nation, but not necessarily involved with the building. This naming is as appropriate a naming as I think we have ever done because Dr. Wiley was such an integral part of developing food safety, nutritional health, and the oversight of that which is manufactured and purveyed that we either ingest or put on our bodies, that it will be safe for doing so. So I rise in strong support of this legislation. Again, I thank the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) for expediting its presentation to the House and urge its unanimous adoption.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2911. H.R. 2911 honors Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, known as the "Father of the Food and Drug Administration ("FDA")", by designating the new state-of-the-art Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition in College Park, Maryland as the "Harvey W. Wiley Federal Building".

Dr. Wiley was a pioneer who advocated on behalf of the American people for a safe food and drug supply. He fought for federal protections from fraudulent drugs and unsafe foods. From 1883 until 1912, he served as Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry at the U.S. Department of Agriculture ("USDA"). As a result of his strong beliefs and unwavering efforts, the first comprehensive bill ensuring a safe food and drug supply, the Pure Food and Drug Act, was passed in 1906. This Act has served as a cornerstone for the modern Food and Drug Acts.

Harvey Washington Wiley was born near Kent, IN, in 1844. He was an honor student at Hanover College and received his medical degree from Indiana Medical College in 1871. He also earned a B.S. degree from Harvard University after only a few months of intense effort. In 1874, Dr. Wiley accepted a faculty position in chemistry at Purdue University. In 1882, he was named Chief Chemist at the USDA, a position he held for nearly 30 years.

Under his leadership and perseverance, the Bureau of Chemistry grew in both size and stature. The Bureau's staff expanded from 110 to 146 employees, and their appropriations expanded from \$155,000 to nearly \$1 million in 1906.

In 1912, Dr. Wiley resigned from the Bureau and began a career at the Good Housekeeping labs where he established the "Good Housekeeping Seal of Approval". He died in 1930 and is buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

This bill is a fitting tribute to Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the Father of the FDA.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2911.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2911.

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. BOOZMAN. 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 motion will be postponed.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BOOZMAN. Madam 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 H.R. 4028, H.R. 4006, H.R. 2911 and S. 378, the measures just considered by the House.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1515

#### NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION REAUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3908) to reauthorize the North American Wetlands Conservation Act, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3908

*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 "North American Wetlands Conservation Reauthorization Act".*

##### SEC. 2. AMENDMENT OF NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION ACT.

*Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4401 et. seq.).*

##### SEC. 3. FINDINGS AND STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.

(a) FINDING.—Section 2(a)(1) (16 U.S.C. 4401(a)(1)) is amended by striking "and other habitats" and inserting "and associated habitats".

(b) PURPOSES.—Section 2(b) (16 U.S.C. 4401(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1) by striking "and other habitats for migratory birds" and inserting "and associated habitats for wetland dependent migratory birds";

(2) in paragraph (2) by inserting "wetland dependent" before "migratory bird"; and

(3) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by inserting "wetland dependent" before "migratory birds"; and

(B) by inserting ", the United States Shorebird Conservation Plan, the North American Waterbird Conservation Plan, the Partners In Flight Conservation Plans," after "North American Waterfowl Management Plan".

##### SEC. 4. DEFINITION OF WETLANDS CONSERVATION PROJECT.

Section 3(9) (16 U.S.C. 4402(9)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A) by inserting "of a wetland ecosystem and associated habitat" after "including water rights,"; and

(2) in subparagraph (B) by striking "and other habitat" and inserting "and associated habitat".

##### SEC. 5. REAUTHORIZATION.

Section 7(c) (16 U.S.C. 4406(c)) is amended by striking "not to exceed" and all that follows and inserting "not to exceed—

"(1) \$55,000,000 for fiscal year 2003;

"(2) \$60,000,000 for fiscal year 2004;

"(3) \$65,000,000 for fiscal year 2005;

"(4) \$70,000,000 for fiscal year 2006; and

"(5) \$75,000,000 for fiscal year 2007.".

##### SEC. 6. ALLOCATION.

Section 8(a) (16 U.S.C. 4407(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking "(but at least 50 per centum and not more than 70 per centum thereof)" and inserting "(but at least 25 percent and not more than 50 percent thereof)"; and

(B) by striking "4 per centum" and inserting "4 percent"; and

(2) in paragraph (2) by striking "(but at least 30 per centum and not more than 50 per centum thereof)" and inserting "(but at least 50 percent and not more than 75 percent thereof)".

##### SEC. 7. CLARIFICATION OF NON-FEDERAL SHARE OF THE COST OF APPROVED WETLANDS CONSERVATION PROJECTS.

Section 8(b) (16 U.S.C. 4407(b)) is amended by striking so much as precedes the second sentence and inserting the following:

“(b) *COST SHARING*.—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), as a condition of providing assistance under this Act for any approved wetlands conservation project, the Secretary shall require that the portion of the costs of the project paid with amounts provided by non-Federal United States sources is equal to at least the amount allocated under subsection (a) that is used for the project.

“(2) Federal moneys allocated under subsection (a) may be used to pay 100 percent of the costs of such projects located on Federal lands and waters, including the acquisition of inholdings within such lands and waters.

“(3)”

#### SEC. 8. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

(a) The North American Wetlands Conservation Act is amended as follows:

(1) In section 2(a)(10) (16 U.S.C. 4401(a)(10)), by inserting “of 1973” after “Species Act”.

(2) In section 3(2) (16 U.S.C. 4402(2)), by striking “Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the United States House of Representatives” and inserting “Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives”.

(3) In section 3(5) (16 U.S.C. 4402(5)), by inserting “of 1973” after “Species Act”.

(4) In section 4(a)(1)(B) (16 U.S.C. 4403(a)(1)(B)), by striking “section 3(2)(B)” and inserting “section 3(g)(2)(B)”.

(5) In section 4(c) (16 U.S.C. 4403(c)), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “Commission” and inserting “Council”.

(6) In section 5(a)(5) (16 U.S.C. 4404(a)(5)), by inserting “of 1973” after “Species Act”.

(7) In section 5(f) (16 U.S.C. 4404(f)), by striking “subsection (d)” and inserting “subsection (e)”.

(8) In section 10(1)(C) (16 U.S.C. 4409(1)(C)), by striking “western hemisphere pursuant to section 17 of this Act” and inserting “Western Hemisphere pursuant to section 16”.

(9) In section 10(1)(D) (16 U.S.C. 4409(1)(D)), by striking the period and inserting “; and”.

(10) In section 16(a) (16 U.S.C. 4413), by striking “western hemisphere” and inserting “Western Hemisphere”.

(b)(1) Section 112(1) of Public Law 101–593 (104 Stat. 2962) is amended by striking “and before the period”.

(2) Paragraph (1) of this subsection shall be effective on and after the effective date of section 112(1) of Public Law 101–593 (104 Stat. 2962).

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. EMERSON). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON) and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON).

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

Madam Speaker, this bill, H.R. 3908, would reauthorize the tremendously successful North American Wetlands Conservation Act, NAWCA. This landmark law has been instrumental in the conservation, restoration and enhancement of wetland and upland habitat throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Wetlands are among the world's most productive environments. They are critical to the survival of fish and wildlife populations and vital to the protection of water quality. Wetlands protect ground and surface water, reduce severity of floods, and provide habitat for a diverse community of plants, animals, fish and birds. In particular, millions of migratory waterfowl rely on wetlands

throughout their life cycle. Wetlands also provide untold hunting and wildlife viewing opportunities for millions of Americans.

Due to their proximity to water, wetland conversion poses a constant threat. Indeed, development pressures have already eliminated more than 50 percent of our Nation's original wetlands. It is essential that we conserve our remaining wetland habitats, and that is the fundamental goal of this legislation.

NAWCA is a popular and innovative program. It has received substantial support from the Bush administration, the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, local communities and dozens of conservation groups such as Ducks Unlimited.

Instead of increasing the regulatory restrictions, this act provides funds as an incentive to conserve and enhance wetlands. Since the first wetlands grants were awarded in 1991, almost 900 projects have been funded and over 8 million acres of wetlands and associated uplands have been conserved.

In the chairman's State of Utah, a NAWCA project was responsible for acquiring over 1,100 acres for permanent protection and 15,400 acres of degraded wetlands were restored. These wetlands are invaluable not only to thousands of migratory birds but also to the sportsmen of the State of Utah.

What is most remarkable about this program is the substantial partner support that it receives each year. While the Act requires a one-to-one match, in a typical year every NAWCA dollar is matched with well over \$3, and this money is contributed by a host of conservation organizations. Such support indicates the tremendous popularity of this program and recognizes that wetland conservation is a national priority.

During committee consideration, the funding levels for the program were slightly increased and greater emphasis was placed on wetland conservation projects in the United States. These are both positive improvements to the act.

I urge an aye vote on H.R. 3908.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mrs. CHRISTENSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, this coming Saturday on May 11, bird conservationists across much of the Western hemisphere will celebrate International Migratory Bird Day.

Established in 1993, this second Saturday in May has been set aside this year to appreciate the nearly 350 species of migratory birds that travel between nesting habitats in North America and nonbreeding grounds in South and Central America, Mexico, and the Caribbean, including my district, the U.S. Virgin Islands.

In this respect, I find it fitting for the House to consider today legislation to reauthorize the North American Wetlands Conservation Act, or perhaps better known by its acronym, NAWCA.

Madam Speaker, wetlands are among the world's most productive environments and remain essential habitat for many migratory birds, including waterfowl.

In 1986, the United States, Canada and Mexico developed the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, which established a cooperative international management effort to reverse the declines in waterfowl populations and their habitats. Congress subsequently enacted NAWCA in 1989 to implement the habitat conservation elements of that plan.

In the intervening years, NAWCA has proven itself to be an effective funding mechanism to support a wide range of public/private conservation activities that preserve or protect wetland habitats on the landscape. Virtually every region of the United States and vital wetland habitats in Canada and Mexico have benefited from NAWCA project grants. The future looks bright.

I am pleased to report that H.R. 3908, the North American Wetlands Conservation Reauthorization Act, is a positive step towards ensuring that NAWCA remains an effective conservation tool in the years ahead. Most importantly, the increased authorizations for appropriations in H.R. 3908 will help address a significant unmet demand for NAWCA grants.

In addition, H.R. 3908 will also provide a higher level of financial support for conservation projects in the United States where the demand is greatest and where it is possible to generate the necessary non-Federal matching funds. Overall, there should be an increase in non-Federal matching funds for NAWCA grants.

Importantly, we have acted responsibly to ensure that this change in allocation will not decrease the existing level of financial grant support for our partners in Canada and Mexico.

In closing, NAWCA represents the type of conservation success story which Congress should strive to emulate in its other programs. H.R. 3908 will maintain and build on this solid record of achievement, and I urge Members to support this important environmental legislation.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3908, 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.