

NOAA for use by the University of Miami for a marine life science center. This property may be made available to the University via easement, lease, license or long-term agreement.

Madam Speaker, Virginia Key, Florida, which is located just a few miles from downtown Miami, is the site of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric's National Marine Fisheries Service Southeast Fisheries Science Center. It is also the home for NOAA's Office of Atmospheric Research Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory, as well as the University of Miami's Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences.

Due to their proximity and because they overlap in research interest, NOAA and the Rosenstiel School have had a close working relationship for many years. This legislation is designed to maintain and strengthen that relationship.

Located on a 16-acre campus on Virginia Key in Miami, the Rosenstiel School is the only subtropical applied and basic marine and atmospheric research institute of its kind in the continental United States. Rosenstiel's research interests include satellite oceanography, with particular emphasis on remote sensing and satellite imagery, as well as experimental fish hatchery. It also leads in the field of global marine and atmospheric chemistry program, comprehensive oceanic and atmospheric numerical modeling activities, sedimentary geology and marine geophysics groups with considerable expertise in seismic methods, and has an innovative ocean acoustics program.

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In short, Madam Speaker, the Rosenstiel School is a proud and indispensable establishment for all of us in south Florida, in the State of Florida and indeed throughout the Nation.

The genesis of a new University of Miami and NOAA marine science complex will bring together expertise in environmental and fisheries research, assessment and management, and facilitate the intellectual exchange of ideas and results. H.R. 4027 is a critical first step in reaching the goal of establishing a new marine science complex.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to have introduced this important legislation and am most appreciative of the consideration and focus of this vital project in my congressional district.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I urge an "aye" vote on H.R. 4027. I compliment the gentlewoman from Florida for her leadership on behalf of her constituents and want to thank the Committee on Science for their assistance in moving this important legislation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

Ms. BORDALLO. Madam Speaker, H.R. 4027 is noncontroversial legislation that would encourage cooperative use of Federal land at Virginia Key, Florida under the administrative jurisdiction of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration between the Federal agency and the University of Miami. The existing long-term relationship between the two NOAA laboratories at Virginia Key and their neighbor, the University's Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science, has produced an enviable record of scientific achievement.

While this legislation, Madam Speaker, will not authorize the conveyance of any Federal land, it is expected to provide helpful guidance for future collaboration among the institutions as they look to upgrade their respective research facilities at Virginia Key. I urge Members to support this legislation to enhance ocean and coastal scientific research.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BLACKBURN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4027, 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.

WILSON'S CREEK NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 2004

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4481) to amend Public Law 86-434 establishing Wilson's Creek National Battlefield in the State of Missouri to expand the boundaries of the park, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4481

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 "Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Boundary Adjustment Act of 2004".

SEC. 2. EXPANSION OF BOUNDARIES, WILSON'S CREEK NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD, MISSOURI.

(a) BOUNDARY EXPANSION; PRIVATE PROPERTY PROTECTIONS.—The first section of Public Law 86-434 (16 U.S.C. 430kk) is amended—

(1) by striking "That the Secretary" and inserting the following:

"SECTION 1. WILSON'S CREEK NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD: ESTABLISHMENT AND ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT, INITIAL BOUNDARIES.—The Secretary"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsections:

"(b) EXPANSION OF BOUNDARIES.—(1) The boundaries of the Wilson's Creek National Bat-

tlefield are revised to include lands and interests therein consisting of six parcels totaling 615 acres and identified as parcels '1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6' on the map entitled 'Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Proposed Boundary', numbered 410/80,037 and dated January 27, 2004. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

"(2) The Secretary is authorized to acquire the lands referred to in paragraph (1) by donation, by purchase from willing sellers with donated or appropriated funds, or by exchange. The Secretary may acquire by the same methods personal property associated with, and appropriate for, interpretation of the park.

"(c) 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.

"(d) LIABILITY.—The revision of the boundaries of the Wilson's Creek National Battlefield by subsection (b) shall not be considered to create any liability for, or to have any effect on any liability under any other law of, any owner of private property with respect to any person injured on that private property.

"(e) 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.

"(f) PARTICIPATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY OWNERS.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to require the owner of any private property located within the boundaries of the Wilson's Creek National Battlefield to participate in, or be associated with, the National Battlefield.

"(g) EFFECT OF EXPANSION.—The boundaries of the Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, as revised by subsection (b), represent the area within which Federal funds appropriated for the purpose of this Act may be expended. The boundary revision shall not be construed to provide any nonexisting regulatory authority on land use within the National Battlefield or its viewshed by the Secretary or the National Park Service."

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 3 of such Act (16 U.S.C. 430mm) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: "There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out section 1(b)."

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

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

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the majority whip.

Mr. BLUNT. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

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

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

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

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

H.R. 4481 will allow the National Park Service also to obtain one of the most valuable and distinctive Civil War collections ever assembled. General Sweeney's Museum of Civil War History, which is located on one of the parcels identified for acquisition, is a privately owned collection of artifacts related to the Civil War in Missouri and Arkansas, and the owners have indicated their eagerness to sell. By the way, those owners have been big supporters of the park in every way for a long time. This collection currently houses approximately 15,000 pieces, including Civil War documents, photographs, letters and diaries. The National Park Service's chief curator, the museum curator at Gettysburg National Park and the staff curator at

Harper's Ferry Center have all visited the Sweeney museum. These experts have praised the nature of the collection and confirmed its historical significance. The acquisition of the Sweeney museum, along with the John K. and Ruth Hulston Civil War Research Library, which was established at the park in 1985, will truly make Wilson's Creek National Battlefield an essential spot for historians and others.

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

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

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CLARIFYING BOUNDARIES OF JOHN H. CHAFEE COAST BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass

the bill (H.R. 3056) to clarify the boundaries of the John H. Chafee Coast Barrier Resources System Cedar Keys Unit P25 on Otherwise Protected Area P25P, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3056

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

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

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

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

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