

structure north of the Truman Farm House in Independence, Missouri, for inclusion in the Harry S Truman National Historic Site. This addition would modify the current boundary by approximately five acres, to include the acquired lands.

The Truman family purchased the land that now makes up the Truman Farm Home in 1840. Harry Truman farmed it from 1906–1917. In 1980, due to speculation that financial difficulties would force the sale of the land, a group of concerned citizens formed the Harry S Truman Farm Foundation, which received a grant to purchase the land. The Foundation turned the land over to Jackson County, Missouri, in 1991, which transferred the farm to the National Park Service in 1994.

This measure has the support of local landowners and will preserve the viewshed and the historical character of the farm area. The purchase will include a retail paint store that the Park Service will convert into a visitors' center, providing rest room facilities and a paved parking area. I expect the Interior Department will seek appropriations in fiscal year 2006, or see, private donations to pay for implementation of the legislation. The 5.2 acres in question is the only undeveloped land remaining that borders the Site. Over the past six years, the Site has averaged over 5000 vehicles driving through each year. With the improvements planned under H.R. 4579, the Park Service expects an increase in the number of visitors, due to the addition of a visitors' center and paved parking.

I commend my fellow Kansas City Representative, from the other side of State Line Road, KAREN MCCARTHY, for the leadership she has taken in moving this important measure forward, in concert with Senator TALENT, who has introduced a companion bill, S. 2499.

Mr. Speaker, the preservation and expansion of the Truman Farm Home is an important way to preserve and enhance the legacy of our great 33rd President. As he once said, "Do your duty and history will do you justice."

The late President Truman left an extensive record of quoted wisdom. In conclusion, I would like to share with you, Mr. Speaker, four comments of Harry S Truman's—which are as relevant today as they were when he said them several decades ago—that I came across when preparing these remarks: "I have always defined politics to means the science of government, perhaps the most important science, because it involves the art and ability of people to live together." "I've always believed that religion is something to live by and not talk about." "No government is perfect. One of the chief virtues of a democracy, however, is that its defects are always visible and under democratic processes can be pointed out and corrected."

And finally, "The greatest orators have been the men who understood what they wanted to say, said it in short sentences and said it quickly and then got out of there before people fell asleep."

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4579, the Truman Farm Home Expansion Act. This bill would allow the Secretary of the Interior to acquire approximately five acres of land surrounding the Truman Farm Home in Grandview, Missouri, preserving an historic site enjoyed by more than five thousand families each year.

Built in 1894, the Truman Home sits on 5.25 acres of the family's former 600-acre farm

where President Truman lived and worked from 1906 to 1917. Acquisition of the five additional acres will prevent future commercial development and save the farm's original setting and character. The National Park service plans to utilize the land to plant vegetation shielding the home from surrounding buildings, in addition to converting one building presently on the property into a visitor's center. These much needed improvements will increase the site's accessibility and secure its authenticity, attracting more visitors to the former President's Grandview home.

By adopting H.R. 4579, we will not only protect a significant part of our history, but will honor a great President who faithfully served America during a time of international unrest. Similar to today's global war against terrorism, President Truman stood firm in the face of an enemy which sought to deter democracy. Out of honor to President Truman and with great appreciation for the historical importance of his Grandview home, I fully support passage of the Truman Farm Home Expansion Act.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ISSA). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4579.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EASTERN WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY LAND TRANSFER AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4596) to amend Public Law 97–435 to extend the authorization for the Secretary of the Interior to release certain conditions contained in a patent concerning certain land conveyed by the United States to Eastern Washington University until December 31, 2009, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4596

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

SECTION 1. EASTERN WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY LAND TRANSFER AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION.

The first section of Public Law 97–435 (96 Stat. 2281) is amended in subsection (c) by striking "five years after the enactment of this Act" and inserting "on December 31, 2009".

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).

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

H.R. 4596, introduced by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. NETHERCUTT), simply amends Public Law 97–435 to extend the authorization for the Secretary of the Interior to permit Eastern Washington University to release certain lands in order to acquire other lands more suitable for educational or recreational purposes.

I urge adoption of the bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, we have no objection to the consideration of this measure, H.R. 4596.

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

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. 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. 4596, 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.

GULLAH/GEECHEE CULTURAL HERITAGE ACT

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4683) to enhance the preservation and interpretation of the Gullah/Geechee cultural heritage, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4683

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 "Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Act".

SEC. 2. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are to—

(1) recognize the important contributions made to American culture and history by African-Americans known as the Gullah/Geechee who settled in the coastal counties of South Carolina and Georgia;

(2) assist State and local governments and public and private entities in the South Carolina and Georgia in interpreting the story of the Gullah/Geechee and preserving Gullah/Geechee folklore, arts, crafts, and music; and

(3) assist in identifying and preserving sites, historical data, artifacts, and objects associated with the Gullah/Geechee for the benefit and education of the public.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this Act, the following definitions apply:

(1) COMMISSION.—The term "Commission" means the Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor Commission established under this Act.

(2) HERITAGE CORRIDOR.—The term "Heritage Corridor" means the Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor established by this Act.

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

SEC. 4. GULLAH/GEECHEE CULTURAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established the Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor.

(b) **BOUNDARIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Heritage Corridor shall be comprised of those lands and waters generally depicted on a map entitled “Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor” numbered GGCHC/80,000, and dated September 2004. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service and in an appropriate State office in each of the States included in the Heritage Corridor. The Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register, as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act a detailed description and map of the boundaries established under this subsection.

(2) **REVISIONS.**—The boundaries of the heritage corridor may be revised if the revision is—

(A) proposed in the management plan developed for the Heritage Corridor;

(B) approved by the Secretary in accordance with this Act; and

(C) placed on file in accordance with paragraph (1).

(c) **ADMINISTRATION.**—The Heritage Corridor shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 5. GULLAH/GEECHEE CULTURAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR COMMISSION.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is hereby established a commission to be known as “Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor Commission” whose purpose shall be to assist Federal, State, and local authorities in the development and implementation of a management plan for those land and waters specified in section 4.

(b) **MEMBERSHIP.**—The Commission shall be composed of 9 members appointed by the Secretary as follows:

(1) 4 individuals nominated by the State Historic Preservation Officer of South Carolina and 2 individuals nominated by the State Historic Preservation Officer of Georgia and appointed by the Secretary.

(2) 2 individuals from South Carolina and 1 individual from Georgia who are recognized experts in historic preservation, anthropology, and folklore, appointed by the Secretary.

(c) **TERMS.**—Members of the Commission shall be appointed to terms not to exceed 3 years. The Secretary may stagger the terms of the initial appointments to the Commission in order to assure continuity of operation. Any member of the Commission may serve after the expiration of their term until a successor is appointed. A vacancy shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(d) **TERMINATION.**—The Commission shall terminate 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 6. OPERATION OF THE COMMISSION.

(a) **DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION.**—To further the purposes of the Heritage Corridor, the Commission shall—

(1) prepare and submit a management plan to the Secretary in accordance with section 7;

(2) assist units of local government and other persons in implementing the Approved management plan by—

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

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

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

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

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

(F) ensuring that clear, consistent, and appropriate signs identifying points of public access and sites of interest are posted throughout the Heritage Corridor; and

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

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

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

(5) submit an annual report to the Secretary for any fiscal year in which the Commission receives Federal funds under this Act, setting forth its accomplishments, expenses, and income, including grants made 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 all agreements authorizing expenditures of Federal funds by other organizations, that the receiving organization make available for audit all records and other information pertaining to the expenditure of such funds; and

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

(b) **AUTHORITIES.**—The Commission may, for the purposes of preparing and implementing the management plan, use funds made available under this Act to—

(1) make grants to, and enter into cooperative agreements with the States of South Carolina and Georgia, political subdivisions of those States, a nonprofit organization, or any person;

(2) hire and compensate staff;

(3) obtain funds from any source including any that are provided under any other Federal law or program; and

(4) contract for goods and services.

SEC. 7. MANAGEMENT PLAN.

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

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

(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 historical, cultural, and natural resources of the Heritage Corridor;

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

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

(6) recommend policies and strategies for resource management that consider and detail the application of appropriate land and

water management techniques, including the development of intergovernmental and interagency cooperative agreements to protect the Heritage Corridor's historical, cultural, and natural resources;

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

(8) include an analysis and recommendations for the ways in which Federal, State, or local programs may best be coordinated to further the purposes of this Act; and

(9) include an interpretive plan for the Heritage Corridor.

(b) **SUBMITTAL OF MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—The Commission shall submit the management plan to the Secretary for approval not later than 3 years after funds are made available for this Act.

(c) **FAILURE TO SUBMIT.**—If the Commission fails to submit the management plan to the Secretary in accordance with subsection (b), the Heritage Corridor shall not qualify for Federal funding until the management plan is submitted.

(d) **APPROVAL OR 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.**—In determining whether to approve the management plan, the Secretary shall consider whether—

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

(B) the resource preservation and interpretation strategies contained in the management plan would adequately protect the cultural and historic resources of the Heritage Corridor; and

(C) the Secretary has received adequate assurances from appropriate State and local officials whose support is needed to ensure the effective implementation of the State and local aspects of the plan.

(3) **ACTION FOLLOWING DISAPPROVAL.**—If the Secretary disapproves the management plan, the Secretary shall advise the Commission 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 not later than 60 days after the date it is submitted.

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

SEC. 8. TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Upon a request of the Commission, the Secretary may provide technical and financial assistance for the development and implementation of the management plan.

(b) **PRIORITY FOR ASSISTANCE.**—In providing assistance under subsection (a), the Secretary shall give priority to actions that assist in—

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

(2) providing educational and interpretive opportunities consistent with the purposes of the Heritage Corridor.

(c) SPENDING FOR NON-FEDERAL PROPERTY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission may expend Federal funds made available under this Act on nonfederally owned property that is—

(A) identified in the management plan; or

(B) listed or eligible for listing on the National Register for Historic Places.

(2) AGREEMENTS.—Any payment of Federal funds made pursuant to this Act shall be subject to an agreement that conversion, use, or disposal of a project so assisted for purposes contrary to the purposes of this Act, as determined by the Secretary, shall result in a right of the United States to compensation of all funds made available to that project or the proportion of the increased value of the project attributable to such funds as determined at the time of such conversion, use, or disposal, whichever is greater.

SEC. 9. DUTIES OF OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.

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

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

(2) cooperate with the Secretary and the Commission 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 in which the Commission determines will not have an adverse effect on the Heritage Corridor.

SEC. 10. COASTAL HERITAGE CENTERS.

In furtherance of the purposes of this Act and using the authorities made available under this Act, the Commission shall establish one or more Coastal Heritage Centers at appropriate locations within the Heritage Corridor in accordance with the preferred alternative identified in the Record of Decision for the Low Country Gullah Culture Special Resource Study and Environmental Impact Study, December 2003.

SEC. 11. PRIVATE PROPERTY PROTECTION.

(a) ACCESS TO PRIVATE PROPERTY.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to require any private property owner to permit public access (including Federal, State, or local government access) to such private property. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to modify any provision of Federal, State, or local law with regard to public access to or use of private lands.

(b) LIABILITY.—Designation of the Heritage Corridor 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 any authority of Federal, State, or local governments to regulate land use.

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

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

(f) NOTIFICATION AND CONSENT OF PROPERTY OWNERS REQUIRED.—No privately owned

property shall be preserved, conserved, or promoted by the management plan for the Heritage Corridor 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.

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

SEC. 12. 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 Corridor under this Act.

(b) COST SHARE.—Federal funding provided under this Act may not exceed 50 percent of the total cost of any activity for which assistance is provided under this Act.

(c) IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Secretary may accept in-kind contributions as part of the non-Federal cost share of any activity for which assistance is provided under this Act.

SEC. 13. TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.

The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this Act shall terminate on the day occurring 15 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

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).

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

H.R. 4683, introduced by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), and as amended by the Committee on Resources, would establish the Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor comprised of lands and waters important to preserving this unique culture in parts of South Carolina and Georgia.

By way of background, throughout the early 1800s, the Gullah/Geechee settled in the coastal counties of South Carolina, Georgia, and northern Florida and, due largely to their isolated location, have remarkably maintained a great deal of their West African heritage.

This bill would assist State and local governments with preserving and interpreting the story of the Gullah/Geechee culture and its wonderful folklore, arts, crafts and music.

I urge adoption of the bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the sponsor of this bill, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) for bringing forth this most important measure.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN).

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 4683, the Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Act, a bill that would create a Gullah/Geechee National Heritage Corridor and one or more coastal heritage centers along the coasts of Georgia and South Carolina.

When I introduced this bill in June, I hoped, but did not believe, we would see this important legislation on the floor so quickly. I wish to thank the gentleman from California (Chairman POMBO) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Ranking Member RAHALL) and the gentleman from California (Chairman RADANOVICH) and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ranking Member CHRISTENSEN) for their sensitive and prompt treatment of this legislation. I would also like to thank my good friend the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. BROWN) for his cosponsorship and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON) for his strong support of this legislation.

Gullah/Geechee people are descendants of enslaved Africans who were forced to labor on plantations along the coasts of North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. They have a rich and distinctive cultural heritage, a culture born of African roots, yet nurtured and developed in the southeastern United States.

Gullah/Geechee people are a proud and independent people who do not want their culture relegated to a museum or a history book. Instead, they want to keep their culture and language alive, to tell their stories in their own words, and share their heritage and experiences with the world. H.R. 4683 would help them to do so.

For the past 4 years, the National Park Service and partnering agencies, Gullah/Geechee communities, and grassroots organizations have worked diligently to create a plan for the protection, preservation, and interpretation of the Gullah/Geechee language and culture. This bill reflects the findings of a 3-year study and input of Gullah/Geechee citizens.

I believe wholeheartedly that this bill would help to lay the groundwork for keeping the culture alive and providing a means not just for the preservation, protection, and reinvigoration of Gullah/Geechee communities and cultural landscapes, but for making those unique experiences an integral part of the future social and economic activities in the southeastern United States. The coastal heritage centers described in the bill will provide places where all Americans can learn of the many contributions Gullah/Geechee ancestors made to American heritage.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for the passage of this bill, and once again, thank my colleagues for making this day possible.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, again I would like to commend the sponsor of

this bill, the gentleman from South Carolina.

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

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. 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. 4683, 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.

LAND EXCHANGE INVOLVING PRIVATE AND PUBLIC LAND IN VICINITY OF HOLLAMAN AIR FORCE BASE, NEW MEXICO

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4808) to provide for a land exchange involving private land and Bureau of Land Management land in the vicinity of Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico, for the purpose of removing private land from the required safety zone surrounding munitions storage bunkers at Holloman Air Force Base, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4808

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

SECTION 1. LAND EXCHANGE, PRIVATE AND PUBLIC LAND IN VICINITY OF HOLLAMAN AIR FORCE BASE, NEW MEXICO.

(a) CONVEYANCE OF PUBLIC LAND.—In exchange for the land described in subsection (b), the Secretary of the Interior shall convey to Randal, Jeffrey, and Timothy Rabon of Otero County, New Mexico (in this section referred to as the “Rabons”), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to certain public land administered by the Secretary through the Bureau of Land Management consisting of a total of approximately 320 acres, as depicted on the map entitled “Alamogordo Rabon Land Exchange” and dated September 24, 2004, and more specifically described as follows:

(1) SE1/4 of section 6, township 17 south, range 10 east, New Mexico principal meridian.

(2) N1/2N1/2 of section 7, township 17 south, range 10 east, New Mexico principal meridian.

(b) CONSIDERATION.—As consideration for the conveyance of the real property under subsection (a), the Rabons shall convey to the United States all right, title, and interest held by the Rabons in and to three parcels of land depicted on the map referred to in subsection (a), which consists of approximately 241 acres, is contiguous to Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico, and is located within the required safety zone surrounding munitions storage bunkers at the installation. The Secretary shall assume jurisdiction over the land acquired under this subsection. The three parcels are more specifically described as follows:

(1) Lot 4 in the S1/2 of section 30, township 16 south, range 9 east, New Mexico principal

meridian, consisting of approximately 17.6 acres.

(2) E1/2SW1/4 of section 31, township 16 south, range 9 east, New Mexico principal meridian, consisting of approximately 80 acres.

(3) Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of section 31, township 16 south, range 9 east, New Mexico principal meridian, consisting of approximately 143 acres.

(c) INTERESTS INCLUDED IN EXCHANGE.—Subject to valid existing rights, the land exchange under this section shall include conveyance of all surface, subsurface, mineral, and water rights in the lands.

(d) COMPLIANCE WITH EXISTING LAW.—(1) The Secretary shall carry out the land exchange under this section in the manner provided in section 206 of the Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716). Notwithstanding subsection (b) of such section, if necessary, a cash equalization payment may be made in excess of 25 percent of the appraised value the public land to be conveyed under subsection (a).

(2) The cost of the appraisals performed as part of the land exchange shall be borne by the Secretary.

(e) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the land exchange under this section as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

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).

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE), the author of the bill.

Mr. PEARCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4808 and would like to thank the gentleman from California (Chairman POMBO) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Ranking Member RAHALL), the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH), the subcommittee chairman, and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN), the ranking member, for working with me on this important legislation and for moving it expeditiously. I also appreciate the bipartisan support from the Committee on Resources members in reaching a compromise that is reflected in this legislation.

The need for Congress to pass H.R. 4808 arose when a munitions storage bunker was built at Holloman Air Force Base in 1997 and 1998. Holloman Air Force Base serves both the United States’ and the German Air Force’s training and readiness functions, with Holloman being the home to the F-117 stealth fighter. The Holloman air-to-ground training ranges consist of 1,385,262 acres, almost exclusively in Federal land, and air-to-air training ranges provide 8,352,878 acres of airspace for national security and training. The total military training routes at Holloman Air Force Base is 8,657,964 acres, which includes DOD, DOI, USDA and private lands.

Without an explosive clear zone, Holloman Air Force Base is unable to

fully utilize the designed capacity of the bunker, and it adversely impacts the storage quantity of munitions required for training and operations. This directly impacts the ability of Holloman Air Force Base to fully meet its mission of training, readiness, and national security, as well as training our NATO partner, Germany. The cost to replace the munitions storage area is estimated by the Air Force to be \$40 million.

The problem is the proposed explosive clear zone encroaches on private property. The Federal Government originally sought to take the private property through condemnation, leaving little choice but for the property owners to vigorously defend their private property rights. This bill resolves the issue and protects both private property and the investment made by the Air Force, and would simply exchange Federal lands in close proximity to ranch boundaries.

Mr. Speaker, this bill reverses a history of over 50 years of the Federal Government either coercing, cajoling, or confiscating property from the landowners. I am proud that the 2nd District has so much land to offer to the Federal Government. I will tell my colleagues that we should not continue to get it through confiscation.

I would like to thank the committee staff members, both minority and majority, for working with my staff member Matt Meagher over the weekend, through the nights, and through very difficult hurdles to solve this bill. This bill protects our national security, saves the taxpayers a minimum \$40 million, protects private property, guarantees the Federal Government will receive value for value given, and is fair to all the parties concerned.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4808.

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

Mr. Speaker, we have no objection to the consideration of this measure.

Ms. WILSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support S. 643, the Hibben Center Act. S. 643 is identical to H.R. 3258, a bill that I introduced on November 7, 2003 and that was favorably reported by the House Resources Committee on September 9, 2004.

For six centuries, massive prehistoric structures lay untouched in a remote area of northwestern New Mexico. Chaco Canyon was the home of many indigenous southwestern peoples from between A.D. 850 and 1250. The Pueblo peoples of New Mexico, the Hopi of Arizona, and the Navajo consider Chaco Canyon to be part of their ancestral homelands.

In recognition of its significance, President Theodore Roosevelt designated Chaco Canyon a national monument in 1907 and Congress changed the park’s designation to a national historical park in 1980.

The University of New Mexico (UNM) has participated in exploring, preserving, and documenting Chaco Canyon’s extensive archaeological sites since Chaco Canyon National Monument was founded in 1907. In 1949,