

SECTION 1. AINSWORTH UNIT, SANDHILLS DIVISION, PICK-SLOAN MISSOURI BASIN PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior shall extend for the period described in subsection (b) the water service contract for the Ainsworth Unit, Sandhills Division, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, Nebraska, consisting of—

(1) the water service contract entered into by the Secretary of the Interior under—

(A) section 9(e) of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (43 U.S.C. 485h(e));

(B) section 9(c) of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887, chapter 665);

(C) the Act of August 21, 1954 (68 Stat. 757, chapter 781); and

(D) the Act of May 18, 1956 (70 Stat. 160, chapter 285); and

(2) the water service contract for the set project located in Cherry, Brown, and Rock Counties, Nebraska, for the use of a part of the waters of the Snake River, a tributary of the Niobrara River.

(b) PERIOD OF EXTENSION.—The water service contract described in subsection (a) shall be extended for 4 years after the date on which the contract expires under the water service contract and law in existence before the date of enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) each will control 20 minutes.

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

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. H.R. 5106, authored by the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE), authorizes the extension of water service contracts between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Ainsworth Irrigation District for up to 4 years.

The district has requested the transfer of project facilities from Federal ownership to the district. The 4-year extension would allow the district ample time to complete the necessary actions for finalizing the facility transfer. The contract extension would provide for continued water service during the title transfer process under current terms and conditions.

Madam Speaker, I urge the adoption of the bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

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. 5016.

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.

LAKE NIGHTHORSE REDESIGNATION ACT

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2508) to redesignate the Ridges Basin Reservoir, Colorado, as Lake Nighthorse.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2508

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

SECTION 1. RENAMING OF RESERVOIR.

The reservoir known as the "Ridges Basin Reservoir" located on Basin Creek, a tributary of the Animas River in Colorado, constructed under section 6(a) of the Colorado Ute Indian Water Rights Settlement Act of 1988 (102 Stat. 2975; 114 Stat. 2763A-260), shall be known and designated as "Lake Nighthorse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the reservoir referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to Lake Nighthorse.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) each will control 20 minutes.

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

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. S. 2508, authored by our distinguished Senate colleague, Mr. DOMENICI, redesignates the reservoir known as the Ridges Basin Reservoir located on Basin Creek, a tributary of the Animas River in Colorado, as Lake Nighthorse. The reservoir is being constructed as a provision of the Colorado Ute Indian Water Settlement Act of 1988. This designation will honor the service of retiring Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell who was instrumental in the enactment of this act among many others important to the western United States during his long career in public service.

I urge the adoption of the bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

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 Senate bill, S. 2508.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF BATTLE OF PELELIU

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 102) recognizing the 60th anniversary of the Battle of Peleliu and the end of Imperial Japanese control of Palau during World War II and urging the Secretary of the Interior to work to protect the historic sites of the Peleliu Battlefield National Historic Landmark and to establish commemorative programs honoring the Americans who fought there.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.J. RES. 102

Whereas on December 7, 1941, Imperial Japan bombed the United States fleet at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, forcing the United States to declare war on Japan;

Whereas by 1944, United States victories in the Southwest and Central Pacific were bringing the war ever closer to Japan;

Whereas on September 15, 1944, after three days of naval gunfire, United States forces landed on the beaches of Peleliu, in the Palau islands chain, with the objective of capturing a vital air field;

Whereas the battle for Peleliu lasted more than two months, during which the United States suffered over 10,000 casualties, including an estimated 1,250 Marines and 540 soldiers killed in action;

Whereas George H.W. Bush, the 41st President of the United States, served as a torpedo-bomber pilot in the Navy and sank an armed Japanese trawler during Operation Snapshot, an operation to weaken Japanese defenses on Peleliu before United States Marines invaded the island in September 1944;

Whereas former Secretary of State George P. Shultz served as an officer in the Marine Corps detached to the 81st Infantry Division of the Army during the Battle of Peleliu and participated in the seizure, occupation, and defense of Angaur Island in the Palau islands chain;

Whereas on February 4, 1985, the Secretary of the Interior officially designated the Peleliu battlefield as the "Peleliu Battlefield National Historic Landmark";

Whereas the landmark plaque has been mounted and is now displayed in a prominent place in the village of Kloukubed;

Whereas that designation as a national historic landmark attests not only to the significance of the battlefield site, but also to the integrity of the site;

Whereas the Peleliu battlefield today has considerable physical evidence of the battle, including about 100 identified individual cave sites occupied by the defending Japanese troops, as well as pill boxes, casemates, and large military equipment, both American and Japanese, which played a direct role in the battle for Peleliu; and

Whereas thanks to the sacrifices of members of the United States Armed Forces who participated in the Battle of Peleliu, the Republic of Palau today is an independent, democratic nation and a strong ally of the United States: Now, therefore, be it—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress recognizes the bravery and courage of the members of the United States Armed Forces who participated in the Battle of Peleliu and of all veterans who fought in the Pacific Theater during World War II.

SEC. 2. The Congress urges the Secretary of the Interior—

(1) to recognize the year 2004 as the 60th anniversary of the Battle of Peleliu and the end of Imperial Japanese control of Palau during World War II;

(2) to work to protect the historic sites of the Peleliu Battlefield National Historic Landmark; and

(3) to establish commemorative programs honoring the Americans who fought at those sites.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) each will control 20 minutes.

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

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

My colleague from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) has introduced legislation that seeks to honor an important anniversary marking a battle that took place in the Pacific theater during World War II. His resolution, H.J. Res. 102, commemorates the 60th anniversary of the Battle of Peleliu in the Palau island chain.

In particular, H.J. Res. 102 will recognize the admirable bravery and courage that thousands of United States Armed Forces members displayed during this battle. The actual formal date of the 60th anniversary of the Battle of Peleliu was on September 15, 2004, which makes the movement of this legislation even more timely. The unique history our country has with this freely associated state is one that should not be forgotten and continues strongly to this day. I am thus hopeful that the House can support the gentleman from Arizona's bill so that we may show our support of the many U.S. Armed Forces veterans and families who help us to remember this important time in history.

I urge the adoption of this joint resolution.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA).

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Madam Speaker, I certainly would like to commend the gentlemen from California and the gentleman from Arizona for their management of this proposed legislation.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.J. Res. 102 as offered by my good friend from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) in recognition of the 60th anniversary of the Battle of Peleliu and the end of Japanese control of the Pacific islands of Palau.

The Battle of Peleliu was one of the bloodiest in the Pacific theater in World War II, lasting more than 2 months, during which the United States suffered over 10,000 casualties. As a result of this momentous battle, Japanese control of Palau was ended. Today, Palau is an independent, democratic country and a strong ally of our Nation.

As we are all well aware, Madam Speaker, freedom is not free. The price of freedom was paid in blood, and we owe a great debt of gratitude to the American forces who sacrificed their lives at the Battle of Peleliu so that Palau can enjoy freedom today. By this resolution, we in Congress will acknowledge the bravery and courage shown by the members of the United States Armed Forces in the Battle of Peleliu and work to ensure their sacrifices are never forgotten.

Over the years, it was my privilege, along with my colleagues in the House, to personally visit and meet with the leaders of the Republic of Palau. Although small in numbers as far as population goes, the Republic of Palau along with the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia are a strategically important region for our national security and defense.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and, again, commend my good friend from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) for sponsoring this proposed legislation.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE).

Mr. FLAKE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time and I thank the gentleman from American Samoa for speaking so eloquently on this bill. I appreciate the opportunity to offer this bill today, and I want to thank Chairman POMBO for including it on our floor action. The Battle of Peleliu, as mentioned by the gentleman from American Samoa, was one of the bloodiest in the Pacific theater in World War II. It lasted more than 2 months during which the United States suffered over 10,000 casualties, including an estimated 1,250 Marines and 540 soldiers killed in action in an attempt to capture a vital airfield from the Imperial Japanese.

In honor of that historic battle, myself, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) introduced this bill to recognize the service and sacrifice of the brave men who fought to end Imperial Japanese control over the Palau islands chain and all American servicemen who fought in the Pacific theater. It is important to note that one of those present at the battle was President George Herbert Walker Bush, the 41st President of the United States, who served as a torpedo bomber pilot in the Navy at that time. During the battle, then Navy Lieutenant Bush sank an armed Japanese trawler during operations to weaken Japanese defenses on Peleliu before United States Marines invaded the island. In addition, former Secretary of State George P. Shultz served as an officer in the Marine Corps detached to the 81st Infantry Division during the battle and participated in the seizure, occupation and defense of Angaur Island in the Palau islands chain.

In recognition of the battle's importance during the war, the Secretary of the Interior officially designated the Peleliu battlefield as the Peleliu Battlefield National Historic Landmark on February 4, 1985. The battlefield today has considerable evidence of the battle, including cave sites occupied by the defending Japanese troops as well as pillboxes, casemates and large military equipment.

This resolution urges the Secretary of the Interior to recognize the 60th anniversary of the Battle of Peleliu and work to protect the important sites of that battlefield. It is important to note that the battlefield is located in what is today the Republic of Palau. The Republic of Palau today is an independent, democratic nation with a strong ally in the United States. This is due in part to the sacrifices of the members of the United States Armed Forces who participated in the Battle of Peleliu 60 years ago. We honor them today.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I urge the favorable consideration of this measure.

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 joint resolution, H.J. Res. 102.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF LIBERATION OF GUAM DURING WORLD WAR II

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 737) recognizing the 60th anniversary of the Liberation of Guam during World War II.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 737

Whereas Guam was attacked by Imperial Japanese Forces on December 8, 1941, at the same time that Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, was attacked, the different dates owing to the International Date Line;

Whereas Guam was subsequently invaded by enemy forces on December 10, 1941, and occupied until liberation on July 21, 1944;

Whereas the people of Guam suffered a brutal occupation due to their steadfast loyalty to the United States;

Whereas, during the 32-month occupation, the people of Guam suffered atrocities, such as forced labor, forced march, internment, injury, and death, including public executions; and

Whereas the loyalty and courage of the people of Guam during this period in American history serves as an inspiration for all Americans: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the year 2004 as the 60th anniversary of the Liberation of Guam during World War II;