

this important boundary addition a reality, and also note the help and support Leader PELOSI and the other members of the Bay Area delegation.

Likewise, I would commend my colleague from California (Mr. THOMPSON) for his efforts on behalf of that portion of the legislation involving Redwood National Park. Mr. Speaker, we support Senate bill 136 and urge adoption of the legislation by the House today.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great privilege to yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS).

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, first I want to thank my distinguished colleague and good friend from Colorado for yielding and for his extraordinary work on all environmental and similar issues.

I rise in strong support of S. 136 and its provisions for the Rancho Corral de Tierra Golden Gate National Recreation Area Boundary Adjustment Act. Our bill adds approximately 4,700 acres to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and it also has provisions for the Redwood National Park and Yosemite National Park.

Mr. Speaker, I first introduced the GGNRA bill in the 107th Congress with the support of my friends, Senators FEINSTEIN and BOXER, and the entire Bay Area Congressional delegation.

One of the Nation's most visited national parks, GGNRA, includes well-known places like Alcatraz, the Marin Headlands, Fort Funston, Fort Mason, the Muir Woods National Monument, the Fort Point National Historic Site, and, of course, the Presidio of San Francisco.

Our Rancho Corral de Tierra addition includes one of the largest undeveloped parcels of the San Mateo County coast south of the City of San Francisco. It is spectacularly beautiful territory.

Our permanent protection will preserve unique coastal habitats of threatened, rare, and endangered plant and animal species. It will curb future disruptive development along the Pacific coast. It will provide important scenic and recreational opportunities for millions of our residents and visitors from all across the globe.

The Rancho Corral de Tierra parcel, with its relatively untouched upper elevations, preserves habitat for several threatened and endangered plant and animal species. It contains four important coastal watersheds that provide riparian corridors for steel head trout, coho salmon, and other aquatic species.

□ 1500

The owner of Rancho Corral de Tierra is the Peninsula Open Space Trust, or POST, a remarkable organization which paid \$29.75 million to save the site from development. POST is a land conservancy trust with a remarkable track record of protecting open space in the Bay Area. POST will help preserve the area by donating from public and private contributions a substantial

amount of the Federal acquisition costs of Rancho Corral de Tierra.

Our bill also authorizes the National Park Service to include over 500 acres of land in the Devil's Slide section of our coastal highway, the scenic highway that winds along the entire California coast.

It will include approximately 300 acres of the Martini Creek-Devil's Slide Bypass right-of-way originally purchased by Caltrans to build a highway across Montara Mountain. When San Mateo County voters overwhelmingly decided to build the Devil's Slide Tunnel rather than the bypass in 1996, the right-of-way became obsolete. This property contains approximately 300 acres that Caltrans will now be able to donate to the National Park Service.

Preserving our unique natural areas for our children, and in my case our grandchildren, is one of the highest priorities that I have as a Member of Congress. I would like to thank all those who have helped bring this important legislation to the House for consideration today: my dear friend and distinguished colleague, Senator FEINSTEIN, has been and continues to be an unfailing advocate and leader for protecting valuable land in our State. She has been a tremendous partner for me to work with on this matter. The Bay Area congressional delegation has been united and unwavering in their support, including the Democratic leader, Ms. PELOSI, Senator BOXER, and my colleagues Ms. ESHOO, Mr. HONDA, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN, Mr. STARK, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Ms. LEE, Mr. GEORGE MILLER, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. THOMPSON.

I would also like to thank the Committee on Resources for their long efforts on this legislation, including Chairman POMBO and the ranking member, Mr. RAHALL. On the National Parks Subcommittee, the former chairman, Mr. RADANOVICH, and the current chairman, Mr. PEARCE, and the ranking member, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, have been enormously helpful.

I would like to extend a special thank you to Audrey Rust, president of the Peninsula Open Space Trust, a prominent leader on preservation issues in the Bay Area and across the Nation. Without her leadership and her accomplishments, we certainly would not be in a position to be here today to protect this property.

I also want to thank the many government officials who have actively participated in support of this work including the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors, the California Department of Transportation, the National Park Service and Brian O'Neill General Superintendent at the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

Many members of the professional staff have also dedicated their expertise to bringing us here today and I want to acknowledge and thank Rick Healey and Rob Howarth of the House Resources Committee, David Brooks of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, Nicole Brownlee and John Watts of Mrs. Feinstein's staff, Chris Walker of my

staff, Daphne Muehle of the Peninsula Open Space Trust, and Chris Powell of the National Park Service.

And most importantly, in conclusion, I want to thank my friends and neighbors of the Bay Area, particularly those in the 12th Congressional District, who envision a future that includes the protection of the park for generations yet unborn. Without their enlightened support for preservation, we would be unable to accomplish this incredible success that we have achieved here today.

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 136, the Rancho Corral de Tierra Golden Gate National Recreation Area Boundary Adjustment Act, which will add approximately 4,700 acres to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, also known as the GGNRA.

There has been a long journey in the effort to secure the passage of this bill. I was proud to cosponsor the legislation when Congressman LANTOS first introduced it in May of 2001 and testified in the Senate Subcommittee on National Parks in support of the bill 5 long years ago.

The bill sets aside precious environmental spaces for the benefit of the broader community. It has undergone changes over the years to safeguard local agriculture in San Mateo County, and as a result, there is broad local support for this legislation.

These efforts don't just happen, it takes people of vision at the local level to recognize the need, to develop a response, and rally support. We have the best, Audrey Rust, the President of the Peninsula Open Space Trust, POST.

Ms. Rust has demonstrated great determination and flexibility in the many years of working on this bill, and she and POST deserve our thanks, recognition, and gratitude.

Acquiring this land is an environmental victory because it is habitat for several rare, threatened, endangered species. Future generations will respect and enjoy the fruits of our efforts and that's why I urge all my colleagues to vote for this critical legislation.

I salute Representative LANTOS for his work and thank Senator FEINSTEIN and Representative RADANOVICH for their efforts to see this legislation through.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN). 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. 136.

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 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 273)

recognizing the 50th anniversary of the Montgomery bus boycott.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 273

Whereas on December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks, an African American seamstress in Montgomery, Alabama, was arrested for refusing to obey a busdriver's order to give up her seat on a city bus for a White passenger boarding the bus, as required by city ordinance;

Whereas outrage over the arrest of Rosa Parks initiated a meeting that weekend between the Reverend Ralph Abernathy, the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., Jo Ann Robinson, who was the head of the Women's Political Council, and E.D. Nixon, who was the Montgomery official for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, also known as the NAACP;

Whereas this meeting resulted in the announcement of a large-scale boycott against Montgomery city buslines;

Whereas ministers voiced the communal outrage over Rosa Parks's arrest during Sunday services, unifying the African American community in Montgomery as the ministers conveyed the message of the boycott;

Whereas members of the community continued to spread the news of the boycott by disseminating leaflets encouraging participation in the boycott;

Whereas through nonviolent means and the support of ministers and African American and White citizens alike, the Montgomery bus boycott and the beginning of the civil rights movement gained national attention;

Whereas Rosa Parks became and remains an icon of pride and dignity, establishing a standard that has continued through the civil rights movement;

Whereas Martin Luther King, Jr., became the president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, also known as the MIA, and helped organize the boycott with other civil rights leaders, such as Ralph Abernathy; and

Whereas the Montgomery bus boycott ended after the United States Supreme Court, on November 13, 1956, upheld a Federal district court ruling declaring segregation on buses unconstitutional: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—

(1) recognizes and honors the 50th anniversary of the Montgomery bus boycott; and

(2) recognizes the historical significance of the Montgomery bus boycott to the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. FOXX. 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 the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Con. Res. 273, introduced by the distinguished gentleman from Alabama

(Mr. ROGERS). This bill would recognize the 50th anniversary of the Montgomery bus boycott.

On December 1, 1955, a young woman named Rosa Parks took a small act of defiance and sparked a massive response that changed our society forever. The history bears retelling: Montgomery, Alabama enforced a policy of racial segregation on its public transit system, black passengers in the back, whites in the front. When the front of the bus reached full capacity, the driver could instruct African American passengers to yield their seats to white riders.

On that fateful day, Rosa Parks refused to yield. She was physically and emotionally drained of the decades of intimidation, harassment, and discrimination of Alabama's African American population.

From that moment on, encouraged by Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., a city-wide boycott of the public transit system erupted. The boycott was extremely effective, drastically reducing ridership on the transit system. Instead of riding buses, boycotters walked, rode bicycles, or joined car pools to get to work and to other destinations. Across the Nation, African American churches raised money to buy new shoes to replace the tattered footwear of boycotters helping to fuel the fight against Jim Crow laws.

Finally, the United States Supreme Court ruled that Alabama's racial segregation laws for public transit were unconstitutional, a clear victory for the boycotters. This led to a new city ordinance that allowed African American bus passengers to sit anywhere they pleased on any bus in the city.

Rev. Martin Luther King capped off the news with a speech to encourage acceptance of the decision. The boycott resulted in the U.S. civil rights movement receiving one of its first accomplishments and gave Martin Luther King the national attention that would make him one of the prime civil rights leaders in our history.

I urge all Members to come together and recognize this momentous event in our Nation's history by adopting H. Con. Res. 273.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Government Reform, I am pleased to join with my colleague in consideration of H. Con. Res. 273, which recognizes the 50th anniversary of the Montgomery bus boycott. This measure, sponsored by the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS), has the support and cosponsorship of 73 Members of Congress.

Rosa Parks is a great American and hero of the civil rights movement in this country. Rosa Parks symbolizes the triumph of civility over aggression, as was represented in her act of civil disobedience on December 1, 1955.

On that day, Mrs. Rosa Parks and other African American bus riders sat in the fifth row of a bus in Montgomery, Alabama. According to the law in Montgomery, blacks had to sit in the back of the bus if a white person wanted a seat in the front. The three people Rosa Parks was with complied with the request of the bus driver, but she refused. Mrs. Parks knew full well that this act could lead to arrest or even worse had she drawn the ire of white bus patrons. Armed with this knowledge she took a stand that would prove to inspire the African American community to rally behind her example and begin a movement that would change the course of history in our country.

This simple act of refusing to give her seat in the front of the bus to a white patron, an act that led to her arrest and incarceration, was the spark that ignited a movement. Word of her act of defiance spread through the African American community in Alabama like wildfire. Civil rights leaders like the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., the Reverend Ralph Abernathy, and Ann Robinson, president of the Women's Political Council, and members of the NAACP convened to discuss the significance of this act of civil disobedience. They quickly decided to boycott the buses in Montgomery, Alabama.

The boycott that followed was ultimately successful when in November 1956 the United States Supreme Court upheld a Federal court ruling that stated that segregation on buses is unconstitutional. More important than desegregating the buses in Montgomery, the boycott signified the beginning of the civil rights movement in the United States.

Years later, civil rights leaders would invoke the memory of the bus boycott as the critical event that galvanized the movement. The bus boycott, and the action of Mrs. Rosa Parks, was the critical event that galvanized that movement, inspired countless future acts of civil disobedience and peaceful protest against racial injustice.

I would like to recognize the actions, as all of us do, of Mrs. Rosa Parks, who passed away on Monday, October 24, 2005, and celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Montgomery bus boycott. I urge my colleagues to join in recognition of this amazing moment in the history of all America and of all Americans.

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 273.

As we all know, it was 50 years ago last week that the Montgomery bus boycott had its humble beginnings in Montgomery, Alabama.

On that first day of December 1955, a quiet seamstress named Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on the city

bus. In doing so, she broke the law. But that did not stop Rosa Parks from doing what she knew was right that day. She remained in her seat even as police came to arrest her.

Her quiet protest, which was nothing short of a challenge to the status quo, led to the event which started the Montgomery bus boycott.

Mr. Speaker, I am deeply honored by the House's attention to these events today, and I am pleased to have another chance to honor one of Alabama's great civil rights leader, a woman whose recent passing has caused us all to mourn.

But this resolution also helps honor those who, along with Rosa Parks, helped make the Montgomery bus boycott a success. Leaders like Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., for example, ultimately helped provide the leadership necessary for the boycott to continue.

Countless other Alabamians, as well as Americans from across the country, also came to help with this effort; and they continued with their protest until the Supreme Court ultimately ruled in their favor in 1956.

Mr. Speaker, we all have much to learn from the events of 1955 and 1956. I was in Montgomery last week and toured the parsonage where Dr. King helped coordinate many of the boycott's initiatives. It is my hope that this resolution will help pay tribute to those events. It is also my hope that this resolution will honor all those who participated in the boycott and provide our Nation another opportunity to learn from its past.

I appreciate the strong support for this resolution here in the House and thank my colleagues from Alabama in particular for their support. Rosa Parks may not be with us today to witness this resolution, but I am comforted in knowing her legacy and that all of those who helped make the boycott a success will live on for generations to come.

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully ask the House's continued support for this resolution.

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Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I certainly commend the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS) for his introduction of this resolution. And it is my pleasure now to yield such time as he might consume to the other distinguished gentleman from Alabama (Mr. DAVIS).

Mr. DAVIS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) for yielding. Let me thank my colleague from the State of Alabama (Mr. ROGERS) for introducing this resolution and for his comments on the floor today. And let me thank the leadership for bringing the resolution to the floor in such a timely and expeditious fashion.

We have just finished a month-long commemorative period around Rosa Parks. Mr. Speaker, we started with the events after her death and we, in

effect, culminate, at least the Congress's part of this culmination today with this resolution. And between last week, the President signed a resolution that will allow Rosa Parks to take her rightful place in Statuary Hall. And as we end this commemorative period, I simply want to make a couple of observations about what it is that we honor. The first is that we honor a community today.

The countless anonymous number of African Americans who lived in Montgomery in 1955 included my mother and grandmother, included numerous other people who made their statement to history, and it is a statement that has lasted and will last for all time by the very act of perseverance.

My grandmother used to always tell the story that the hardest time of the boycott was in the summer, because in Montgomery it never gets very cold, but it can get very hot. And in the summer, a lot of black people in 1955 did not have a lot of money and they could not afford air conditioning in the car. They could not afford to fix the air conditioning, so the carpools could be very uncomfortable.

Another thing that made the summer uncomfortable was that the boys were out of school, so the little boys who wanted to stand on the side of the road and jeer the boycotters and the blacks of that community, they had nothing else to do during June and July and August. So she always said the summer was the worst time.

But what made that community so special is that it persevered, and that community chose dignity over comfort. The comfortable thing would have been to end the boycott after making a symbolic statement. The comfortable thing would have been to end the boycott because of the strain of carrying it forward. The dignified thing was to keep going and to keep asserting their rights. So we honor their community today.

And we do one other thing that is worth noting. We recognize that this history is not simply a story of black people of one race triumphing in this country as a story of us triumphing together, because in 1955, a white person in Montgomery, Alabama was not free either because a white person in Montgomery, Alabama had to build a code of conduct around not what was in his or her heart, but around what was written in the city ordinance. A white person in the south was not free in 1955 because he or she was bound by the color code of prejudice and the legal code of segregation.

Well, all of a sudden, after this assertion of dignity, white people became free too, to have a mindset, to have a sentiment that was not simply based on prejudice. So here we stand 50 years later with an appropriately uncontroversial resolution, with southern Democrats and southern Republicans standing together to offer it.

But the final thing that I say today, Mr. Speaker, is as we end this com-

memorative period and we put the statute in the hall and we pass the resolutions and we close this year down, we close the 50th anniversary down, it is not enough to honor this legacy by passing resolutions. And as we move into the second half of the 109th Congress, may we honor it by being true to this spirit. May we honor it by being true to the notion that there are no marginalized people in this country. If we marginalize and leave behind people, we somehow sacrifice all of our dignity. May we honor Rosa Parks by remembering that all of us have a place. If we are to have a country that is true, there is an agenda and there is a space for every one of God's children. If we can honor that, then Rosa Parks will have left a legacy that will endure for the ages and one that will lift the spirits and the imaginations of all kind of people all over this globe.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I have no other speakers at the moment and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. DAVIS) for his very eloquent characterization of the meaning of this resolution and the meaning of the life of Rosa Parks.

I yield such time as she might consume to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON).

Ms. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS) for introducing H. Con. Res. 273 which recognizes the 50th anniversary of the Montgomery bus boycott.

The 1955 Montgomery bus boycott lasted for 381 days. It was a defining moment in our Nation's history. The heroic and nonviolent actions of many people, and in particular, those of Rosa Parks, who was arrested on December 1, 1955, for refusing to give up her seat to a white man led ultimately to a historic U.S. Supreme Court ruling that outlawed segregated public transportation.

The catalyst for the success of Montgomery bus boycott is the fact that some 40,000 Black citizens of Montgomery decided not to ride the bus. Their nonviolent boycott ultimately drained the city financially. Perhaps for the first time in history, black residents of Alabama had used their economic power to gain social success.

Social justice and economic equality are two sides of the same coin. 50 years after the Montgomery bus boycott, our Nation has made great strides in social justice and in increasing economic opportunities for all Americans. But much remains to be done.

Fifty years later, the unemployment rate for African Americans is almost double that for the whole of America. Fifty years later, almost 1 in 4 African Americans live in poverty. Fifty years later, America's African American children are twice as likely as white children to die before their first birthday. And 50 years later, poverty in America still holds a tight grip on too many of our Nation's citizens.

As this body honors and recalls a truly historic event in our Nation, let us also not forget that much still remains to be done to ultimately fulfill the legacy and the dreams of those thousands of Americans who participated in the Montgomery bus boycott.

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 273, which recognizes and honors the 50th anniversary of the Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott and the historical significance of the boycott to the United States.

On December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks, a seamstress and wife, boarded a Montgomery bus to begin her usual journey home. Nothing was particularly different about this day, except that she wanted to sit after a long day's work. When ordered by the white bus driver to give up her seat to a white passenger, she simply refused, and her action led to a boycott of the city's bus system. This event was the straw that broke the back of segregation in the South.

This was a stunning moment in time, not just a step along the way. It ultimately resulted in two of our nation's landmark pieces of legislation, the Civil Rights Act and the Voting Rights Act.

The bus boycott was a memorable example of how Dr. Martin Luther King's tradition of nonviolent protests have brought about important policy changes in our world.

In our nation's ongoing struggle for civil rights, this boycott was a watershed event, and it is appropriate to be honoring it here today on the House floor.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Montgomery bus boycott. The boycott was a pivotal moment that turned the tide in this Nation's history, and it was initiated by the simplest of actions, undertaken by the most unimposing of individuals—the late Rosa Parks, whose death on October 24 we continue to mourn.

In the United States, we are born and raised to believe in individual freedom and equality. We read of it in our founding documents, we live and breathe it, we are surrounded by it and immersed in it. Confronted, then, by the denial of individual freedom and equality, Ms. Parks put the nation to a test of its principles, without knowing that her simple act of defiance would reverberate around the world. What followed, as we all know, was nothing short of the transformation of the nation.

And so I rise today to again honor Rosa Parks, and to commemorate the Montgomery bus boycott, but also to acknowledge—I am saddened to say—that we seem to have a very long way to go yet in the United States to ensure racial and ethnic equality. We must honor those who struggled in the Montgomery bus boycott, those who worked for the passage of the Civil Rights Act, and the passage of the Voting Rights Act, by ensuring today that all America are entitled to vote, are not intimidated to vote, and that their votes are accurately counted.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Rosa Parks, and Martin Luther King, Jr., and all those who launched the Montgomery bus boycott, resulting in the end of segregation on buses and commencing the transformation of the Nation. I call on my colleagues to continue the unending struggle to make the United States the shining example of freedom, democracy and equality for all that the founding fathers in-

tended it to be and the civil rights movement brought into fruition.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time and urge passage of this resolution. I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I urge all members to support the adoption of H. Con. Res. 273. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 273.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NAVAL VESSELS TRANSFER ACT OF 2005

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1886) to authorize the transfer of naval vessels to certain foreign recipients.

The Clerk read as follows:
S. 1886

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 "Naval Vessels Transfer Act of 2005".

SEC. 2. TRANSFERS BY GRANT.

The President is authorized to transfer vessels to foreign recipients on a grant basis under section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j), as follows:

(1) GREECE.—To the Government of Greece, the OSPREY class minehunter coastal ship PELICAN (MHC-53).

(2) EGYPT.—To the Government of Egypt, the OSPREY class minehunter coastal ships CARDINAL (MHC-60) and RAVEN (MHC-61).

(3) PAKISTAN.—To the Government of Pakistan, the SPRUANCE class destroyer ship FLETCHER (DD-992).

(4) TURKEY.—To the Government of Turkey, the SPRUANCE class destroyer ship CUSHING (DD-985).

SEC. 3. TRANSFERS BY SALE.

The President is authorized to transfer vessels to foreign recipients on a sale basis under section 21 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2761), as follows:

(1) INDIA.—To the Government of India, the AUSTIN class amphibious transport dock ship TRENTON (LPD-14).

(2) GREECE.—To the Government of Greece, the OSPREY class minehunter coastal ship HERON (MHC-52).

(3) TURKEY.—To the Government of Turkey, the SPRUANCE class destroyer ship O'BANNON (DD-987).

SEC. 4. GRANTS NOT COUNTED IN ANNUAL TOTAL OF TRANSFERRED EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES.

The value of a vessel transferred to another country on a grant basis pursuant to authority provided by section 2 shall not be counted against the aggregate value of excess defense articles transferred to countries in any fiscal year under section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

SEC. 5. COSTS OF CERTAIN TRANSFERS.

Notwithstanding section 516(e)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.

2321j(e)(1)), any expense incurred by the United States in connection with a transfer authorized under section 2 shall be charged to the recipient.

SEC. 6. REPAIR AND REFURBISHMENT IN UNITED STATES SHIPYARDS.

To the maximum extent practicable, the President shall require, as a condition of the transfer of a vessel under this section, that the country to which the vessel is transferred have such repair or refurbishment of the vessel as is needed before the vessel joins the naval forces of that country be performed at a shipyard located in the United States, including a United States Navy shipyard.

SEC. 7. EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.

The authority to transfer a vessel under this section shall expire at the end of the 2-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LEACH. 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 S. 1886.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1886, the Naval Vessels Transfer Act of 2005, which the Senate passed by unanimous consent on October 18, 2005. S. 1886 would authorize the transfers of eight decommissioned United States Naval vessels to other countries. Two ships would be transferred by grant to Egypt and one each to Greece, Pakistan and Turkey. Three would be transferred by sale, one to India, one to Greece and one to Turkey.

The bill's provisions are nearly identical to those contained in section 751 of H.R. 2601, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for fiscal years 2006 and 2007, which would also authorize transfer of eight vessels to the same countries and on the same terms. H.R. 2601 passed the House on July 20 by recorded vote of 351 to 78.

The Senate has not yet completed floor consideration in this session of a Foreign Relations Authorization Act. It passed a stand-alone bill, S. 1886, authorizing the transfer of these eight vessels. Since timely action was necessary to ensure the smooth operation and effective use of the decommissioned ship assets of the United States Navy, this limited purpose bill is before us. I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting the bill.

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

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation. Mr. Speaker, the legislation before us accomplishes a simple