

and I have taken a different approach in introducing the 527 Fairness Act in the 109th Congress.

The 527 Fairness Act seeks to restore basic fairness to the political process for political parties and 501(c) organizations instead of attempting further regulation on political speech. More freedom is always the answer of the difficulties and challenges and the politics of a free society.

While this liberty may be a bit more chaotic and inconvenient for some in the political class, as Thomas Jefferson said, "I would rather be exposed to the inconveniences attending too much liberty than those attending too small a degree of it."

I join the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. WYNN), my colleague, in urging cosponsorship and swift passage of the 527 Fairness Act.

WINE INDUSTRY IN NORTH CAROLINA

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the flourishing viticulture industry located in North Carolina's 5th District.

The Yadkin Valley is North Carolina's first federally recognized American viticultural area. Located in northwestern North Carolina, it includes all of Surry, Wilkes and Yadkin counties, as well as portions of Stokes, Davie, and Forsyth counties. There are currently 14 wineries and more than 400 acres devoted to vineyards in the Yadkin Valley.

These vineyards and wineries create jobs and attract tourist dollars to rural communities, while generating revenue for the State. They also offer an opportunity for farm diversification and farmland preservation.

Vineyards in North Carolina produce an average of nearly 3 tons per acre, valued at \$1,180 per ton. That is an average gross income of \$3,481 per acre. The average price per ton is among the highest in America.

The North Carolina Grape Council estimates that North Carolina vineyards and wineries bring in \$100 million in revenue per year.

Congratulations to the Yadkin Valley vineyards and wineries, and I thank them for everything they contribute to our State and region.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. MILLER of Michigan). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY WATER COMMISSION ACT OF 2005

Mr. DUNCAN. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 135) to establish the "Twenty-First Century Water Commission" to study and develop recommendations for a comprehensive water strategy to address future water needs.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 135

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 "Twenty-First Century Water Commission Act of 2005".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the Nation's water resources will be under increasing stress and pressure in the coming decades;

(2) a thorough assessment of technological and economic advances that can be employed to increase water supplies or otherwise meet water needs in every region of the country is important and long overdue; and

(3) a comprehensive strategy to increase water availability and ensure safe, adequate, reliable, and sustainable water supplies is vital to the economic and environmental future of the Nation.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT.

There is established a commission to be known as the "Twenty-First Century Water Commission" (in this Act referred to as the "Commission").

SEC. 4. DUTIES.

The duties of the Commission shall be to—

(1) use existing water assessments and conduct such additional assessments as may be necessary to project future water supply and demand;

(2) study current water management programs of Federal, Interstate, State, and local agencies, and private sector entities directed at increasing water supplies and improving the availability, reliability, and quality of freshwater resources; and

(3) consult with representatives of such agencies and entities to develop recommendations consistent with laws, treaties, decrees, and interstate compacts for a comprehensive water strategy which—

(A) respects the primary role of States in adjudicating, administering, and regulating water rights and water uses;

(B) identifies incentives intended to ensure an adequate and dependable supply of water to meet the needs of the United States for the next 50 years;

(C) suggests strategies that avoid increased mandates on State and local governments;

(D) eliminates duplication and conflict among Federal governmental programs;

(E) considers all available technologies and other methods to optimize water supply reliability, availability, and quality, while safeguarding the environment;

(F) recommends means of capturing excess water and flood water for conservation and use in the event of a drought;

(G) suggests financing options for comprehensive water management projects and for appropriate public works projects;

(H) suggests strategies to conserve existing water supplies, including recommendations for repairing aging infrastructure; and

(I) includes other objectives related to the effective management of the water supply to ensure reliability, availability, and quality, which the Commission shall consider appropriate.

SEC. 5. MEMBERSHIP.

(a) NUMBER AND APPOINTMENT.—The Commission shall be composed of 9 members who shall be appointed not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act. Member shall be appointed as follows:

(1) 5 members appointed by the President;

(2) 2 members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in consultation with the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives; and

(3) 2 members appointed by the Majority Leader of the Senate, in consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate.

(b) QUALIFICATIONS.—Members shall be appointed to the Commission from among individuals who—

(1) are of recognized standing and distinction in water policy issues; and

(2) while serving on the Commission, do not hold any other position as an officer or employee of the United States, except as a retired officer or retired civilian employee of the United States.

(c) OTHER CONSIDERATIONS.—In appointing members of the Commission, every effort shall be made to ensure that the members represent a broad cross section of regional and geographical perspectives in the United States.

(d) CHAIRPERSON.—The Chairperson of the Commission shall be designated by the President.

(e) TERMS.—Members of the Commission shall be appointed not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act and shall serve for the life of the Commission.

(f) VACANCIES.—A vacancy on the Commission shall not affect its operation, and shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment provided under subsection (a).

(g) COMPENSATION AND TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Members of the Commission shall serve without compensation, except members shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with applicable provisions under subchapter I of chapter 57, United States Code.

SEC. 6. MEETINGS AND QUORUM.

(a) MEETINGS.—The Commission shall hold its first meeting not later than 60 days after the date on which all members have been appointed under section 5, and shall hold additional meetings at the call of the Chairperson or a majority of its members.

(b) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 7. DIRECTOR AND STAFF.

A Director shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Majority Leader of the Senate, in consultation with the Minority Leader and chairmen of the Resources and Transportation and Infrastructure Committees of the House of Representatives, and the Minority Leader and chairmen of the Energy and Natural Resources and Environment and Public Works Committees of the Senate. The Director and any staff reporting to the Director shall be paid a rate of pay not to exceed the maximum rate of basic pay for GS-15 of the General Schedule.

SEC. 8. POWERS AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION.

(a) HEARINGS.—The Commission shall hold no fewer than 10 hearings during the life of the Commission. Hearings may be held in conjunction with meetings of the Commission. The Commission may take such testimony and receive such evidence as the Commission considers appropriate to carry out this Act. At least 1 hearing shall be held in Washington, D.C., for the purpose of taking testimony of representatives of Federal agencies, national organizations, and Members of Congress. Other hearings shall be

scheduled in distinct geographical regions of the United States and should seek to ensure testimony from individuals with a diversity of experiences, including those who work on water issues at all levels of government and in the private sector.

(b) INFORMATION AND SUPPORT FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Upon request of the Commission, any Federal agency shall—

(1) provide to the Commission, within 30 days of its request, such information as the Commission considers necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act; and

(2) detail to temporary duty with the Commission on a reimbursable basis such personnel as the Commission considers necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, in accordance with section 5(b)(5), Appendix, title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 9. REPORTS.

(a) INTERIM REPORTS.—Not later than 6 months after the date of the first meeting of the Commission, and every 6 months thereafter, the Commission shall transmit an interim report containing a detailed summary of its progress, including meetings and hearings conducted in the interim period, to—

(1) the President;

(2) the Committee on Resources and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives; and

(3) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on the Environment and Public Works of the Senate.

(b) FINAL REPORT.—As soon as practicable, but not later than 3 years after the date of the first meeting of the Commission, the Commission shall transmit a final report containing a detailed statement of the findings and conclusions of the Commission, and recommendations for legislation and other policies to implement such findings and conclusions, to—

(1) the President;

(2) the Committee on Resources and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives; and

(3) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on the Environment and Public Works of the Senate.

SEC. 10. TERMINATION.

The Commission shall terminate not later than 30 days after the date on which the Commission transmits a final report under section 9(b).

SEC. 11. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated \$9,000,000 to carry out this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DUNCAN. Madam 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 H.R. 135, the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

H.R. 135, introduced by my good friend, the distinguished gentleman

from Georgia (Mr. LINDER), and cosponsored by a wide range of Members from both parties, creates the 21st Century Water Commission to find ways to increase and conserve water supplies. The gentleman from Georgia and his colleagues have properly recognized that water shortages are a common problem throughout the United States.

The goal of this legislation is for a broad-based commission to recommend a comprehensive water strategy that recognizes and upholds the primary role of the States in administering our water laws. The commissioners, appointed by the President and the Congress, would look at ways to improve interagency coordination, eliminate government duplication, create new financing opportunities and improve our Nation's water infrastructure, among other things, all very important goals.

The commission is directed to hold no less than 10 public hearings around the Nation and submit a final report no later than 3 years after its first meeting so that this commission will not drag on forever. The legislation sunsets the commission within 30 days of the final report's submission.

Madam Speaker, there is, and should be, a limited Federal role in these matters since States and localities primarily administer water rights and know the most about them. This bill does not add Federal regulation to the books. It simply creates a mechanism for further dialogue and potential solutions for all levels of government.

This idea has come a long way since it was originally introduced over two Congresses ago. It has been subject to hearings and comprehensively vetted through both the Committee on Resources and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, both of which I have the privilege to serve on.

In fact, last Congress I held a series of hearings on water supply issues, including a hearing on this legislation. The witnesses who testified before my Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment strongly supported greater planning to meet future water needs, involving all levels of government, and supported the 21st Century Water Commission Act as a means to help start that process.

It, like the identical bill passed by the House in the 108th Congress, is the right solution for the right time. It respects the primary role that States play in addressing water resources issues.

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I urge my colleagues to adopt this bipartisan bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 135. This legis-

lation, as explained by my colleague, would establish the 21st Century Water Policy Commission to study Federal, State, local and private water management programs in order to develop recommendations for a comprehensive national water strategy.

The objectives of H.R. 135 are not only worthwhile but a necessity for the country, and we appreciate the cooperation we have received from the sponsor of the bill. I urge my colleagues to support the legislation.

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

Mr. DUNCAN. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER), probably the Member of this body who was the first to recognize the grave importance of water issues in this Nation, the distinguished primary sponsor of this bill. I commend the gentleman for his steadfast and yeoman's work on this legislation, and it should be noted that one of our leading national newspapers just a few years ago wrote a series of articles saying that water would be the oil of the 21st century.

Mr. LINDER. Madam Speaker, as the bill's sponsor, I rise to support H.R. 135, the 21st Century Water Commission Act. H.R. 135 will bring together our Nation's premier water experts to recommend strategies for meeting our water challenges in the 21st century.

I would like to thank several Members who have worked with me to bring this proposal to the floor today. First, the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO), chairman of the Committee on Resources; the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH), chairman of the Subcommittee on Water and Power; the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), chairman of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure; and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN), chairman of the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment.

I thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. KELLER), the former chairman of the subcommittee and the ranking member, and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO), who worked so hard in getting this bill to the floor in the past Congress.

H.R. 135 was approved in the 108th Congress by a voice vote on November 21, 2003. Unfortunately, the Senate failed to act on the legislation before the Congress adjourned. Creating a comprehensive water policy to meet the needs of the 21st century is a matter of human survival and quality of life for the United States. I am excited about continuing to move this bill through the legislative process early in this Congress.

Water-related issues have been of interest to me for many years. I wrote an article in 1978 that predicted that one of the two major challenges for our country during the next century would be providing enough fresh water for a growing population.

Since that time, about 25 years ago, America still does not have an integrated or comprehensive water policy, even with the hundreds of thousands of Federal, State, local and private sector employees working to solve water problems. The difficulty is that there is little communication and coordination among these experts. If we wait another 10 or 20 years to get serious about meeting the demand for clean water, it will be too late. We must act now to meet these challenges.

As my colleagues are aware, many States across the Nation are currently facing a water crisis or have in the last few years. Once thought to be a problem only in the arid West, severe droughts a few years ago caused water shortages up and down the East Coast. States once accustomed to unlimited access to water realized they were not immune to the problems that the West has experienced for decades.

In addition to drought, aquifers are being challenged by salt water intrusion, crops are being threatened, and our aging water pipes leak billions of gallons of freshwater in cities all over the Nation. For example, New York City loses 36 million gallons per day, Philadelphia loses 85 million gallons per day through leaky pipes.

Let me be clear about one thing. My bill does not give the Federal Government more direct authority or control over water. Rather, this Commission will make recommendations about how we can both coordinate water management issues on all levels so that localities, States, and the Federal Government can work together to enact a comprehensive water policy to avoid future shortages.

The 21st Century Water Commission would be an advisory body, and its recommendations would be nonbinding.

Some of the highlights are these: The Commission will look for ways to ensure fresh water for the next 50 years. The Commission will be composed of nine members appointed by the President and key leaders in the House and Senate. The Commission will look for ways to eliminate duplication and conflict among Federal agencies and will consider new and all available technologies to optimize water supply reliability. The Commission will hold hearings in distinct geographical regions of the United States and in Washington, D.C., to seek a diversity of views, comments and inputs. Not later than 6 months after the first meeting and every 6 months thereafter, the Commission will transmit an interim report to the Congress and to the President.

A final report will be due within 3 years of the Commission's inception. The report will include a detailed statement of findings and conclusions of the Commission, as well as recommendations for legislation and other policies.

The United States cannot afford to reevaluate its water policies every time a crisis hits. Now is the time to

get ahead of the issue, and I believe the Commission can serve as a channel for sharing the successful strategies and ideas that will allow us to do so. I ask my colleagues to join me in voting for H.R. 135.

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

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Madam Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DUNCAN. I yield to the gentlewoman from California.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Madam Speaker, I could not agree more with the intent of the bill. I certainly hope it takes less than the 12 years it took to do the Southern California Water Study. We do have a time frame for this to happen. It is critical for us to recognize that all areas of our country have water needs, and we need to consolidate how we address them and be together with the suppliers so we can move ahead with a comprehensive plan.

Mr. DUNCAN. Madam Speaker, let me just close by saying that although this bill is not controversial and has not received a lot of publicity, that should not denigrate its significance. Because of our aging clean water infrastructure, because of water supply problems in many parts of this Nation, and for all of the other reasons that our colleague, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER), just mentioned, this is a very important bill. I urge all of my colleagues to support it.

Madam Speaker, I submit the following exchange of letters on H.R. 135 for the RECORD.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES,
Washington, DC, April 5, 2005.

Hon. DON YOUNG,
Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I request your assistance in scheduling H.R. 135, the Twenty-First Century Water Commission Act of 2005, for consideration by the House of Representatives. This bill was referred primarily to the Committee on resources and additionally to your committee.

As the text of this bill is identical to what passed the House of Representatives under suspension of the rules last Congress, I ask that you allow your committee to be discharged from further consideration of the bill to allow us to pass it again. Perhaps with more time, the Senate will be able to give it due consideration.

By allowing the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee to be discharged, you are not waiving any jurisdiction you may have over the bill. I also agree that in the unlikely event that this bill becomes the focus of a conference committee that I will support your request to be represented on that conference. Finally, I agree that this discharge will not serve as precedent for future referrals.

Thank you for your consideration of my request. I look forward to another Congress of extraordinary cooperation between our committees on matters of mutual interest.

Sincerely,

RICHARD W. POMBO,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE,

Washington, DC, April 5, 2005.

Hon. RICHARD W. POMBO,
Chairman, Committee on Resources,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to you concerning the jurisdictional interest of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee in matters being considered in H.R. 135, the Twenty-First Century Water Commission Act of 2005. As you know, this legislation was also referred to the Transportation Committee.

Our Committee recognizes the importance of H.R. 135 and the need for the legislation to move expeditiously to the House floor. Therefore, I am willing to have the Transportation Committee discharged from consideration of the bill. I would appreciate it if you would include a copy of this letter and your response in the Congressional Record.

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure also asks that you support our request to be conferees on the provisions over which we have jurisdiction during any House-Senate conference.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

DON YOUNG,
Chairman.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 135, a bill to establish a commission to examine the issue of clean, safe, and reliable water supplies for this generation and for generations to come.

Madam Speaker, water may well be the most precious resource on Earth. The existence of water set the stage for the evolution of life and is an essential ingredient of all life today.

Recognizing the importance of this vital resource, the United Nations designated 2003 as the "International Year of Freshwater." According to the U.N., throughout the world roughly one person in six lives without regular access to safe drinking water, and over twice that number—or 2.4 billion—lack access to adequate sanitation. In addition, water-related diseases kill a child every eight seconds.

In the United States, we have avoided many of these concerns through careful planning and decades of investment in our water infrastructure. Nationally, a combination of Federal, state, and local funds have built 16,024 wastewater treatment facilities that provide service to 190 million people, or 73 percent of the total population.

In addition, 268 million people in the United States—or 92 percent of the total population—are currently served by public drinking water systems, which provide a safe and reliable source of drinking water for much of the nation.

As I noted earlier, clean, safe, and reliable sources of water are critical to this nation's health and livelihood. However, in the past few decades, a series of natural events, as well as, human-induced events have demonstrated that our nation remains vulnerable to shortages of water.

In my own State, we have experienced shortages of snowfall and rain which have had an adverse impact on local water supplies, agriculture, and recreation and tourism, and have contributed to historically low water levels in the Great Lakes. One thing is certain: no area of this country is immune to the threat of diminished water supplies. We must be vigilant in preparing for such occurrences.

This bill is a part of the debate on the very important issue of water resource planning in this country. The gentleman from Georgia, Mr. LINDER, has taken an important step in encouraging this debate, calling for the creation of a Federal commission to examine issues related to national water resource planning, and to report its findings on potential ways to insure against large-scale water shortages in the future.

While I believe that the legislation introduced by our colleague is a good starting point, we must be sure to examine fully all of the relevant issues for ensuring adequate supplies of clean and safe water to meet current and future needs.

For example, water resource planning should work toward increasing the efficiency of water consumption as well as increasing the supply of water. Simply increasing the supply of water can be a more costly approach to meeting future water needs, and in any case, merely postpones any potential water resource crisis.

In addition, it is important to remember that issues of water supply are closely related to water quality. Contaminated sources of freshwater are of little use to the Nation's health or livelihood; removing contaminants drives up the overall cost of providing safe and reliable water resources to our people.

In addition, human activities, whether through the pollution of waterbodies from point or non-point sources, the elimination of natural filtration abilities of wetlands, or through the destruction and elimination of aquifer recharge points, can have a significant impact on available supplies of usable water.

We cannot base our future water resource planning needs on the possibility of finding "new" sources of freshwater while, at the same time, tolerating practices that destroy or contaminate existing sources. All the water there ever was or ever will be on this planet is with us now; we must spare no effort to be vigilant and careful stewards of that water.

I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. MILLER of Michigan). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 135.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. DUNCAN. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

PINE SPRINGS LAND EXCHANGE ACT

Mr. DUNCAN. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 482) to provide for a land exchange involving Federal lands in the Lincoln National Forest in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 482

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 "Pine Springs Land Exchange Act".

SEC. 2. LAND EXCHANGE, LINCOLN NATIONAL FOREST, NEW MEXICO.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FEDERAL LAND.—The term "Federal land" means the three parcels of land, and any improvements thereon, comprising approximately 80 acres in the Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico, as depicted on the map entitled "Pine Springs Land Exchange" and dated May 25, 2004, and more particularly described as S1/2SE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4, W1/2E1/2NW1/4SW1/4, and E1/2W1/2NW1/4SW1/4 of section 32 of township 17 south, range 13 east, New Mexico Principal Meridian.

(2) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term "non-Federal land" means the parcel of land owned by Lubbock Christian University comprising approximately 80 acres, as depicted on the map referred to in paragraph (1) and more particularly described as N1/2NW1/4 of section 24 of township 17 south, range 12 east, New Mexico Principal Meridian.

(b) LAND EXCHANGE REQUIRED.—

(1) EXCHANGE.—In exchange for the conveyance of the non-Federal land by Lubbock Christian University, the Secretary of Agriculture shall convey to Lubbock Christian University, by quit-claim deed, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land. The conveyance of the Federal land shall be subject to valid existing rights and such additional terms and conditions as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(2) ACCEPTABLE TITLE.—Title to the non-Federal land shall conform with the title approval standards of the Attorney General applicable to Federal land acquisitions and shall otherwise be acceptable to the Secretary.

(3) COSTS OF IMPLEMENTING THE EXCHANGE.—The costs of implementing the land exchange shall be shared equally by the Secretary and Lubbock Christian University.

(4) COMPLETION.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary shall complete, to the extent practicable, the land exchange not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) TREATMENT OF MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—The Secretary and Lubbock Christian University may correct any minor error in the map referred to in subsection (a)(1) or the legal descriptions of the Federal land and non-Federal land. In the event of a discrepancy between the map and legal descriptions, the map shall prevail unless the Secretary and Lubbock Christian University otherwise agree. The map shall be on file and available for inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service and the Office of the Supervisor of Lincoln National Forest.

(d) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGES.—The fair market values of the Federal land and non-Federal land exchanged under subsection (b) shall be equal or, if they are not equal, shall be equalized in the manner provided in section 206 of the Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716). The fair market value of the land shall be determined by appraisals acceptable to the Secretary and Lubbock Christian University. The appraisals shall be performed in conformance with subsection (d) of such section and the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions.

(e) REVOCATION AND WITHDRAWAL.—

(1) REVOCATION OF ORDERS.—Any public orders withdrawing any of the Federal land

from appropriation or disposal under the public land laws are revoked to the extent necessary to permit disposal of the Federal land.

(2) WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL LAND.—Subject to valid existing rights, pending the completion of the land exchange, the Federal land is withdrawn from all forms of location, entry and patent under the public land laws, including the mining and mineral leasing laws and the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

(f) ADMINISTRATION OF LAND ACQUIRED BY UNITED STATES.—

(1) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—Upon acceptance of title by the Secretary of the non-Federal land, the acquired land shall become part of the Lincoln National Forest, and the boundaries of the Lincoln National Forest shall be adjusted to include the land. For purposes of section 7 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601-9), the boundaries of the Lincoln National Forest, as adjusted pursuant to this paragraph, shall be considered to be boundaries of the Lincoln National Forest as of January 1, 1965.

(2) MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary shall manage the acquired land in accordance with the Act of March 1, 1911 (commonly known as the Weeks Act; 16 U.S.C. 480, 500, 513-519, 521, 552, 563), and in accordance with the other laws and regulations applicable to National Forest System lands.

(g) RELATION TO OTHER LAWS.—Subchapters II and III of chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code, and the Agriculture Property Management Regulations shall not apply to any action taken pursuant to this section.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DUNCAN. Madam 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 bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

H.R. 482 would authorize a land exchange involving Federal lands in the Lincoln National Forest in the State of New Mexico. This legislation would exchange 80 acres between the Lincoln National Forest and Lubbock Christian University for a much-needed expansion of the University's Pine Springs Camp. The camp is used in the summer for week-long camp sessions and utilized in the winter by college groups, youth groups, and churches for retreats.

In recent years, the camp has seen an increase in visitors and will soon run out of room, forcing the camp to turn visitors away. Both the camp and Lubbock Christian University are non-profit. I urge all of my colleagues to support this important measure.