

(B) submit the map and the boundary description to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives.

(2) PUBLIC INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.—The map and the boundary description prepared under paragraph (1)(A)—

(A) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service; and

(B) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act.

(3) ERRORS.—The Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and the boundary description prepared under paragraph (1)(A).

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary shall administer the El Toro Wilderness in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) and this Act.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE OF WILDERNESS ACT.—With respect to the El Toro Wilderness, any reference in the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) to the effective date of that Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) SPECIAL MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS.—Consistent with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), nothing in this Act precludes the installation and maintenance of hydrologic, meteorological, climatological, or atmospheric data collection and remote transmission facilities, or any combination of those facilities, in any case in which the Secretary determines that the facilities are essential to the scientific research purposes of the Luquillo Experimental Forest.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. FORTUÑO) and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. FORTUÑO).

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GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FORTUÑO. 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. 539, the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. CAPITO). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Puerto Rico?

There was no objection.

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

H.R. 539 would designate approximately 10,000 acres in the Caribbean National Forest as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

This bipartisan proposal is supported by the people of Puerto Rico, the administration and a number of national organizations. The legislation will ensure that this special land will be available for my children and for all the children of Puerto Rico for generations to come.

The El Toro Wilderness will be one of our Nation's most significant wilderness areas. Located 25 miles east of San Juan, the forest is biologically rich and diverse. The Caribbean National Forest ranks number one among all national

forests in the number of species of native trees with 240. In addition, the Caribbean National Forest has a wide variety of orchids and over 150 species of ferns. There are over 100 species of vertebrates in the forest.

Of particular note is the endangered Puerto Rican parrot. At the time Columbus set sail for the New World, there were approximately one million of these distinctive parrots. Today, there are under 50. This rich diversity will be protected through wilderness designation, and El Toro will be the only tropical rainforest wilderness in our national forest system.

The future of the Caribbean National Forest is of the utmost importance to my constituents. For Puerto Ricans, the Caribbean National Forest is more than a national forest. It is an integral part of our lives. The Spanish Crown proclaimed much of the current Caribbean National Forest as a forest reserve in 1824. President Theodore Roosevelt reasserted the protection of the Caribbean National Forest by designating the area as a forest reserve over 100 years ago. The real history of the Caribbean National Forest, however, predates those recent actions. The prehistoric Taino Indians considered the area a holy place and named it after an Indian spirit, Yuquiye, which means "Forest of Clouds." Today, it is called, "El Yunque."

The importance of El Yunque continues to modern times. The forest is a key component of Puerto Rico's everyday life and economic vitality.

El Yunque and the proposed El Toro wilderness area are a crucial source for the lifeblood of Puerto Rico, fresh water. The forest receives up to 240 inches of rainfall each year, more than 100 billion gallons of it. This water is crucial for our people and our future. It provides clean drinking water to over 800,000 residents and ensures adequate water for our economic viability.

In closing, I would like to thank the gentleman from California (Chairman POMBO) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN), the gentleman from West Virginia (Ranking Member RAHALL) and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. UDALL) and the committee staff for their support and fine work on this measure. I urge my colleagues to join with me in supporting the passage of H.R. 539.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, as the majority has explained, H.R. 539 would designate approximately 10,000 acres of land in the Caribbean National Forest in Puerto Rico as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System to be named the El Toro Wilderness.

The Caribbean National Forest is the only tropical rainforest in the National Forest System. It is home to one of the most endangered birds in the world, the Puerto Rican parrot.

The El Toro Wilderness would become the first tropical forest in the National Forest Wilderness System, as well as the first wilderness area in Puerto Rico. It is, in a host of respects, a natural treasure and a national treasure that merits a designation befitting its unique status in America.

Madam Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. FORTUÑO), my colleague and neighbor, for his work in securing the passage of this bill. We support adoption of H.R. 539, and I would add that the gentleman from West Virginia (Ranking Member RAHALL) has personally also advocated the consideration of this measure.

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

Mr. FORTUÑO. 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 Puerto Rico (Mr. FORTUÑO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 539, 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.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate certain National Forest System land in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY REVISION ACT OF 2005

Mr. FORTUÑO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 276) to revise the boundary of the Wind Cave National Park in the State of South Dakota.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 276

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 "Wind Cave National Park Boundary Revision Act of 2005".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) MAP.—The term "map" means the map entitled "Wind Cave National Park Boundary Revision", numbered 108/80,030, and dated June 2002.

(2) PARK.—The term "Park" means the Wind Cave National Park in the State.

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

(4) STATE.—The term "State" means the State of South Dakota.

SEC. 3. LAND ACQUISITION.

(a) AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may acquire the land or interest in land described in subsection (b)(1) for addition to the Park.

(2) MEANS.—An acquisition of land under paragraph (1) may be made by donation, purchase from a willing seller with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

(b) BOUNDARY.—

(1) MAP AND ACREAGE.—The land referred to in subsection (a)(1) shall consist of approximately 5,675 acres, as generally depicted on the map.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(3) REVISION.—The boundary of the Park shall be adjusted to reflect the acquisition of land under subsection (a)(1).

SEC. 4. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer any land acquired under section 3(a)(1) as part of the Park in accordance with laws (including regulations) applicable to the Park.

(b) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall transfer from the Director of the Bureau of Land Management to the Director of the National Park Service administrative jurisdiction over the land described in paragraph (2).

(2) MAP AND ACREAGE.—The land referred to in paragraph (1) consists of the approximately 80 acres of land identified on the map as “Bureau of Land Management land”.

SEC. 5. GRAZING.

(a) GRAZING PERMITTED.—Subject to any permits or leases in existence as of the date of acquisition, the Secretary may permit the continuation of livestock grazing on land acquired under section 3(a)(1).

(b) LIMITATION.—Grazing under subsection (a) shall be at not more than the level existing on the date on which the land is acquired under section 3(a)(1).

(c) PURCHASE OF PERMIT OR LEASE.—The Secretary may purchase the outstanding portion of a grazing permit or lease on any land acquired under section 3(a)(1).

(d) TERMINATION OF LEASES OR PERMITS.—The Secretary may accept the voluntary termination of a permit or lease for grazing on any acquired land.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. FORTUÑO) and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. FORTUÑO).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FORTUÑO. 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 S. 276, the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

S. 276, introduced by Senators TIM JOHNSON and JOHN THUNE of South Dakota, is the companion bill to H.R. 546, introduced by the gentlewoman from South Dakota (Ms. HERSETH), my committee colleague.

S. 276 would authorize the expansion of Wind Cave National Park located in the famous Black Hills of South Dakota. The boundary adjustment would allow for the protection of such archaeological sites as a 1,000-year-old buffalo jump.

I urge adoption of the bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, as the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. FORTUÑO) of the majority has explained, S. 276 will further the purposes of Wind Cave National Park by enabling significant lands to be added to the national park.

This bill, S. 276, is the Senate companion measure to the bill H.R. 456 introduced by the gentlewoman from South Dakota (Ms. HERSETH), my colleague on the Committee on Resources. The gentlewoman from South Dakota (Ms. HERSETH) is to be commended for her leadership on this important legislative initiative which will add lands to the park that will protect archaeological sites, enhance the viewshed, and preserve prairie and forest lands that are natural extensions of the existing park.

Since coming to Congress, the gentlewoman from South Dakota (Ms. HERSETH) has been a strong advocate for these additions to the park, and we are pleased to see her work coming to fruition today.

Madam Speaker, S. 276 will help advance the preservation and interpretation of Wind Cave National Park, and we support adoption of the legislation by the House today.

Ms. HERSETH. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Wind Cave National Park Boundary Revision Act of 2005.

Wind Cave National Park is one of our Nation's oldest national parks and one of the jewels in our national park system. Established over 100 years ago, Wind Cave was the first cave in the world to be set aside as a national park. At the turn of the 20th century, its first explorers reported that the cave was only three miles long. Well, that report was a little off. Today, we know that the cave has over 117 miles of mapped tunnels and explorers are still discovering new passages. This makes it the fifth largest cave in the world.

These passages contain many natural treasures—rare and exceptional displays of box work, a honeycomb-shaped formation that protrudes from the cave's ceilings and walls, as well as other rare cave formations, and a geology that scientists are still working to understand. Past Congresses recognized the value of these treasures by creating the park; our ability to enjoy them today is a testament to their foresight.

With over 28,000 acres today, the park's surface is an impressive asset as well. The Wind Cave National Park Boundary Revision act would expand this stewardship to include an additional 5,000 acres of mixed grass prairie, ponderosa pine forest, and a dramatic river canyon. Home to native wildlife such as bison, elk, pronghorn, mule deer, coyotes, and prairie dogs, the park is one of the few remaining mixed-grass ecosystems in the country. The expansion would be a natural extension of this habitat and enhance the park's holdings.

This project began when the ranching family that owns the land approached the National Parks Service over 3 years ago. The Black Hills region of South Dakota is developing rap-

idly and, rather than allow the land to be developed into subdivisions and strip malls, they envisioned preserving it for future generations. That initial discussion expanded to the surrounding community, State government, and eventually, the United States Congress. The bill's passage in the Senate and its consideration here today are the fruits of those discussions.

In addition to receiving support in the House of Representatives from my two predecessors and myself, this bill enjoys the bipartisan backing of the South Dakota Senate delegation and South Dakota Governor Mike Rounds. As the expansion project has proceeded, interested parties have weighed in with their concerns and they have been answered.

Wind Cave National Park has protected and preserved a national treasure for over 100 years. The Wind Cave National Park Boundary Revision Act is a unique opportunity to expand the park and enhance its value to the public so that visitors can enjoy it forever. It is my hope that my colleagues will support the expansion of this park and vote in favor of this important legislation.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. FORTUÑO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 276.

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. PENCE. Mr. 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.

HAWAII WATER RESOURCES ACT OF 2005

Mr. FORTUÑO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 264) to amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize certain projects in the State of Hawaii.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 264

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 “Hawaii Water Resources Act of 2005”.

SEC. 2. HAWAII RECLAMATION PROJECTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act (43 U.S.C. 390h et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating the second section 1636 (as added by section 1(b) of Public Law 108-316 (118 Stat. 1202)) as section 1637; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 1638. HAWAII RECLAMATION PROJECTS.

“(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary may—
“(1) in cooperation with the Board of Water Supply, City and County of Honolulu,