

International Migratory Bird Day was just celebrated last week on May 12. The International Migratory Bird Day was created in 1993 to focus public attention on the need to protect birds and their habitats. This annual event celebrates one of the most important and spectacular events in the life of a migratory bird: its annual journey between summer and winter homes.

Moreover, last Saturday the Department of Interior announced \$3.9 million in grants for neotropical migratory bird conservation to be provided to 43 conservation partners in 34 States and 17 Latin American and Caribbean countries. These partners will contribute an additional \$17 million in matching funds to undertake projects that include researching, monitoring, and managing migratory bird populations.

Migratory birds contribute to our environmental and economic well-being. Many of these species protect crops and forests by feeding on insect pests. In addition, birds support a significant component of the economy. I know throughout my congressional district, which borders more shoreline along the Mississippi River than any other congressional district in the Nation, bird watching has become a large part of our recreational economy. In fact, the Upper Mississippi River Basin is North America's largest waterfowl migrating route. Each year 40 percent of all waterfowl species pass through the basin during migration. Additionally, nearly 70 million Americans spend more than \$20 billion each year participating in bird-related activities. Birding is the fastest growing outdoor recreational activity in many parts of the country.

Finally, this legislation would provide a very modest increase in funding over 5 years. While I feel more funding is needed given the tremendous track record of the matching funds and private contributions that the partners make to these programs, I believe this legislation is important and the reauthorization needs to move forward. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

I also want to personally thank Chairman POMBO and Ranking Member RAHALL, as well as the Chair and ranking member of the subcommittee, Mr. GILCREST and Mr. PALLONE, for their help and effort in the reauthorization process.

Again, I encourage adoption of this legislation.

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. 518, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JAMES CAMPBELL NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE EXPANSION ACT OF 2005

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1165) to provide for the expansion of the James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge, Honolulu County, Hawaii.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1165

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 "James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge Expansion Act of 2005".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the United States Fish and Wildlife Service manages the James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge for the purpose of promoting the recovery of 4 species of endangered Hawaiian waterbirds;

(2) the United States Fish and Wildlife Service leases approximately 240 acres of high-value wetland habitat (including ponds, marshes, freshwater springs, and adjacent land) and manages the habitat in accordance with the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act (16 U.S.C. 668dd note; Public Law 105-312);

(3) the United States Fish and Wildlife Service entered into a contract to purchase in fee title the land described in paragraph (2) from the estate of James Campbell for the purposes of—

(A) permanently protecting the endangered species habitat; and

(B) improving the management of the Refuge;

(4) the United States Fish and Wildlife Service has identified for inclusion in the Refuge approximately 800 acres of additional high-value wildlife habitat adjacent to the Refuge that are owned by the estate of James Campbell;

(5) the land of the estate of James Campbell on the Kahuku Coast features coastal dunes, coastal wetlands, and coastal strand that promote biological diversity for threatened and endangered species, including—

(A) the 4 species of endangered Hawaiian waterbirds described in paragraph (1);

(B) migratory shorebirds;

(C) waterfowl;

(D) seabirds;

(E) endangered and native plant species;

(F) endangered monk seals; and

(G) green sea turtles;

(6) because of extensive coastal development, habitats of the type within the Refuge are increasingly rare on the Hawaiian islands;

(7) expanding the Refuge will provide increased opportunities for wildlife-dependent public uses, including wildlife observation, photography, and environmental education and interpretation; and

(8) acquisition of the land described in paragraph (4)—

(A) will create a single, large, manageable, and ecologically-intact unit that includes sufficient buffer land to reduce impacts on the Refuge; and

(B) is necessary to reduce flood damage following heavy rainfall to residences, businesses, and public buildings in the town of Kahuku.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) DIRECTOR.—The term "Director" means the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

(2) REFUGE.—The term "Refuge" means the James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge established pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

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

SEC. 4. EXPANSION OF REFUGE.

(a) EXPANSION.—The boundary of the Refuge is expanded to include the approximately 1,100 acres of land (including any water and interest in the land) depicted on the map entitled "James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge—Expansion" dated October 20, 2005, and on file in the office of the Director.

(b) BOUNDARY REVISIONS.—The Secretary may make such minor modifications to the boundary of the Refuge as the Secretary determines to be appropriate to—

(1) achieve the goals of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service relating to the Refuge; or

(2) facilitate the acquisition of property within the Refuge.

(c) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The map described in subsection (a) shall remain available for inspection in an appropriate office of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, as determined by the Secretary.

(2) NOTICE.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register and any publication of local circulation in the area of the Refuge notice of the availability of the map.

SEC. 5. ACQUISITION OF LAND AND WATER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriated funds, the Secretary may acquire the land described in section 4(a).

(b) INCLUSION.—Any land, water, or interest acquired by the Secretary pursuant to this section shall—

(1) become part of the Refuge; and

(2) be administered in accordance with applicable law.

SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 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 California?

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to urge the adoption of S. 1165, introduced by Senator DANIEL INOUE. This bill is virtually identical to H.R. 2866, sponsored by our distinguished Resources Committee colleague, Congressman NEIL ABERCROMBIE.

This bill would increase the size of the James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge on the Island of Oahu by up to 800 acres of land. This refuge, which

was created in 1976, provides essential wetland habitat for some 75 endangered plants and animals including four species of highly imperiled waterbirds. The birds depend on the protection of the James Campbell Refuge for their survival.

The sole owner of the property is the James Campbell Estate, and their legal representative testified that the estate is a willing seller of this property for inclusion within the refuge. The timing of this transaction is critical because the James Campbell Trust, which was created over 100 years ago, terminates on January 20, 2007. By acquiring this property, the two noncontiguous existing parts of the refuge will be connected. Historical wetland habitat will be restored and a new protected flyway will be created, and the Army Corps of Engineers will have the opportunity to provide some badly needed flood protection for a neighboring community. This refuge expansion will also conserve the last remaining large coastal dune ecosystem on Oahu, preserve native strand plants and protect threatened coastal wildlife including sea turtles, migratory shorebirds, and Hawaiian monk seals.

I urge an "aye" on S. 1165.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. KIND. Madam Speaker, as described by my good friend from California, this noncontroversial legislation would authorize the expansion of the existing James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge, located on the north shore of the Island of Oahu in the State of Hawaii.

Members should also be aware that this legislation would accomplish other important conservation objectives such as wetland restoration, local flood protection, and the preservation of beach habitat for threatened and endangered species, especially green sea turtles and monk seals.

S. 1165 is virtually identical to H.R. 2866, companion legislation introduced in the House by my colleague from Hawaii, Congressman NEIL ABERCROMBIE.

In order to allow the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to proceed with these acquisitions at the earliest possible date, Mr. ABERCROMBIE has agreed to move this bill, passed by the other body, in order to expedite its passage by the Congress and the signing by the President.

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I commend the gentleman from Hawaii for his vision and foresight in developing this thoughtful conservation legislation, and I urge Members to support this noncontroversial bill.

Mr. CASE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of passage of S. 1165, the James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge Expansion Act of 2005. I reintroduced the House

version of this bill (H.R. 2866) with my colleague, Congressman NEIL ABERCROMBIE.

S. 1165 expands the authorized boundary of the James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge in Honolulu, Hawaii, to include approximately 1,100 acres of land. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, USFWS, has managed the James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge in Kahuku, Hawaii, for the past 30 years to protect four endangered Hawaiian water birds—the Hawaiian stilt (ae'o), the Hawaiian moorhen ('ālae 'ula), the Hawaiian coot ('ālae ke'oke'o), and the Hawaiian duck (koloa maoli)—and at least 25 different North American migratory birds. In 2005, USFWS acquired fee title to the 240-acre refuge located in two separate parcels. The expansion area will allow for acquisition of adjacent land to create a single, large, manageable, and ecologically intact unit that includes sufficient buffer land to reduce impacts on the Refuge. The acquisition will also facilitate a solution to area flooding problems.

The expanded acreage would allow for restoration of critical wetland habitat, which would form the largest managed freshwater wetland on Oahu. It would connect the two existing units and create a protected corridor between them to provide essential habitat for four endangered waterbird species and migratory waterbirds. It would also protect the last remaining large-scale and intact coastal dune ecosystem on Oahu and preserve native strand plants and protect coastal wildlife such as threatened green sea turtles, seabirds, migratory shorebirds, and possibly the endangered Hawaiian monk seal. Support facilities could be constructed on upland areas to support environmental education and interpretation programs, visitor services, and habitat management programs. All land proposed for purchase is owned by the Estate of James Campbell, a willing seller.

Heavy floods occur frequently in this area, devastating residents who live in the adjacent town of Kahuku. Because of the location and natural function of this floodplain, the land acquisition also serves as the crucial component for the proposed Kahuku flood control project by preserving the floodwater retention of these wetlands and providing an area where flood control design can be made more efficient.

This habitat restoration proposal represents the most significant wetland enhancement project ever undertaken in Hawaii. By combining effective wetland restoration, endangered species conservation, environmental education, visitor opportunities, and flood control, benefits provided will serve not only the local communities, but also Hawai'i residents and visitors for generations to come.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Madam Speaker, thank you for considering S. 1165 on the floor today. By authorizing the expansion of the James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge, NWR, we are protecting endangered and migratory birds from the effects of an increasingly urban island.

Located on the northern end of the island of Oahu, the Campbell NWR is the premier recovery area on the island for all four endangered Hawaiian waterbirds. The refuge consists of approximately 241 acres of naturally occurring, spring-fed marsh and manmade ponds in two separate parcels. Although the refuge was established specifically to benefit the endangered Hawaiian stilt (ae'o), coot ('ālae ke'oke'o), moorhen ('ālae 'ula), and duck (koloa maoli), it also provides essential

habitat for at least 25 species of wintering migratory birds coming from as far away as Alaska, New Zealand, and Asia.

The expansion proposed by S. 1165 would connect these two parcels, providing a protected flyway and essential habitat. The expansion would also incorporate significant coastal property and preserve the last remaining large scale sand dune ecosystem. This boundary enlargement will preserve native strand species as well as coastal wildlife such as threatened green sea turtles, seabirds, migratory shorebirds and possibly the threatened Hawaiian monk seal.

As a dual benefit, this expansion would also help protect the neighboring town of Kahuku from devastating floods. The refuge expansion serves as an important component of the Kahuku flood control project by increasing drainage capacity and preserving the floodwater retention of these protected wetlands. In turn, the flood mitigation project could potentially enhance the wetland area to ensure maximum production and survival of endangered Hawaiian waterbird populations. The importance of this added benefit has been made clear as recent rains in Hawaii have flooded the town of Kahuku along with its schools and homes.

The Campbell NWR is a haven to endangered and migratory birds. Its expansion would further the goals of the refuge and the Refuge System while helping to protect an adjacent town from intermittent flooding.

I would also like to thank Chairman POMBO and Ranking Member RAHALL for their support and efforts in addressing this issue. I respectfully request my colleagues to support this measure and its intent to protect the wildlife on the north shore of Oahu.

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

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin.

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. 1165.

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.

ELIZABETH HARTWELL MASON NECK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3682) to redesignate the Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge in Virginia as the Elizabeth Hartwell Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3682

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

SECTION 1. ELIZABETH HARTWELL MASON NECK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE.

(a) REDESIGNATION.—The Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge in Virginia, is hereby redesignated and shall be known as the