

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 ('alae 'ula), the Hawaiian coot ('alae 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 ('alae ke'oke'o), moorhen ('alae '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

“Elizabeth Hartwell Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the National Wildlife Refuge in Virginia referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Elizabeth Hartwell Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge”.

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 may be given 5 legislative days 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, H.R. 3682 was introduced by two of our distinguished Virginia colleagues, TOM DAVIS and FRANK WOLF. This measure would rename the Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge after Mrs. Elizabeth Hartwell. While I never had the opportunity to meet this remarkable woman, there seems to be no debate that she dedicated her life to conservation.

After nearly 20 years of tireless work to stop the destruction of the Mason Neck Peninsula, Mrs. Hartwell and her supporters were successful in their efforts to create the Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge.

This refuge, which was the first established to protect the American bald eagle, has grown to 2,277 acres of land. In addition to one of the largest concentrations of bald eagles in the lower 48 States, Mason Neck is home to the largest great blue heron rookery in the mid-Atlantic region and more than 200 species of birds, 41 species of reptiles and amphibians, and 31 species of mammals.

I am sure the authors of this legislation will attest that this refuge would not exist had it not been for Mrs. Elizabeth Hartwell. Despite powerful and well-financed opponents, she was successful because she lived her life committed to the philosophy of one of our Nation's greatest conservationists, Theodore Roosevelt, who reminds us that “it is not what we have that makes us a great Nation; it is the way in which we use it.”

This legislation proposes a fitting tribute to someone who was affectionately called the “Eagle Lady.”

I urge an “aye” vote on H.R. 3682.

Madam Speaker, I reserve balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, we have no objection to this legislation that would re-

name the Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge to honor the late Elizabeth Hartwell, a local conservationist who dedicated much of her life to protecting this refuge located along the Potomac River.

I encourage my colleagues to support the name change.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS).

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I am honored today to speak today in support of H.R. 3682, a bill to rename the Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge after Elizabeth Hartwell.

For almost 20 years, Mrs. Hartwell spearheaded efforts to protect the Mason Neck area. Her efforts led to the establishment of the 2,300-acre Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge, the 1,800-acre Mason Neck State Park, and the 1,000-acre Pohick Bay Regional Park.

Mrs. Hartwell began her environmental crusade in February 1965 when she learned about a rezoning application in Fairfax County for the development of a satellite city of 20,000 people on the most ecologically sensitive area of Mason Neck. She decided to lead an effort to stop this development and to preserve Mason Neck habitat for the endangered American bald eagle.

During the ensuing weeks and months, she organized a watchdog group called the Conservation Committee For Mason Neck. She made films of the wildlife that thrived there to show other civic organizations around the region. Mrs. Hartwell even gave tours by boat along Mason Neck's waterways and enlisted the support of several environmental organizations at the local, regional, State, and Federal levels.

The Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1969 for the protection of nesting, feeding, and roosting habitat for bald eagles. It was the first Federal refuge established specifically for the then-endangered bald eagle. Today, there are multiple nests on the refuge and on neighboring public and private lands.

I am pleased to support the effort of several Mason Neck area homeowners associations to rename the Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge in honor of Mrs. Hartwell, who passed away on December 14, 2000. She dedicated her life to nature and to helping the environment, and it would be a fitting tribute to rename the Mason Neck Refuge after the woman who fought so valiantly for its creation.

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

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I too 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 California (Mr. RADANOVICH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3682.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF PEACE OFFICERS MEMORIAL DAY

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 788) supporting the goals and ideals of Peace Officers Memorial Day.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 788

Whereas the well-being of all people of the United States is preserved and enhanced as a direct result of the vigilance and dedication of law enforcement personnel;

Whereas more than 870,000 law enforcement personnel in the United States serve their fellow citizens as guardians of peace;

Whereas peace officers are on the front line in preserving the right of the children of the United States to receive an education in a crime-free environment, a right that is all too often threatened by the insidious fear caused by violence in schools;

Whereas 155 peace officers across the Nation were killed in the line of duty during 2005, well below the decade-long average of 164 deaths annually, and a major drop from 2001 when 237 officers were killed, including 72 officers in the September 11th terrorist attacks;

Whereas a law enforcement officer is killed in the United States every 53 hours, and there are 56,000 assaults against our law enforcement officers each year, resulting in 16,000 injuries;

Whereas section 136 of title 36, United States Code, requests that the President issue an annual proclamation designating May 15 as Peace Officers Memorial Day in honor of Federal, State, and local officers killed or disabled in the line of duty; and

Whereas on May 15, 2006, more than 20,000 peace officers are expected to gather in Washington, D.C. to join with the families of their recently fallen comrades to honor those comrades and all others who have fallen before them: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of Peace Officers Memorial Day to honor Federal, State, and local peace officers killed or disabled in the line of duty; and

(2) calls upon the people of the United States to observe such a day with appropriate ceremonies and respect.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. 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 resolution under consideration.

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