

Marjory Stoneman Douglas was an author, journalist, and environmental conservationist, best known for her advocacy for the preservation of the Florida Everglades. Her best known work, *The Everglades: River of Grass*, is considered a classic example of environmental writing and is credited with bolstering public support for preserving the Everglades as a National Park.

I support passage of H. Res. 807 and urge its adoption by the House.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I also rise in support of House Resolution 807 and yield myself such time as I may consume.

This resolution has been well explained by the chairman, and I would also like to commend the Congresswoman from Florida (Ms. ROSLEHTINEN) for her work on this resolution. What is most extraordinary about Marjory Stoneman Douglas is that she did not take a central role the Everglades fight until she was 78, an age when most people begin to settle into their retirement, and she would continue her fight for another 30 years, until the age of 108.

I urge the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Resolution 807, a resolution honoring the life of Marjory Stoneman Douglas, champion of the Florida Everglades and founder of Florida's environmental movement. I am proud to have introduced this resolution with my colleague and good friend, Representative ILEANA ROSLEHTINEN. I share Representative ROSLEHTINEN's desire to recognize and commemorate the significance of Marjory Stoneman Douglas's lifelong work to promote awareness of the need to protect and conserve Florida and the entire Nation's natural resources.

As co-chair of the Everglades Caucus, I particularly share Ms. Douglas's passionate commitment to restoring the River of Grass to the pristine ecosystem it once was.

Ms. Douglas deserves much credit for raising awareness of the importance of these majestic wetlands and making restoration efforts a national priority. In 1947 she wrote the infamous book, *"The Everglades: River of Grass,"* which helped draw national attention to the Everglades. This book is responsible for initiating public support for President Harry Truman's 1947 declaration officially protecting the Everglades as a national park. Today, this book serves as the "bible" for all Everglades supporters and environmental activists around the world.

Ms. Douglas is also responsible for founding the Friends of the Everglades, an educational and advocacy group dedicated to the protection and restoration of the Everglades. Through the group's ecosystem conservation efforts, Ms. Douglas's legacy lives on.

This resolution enjoys bipartisan support from every Member of the Florida delegation. The support this resolution enjoys indicates the respect our delegation has for Ms. Douglas's lifelong work and the impact of her contributions on the entire State of Florida.

I am proud to join Representative ROSLEHTINEN in introducing this bipartisan resolution and pledge to carry on Ms. Douglas's leg-

acy effort by continuing to champion Everglades restoration efforts in Congress.

I urge my colleagues to adopt this excellent resolution.

Ms. CASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support H. Res. 807, honoring the life of Marjory Stoneman Douglas, champion of the Florida Everglades, and founder of Florida's environmental movement. Marjory Stoneman Douglas's life was dedicated to the idea that my State of Florida, and indeed the United States has a great treasure in the Everglades, unlike any other in the world. When others were looking at the land of the Everglades with the hope of draining away the water, and building on the land, Marjory Stoneman Douglas allowed all of us to see Florida the way she saw it, in its utterly unique natural majesty. When she spoke, it was with the voice of the Everglades, and the natural places of Florida.

Marjory Stoneman Douglas was a tireless advocate since her youth, writing as a voice for the voiceless and downtrodden, and fighting for equality of people of all races, genders, and for the conservation of the natural places. But it was not until she was almost 60 years old, that she wrote *"Everglades: River of Grass."* That book, in the simplicity, beauty and depth of its prose, opened the eyes of America to the significance of the Everglades, and the great danger of allowing that treasure to be squandered. Marjory Stoneman Douglas wrote *"Everglades: River of Grass in 1947."* By December of that year, the Everglades had been dedicated as a part of the National Parks System.

Marjory Stoneman Douglas devoted her life to preserving the Everglades she had first helped to bring into American consciousness. She fought to prevent shortsighted development that would have permanently damaged the Everglades, and to restore the park to its former majesty. In her autobiography, she wrote that "Since 1972, I've been going around making speeches on the Everglades. No matter how poor my eyes are I can still talk. I'll talk about the Everglades at the drop of a hat. Whoever wants me to talk, I'll come over and tell them about the necessity of preserving the Everglades."

She began *"Everglades: River of Grass"* by writing, "there are no other Everglades in the world. They are, they have always been, one of the unique regions of the earth." In the same way, there was only one Marjory Stoneman Douglas. She was a unique individual, in the conservation movement, and we in Florida, and in the United States, owe her a great debt. We are proud to honor her life and her work today.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RAHALL. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 807, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ORCHARD DETENTION BASIN FLOOD CONTROL ACT

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 816) to provide for the release of certain land from the Sunrise Mountain Instant Study Area in the State of Nevada and to grant a right-of-way across the released land for the construction and maintenance of a flood control project, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 816

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 "Orchard Detention Basin Flood Control Act".

SEC. 2. RELEASE OF CERTAIN LAND IN THE SUNRISE MOUNTAIN INSTANT STUDY AREA.

(a) *FINDING.*—Congress finds that the land described in subsection (c) has been adequately studied for wilderness designation under section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782).

(b) *RELEASE.*—The land described in subsection (c)—

(1) is no longer subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)); and

(2) shall be managed in accordance with—

(A) land management plans adopted under section 202 of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1712); and

(B) cooperative conservation agreements in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) *DESCRIPTION OF LAND.*—The land referred to in subsections (a) and (b) is the approximately 65 acres of land in the Sunrise Mountain Instant Study Area of Clark County, Nevada, that is—

(1) known as the "Orchard Detention Basin"; and

(2) designated for release on the map titled "Orchard Detention Basin" and dated March 18, 2005.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in 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 West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. RAHALL. The pending measure was introduced by our colleague from Nevada, Representative JON PORTER. It authorizes the release of a 65-acre section of the Sunrise Mountain Instant Study Area from wilderness study, to be used for construction and maintenance of a floodwater retention basin, known as the Orchard Detention Basin Project.

The proposed Orchard Detention Basin Project is a part of the Clark County Regional Flood Control District's master plan to protect the rapidly growing Las Vegas Valley. The

project is designed to shield 1,800 acres of urban land from flooding. I have no objection to passage of H.R. 816.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, again I rise in support of H.R. 816 and yield myself such time as I may consume.

Let me first make a simple point of clarification. There is no such place as Nevada. There is, though, a Nevada in the western United States, and that is the issue of which we are speaking here.

H.R. 816 seeks to protect the citizens of Clark County, Nevada, from floods by releasing 65 acres from Sunrise Mountain Wilderness Study Area. This is a critical need for one of the fastest growing areas of the United States. Title to the land will remain with the Bureau of Land Management. I would strongly encourage BLM to act expeditiously in granting Clark County a right-of-way to this acreage so the flood control operations can start soon.

I would also like to commend Congressman PORTER and his staff for their work on this legislation. I urge passage of this bill.

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

Mr. RAHALL. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 816, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. RAHALL. 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.

BOUNTIFUL CITY LAND CONSOLIDATION ACT

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3473) to provide for a land exchange with the City of Bountiful, Utah, involving National Forest System land in the Wasatch-Cache National Forest and to further land ownership consolidation in that national forest, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3473

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 "Bountiful City Land Consolidation Act".

SEC. 2. LAND EXCHANGE, WASATCH-CACHE NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH.

(a) LAND EXCHANGE AUTHORIZED.—If the City of Bountiful, Utah (in this section re-

ferred to as the "City"), conveys to the Secretary of Agriculture all right, title, and interest of the City in and to three parcels of land consisting of a total of approximately 1,680 acres identified on the map entitled "Bountiful City Land Consolidation Act", the Secretary may convey to the City in exchange all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to such quantity of National Forest System land located in the Wasatch-Cache National Forest in Township 2, North, Range 1 East, Salt Lake Meridian, and identified for possible conveyance on the map such that the value of the land acquired by the Secretary is equal to the value of the Federal land conveyed. The value of the Federal and City lands to be exchanged shall be determined by an appraisal carried out in accordance with section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716).

(b) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map referred to in subsection (a) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service.

(c) LAND EXCHANGE PROCESS.—Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716) shall apply to the land exchange authorized by subsection (a).

(d) MANAGEMENT OF ACQUIRED LAND.—The lands acquired by the Secretary under subsection (a) shall be added to and administered as part of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest and managed in accordance with the Act of March 1, 1911 (commonly known as the Weeks Act; 16 U.S.C. 480 et seq.) and the laws and regulations applicable to the National Forest System.

(e) BONNEVILLE SHORELINE TRAIL AND OTHER RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—In making the land exchange authorized by subsection (a), the Secretary shall ensure that an easement not less than 60 feet in width is reserved for the Bonneville Shoreline Trail. The Secretary and the City may reserve such other rights-of-way for utilities, roads, and trails as they may agree upon and which they consider to be in the public interest.

(f) TREATMENT OF REMAINING FEDERAL LAND.—

(1) DISPOSAL AUTHORITY.—In the case of any National Forest System land identified for possible conveyance on the map referred to in subsection (a) and not exchanged under such subsection, the Secretary may dispose of all or a portion of the remaining land upon a determination by the Secretary, pursuant to an amendment of the land and resource management plan for Wasatch-Cache National Forest and a public process consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), that the land or portion thereof is in excess to the needs of the National Forest System.

(2) CONSIDERATION.—As consideration for any conveyance of land under this subsection, the Secretary shall require an amount equal to not less than the fair market value of the conveyed land.

(3) RELATION TO OTHER LAWS.—Any conveyance of land under this subsection by exchange shall be subject to section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716).

(4) DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS.—Funds received by the Secretary as consideration under paragraph (2) shall be deposited into the fund established by Public Law 90-171 (commonly known as the Sisk Act; 16 U.S.C. 484a). Funds so deposited shall remain under the control of the Secretary and be available to the Secretary, without further appropriation and until expended, for the acquisition of land or interests in land to be included in the Wasatch-Cache National Forest.

(g) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The land exchange under subsection (a) shall be subject to such additional terms and con-

ditions as the Secretary and the City may agree upon, and any conveyance under subsection (f) shall be subject to such additional terms and conditions as the Secretary may require.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in 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 gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. RAHALL. The pending legislation is sponsored by a valuable member of the Natural Resources Committee, who is the ranking member on the Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands, and who was instrumental in teaching me how to pronounce the State of Nevada's name, the gentleman from Utah, Mr. ROB BISHOP.

It is my privilege to call this bill up for consideration by the House today. The measure would facilitate a land exchange between the Secretary of Agriculture and the City of Bountiful, Utah. I will leave it to the gentleman from Utah to further explain his bill. Suffice it to say that I do urge its adoption by the House.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3473 and again yield myself such time as I may consume.

This, along with Chairman RAHALL's bill, are the two brilliant bills of this particular package. I can't say more. On behalf of my constituents who reside in Bountiful, Utah, I express my appreciation for the consideration of this bill today. It has been a long time in coming. My office has been involved in negotiations with the city, as well as the United States Forest Service, for the last 3 years.

For nearly 20 years, the City has commenced and called off multiple attempts to exchange this land administratively, primarily due to change in personnel within the local office in Utah. That is why we are doing this legislatively now.

We finally have before us, I think, a direct land exchange which does several things. It increases the equal value exchange between Bountiful and the United States Forest Service. Bountiful City will give 1,600-plus acres to the Forest Service. The Forest Service will exchange part of a 220-acre parcel that is in the city limits, balance their contiguous area, and also has the ability of protecting a gun range, which is extremely important in that particular area, a shoreline trail, and the Davis Aqueduct within Davis County.