

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 400, nays 9, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 471]

YEAS—400

Abercrombie Dingell Jones (OH)  
Ackerman Doggett Kanjorski  
Aderholt Dooley Kaptur  
Akin Doolittle Keller  
Allen Doyle Kelly  
Army Dreier Kennedy (MN)  
Baca Duncan Kennedy (RI)  
Bachus Dunn Kerns  
Baird Edwards Kildee  
Baker Ehlers Kilpatrick  
Baldacci Ehrlich Kind (WI)  
Baldwin Emerson King (NY)  
Ballenger Engel Kirk  
Barcia English Kleczka  
Barrett Eshoo Knollenberg  
Bartlett Etheridge Kolbe  
Barton Evans LaFalce  
Bass Everrett LaHood  
Becerra Farr Lampson  
Bentsen Fattah Langevin  
Bereuter Ferguson Lantos  
Berkley Filner Largent  
Berman Fletcher Larsen (WA)  
Biggart Forbes Larson (CT)  
Bilirakis Ford Latham  
Bishop Fossella Leach  
Blagojevich Frank Lee  
Blumenauer Frelinghuysen Levin  
Blunt Frost Lewis (CA)  
Boehlert Gallegly Lewis (GA)  
Boehner Ganske Lewis (KY)  
Bonior Gekas Linder  
Bono Gephardt Lipinski  
Boozman Gibbons LoBiondo  
Borski Gilchrest Lofgren  
Boswell Gillmor Lowey  
Boucher Gilman Lucas (KY)  
Boyd Gonzalez Lucas (OK)  
Brady (PA) Goodlatte Luther  
Brady (TX) Gordon Lynch  
Brown (FL) Goss Maloney (CT)  
Brown (OH) Graham Maloney (NY)  
Brown (SC) Granger Manullo  
Bryant Graves Markey  
Burr Green (TX) Mascara  
Burton Green (WI) Matheson  
Buyer Greenwood Matsui  
Callahan Gucci McCarthy (MO)  
Calvert Gutknecht McCarthy (NY)  
Cannon Hall (OH) McCollum  
Cantor Hall (TX) McCreery  
Capito Hansen McDermott  
Capps Harman McGovern  
Capuano Hart McHugh  
Cardin Hastings (FL) McInnis  
Carson (IN) Hastings (WA) McIntyre  
Carson (OK) Hayes McKeon  
Castle Hayworth McKinney  
Chabot Hefley McNulty  
Chambliss Hill Meeks (NY)  
Clay Hilleary Menendez  
Clayton Hilliard Mica  
Clement Hinchey Millender-  
Clyburn Hinojosa McDonald  
Coble Hobson Miller, Dan  
Combust Hoefel Miller, Gary  
Condit Hoekstra Miller, George  
Conyers Holden Miller, Jeff  
Cooksey Holt Mink  
Costello Honda Mollohan  
Cox Hookey Moore  
Coyne Horn Moran (KS)  
Cramer Houghton Moran (VA)  
Crane Hoyer Morella  
Crenshaw Hulshof Murtha  
Crowley Hunter Myrick  
Culberson Hyde Nadler  
Cummings Inslee Napolitano  
Cunningham Isakson Neal  
Davis (CA) Israel Nethercutt  
Davis (FL) Issa Northup  
Davis (IL) Istook Norwood  
Davis, Jo Ann Jackson (IL) Nussle  
Davis, Tom Jackson-Lee  
Deal (TX) Oberstar  
DeGette Jefferson Obey  
Delahunt Jenkins Olver  
DeLauro John Ortiz  
DeLay Johnson (CT) Osborne  
DeMint Johnson (IL) Ose  
Deutsch Johnson, E. B. Otter  
Diaz-Balart Jones (NC) Oxley

Pallone Sandlin Taylor (MS)  
Pascarell Sawyer Taylor (NC)  
Pastor Schaffer Terry  
Payne Schakowsky Thomas  
Pelosi Schiff Thompson (CA)  
Pence Schrock Thompson (MS)  
Peterson (MN) Scott Thornberry  
Peterson (PA) Sensenbrenner Thune  
Petri Serrano Thurman  
Phelps Shadegg Tiahrt  
Pickering Shaw Tiberi  
Keller Shays Tierney  
Platts Sherman Toomey  
Pombo Sherwood Towns  
Pomeroy Shimkus Trafficant  
Portman Shows Turner  
Price (NC) Shuster Udall (CO)  
Pryce (OH) Simmons Udall (NM)  
Putnam Simpson Upton  
Radanovich Skeen Velazquez  
Rahall Skelton Visclosky  
Ramstad Slaughter Vitter  
Rangel Smith (MI) Walden  
Regula Smith (NJ) Walsh  
Rehberg Smith (TX) Wamp  
Reynolds Smith (WA) Waters  
Riley Snyder Watkins (OK)  
Rivers Solis Watson (CA)  
Rodriguez Souder Watt (NC)  
Roemer Spratt Watts (OK)  
Rogers (KY) Stark Weiner  
Rogers (MI) Stearns Weldon (FL)  
Ros-Lehtinen Stenholm Weller  
Ross Strickland Wexler  
Rothman Stump Whitfield  
Roybal-Allard Stupak Wicker  
Royce Sununu Wilson  
Rush Sweeney Wolf  
Ryan (WI) Tancredo Woolsey  
Ryun (KS) Tanner Wu  
Sabo Tauscher Wynn  
Sanders Tauzin Young (FL)

NAYS—9

Barr Collins Herger  
Berry Flake Paul  
Bonilla Goode Rohrabacher

NOT VOTING—24

Andrews Johnson, Sam Reyes  
Camp Kingston Roukema  
Cubin Kucinich Sanchez  
DeFazio LaTourette Saxton  
Dicks Meehan Sessions  
Foley Meek (FL) Waxman  
Gutierrez Ney Weldon (PA)  
Hostettler Quinn Young (AK)

□ 1125

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the concurrent resolution was amended so as to read: "Concurrent resolution encouraging the development of strategies to reduce hunger and poverty, and to promote free market economies and democratic institutions, in sub-Saharan Africa."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion 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.

Any record votes on postponed questions will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules.

#### BEAR RIVER MIGRATORY BIRD REFUGE VISITOR CENTER ACT

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3322) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct an education and administrative center at the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge in Box Elder County, Utah.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3322

*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 "Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge Visitor Center Act".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The Bear River marshes have been a historical waterfowl oasis and an important inland waterfowl flyway for thousands of years.

(2) Congress created the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge as one of the first National Wildlife Refuges, for the purpose of protecting waterfowl habitat and migratory birds, educating the public regarding, and enhancing public appreciation of, waterfowl habitat and migratory birds.

(3) The Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge was virtually destroyed by the devastating floods that occurred between 1983 and 1985.

(4) Refuge employees, aided by volunteers, have taken valiant actions to rebuild the Refuge by restoring habitat, increasing its attractiveness to waterfowl, reducing waterfowl botulism, and providing recreational and educational opportunities to the public.

(5) The Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge lacks a functional education and administrative center.

(6) The creation of such a facility would significantly enhance public appreciation of waterfowl and the need to preserve waterfowl habitat.

(7) Congress has taken significant steps to provide funding for the construction of an education and administrative center.

#### SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of this Act, the following definitions apply:

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

(2) REFUGE.—The term "Refuge" means the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge in Box Elder County, Utah.

(3) EDUCATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE CENTER.—The term "Education and Administrative Center" means the facility identified in the Environmental Assessment dated 1991 and entitled "Restoration and Expansion of the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge".

#### SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE EDUCATION CENTER.

(a) CONSTRUCTION.—The Secretary shall construct the Education and Administrative Center at the Refuge for the purposes of providing for the interpretation of resources of the Refuge for the education and benefit of the public, the advancement of research, protection, and health of waterfowl habitat, and for the administration of the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$11,000,000 to carry out subsection (a).

#### SEC. 5. MATCHING CONTRIBUTIONS REQUIREMENTS.

(a) DONATION OF FUNDS AND SERVICES.—The Secretary may accept donations of funds and services from nonprofit organizations, State and local governments, and private citizens for the construction of the Education and Administrative Center.

(b) MATCHING FUNDS.—The Secretary may not require matching funds or contributions in kind with a combined total value of more than \$1,500,000 for construction of the Education and Administrative Center.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

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

The Bear River marshes in the northern portion of the Great Salt Lake have been a waterfowl oasis and an important inland waterfowl flyway for centuries, and I am pleased that the House is taking action to improve research opportunities and educational experiences at the refuge.

To give a little history of the Bear River marshes, in 1843, explorer John C. Fremont described the area by saying "The waterfowl made a noise like thunder, as the whole scene was animated with waterfowl." Later, settlers moved in and began draining the marshes so slowly that no one noticed until 1910 when botulism killed over 2 million birds and another deadly outbreak in 1920 killed 1.5 million birds. In 1928, at the urging of many individuals and organizations, Congress turned this unique area into a National Wildlife Refuge. The refuge soon became a popular attraction for various groups from sportsmen and school groups to wildlife photographers.

Then came Utah's 100-year floods of 1983 and 1985 when there was a man-made river running down State Street in Salt Lake City and Glen Canyon Dam was spilling over. Those wet years also caused the rising Great Salt Lake to breach the refuge dikes and salt-water contaminated wildlife habitat, destroyed marsh vegetation and destroyed the newly constructed visitors and administrative facilities.

In 1989, the water finally receded, and since that time refuge employees and scores of volunteers have worked tirelessly cleaning debris, moving 1 million cubic yards of earth, restoring 47 water control structures and 47 miles of dikes, and purchasing easements to restore the habitat to its previous condition.

□ 1130

Mr. Speaker, thanks to their good efforts, the refuge once again attracts hundreds of waterfowl and an increasing number of human visitors. There are 221 species of birds that have been recorded at the refuge, and 206 of those constantly come back each year. However, the refuge still lacks a functional education and administrative center which denies the public a rich educational opportunity.

I have worked with my colleagues on the Committee on Appropriations and with the Senate Committee on Appropriations to provide funding for the re-

construction of these facilities. Local communities, the Friends of Bear River Bird Refuge and other nonprofit groups have demonstrated their interest and dedication to a research and education center by raising an additional \$1.5 million for the project.

This bill recognizes the efforts of the refuge staff, the community, and the local Friends group to rebuild the refuge. Between the prior appropriations and the contribution from local supporters, over 80 percent of the funding has already been secured. This is a good bill.

Finally, I would like to compliment Al Trout, the refuge manager, who has worked so diligently to put this together, a truly dedicated public servant.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support the legislation of the distinguished gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) which would authorize the construction of a new education and administrative center at one of our Nation's oldest migratory bird refuges. It was unfortunate that floods destroyed the center nearly 18 years ago. I understand the frustration of the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that a new facility has not been built to replace the original building.

As Members may recall, the 1997 National Wildlife Refuge Improvement Act established environmental education and resource interpretation as priority uses at all national wildlife refuges. Education centers like the one planned for Bear River are essential to ensure that the Fish and Wildlife Service promotes the wildlife wonders throughout our national wildlife refuge system and generates public awareness and appreciation for these resources.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to support this legislation. I look forward to working with both the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and our ranking member, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL), who adds his commendation and support for the bill to improve visitor services within our national wildlife refuges.

Mr. MATHESON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today in support of the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge Visitor Center Act. This legislation will allow the Refuge to construct an educational and administrative headquarters. It is my hope that bird enthusiasts throughout the West will be able to come to see the thousands of birds that visit the area each year and hear what explorer John C. Fremont called "a noise like thunder."

The Refuge was created by Congress in 1928 to ensure the survival of the birds and natural wetlands of the area. Unfortunately, due to massive flooding in the 1983 to 1985, the entire Refuge was destroyed and the wetlands completely covered with water.

Today, the Refuge consists of 74,000 acres. In 1993, land acquisition added nearly 9,000

acres of uplands, wetlands, and mudflats. The historic 65,000 acres of the Refuge, consisting mainly of marsh, open water, and mudflats, have slowly seen salt deposits from the flood flushed out. Now, the wetland is on the verge of full recovery, and with marsh plants thriving, birds are returning in increasing numbers to the Refuge.

I am excited to see this legislation come before the body. I strongly believe that this bill will be beneficial to the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge habitat by increasing its attractiveness to birds, and to people.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILLMOR). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3322.

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.

#### FERN LAKE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION ACT OF 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2238) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire Fern Lake and the surrounding watershed in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee for addition to Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2238

*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 "Fern Lake Conservation and Recreation Act of 2001".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) Fern Lake and its surrounding watershed in Bell County, Kentucky, and Claiborne County, Tennessee, is within the potential boundaries of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park as originally authorized by the Act of June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 262; 16 U.S.C. 261 et seq.).

(2) The acquisition of Fern Lake and its surrounding watershed and its inclusion in Cumberland Gap National Historical Park would protect the vista from Pinnacle Overlook, which is one of the park's most valuable scenic resources and most popular attractions, and enhance recreational opportunities at the park.

(3) Fern Lake is the water supply source for the city of Middlesboro, Kentucky, and environs.

(4) The 4500-acre Fern Lake watershed is privately owned, and the 150-acre lake and part of the watershed are currently for sale, but the Secretary of the Interior is precluded by the first section of the Act of June 11, 1940 (16 U.S.C. 261), from using appropriated funds to acquire the lands.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Act are—