

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to sponsor H.R. 4033, the National Geologic Mapping Act Reauthorization Act. This commonsense measure will continue funding for advanced digital geologic maps in three-dimensional models by reauthorizing funding for the program through 2023. An identical companion bill, S. 1787, was introduced in the Senate by Senator MURKOWSKI and has been favorably reported out of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

Geologic maps provide valuable information needed for identifying energy, mineral, and water resources, geologic and environmental hazards, unstable grounds subject to landslides, swelling soils, floodplains, and abandoned mine lands.

With this knowledge, communities and citizens are able to plan for septic systems in rural areas, water treatment facilities, road construction and maintenance, home construction, and other infrastructure.

The Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 established the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program, or NCGMP. This program allows for coordination between the United States Geological Survey and the various state geological surveys, allowing for geologic maps to be produced efficiently and cost-effectively.

The original authorizing act also created the National Geologic Database, which catalogs data on most geologic maps ever produced in the U.S., which to date has resulted in more than 100,000 products.

Each State and Puerto Rico has an advisory committee and a review panel to analyze the effectiveness of these projects. More than 8,500 new geologic maps have been produced through the NCGMP, with an average of 350 new maps and reports created each year. That is about one a day. About 53 percent of the United States now has been mapped as a result.

The benefits from this program have been felt by end users across the country. Geologic maps in Kentucky, for example, have assisted city planners, water systems developers, and producers of coal and other mineral resources. In Ohio, developers and engineers who used geologic maps were estimated to save an average of \$50,000 on each project. In my home State of Colorado, this program resulted in the production of an advanced geologic map and companion report that showcased recreational and historical min-

ing, leading to efficiency opportunities from Leadville to Salida.

Reauthorizing the National Geologic Mapping Act through H.R. 4033 will continue to provide the economic and developmental benefits of geologic mapping, with effects enjoyed across the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the measure and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4033, and I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BROWN) to give his remarks.

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HANABUSA).

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4033, the National Geologic Mapping Act Reauthorization Act, a bipartisan, practical piece of legislation.

I am proud to have cosponsored this bill with my friend from Colorado and colleague on the Natural Resources Committee, Congressman LAMBORN.

Our bill would reauthorize the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program for an additional 5 years, which is the primary source of funds to produce geologic maps in the United States.

Even though most people are not familiar with geologic maps, it is hard to overstate their importance.

Geologic maps are essential in supporting a variety of industries, services, and activities that hold immense societal and economic value.

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Geologic maps are used to locate groundwater resources and evaluate groundwater quality leading to better land and habitat management decisions.

Geologic maps help city planners, emergency responders, and landowners assess how vulnerable an area is to sinkholes, landslides, earthquakes, floods, and other deadly and destructive natural hazards.

Geologic maps enable the government and industry to locate and develop mineral resources used for a variety of scientific applications and in military technology and in consumer products.

Further, geologic maps provide valuable information that engineers and developers use when designing and constructing highways, bridges, tunnels, and other transportation assets.

In my home State of Maryland, the value and importance of geologic maps are evident. Even though Maryland is a compact State, it has an incredible variety of landscapes and geology stretching from the beaches on the Atlantic Coast to the Appalachian Mountains.

This type of diversity in our geology demands a robust understanding of the science and an extensive mapping of underground formations.

On top of this, Maryland is home to several institutions that rely on the

secondary and tertiary benefits of the USGS geologic mapping program. The NASA Goddard Space Flight Center in Prince George's County, the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, and our military cyber operations in Fort Meade all reap the rewards of a Nation that has broadened its knowledge and capabilities by investing in geological mapping.

There is no doubt the U.S. mapping program is vital to our Nation's safety and prosperity, and I urge a vote in favor.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague and friend across the aisle, Mr. BROWN, for his work on this bill. It was a good collaboration. I appreciate his remarks tonight, and I appreciate what he did. I look forward to working with him in the future.

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

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

This bill would extend the tenure of a very successful bedrock science program for an additional 5 years, as well as make some technical changes to the law.

Since 1992, the National Geologic Mapping Act has supported geologic mapping in the United States through the establishment of the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program, or NCGMP. The NCGMP is responsible for supporting geologic mapping within the United States and has done so successfully for over 25 years by supporting efforts at the Federal, State, and university levels.

Geologic maps are used in several important ways: mineral, energy, and water resource exploration; geoscience research; toxic and nuclear waste disposal; environmental land use planning; decreasing the impact of natural hazards; constructing and maintaining infrastructure; and much more.

Reliable and accurate geologic mapping is underappreciated by, and in most cases invisible to, the public, but it underpins huge sectors of our economy and is essential for improving the health and safety of every American.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representatives LAMBORN and BROWN for their work on this bill and am happy to voice my support of it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4033.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STRENGTHENING COASTAL
COMMUNITIES ACT OF 2018

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill

(H.R. 5787) to amend the Coastal Barrier Resources Act to give effect to more accurate maps of units of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System that were produced by digital mapping of such units, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5787

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 “Strengthening Coastal Communities Act of 2018”.

SEC. 2. REPLACEMENT OF JOHN H. CHAFEE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM MAPS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (c), each map included in the set of maps referred to in section 4(a) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(a)) that relates to a Unit of such System referred to in subsection (b) of this section is replaced in such set with the map described in subsection (b) with respect to that Unit.

(b) REPLACEMENT MAPS DESCRIBED.—The replacement maps referred to in subsection (a) are the following:

(1) The map entitled “Delaware Seashore Unit DE-07/DE-07P North Bethany Beach Unit H01” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit DE-07, Unit DE-07P, and Unit H01.

(2) The map entitled “Pine Island Bay Unit NC-01/NC-01P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit NC-01 and Unit NC-01P.

(3) The map entitled “Roosevelt Natural Area Unit NC-05P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit NC-05P.

(4) The map entitled “Hammocks Beach Unit NC-06/NC-06P (2 of 2) Onslow Beach Complex L05 (1 of 2)” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit L05.

(5) The map entitled “Onslow Beach Complex L05 (2 of 2) Topsail Unit L06 (1 of 2)” and dated November 20, 2013, with respect to Unit L05 and Unit L06.

(6) The map entitled “Topsail Unit L06 (2 of 2)” and dated November 20, 2013, with respect to Unit L06.

(7) The map entitled “Litchfield Beach Unit M02 Pawleys Inlet Unit M03” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit M02 and Unit M03.

(8) The map entitled “Fort Clinch Unit FL-01/FL-01P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-01 and Unit FL-01P.

(9) The map entitled “Usina Beach Unit P04A Conch Island Unit P05/P05P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P04A, Unit P05, and Unit P05P.

(10) The map entitled “Ponce Inlet Unit P08/P08P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P08 and Unit P08P.

(11) The map entitled “Spessard Holland Park Unit FL-13P Coconut Point Unit P09A/P09AP” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-13P, Unit P09A, and Unit P09AP.

(12) The map entitled “Blue Hole Unit P10A Pepper Beach Unit FL-14P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P10A and Unit FL-14P.

(13) The map entitled “Hutchinson Island Unit P11/P11P (1 of 2)” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P11 and Unit P11P.

(14) The map entitled “Hutchinson Island Unit P11 (2 of 2)” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P11.

(15) The map entitled “Blowing Rocks Unit FL-15 Jupiter Beach Unit FL-16P Carlin Unit FL-17P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-15, Unit FL-16P, and Unit FL-17P.

(16) The map entitled “MacArthur Beach Unit FL-18P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-18P.

(17) The map entitled “Birch Park Unit FL-19P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-19P.

(18) The map entitled “Lloyd Beach Unit FL-20P North Beach Unit P14A” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-20P and Unit P14A.

(19) The map entitled “Tavernier Key Unit FL-39 Snake Creek Unit FL-40” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-39 and Unit FL-40.

(20) The map entitled “Channel Key Unit FL-43 Toms Harbor Keys Unit FL-44 Deer/Long Point Keys Unit FL-45” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-43, Unit FL-44, and FL-45.

(21) The map entitled “Boot Key Unit FL-46” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-46.

(22) The map entitled “Bowditch Point Unit P17A Bunche Beach Unit FL-67/FL-67P Sanibel Island Complex P18P (1 of 2)” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P17A, Unit FL-67, and Unit FL-67P.

(23) The map entitled “Bocilla Island Unit P21/P21P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P21 and Unit P21P.

(24) The map entitled “Venice Inlet Unit FL-71P Casey Key Unit P22” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P22.

(25) The map entitled “Lido Key Unit FL-72P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-72P.

(26) The map entitled “De Soto Unit FL-73P Rattlesnake Key Unit FL-78 Bishop Harbor Unit FL-82” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-73P, Unit FL-78, and Unit FL-82.

(27) The map entitled “Passage Key Unit FL-80P Egmont Key Unit FL-81/FL-81P The Reefs Unit P24P (1 of 2)” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-80P, Unit FL-81, and Unit FL-81P.

(28) The map entitled “Cockroach Bay Unit FL-83” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-83.

(29) The map entitled “Sand Key Unit FL-85P” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-85P.

(30) The map entitled “Pepperfish Keys Unit P26” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P26.

(31) The map entitled “Peninsula Point Unit FL-89” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-89.

(32) The map entitled “Phillips Inlet Unit FL-93/FL-93P Deer Lake Complex FL-94” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-93, Unit FL-93P, and Unit FL-94.

(33) The map entitled “St. Andrew Complex P31 (1 of 3)” and dated October 7, 2016, with respect to Unit P31.

(34) The map entitled “St. Andrew Complex P31 (2 of 3)” and dated October 7, 2016, with respect to Unit P31.

(35) The map entitled “St. Andrew Complex P31/P31P (3 of 3)” and dated October 7, 2016, with respect to Unit P31 and Unit P31P.

(c) LIMITATIONS.—For purposes of subsection (a)—

(1) nothing in this section affects the boundaries of any of Units NC-06 and NC-06P;

(2) the occurrence in subsection (b) of the name of a Unit solely in the title of a map shall not be construed to be a reference to such Unit; and

(3) the depiction of boundaries of any of Units P18P, FL-71P, and P24P in a map referred to in paragraph (22), (24), or (27) of subsection (b) shall not be construed to affect the boundaries of such Unit.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 4(a) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(a)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting “replaced,” after “may be”; and

(2) in paragraph (3), by inserting “replaces such a map or” after “that specifically”.

SEC. 3. DIGITAL MAPS OF JOHN H. CHAFEE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM UNITS.

Section 4(b) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(b)) is amended—

(1) by inserting before the first sentence the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—”;

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) DIGITAL MAPS.—

“(A) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall make available to the public on the Internet web site of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service digital versions of the maps included in the set of maps referred to in subsection (a).

“(B) EFFECT.—Any determination as to whether a location is inside or outside the System shall be made without regard to the digital maps available under this paragraph, except that this subparagraph does not apply with respect to any printed version of such a digital map if the printed version is included in the maps referred to in subsection (a).

“(C) REPORT.—No later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Strengthening Coastal Communities Act of 2018, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report regarding the progress and challenges in the transition from paper to digital maps and a timetable for completion of the digitization of all maps related to the System.”.

SEC. 4. REPEAL OF REPORT.

Section 3 of Public Law 109-226 is repealed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) and the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HANABUSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 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 Colorado?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5787, the Strengthening Coastal Communities Act of 2018, sponsored by our colleague from Florida, Congressman NEAL DUNN.

This legislation codifies modernized, digital maps under the Coastal Barrier Resources Act and was developed in a collaborative manner with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Members whose districts are impacted by the map revisions. Only those maps that received sign-off from the affected Members were included in this package.

I thank Mr. DUNN, Ms. BLUNT ROCH-ESTER, and all who participated in this process for their hard work on this important issue.

The Coastal Barrier Resources System has proven to be a win-win for the

taxpayers and the environment since its enactment in 1982, saving the taxpayers billions of dollars by avoiding Federal investment in undeveloped storm- and flood-prone areas. H.R. 5787 will strengthen and update this system and allow its success to continue.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5787 and I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Delaware (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER), my colleague.

Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to urge my colleagues to support the passage of H.R. 5787, the Strengthening Coastal Communities Act of 2018.

Mr. Speaker, I want to start by thanking Chairman BISHOP and Ranking Member GRIJALVA for working with myself and Congressman DUNN to quickly pass this important piece of legislation.

In my home State of Delaware and in communities all over the country, our beaches and coastlines are critical not only for their contributions to our economy, but also for their natural beauty. For too long, those communities were encroached upon by overly ambitious development. That development was, in part, aided by programs that were put in place by the Federal Government.

In the 1980s, Congress recognized the burden that development was placing on local communities and passed the Coastal Barrier Resources Act. The act ensured that certain coastal areas were removed from the Federal programs that incentivized increased development.

Through the creation of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System, coastal communities across the United States were able to ensure that their cherished natural heritage was protected and preserved for generations to come.

As the years passed, the coastal communities across America evolved. The Coastal Barrier Resources Act should have evolved as well. Unfortunately, that didn't happen, and it has been far too long since the maps designating areas belonging to the Coastal Barrier Resources System were updated. It was through the efforts of the Members of those coastal communities that this problem was identified.

We are the people's House, and the Strengthening Coastal Communities Act of 2018 emanated from the thoughts and concerns of everyday citizens. It was the voice of a Member of my home State of Delaware that brought the issue to my attention, and I would be remiss if I didn't recognize him.

Tom D'Amico, the president of the South Shore Homeowners Association, shared with me just how badly outdated the maps were. Tom and other coastal Delawareans told me that the only way in which the Coastal Barrier

Resources Act could truly be effective is if the maps designating the exempt areas were kept up-to-date.

I should also recognize the efforts of my State's senior Senator and ranking member on the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, TOM CARPER. I know that Senator CARPER has been paying very close attention to this issue, as it has impacted our shorelines for many years.

Finally, I recognize my friend and gentleman from Florida (Mr. DUNN). While, initially, Members from many States had introduced legislation updating maps for their individual States, it became clear that one bill that would update all the maps across the country would be the most effective and efficient way to accomplish our goals. When I came to Congress, I made a promise to the people of Delaware to work with other Members not based on the letter that was next to their name, but rather by finding Members with common interests, common challenges, and those who were willing to work to find common solutions. I am proud to have found a partner for this bill in Mr. DUNN.

From the coasts of Delaware to Florida, to Louisiana, to Hawaii, and to the Virgin Islands, we all have a common interest in maintaining the natural beauty of our great country. While development is crucial to the continued economic growth in our country, we recognize that not every place is appropriate for development. We should not only acknowledge the wisdom of the 97th United States Congress in passing the Coastal Barrier Resources Act, but do everything possible to uphold its legacy by ensuring that the maps are updated and modernized, as this bill has done.

Mr. Speaker, I also recognize Congressman Tom Evans, who was an original cosponsor from the State of Delaware.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DUNN), who introduced the bill.

Mr. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to be here today for the opportunity to speak on this bipartisan, commonsense bill to provide much-needed modernization and updates of the Coastal Barrier Resources System maps. I thank Chairman BISHOP for his work throughout this process, as well as my colleague on the other side of the aisle, my friend, Representative BLUNT ROCHESTER, for her work on this issue as well.

The Coastal Barrier Resources Act, signed into law in 1982, is meant to preserve our Nation's barrier islands by barring Federal funds and financial assistance from being used there, which therefore disincentivizes development. This bill maintains these protections for our Nation's barrier islands while

simply providing for more precise digital maps to distinguish the CBRA zones.

For decades, some of my constituents throughout the Second District of Florida have been burdened by being erroneously included in the CBRA zones. In some cases, this is due to the width of the pencil marks outlining the boundaries on the original outdated, hand-drawn maps. This was unacceptable in 1982, and it is outrageous in 2018.

Now, more than ever, in the wake of one of the most devastating hurricanes in American history, a lack of access to Federal resources is particularly debilitating for residents in coastal communities across the Florida panhandle. This means no flood insurance, no FEMA assistance, or no SBA loans. Being included in the CBRA zones actually precludes the use of the funds from the BP oil spill in 2010.

I am grateful that this bill will provide a remedy for some people who are dealing with these unnecessary burdens.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I encourage the Senate to take it up before the end of Congress.

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

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I commend Congressman DUNN and Congresswoman BLUNT ROCHESTER for their leadership on this bipartisan bill to codify a series of updated Coastal Barrier Resources System pilot project maps.

This legislation, much like the underlying act, demonstrates that good environmental stewardship, conservation, and coastal resiliency go hand in hand with responsible taxpayer protections.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5787, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

FLATSIDE WILDERNESS ENHANCEMENT ACT

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill