

of a Native Hawaiian with at least 25 percent Native Hawaiian blood quantum to assume a grandparent's lease upon the death of the grandparent. It is not uncommon for Native Hawaiian grandchildren to be raised by their grandparents. This measure will support the traditional extended family values among the Native Hawaiian community.

The House consented to these same changes to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act upon passage of H.R. 1332 in the 104th Congress. That measure, sponsored by Mr. GALLEGLY, then chairman of the subcommittee with jurisdiction over these matters in the 104th Congress, contained language identical to the text of the current resolution by Mr. ABERCROMBIE of Hawaii which is cosponsored by Mr. GALLEGLY and Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. The other body was prepared last year to accept this provision as contained in H.R. 1332 and now as in House Joint Resolution 32, but adjourned before it could be taken up.

Both of the proposed changes to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act by the State of Hawaii are meritorious and deserve the approval of the House today. These measures are sound and directly benefit Native Hawaiians by emphasizing the importance of the extended family and self-reliance. I urge my colleagues to approve House Joint Resolution 32 so that these measures can promptly begin to benefit Native Hawaiian families.

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

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Joint Resolution 32, which provides congressional approval of two amendments to the Hawaiian Homes Act of 1920 passed by the Hawaii State Legislature. These amendments involve the establishment of a Hawaiian hurricane relief fund and rules governing eligible successors to a Hawaiian homes lease.

It may seem strange to some that the Congress has to approve changes made by a State legislature. But this action is required as a result of the unique history of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act.

The Hawaiian Homes Commission Act was passed by the Congress in 1921 to set aside some 200,000 acres of land for the use and benefit of the Native Hawaiian people, whose government had been illegally overthrown with the assistance of the U.S. Government in 1893.

The Federal Government maintained primary responsibility for the administration of these lands until Hawaii became a State in 1959. The Hawaii Statehood of Admissions Act transferred the day-to-day administration of the lands to the State of Hawaii, but the Federal Government retained oversight responsibility of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act. Accordingly, the Hawaii Statehood Admissions Act requires that any changes made by the Hawaii State Legislature affecting the administration of the Hawaiian home lands be approved by the Congress.

House Joint Resolution 32 seeks to approve two such amendments to the act. The first is a 1993 law establishing a Hawaiian hurricane relief fund and authorizing the Hawaii Department of Hawaiian Home Lands to obtain homeowner's insurance for lessees.

The Hawaiian Islands are vulnerable to devastating hurricanes, as demonstrated by Hurricane Iniki in 1992, which virtually wiped out an entire island. It has been difficult for home-

owners in Hawaii to obtain insurance against such potential disasters. For homesteaders on Hawaiian homes lands the effort is even more difficult because of they are not land owners.

The law passed by the State legislature for which we seek approval today will assist many Hawaiian homesteaders in obtaining adequate hurricane insurance coverage.

The second amendment approved by the Hawaii State legislature allows homestead lessees to designate grandchildren who are at least 25 percent Native Hawaiian as successors to the lease. The original Hawaiian Homestead Act limited leases to those of 50 percent or more Native Hawaiian blood. This amendment approved by our State Legislature will allow Hawaiian homesteads to stay within the family for another generation.

These changes adopted by the elected body of the State of Hawaii reflect the will of the people of Hawaii in administering this important law. I would ask my colleagues to support the actions of our State and support House Joint Resolution 32.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. DOOLITTLE] that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 32.

The question was taken. Mr. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, could the Chair advise how many votes are required, how many Members have to be standing? I did not see the required number of votes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair counted one-fifth of those Members present as standing. The yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DOOLITTLE. 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 joint resolution just considered.

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

There was no objection.

NATIONAL GEOLOGIC MAPPING REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1997

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 709) to reauthorize and amend the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 709

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 "National Geologic Mapping Reauthorization Act of 1997".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—
(1) in enacting the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 (43 U.S.C. 31a et seq.), Congress found, among other things, that—

(A) during the 2 decades preceding enactment of that Act, the production of geologic maps had been drastically curtailed;

(B) geologic maps are the primary data base for virtually all applied and basic earth-science investigations;

(C) Federal agencies, State and local governments, private industry, and the general public depend on the information provided by geologic maps to determine the extent of potential environmental damage before embarking on projects that could lead to preventable, costly environmental problems or litigation;

(D) the lack of proper geologic maps has led to the poor design of such structures as dams and waste-disposal facilities;

(E) geologic maps have proven indispensable in the search for needed fossil fuel and mineral resources; and

(F) a comprehensive nationwide program of geologic mapping is required in order to systematically build the Nation's geologic-map data base at a pace that responds to increasing demand;

(2) the geologic mapping program called for by that Act has not been fully implemented; and

(3) it is time for this important program to be fully implemented.

SEC. 3. REAUTHORIZATION AND AMENDMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 3 of the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 (43 U.S.C. 31b) is amended—

(1) by striking "As used in this Act:" and inserting "In this Act:";

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (2), (3), (4), and (5) as paragraphs (3), (4), (5), and (7), respectively;

(3) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

"(2) ASSOCIATION.—The term 'Association' means the Association of American State Geologists.";

(4) by inserting after paragraph (5) (as redesignated by paragraph (2) of this subsection) the following new paragraph:

"(6) STATE.—The term 'State' includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.";

(5) in each paragraph that does not have a heading, by inserting a heading, in the same style as the heading in paragraph (2), as added by paragraph (3), the text of which is comprised of the term defined in the paragraph.

(b) GEOLOGIC MAPPING PROGRAM.—Section 4 of the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 (43 U.S.C. 31c) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established a national cooperative geologic mapping program between the United States Geological Survey and the State geological surveys, acting through the Association.

"(2) DESIGN, DEVELOPMENT, AND ADMINISTRATION.—The cooperative geologic mapping program shall be—

"(A) designed and administered to achieve the objectives set forth in subsection (c);

"(B) developed in consultation with the advisory committee; and

"(C) administered through the Survey.";

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the subsection heading by striking "USGS" and inserting "THE SURVEY";

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by single-indenting the paragraph, double-indenting the subparagraphs, and triple-indenting the clauses;

(ii) by inserting "LEAD AGENCY.—" before "The Survey";