

of Frannie holds a Bureau of Reclamation 99-year Special Use Permit for our Centennial (Lasting Legacy) Park. In 1990, as a project to commemorate a "Lasting Legacy" of Wyoming's centennial year, the Frannie Elementary students, with community support and help, built this park. The park is a topographical representation of Wyoming with rocks depicting mountain ranges and the pathways are the two main thoroughfares across the state. This children's park holds a special place in the hearts of many of our community members.

Past and present Town Council members have been discussing the use for the NW¼ of Block 26. The need for a large group picnic shelter, a community hall, and a maintenance shop are a few ideas that the councils were considering. Before we can commit to developing these lots for public use, we will first need to gain ownership.

It is our desire to have this land remain open for public use since it is adjacent to our town hall, basketball court, and library. We feel that we would be better managers and protectors of these lots if they were under our care. On July 19, 2000, the Wyoming State Director of the Bureau of Land Management, stated in a letter to the Bureau of Reclamation, "Since BLM feels the parcel is not suitable for return to the public domain and management under the public land and mining laws, and the land is no longer needed for BR purposes, it is recommended a means of disposal of this parcel be sought whereby the Town of Frannie can protect its investment."

We understand the concern with the Town of Frannie turning around and selling the North½ of Block 26. Although we cannot guarantee what future council members' goals and values will be, you can rest assured that the present council and many of our community members desire that this entire block remain intact for the public's use.

We sincerely hope that you will give us your support of S. 101.

Sincerely,

JERRY DART,
Mayor.

TOWN OF FRANNIE
Frannie, WY, July 14, 2006.

Hon. GRACE NAPOLITANO,
Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Water and Power, House Committee on Resources, Washington, DC.

DEAR RANKING MEMBER NAPOLITANO: Thank you for your interest in S. 101, a bill to convey land to the Town of Frannie, and for your continued interest in good government. As a local government official, I have a great respect for your desire to see lands conveyed to our town used in a manner that is in the public interest.

I write you today to make clear that the Town of Frannie has no intention of selling the land that the federal government would convey to us if S. 101 is signed into law. It is my understanding that a letter sent by our previous mayor did not clarify what our intention is for that land, and so I hope to ease your concerns that the town may attempt to sell this land in the future. That is not our goal, and we have no desire to sell the land to private individuals.

Half of the land owned by the Bureau of Reclamation holds a portion of the town's Centennial Park. It is our intention to keep that park in place. The Other half of the land contains an American Legion building that is condemned. It is our intention to tear that building down, and it is our dream to build a community center on that land.

We expect the community center to be a place where townspeople can meet for dinners, meetings and other community events because our community does not have such a

gathering facility. Although it is our dream to make this happen, we do not yet want to begin the process of raising the funds if we do not own the land. Although we enjoy our relationship with Bureau of Reclamation, we do not feel comfortable investing what we believe to be substantial dollars if we do not own the land.

Because the federal government no longer uses the land and because the cost of selling the land is more than the value of the land, we believe S. 101 is a win-win situation for our community and for the taxpayers. It is my hope that you will support passage of S. 101 so that we can begin moving forward with our dream to build It community center that will undoubtedly make Frannie a better place for all its citizens.

Sincerely,

MIRIAM ROBERTS,
Mayor, Town of Frannie.

The letters clearly state that it is the intent of the town government that this parcel permanently remain in public ownership and that the land continue to be used as it is presently, that is, for public purposes. We appreciate these assurances by the town of Frannie.

In addition to these assurances, Mr. Speaker, the Secretary of the Interior, in executing the transfer of real property authorized by this act, shall include in the deed or deeds a restriction requiring that the lands remain in public ownership by the town of Frannie and used solely and in perpetuity for public purposes.

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

Mrs. DRAKE. Mr. Speaker, I 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 gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. DRAKE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 101.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds of those voting having responded in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NEW ENGLAND WILDERNESS ACT OF 2006

Mrs. DRAKE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 4001) to designate certain land in New England as wilderness for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System and certain land as a National Recreation Area, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 4001

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "New England Wilderness Act of 2006".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Section 1. Short title; table of contents
Sec. 2. Definition of Secretary

TITLE I—NEW HAMPSHIRE

Sec. 101. Definition of State

Sec. 102. Designation of wilderness areas
Sec. 103. Map and description
Sec. 104. Administration

TITLE II—VERMONT

Sec. 201. Definitions

Subtitle A—Designation of Wilderness Areas

Sec. 211. Designation

Sec. 212. Map and description

Sec. 213. Administration

Subtitle B—Moosalamoo National
Recreation Area

Sec. 221. Designation

Sec. 222. Map and description

Sec. 223. Administration of National Recreation Area

SEC. 2. DEFINITION OF SECRETARY.

In this Act, the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.

TITLE I—NEW HAMPSHIRE

SEC. 101. DEFINITION OF STATE.

In this title, the term "State" means the State of New Hampshire.

SEC. 102. DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS.

In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following Federal land in the State is designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 23,700 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Proposed Wild River Wilderness—White Mountain National Forest", dated February 6, 2006, which shall be known as the "Wild River Wilderness".

(2) Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 10,800 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Proposed Sandwich Range Wilderness Additions—White Mountain National Forest", dated February 6, 2006, and which are incorporated in the Sandwich Range Wilderness, as designated by the New Hampshire Wilderness Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-323; 98 Stat. 259).

SEC. 103. MAP AND DESCRIPTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and a legal description of each wilderness area designated by section 102 with the committees of appropriate jurisdiction in the Senate and the House of Representatives.

(b) FORCE AND EFFECT.—A map and legal description filed under subsection (a) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.

(c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Each map and legal description filed under subsection (a) shall be filed and made available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service.

SEC. 104. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) ADMINISTRATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, each wilderness area designated under this title shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with—

(1) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

(2) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE OF WILDERNESS ACT.—With respect to any wilderness area designated by this title, any reference in the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—As provided in section 4(d)(7) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(7)), nothing in this title affects any jurisdiction or responsibility of the State with respect to wildlife and fish in the State.

(d) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land in the wilderness areas designated by section 102 are withdrawn from—

- (1) all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;
- (2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
- (3) disposition under the mineral leasing laws (including geothermal leasing laws).

TITLE II—VERMONT

SEC. 201. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term “Management Plan” means the Green Mountain National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan.

(2) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of Vermont.

Subtitle A—Designation of Wilderness Areas

SEC. 211. DESIGNATION.

In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Certain Federal land managed by the United States Forest Service, comprising approximately 22,425 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Glastenbury Wilderness—Proposed”, dated September 2006, which shall be known as the “Glastenbury Wilderness”.

(2) Certain Federal land managed by the United States Forest Service, comprising approximately 12,333 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Joseph Battell Wilderness—Proposed”, dated September 2006, which shall be known as the “Joseph Battell Wilderness”.

(3) Certain Federal land managed by the United States Forest Service, comprising approximately 3,757 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Breadloaf Wilderness Additions—Proposed”, dated September 2006, which shall be known as the “Breadloaf Wilderness”.

(4) Certain Federal land managed by the United States Forest Service, comprising approximately 2,338 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Lye Brook Wilderness Additions—Proposed”, dated September 2006, which shall be known as the “Lye Brook Wilderness”.

(5) Certain Federal land managed by the United States Forest Service, comprising approximately 752 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Peru Peak Wilderness Additions—Proposed”, dated September 2006, which shall be known as the “Peru Peak Wilderness”.

(6) Certain Federal land managed by the United States Forest Service, comprising approximately 47 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Big Branch Wilderness Additions—Proposed”, dated September 2006, which shall be known as the “Big Branch Wilderness”.

SEC. 212. MAP AND DESCRIPTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and a legal description of each wilderness area designated by section 211 with—

- (1) the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives;
- (2) the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives; and
- (3) the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate.

(b) FORCE OF LAW.—A map and legal description filed under subsection (a) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.

(c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Each map and legal description filed under subsection (a) shall be filed and made available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service.

SEC. 213. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) ADMINISTRATION.—Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, each wilderness area designated under this subtitle and in the Green Mountain National Forest (as of the date of enactment of this Act) shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

(b) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this subtitle affects the jurisdiction of the State with respect to wildlife and fish on the public land located in the State, including the stocking of fish in rivers and streams in the State to support the Connecticut River Atlantic Salmon Restoration Program.

(c) TRAILS.—The Forest Service shall allow the continuance of—

- (1) the Appalachian National Scenic Trail;
- (2) the Long Trail;
- (3) the Catamount Trail; and
- (4) the marking and maintenance of associated trails and trail structures of the Trails referred to in this subsection, consistent with the management direction (including objectives, standards, guidelines, and agreements with partners) established for the Appalachian National Scenic Trail, Long Trail, and Catamount Trail under the Management Plan.

Subtitle B—Moosalamoo National Recreation Area

SEC. 221. DESIGNATION.

Certain Federal land managed by the United States Forest Service, comprising approximately 15,857 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Moosalamoo National Recreation Area—Proposed”, dated September 2006, is designated as the “Moosalamoo National Recreation Area”.

SEC. 222. MAP AND DESCRIPTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and a legal description of the national recreation area designated by section 221 with—

- (1) the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives;
- (2) the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives; and
- (3) the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate.

(b) FORCE OF LAW.—A map and legal description filed under subsection (a) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this subtitle, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.

(c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Each map and legal description filed under subsection (a) shall be filed and made available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service.

SEC. 223. ADMINISTRATION OF NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid rights existing on the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall administer the Moosalamoo National Recreation Area in accordance with—

- (1) laws (including rules and regulations) applicable to units of the National Forest System; and
- (2) the management direction (including objectives, standards, and guidelines) established for the Moosalamoo Recreation and Education Management Area under the Management Plan.

(b) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this subtitle affects the jurisdiction of the State with respect to wildlife and fish on the public land located in the State.

(c) ESCARPMENT AND ECOLOGICAL AREAS.—Nothing in this subtitle prevents the Secretary from managing the Green Mountain Escarpment Management Area and the Ecological Special Areas, as described in the Management Plan.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. DRAKE. 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 gentlewoman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

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

S. 4001 would designate 34,500 acres of wilderness in the White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire and 41,652 acres of wilderness in the Green Mountain National Forest in Vermont.

The Resources Committee supports the wilderness designation in the White Mountain National Forest. This designation was developed with the Forest Service through its forest planning process and with substantial input and involvement from the public and local interest groups. It boasts the strong support of New Hampshire's citizens, environmental groups, the forest products industry, elected officials, the Forest Service and the administration.

With that said, the committee is somewhat troubled with the Vermont wilderness designation within S. 4001. The Forest Service's publicly vetted and collaborative forest plan recommends only 27,000 acres of wilderness. However, considering the few days remaining in this Congress and the support of this bill by the entire Vermont delegation, the Resources Committee will defer to Vermont's elected officials and pass the bill today.

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

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

(Mr. RAHALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I would simply note that this legislation, which would designate Federal wilderness areas on national forest system lands within the States of New Hampshire and Vermont, is before us in part due to the efforts of our colleague, Bernie Sanders, and for that, I commend the gentleman from Vermont for his dedication, persistence and willingness to work with us on this legislation. He will soon become a member of the other body, but we shall still maintain our friendship. I salute him for his tenacity in ensuring that his State's interests are included in this measure.

I would also observe that the wilderness designations made by the pending measure are clean, and by that, I refer to the fact that they are not coupled with other matters which have nothing to do with wilderness.

Wilderness standing on its own here, the benefits of wilderness designation to the local economy, to hunters and fishermen, and to our heritage and future generations of Americans, is on display for all to see.

It is not being coupled or being debated with other matters such as the disposal of public lands as the price of obtaining some wilderness designation as we have seen with a number of other bills considered by this body in recent months.

So I am pleased to support the measure.

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

Mrs. DRAKE. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. BRADLEY).

Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the leadership of the Resources Committee on both sides of the aisle, as well as the leadership on both sides of the aisle in the House, for allowing myself, Congressman BASS and Congressman SANDERS to have another opportunity to debate this bill today.

What we have before us is a compromise in true New England fashion, with both States' delegations and Governors of both States having worked together to bring before the House a consensus package that represents the best interests of my colleague's State of Vermont and the best interests of my State of New Hampshire.

As someone who is an avid hiker and someone who will have a little bit more time now to hike, I can attest to all Members of the House, this wilderness designation makes sense for New Hampshire. I have hiked in both regions of the proposed wilderness designation. They are worthy of this additional protection of wilderness designation.

In the case of New Hampshire, myself and Congressman BASS, Senator GREGG and Senator SUNUNU, the sponsors of this measure, have worked extensively with all sides that were interested in this legislation, both environmental groups, logging interests, snowmobiling groups to make sure that we had a plan that mirrored the interests of Tom Wagner, who is the administrator of the White Mountain National Forest, and his very capable group of people that proposed the White Mountain National Forest plan and the wilderness designation.

As a side note, the White Mountain National Forest plan, despite all the comments that came in after the plan was published, in particular comments about wilderness designation, was not challenged in court by any of the various interests, which is a tribute to how hard New Hampshire interests

worked on the compromise that you see before you today.

So, as somebody who has spent extensive time hiking in the White Mountain National Forest, including in these two proposed wilderness designations, the Sandwich designation, as well as the Wild River designation, I thank again my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for allowing this bill to come forward. I thank the leadership on both sides for allowing this bill to come forward. It is truly going to protect both the Green Mountain National Forest and the White Mountain National Forest, and I would welcome all of you to come join me in hiking in these two wilderness designations once they have been signed into law.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I now yield such time as he may consume to our distinguished colleague from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) and again congratulate him on his ascension into the other body.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from West Virginia.

This has been a somewhat long and unusual path to get here to where we are today, and I want to thank the gentlewoman and I want to thank the committee for their support and I want to thank my colleagues, Mr. BRADLEY and Mr. BASS from New Hampshire, for their very hard work on this, and the New Hampshire delegation in the Senate and Senator LEAHY and Senator JEFFORDS for where we are today.

□ 1030

I rise, obviously, in very strong support of this legislation which would designate wilderness areas in both Vermont and New Hampshire. This legislation passed the Senate unanimously in September, and I hope this body will pass it today in similar fashion.

I should point out that the New England Wilderness Act not only has the unanimous support of the New Hampshire delegation and the Vermont delegation but the Governor of the State of Vermont and the Governor of the State of New Hampshire as well.

Mr. Speaker, the Green Mountain National Forest is integral to the State of Vermont. Established in 1932, the forest includes almost 400,000 acres stretching across two-thirds the length of the State. As you might imagine, the forest looms large on the minds of Vermonters. My constituents have high expectations about the stewardship of the resources within the forest, and the wilderness created in this bill is something almost all Vermonters eagerly await.

In fact, passage of the New England Wilderness Act would mark a successful culmination of on-the-ground efforts in both Vermont and New Hampshire. In Vermont, this has involved roughly 5 years of discussions as well as cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service as they worked to update the forest management plan which included a significant public process.

For example, five local planning groups met monthly during the planning process, and over 70 public meetings occurred during this same period. Additionally, four educational forums on the future management of the forest and four open houses on the forest plan also took place. Mr. Speaker, I can tell you, throughout the whole undertaking, one message was very clear: Designating wilderness areas in the State of Vermont has the overwhelming support of the vast majority of the people in my State.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I ask for the support of all of my colleagues to pass this important legislation. Enacting this legislation into law will provide lasting benefits to current and future generations of citizens in Vermont and New Hampshire and throughout the entire United States, and I look forward to celebrating this important milestone.

Once again, I want to thank the committee and my colleagues from New Hampshire for their very hard work on this.

Mrs. DRAKE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. BASS).

Mr. BASS. I thank the gentlewoman. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to stand here before you in support of S. 4001. As my good friend and colleague from Vermont mentioned a minute or two ago, this is the culmination of a very tortuous negotiation process that has taken place over a period of years. I am very pleased to be able to culminate this process in this fashion as the last bill that I, as the Representative of the Second Congressional District, will be speaking in favor of and supporting on the floor of the House, and probably his last bill as he heads over to represent his great State of Vermont in the U.S. Senate, and I offer him my congratulations.

This is a very significant piece of legislation for New Hampshire and the White Mountain National Forest. It will set aside 34,000 acres in wilderness designated lands, as we said before, in the Sandwich Range and Wild River areas of northern New Hampshire. It is, as was said, the culmination of 5 years of planning on the part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the USDA staff that are on the ground in the area, the stakeholders in the region, including the towns, environmental groups, State reps and State legislators. It is the culmination of an open process in which many, many different points of view were brought into consideration, and this plan was developed. This is the legislative initiative that implements that plan, and I fully support it.

The White Mountain National Forest was established in 1911 through the Weeks Act. It is the most visited national forest in the country. I believe, although I don't recall the exact number right now, but over 5 million people frequent this national forest. We have

two ski areas that exist in it. It is a great source of recreation, but it is also a very diverse ecosystem, and I think that the plan that we have here before us today represents a reasonable compromise between the need to preserve key wilderness areas for future generations and the need to recognize that a national forest is also an economic engine and is part of the economy for the region and a critical part of that economy.

So by including the designations in the State of Vermont, New Hampshire and Vermont are working together, because indeed their forests and our forests are very close to one another. In a bipartisan fashion, with the support of both Governors and the whole delegation to implement this plan, the impact of this designation will not be felt just this year and next year but forever.

So I just want to say that, as my last bill on the floor of the House, I think it is as important a bill as I have ever had because its impact will last long after I am gone and everybody else that is here today. So I want to thank, in closing, all of those who have helped on the House side and on the Senate side to bring this wonderful jewel to New Hampshire and preserving 34,000 acres of the White Mountain National Forest for eternity.

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

Mrs. DRAKE. Mr. Speaker, I 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 gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. DRAKE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 4001.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds of those voting having responded in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING NEW EFFECTIVE DATE FOR APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF LAW TO PUBLIC LAW 105-331

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6325) to provide a new effective date for the applicability of certain provisions of law to Public Law 105-331.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 6325

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purposes of Public Law 105-331, the end of the 2-year period specified in subparagraph (B) of section 5134(f)(1) of title 31, United States Code, shall be July 1, 2007.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BAKER) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I urge today that the House do pass H.R. 6325, introduced by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE). It is a relatively simple bill in purpose, to accommodate one single intention, and that is to correct an honest misinterpretation of the law governing the distribution of surcharges on the sales of a commemorative coin that honored America's great inventor, Thomas Edison.

Legislation to authorize the coin was approved in 1998, and the coin issued subsequently in 2004. But owing to slightly contradictory information guiding recipients of the surcharges, the recipients did not understand requirements to raise matching funds from private sources, which meant that such funds must be entirely from non-governmental sources. That misunderstanding now has been resolved, and I would like to introduce into the RECORD at this time a letter to that effect, and all agree that a short 6-month extension would then be sufficient to cure any pending problem.

Mr. Speaker, it was a misunderstanding, clearly not at the fault of any one party, but I believe that this remedy being posed by Mr. PALLONE in a bipartisan fashion will cure the defect that we currently face, and I would urge the House to consider the bill and immediately adopt the underlying text.

EDISON MEMORIAL TOWER CORPORATION,
Edison, NJ, November 14, 2006.

CHAIRMAN MICHAEL OXLEY,
Committee on Financial Services,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN OXLEY, The non-profit Edison Memorial Tower Corporation is requesting a 6-month extension to our deadline to raise \$379,000 in private funds in order to secure a \$379,000 matching grant from the United States Mint. These funds, available thanks to the sale of a Thomas Alva Edison Commemorative Coin, will greatly assist us with our efforts to restore Thomas Edison's Menlo Park laboratory site where many of his most important inventions were made.

Our Board has made good progress in our fundraising efforts and we are confident that the additional 6 months will allow us the necessary time to raise the full required amount. We understand that if this 6-month extension is approved, this will be the only extension allowed for this grant. We therefore commit that we will not ask you to consider a further extension of time.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

NANCY L. ZERBE,
Chairperson.

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

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

It is especially appropriate for us at a time when we are celebrating or trying to give due recognition to the importance of innovation in our economy that we take this action to make sure that we properly memorialize Thomas Edison in whose honor this whole project has been conceived.

I appreciate very much the majority accommodating us in this, and I want to say especially that the staff on the majority side was particularly helpful. We had a little glitch in terms of how this was drafted and whether or not it was a private bill, and everybody worked very hard to make sure we could do this promptly, since, obviously, we don't expect or hope to be here a whole lot longer. So I am glad we are able to go forward.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield such time as he may consume to the author of the bill and the man who represents the area affected, our friend from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE).

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, let me thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, but particularly the gentleman from Massachusetts for all his help in bringing this to the floor in such a timely fashion. Without his help, we certainly wouldn't be here today. And I also want to say that I look forward to when he is the chairman of the Financial Services Committee in the next congress. I introduced this bill with the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) and my colleague from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN) to allow the Edison Memorial Tower Corporation additional time to raise funds to match a Federal grant.

The Edison Memorial Tower, in my district, is a 131-foot tower built in 1937 on the exact spot where Thomas Edison's original Menlo Park laboratory was located in New Jersey. And I think you know this was the place where the electric light bulb and so many inventions were made by Thomas Edison. The Tower was built to commemorate Edison's work and is connected to a museum displaying many of the inventor's creations.

Unfortunately, the Tower has suffered more than \$3 million worth of water damage. The Edison Memorial Tower Corporation, which oversees the Tower, was designated as the recipient of Federal funds under the Thomas Alva Edison Commemorative Coin Act, which passed in 1998. That funding became available at the beginning of last year, but required a non-Federal match. After reading a document published by the Mint, the Tower Corporation originally thought they could use State funds to pay for the match. Unfortunately, they were informed recently by the U.S. Mint that they could only use funds raised from private sources.

Once they realized this, the Tower Corporation approached me for help,