

out for any mischief, but I think as Representative TERRY described, this is a very good piece of legislation that was added to an outstanding piece of legislation, the PREEMIE Act.

I am standing to support the PREEMIE Act, not the additions, but hopefully, like I say, the concerns can be allayed and we can work this out. But I am the granddad of premature, indeed immature, infants that were born at 26 weeks, weighing 1.12 ounces. They are 9-year-olds today. My daughter is on the board of directors of the March of Dimes of the State of Georgia and has worked very hard and asked me to support this bill.

As Chairman BARTON says, this is the number one piece of legislation for the national March of Dimes, and I would really hate to see this great bill go down sine die because of some additions to it, but hopefully, those will be accepted by the other side, and I support the bill. I encourage my colleagues to support it as well.

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

Understand that we are very supportive of the PREEMIE Act and the underlying legislation. It is just these additional provisions that have been added. I was going to suggest that the majority simply take out those 10 pages or so at this time because without having the opportunity to further review it we cannot support the legislation at this point.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight in strong support of S. 707, the PREEMIE Act, which I hope still comes up for passage yet tonight. This bipartisan bill will improve prenatal care for women and boost research into why one in eight American babies is born early. I want to take this opportunity to thank ANNA ESHOO, our original cosponsor, and her staff for their support and assistance in moving the bill forward, and I also want to express my gratitude to my Chairman, JOE BARTON and his staffer Randy Pate for making it possible to bring this bill to the floor today.

As a nation, we must do what we can to ensure that our children are born healthy. In this age of technology and state-of-the-art medicine, it is difficult to comprehend that one in eight babies born in the United States is premature. It is essential that we are successful in reducing the spiraling rate of premature births—they have risen 30 percent since 1981. The stakes are too high to fail—the health of our children hangs in the balance.

Premature birth is a serious and growing problem—the statistics are alarming. In February 2004, the National Center for Health Statistics reported the first increase in the U.S. infant mortality rate since 1958. Each day 1,305 babies are born too soon. Prematurity affects more than 480,000 babies in the United States each year. Tragically, premature infants are 14 times more likely to die in their first year of life.

Further, premature babies who survive may suffer lifelong consequences, including cerebral palsy, mental retardation, chronic lung disease, and vision and hearing loss. Pre-term

delivery can happen to any pregnant woman, and in nearly one-half of the cases, the cause is undeterminable. The costs are also staggering. The average lifetime medical costs for a premature baby are conservatively estimated at \$500,000.

Although we have made vast improvements in treating premature infants, we have had little success in understanding and preventing premature birth, and the knowledge that we have gained has not been translated into improved perinatal outcomes. This has got to change.

The PREEMIE Act is designed to reduce the rates of pre-term labor and delivery, promote the use of evidence-based care for pregnant women at risk of pre-term labor and for infants born pre-term, and reduce infant mortality and disabilities caused by premature birth. This will be accomplished by expanding federal research related to pre-term labor and delivery and increasing public and provider education and support services.

The legislation is strongly supported by the March of Dimes, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology, and the Association of Women's Health, Obstetric and Neonatal Nurses.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I reserve my time.

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I have no other requests for time and urge passage, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, again, I would urge opposition to the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BARTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 707, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds of those voting having not responded in the affirmative) the motion was rejected.

CITY OF YUMA IMPROVEMENT ACT

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate bill (S. 1529) to provide for the conveyance of certain Federal land in the city of Yuma, Arizona, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 1529

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 "City of Yuma Improvement Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) CITY.—The term "City" means the city of Yuma, Arizona.

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term "Federal land" means the Bureau of Reclamation land depicted on the map and more particularly described as—

- (A) parcels 2 and 3 of tract 1;
- (B) a portion of parcel 110-73-019;
- (C) the old Arizona Department of Transportation weigh station;
- (D) portions of blocks 52, 53, 54, and 55;
- (E) the future drying bed location; and
- (F) the future Arizona Welcome Center.

(3) MAP.—The term "map" means the map entitled "City of Yuma Proposed Property Ownership" and dated July 25, 2005.

(4) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term "non-Federal land" means the non-Federal land depicted on the map and generally known as the "Railroad Parcels".

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

SEC. 3. CONVEYANCE OF FEDERAL LAND AND NON-FEDERAL LAND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, easements, and rights-of-way, and in accordance with this Act, the Secretary shall convey all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land to the City in exchange for the non-Federal land.

(b) TITLE TO NON-FEDERAL LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On receipt of a deed conveying to the United States fee simple title to the non-Federal land that meets the requirements under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall record a deed from the United States that conveys to the City fee simple title to the Federal land.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—Title to the non-Federal land shall—

(A) conform with the regulations and title approval standards of the Attorney General that are applicable to Federal land acquisitions; and

(B) include all valid existing rights, easements, and rights-of-way.

(c) ADMINISTRATION OF ACQUIRED LAND.—The Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation, shall administer the non-Federal land acquired by the Secretary.

(d) RELEASE FROM LIABILITY.—Effective on the date of conveyance to the City of the parcel of Federal land under subsection (a), the United States shall not be liable for damages arising out of any act, omission, or occurrence relating to the Federal land and facilities conveyed, but shall continue to be liable for damages caused by acts of negligence committed by the United States or by any employee or agent of the United States before the date of conveyance, consistent with chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code.

(e) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—All administrative costs relating to the conveyance of the Federal land and non-Federal land under subsection (a) shall be paid by the City to the United States.

(f) VALUATION, APPRAISALS, AND EQUALIZATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The value of the Federal and the non-Federal land—

(A) shall be equal, as determined by appraisals conducted in accordance with paragraph (2); or

(B) if not equal, shall be equalized in accordance with paragraph (3).

(2) APPRAISALS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Federal land and non-Federal land shall be appraised by an independent appraiser selected by the Secretary.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—An appraisal conducted under subparagraph (A) shall be conducted in accordance with—

(i) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisition; and
(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(C) EQUALIZATION OF VALUES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—If the value of the Federal land and the non-Federal land is not equal, the value may be equalized by—

(I) the Secretary making a cash equalization payment to the City;

(II) the City making a cash equalization payment to the Secretary; or

(III) reducing the acreage of the Federal land or non-Federal land, as appropriate.

(ii) DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS.—Any cash equalization payments received by the Secretary under clause (i)(I) shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury.

SEC. 4. CONVEYANCE OF UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE LAND TO THE CITY OF YUMA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary shall convey to the City by quitclaim deed, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the parcel of United States Fish and Wildlife Service land located at 356 West First Street, Yuma, Arizona.

(b) CONSIDERATION.—In exchange for the conveyance of land under subsection (a), the City shall pay to the Secretary consideration in an amount that reflects the fair market value of the land conveyed to the City under that subsection, as determined by an appraisal prepared in accordance with—

(1) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

(2) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(c) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Any administrative costs relating to the conveyance of land under subsection (a) shall be paid by the City to the United States.

(d) DISPOSITION AND USE OF PROCEEDS.—Amounts paid to the Secretary under subsection (b) shall be available to the Secretary, without further appropriation and until expended, to pay—

(1) the administrative costs of the conveyance under subsection (a); and

(2) the costs of constructing the Kofa National Wildlife Refuge headquarters and visitor center in Yuma, Arizona.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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EUGENE LAND CONVEYANCE ACT

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate bill (S. 2150) to direct the Secretary of Interior to convey certain Bureau of Land Management Land to the City of Eugene, Oregon, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 2150

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 "Eugene Land Conveyance Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) CITY.—The term "City" means the city of Eugene, Oregon.

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

SEC. 3. CONVEYANCE TO THE CITY OF EUGENE, OREGON.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (c), the Secretary shall convey to the City, without consideration and subject to all valid existing rights, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land described in subsection (b)(1) for the purposes of—

(1) establishing a wildlife viewing area; and
(2) the construction and operation of an environmental education center.

(b) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The land referred to in subsection (a) is the parcel of approximately 12 acres of land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management in Lane County, Oregon, as depicted on the map entitled "West Eugene Wetlands Land Transfer" and dated April 11, 2005.

(2) SURVEY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The legal description of the land described in paragraph (1) may be based on the survey of the land completed in 1979.

(B) COST.—If the Secretary determines that a new survey of the land is required, the City shall be responsible for paying the cost of the survey.

(c) REVERSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines that the land conveyed under subsection (a) is not being used for the purposes described in that subsection—

(A) all right, title, and interest in and to the land (including any improvements to the land) shall, at the discretion of the Secretary, revert to the United States; and
(B) the United States shall have the right of immediate entry to the land.

(2) HEARING.—Any determination of the Secretary under paragraph (1) shall be made on the record after an opportunity for a hearing.

(d) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions for the conveyance under subsection (a) as the Secretary determines to be appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PINE SPRINGS LAND EXCHANGE ACT

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 482) to provide for a land exchange involving Federal lands in the Lincoln National Forest in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Pine Springs Land Exchange Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) FEDERAL LAND.—The term "Federal land" means the 3 parcels of Forest land (including any improvements on the land), comprising approximately 80 acres, as depicted on the map.

(2) FOREST.—The term "Forest" means the Lincoln National Forest in the State of New Mexico.

(3) MAP.—The term "map" means the map entitled "Pine Springs Land Exchange" and dated May 25, 2004.

(4) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term "non-Federal land" means the parcel of University land comprising approximately 80 acres, as depicted on the map.

(5) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(6) UNIVERSITY.—The term "University" means Lubbock Christian University in the State of New Mexico.

SEC. 3. LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In exchange for the conveyance to the Secretary of the non-Federal land by the University, the Secretary shall convey to the University, by quitclaim deed, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land.

(b) MAP.—

(1) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for inspection in—

(A) the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service; and

(B) the Office of the Supervisor of Lincoln National Forest.

(2) MINOR ERRORS.—The Secretary and the University may correct any minor errors in the map.

SEC. 4. EXCHANGE TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The conveyance of Federal land under section 3(a) shall be subject to—

(1) any valid existing rights; and

(2) any additional terms and conditions that the Secretary determines to be appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(b) ACCEPTABLE TITLE.—Title to the non-Federal land shall—

(1) conform with the title approval standards of the Attorney General applicable to Federal land acquisitions; and

(2) otherwise be acceptable to the Secretary.

(c) COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL LAND POLICY AND MANAGEMENT ACT.—The land exchange authorized under section 3(a) shall be carried out in accordance with section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716).

(d) COSTS.—The costs of carrying out the exchange of Federal land and non-Federal land shall be shared equally by the Secretary and the University.

SEC. 5. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

(a) REVOCATION AND WITHDRAWAL.—

(1) REVOCATION OF ORDERS.—Any public orders withdrawing any of the Federal land from appropriation or disposal under the public land laws are revoked to the extent necessary to permit disposal of the Federal land in accordance with this Act.

(2) WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL LAND.—Subject to valid existing rights, pending the completion of the land exchange under section 3(a), the Federal land is withdrawn from all forms of location, entry, and patent under the public land laws, including—