the gentleman from Colorado, Mr. DAN SCHAEFER, that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 651.

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.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAN SCHAEFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 651 and to insert extraneous material on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENDING DEADLINE FOR HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT IN WASHINGTON STATE

Mr. DAN SCHAEFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 652) to extend the deadline under the Federal Power Act for the construction of a hydroelectric project located in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 652

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

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF DEADLINE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the time period specified in section 13 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 806) that would otherwise apply to Federal Energy Regulatory Commission project numbered 9025, the Commission shall, upon the request of the project licensee, in accordance with the good faith, due diligence, and public interest requirements of that section and the Commission's procedures under that section, extend the time period during which the licensee is required to commence construction of the project for not more than 3 consecutive 2-year periods.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—An extension under subsection (a) shall take effect for a project upon the expiration of the extension, issued by the Commission under section 13 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 806), of the period required for commencement of construction of the project.

(c) REINSTATEMENT OF EXPIRED LICENSE.—If the license for the project referred to in subsection (a) has expired prior to the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall reinstate the license effective as of the date of its expiration and extend the time required for commencement of construction of the project as provided in subsection (a) for not more than 3 consecutive 2-year periods, the first of which shall commence on the date of such expiration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. DAN SCHAEFER], and the gentleman from Texas, [Mr. HALL] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado, [Mr. DAN SCHAEFER].

(Mr. DAN SCHAEFER of Colorado asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAN SCHAEFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 652, similar to H.R. 651, would authorize FERC to extend the deadline for the construction of the Hancock Creek Project, a 6-megawatt project in King County, WA, for up to three additional 2-year periods.

According to the project's sponsor, construction has not commenced for the lack of a power purchase agreement. There is a reason for the subcommittee to act as the construction deadline expires on June 21 of 1997. FERC has no objection to this bill, H.R. 652, and I would urge support for the bill.

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

(Mr. HALL of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today again I rise in support of H.R. 652, also introduced by a fine young man, the gentleman from Washington, Mr. RICK WHITE. This bill simply allows the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to extend the construction deadline for the Hancock Creek project in King County, WA.

As the chairman stated, this is exactly like H.R. 651, a similar bill we just finished speaking in support of. H.R. 652 authorizes FERC to extend the commencement of the construction for the 6.3-megawatt project in Washington State for up to 6 years. With this extension, the hydroelectric project would have a full 10 years.

I strongly urge Members to vote in support of H.R. 652 and allow this project sufficient time to commence its construction.

Mr. DAN SCHAEFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume the gentleman from Washington [Mr. WHITE].

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, once again I thank the chairman and ranking member for bringing this bill forward. It is exactly like H.R. 651. They both should pass for the same reasons.

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

Mr. DAN SCHAEFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and 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. DAN SCHAEFER, that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 652.

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.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAN SCHAEFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill, H.R. 652, and to insert extraneous material.

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

There was no objection.

DESIGNATING THE RESERVOIR CREATED BY TRINITY DAM IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT, CALIFORNIA, AS ''TRINITY LAKE''

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 63) to designate the reservoir created by Trinity Dam in the Central Valley project, California, as ''Trinity Lake''.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 63

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF TRINITY LAKE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The reservoir created by Trinity Dam in the Central Valley project, California, and designated as ''Clair Engle Lake'' by Public Law 88–662 (78 Stat. 1093) is hereby redesignated as ''Trinity Lake''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law, regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the reservoir referred to in subsection (a) shall be considered to be a reference to ''Trinity Lake''.

(c) REPEAL OF EARLIER DESIGNATION.—Public Law 88–662 (78 Stat. 1093) is repealed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. DOOLITTLE] and the gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. ABERCROMBIE] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. DOOLITTLE].

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

Mr. Speaker, this basically is a simple name change to relieve a lot of confusion surrounding the name of this particular reservoir. Everything else in the area is referred to as Trinity Dam or Trinity Power Plant. Making this Trinity Lake would relieve the confusion and would, frankly, enhance the efforts of the communities to appeal more to tourism, which is what they are hoping to do.

Mr. Speaker, I know of no opposition to this. Similar legislation passed the House in the last Congress, but the Senate took no action. This did not have any problem coming out of our committee, and I urge our colleagues to support the bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I note for the RECORD that Clair Engle was a distinguished member of the House of Representatives from California, and also a U.S. Senator, and that we recognize the practical reasons for this name change.

We also note that this action in no way diminishes the respect we have for

Clair Engle. The committee report suggests that another facility may in the future be designated in honor of Clair Engle, and I believe that would be an appropriate action to honor his memory.

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

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

Let me say I concur with the gentleman's sentiment. It is entirely appropriate that we have something named in honor of Senator Engel. This area was, generally speaking, the area from which he came. We would certainly support an appropriate designation in his honor. This, however, is I think necessary to assist the community in clearing up considerable confusion that does exist.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in reluctant support of this bill today. Certainly, it is important that Congress take the lead from the wisdom of local government when it is appropriate, and I understand that the genesis of this bill is a unanimous resolution by the Trinity County Board of Supervisors asking that Clair Engle Lake be renamed.

However, Congress does not act lightly in honoring one of its Members. Not every Member of Congress is honored by a congressional resolution which names a public facility in honor of a Member's service, and Congress make a diligent effort to choose a suitable honor commensurate with the Member's contributions to his State and the Nation. These decisions are not made lightly and should not lightly be cast off as our memories of significant achievements fade.

The committee report states the intention to name a suitable Central Valley Project facility for Clair Engle in exchange for the change of name for this lake. I would feel less anxious about our action today if that renaming was part of the resolution in front of us.

Some may remember one of Clair Engle's last acts, when shortly before his death and partially paralyzed, he was wheeled twice into the U.S. Senate chamber to vote, first to end debate on the landmark Civil Rights Act of 1964 and a second time to vote on final passage. These heroic acts exemplified his long record of opposition to racial discrimination. He died 1 month later.

But we in California also remember him for his long service to our State, especially his chairmanship of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and his championing of improvements to the Central Valley Reclamation Project and to public power development.

Engle was born in Bakersfield in 1911 and won election as the youngest county district attorney in California's history, just 1 year after his graduation from the University of California Hastings College of Law in 1933. He had graduated from Chico State College in 1930.

He served as Tehama County district attorney from 1934 to 1942. Engle then spent one term in the State senate before winning election to the House of Representatives in a 1943 special election for a district which covered one-third of the State's land area—from the Mojave Desert to Oregon.

A member of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee beginning in 1951, he became its chair in 1955 and served until 1958, when he was elected to the U.S. Senate.

"Congressman Fireball," as Clair Engle was sometimes known, was an active and outspoken Member of Congress and provided leadership at a key moment in our history. I believe it was fitting that his long service to California was recognized in naming Clair Engle Lake in 1964, and I hope Congress will find a suitable substitute as quickly as possible.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. 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 California [Mr. DOOLITTLE] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 63.

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.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 63.

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

There was no objection.

GRANTING CONSENT TO CERTAIN AMENDMENTS ENACTED BY THE HAWAII LEGISLATURE TO HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION ACT OF 1920

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 32) to consent to certain amendments enacted by the legislature of the State of Hawaii to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.J. RES. 32

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, as required by section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union", approved March 18, 1959 (73 Stat. 4), the United States consents to the following amendments to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, adopted by the State of Hawaii in the manner required for State legislation:

(1) Act 339 of the Session Laws of Hawaii, 1993.

(2) Act 37 of the Session Laws of Hawaii, 1994.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. DOOLITTLE] and the gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. ABERCROMBIE] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. DOOLITTLE].

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

Mr. Speaker, I have a statement that I intend to submit for the RECORD. But in that this resolution indeed is authored by a member of our committee, the gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. ABERCROMBIE], I will reserve the balance of my time and yield to him to explain the joint resolution.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California for offering me the opportunity to explain this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 32, to consent to certain amendments by the legislature of the State of Hawaii to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920.

Over 75 years have elapsed since Congress passed the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920. Under the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, approximately 203,500 acres of public lands was set aside for the rehabilitation of native Hawaiians through a Government-sponsored homesteading project.

Two major factors prompted Congress to pass this act. First, native Hawaiians were a dying race. Population data showed that the number of full-blooded Hawaiians in the territory, the then-territory of Hawaii, had decreased from an 1826 estimate of 142,650 to 22,600 in 1919.

Second, Congress saw that previous systems of land distribution were ineffective when judged practically by the benefits accruing to native Hawaiians. The Hawaiian Homes Commission Act was originally intended for rural homesteading; that is, for native Hawaiians to leave urban areas and return to lands to become subsistence or commercial farmers and ranchers.

□ 1500

Yet the demand of native Hawaiians for residential house lots has far exceeded the demand for agricultural or pastoral lots.

The Hawaii Statehood Act of 1959 shifted the responsibility for the administration of the Hawaii Homes Commission Act from the Territory to the State of Hawaii. In accordance with the Statehood Act, title to the available lands was transferred to the new State. The Statehood Act, however, also included certain requirements regarding the State of Hawaii's administration of the Hawaii homes program, and it is these that give rise to joint resolution.

Section 4 of the Hawaii Statehood Act provides that, and I quote, "the consent of the United States," unquote, would be required for certain amendments by the State to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act. As part of the administrative responsibility the Department of the Interior undertook in 1983 as, quote, "lead Federal agency," unquote, for purposes of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, the department and the Governor of Hawaii informally agreed in 1987 to a procedure under which the department would become involved in securing consent to State amendments to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act.