

in seven grades; and Wawona Elementary, which serves 20 students in grades K through 8 with only one teacher.

All three schools represent those one-room schools of yesteryear.

Mr. Speaker, California schools are unique in that operating funds for schools are based on an average daily attendance. Since the devastating 1997 Merced River flood, there has been a dramatic reduction in the number of park employees and thus fewer school children attending these schools. With fewer and fewer children attending these schools, fewer State dollars are committed. The result is that the superintendent for Yosemite National Park and the concessionaire serving park visitors are attracting less than qualified candidates to work in the park because families are not provided with adequate schools.

Meanwhile, while the Federal funding sources such as Impact Aid and PILT, which is Payment In Lieu of Taxes, are made available to Mariposa and Madera Counties where these schools exist and through which money is distributed, the reality is very few dollars are actually used to fund these classrooms. In light of these realities, I was able to secure special funding in the amount of \$111,000 in FY 2002 Interior appropriations bills for these schools. However, going to the appropriators every fall for this critical assistance is not the most productive approach.

Therefore, for the reasons I have outlined, the solution before the House today is the best long-term approach to this problem.

Mr. Speaker, during subcommittee and committee considerations, I made a number of changes to H.R. 3421 that address issues raised by the administration, members of the Committee on Resources, and the Committee on Education and the Workforce. For example, the bill makes clear that funds made available by the Secretary under H.R. 3421 will not go towards new construction, construction contracts or major capital improvements, and thus would be limited to general upkeep, maintenance, and classroom teaching. I do not think that we should stand by and permit children of the Park Service and concessionaire employees from being deprived of their education simply because their parents have chosen to work in Yosemite National Park.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3421 as amended is supported by the administration and the minority and majority of the Committee on Resources. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3421, as amended.

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

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

(Mrs. CHRISTENSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3421, sponsored by my distin-

guished colleague and chairman, the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH), authorizes the National Park Service to provide funds and services to supplement the educational services and facilities provided to the children of Yosemite National Park employees and the park concessionaire at three small local schools located within the park.

The legislation provides a very unique arrangement for funding local schools. As such, a number of issues and problems with the bill as you have heard were raised during a December 2001 hearing on this bill. In fact, while the National Park Service expressed sympathy with the purpose of the bill, they, on behalf of the administration, initially opposed the measure. I appreciate the willingness of the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) to make a number of changes requested by the minority, including deleting the use of entrance and user fees to pay for the program, limiting funds to operations and services, and eliminating the authority of the Secretary to assume operation of the schools. There were also negotiations with the Committee on Education and the Workforce which shares jurisdiction on this matter with the Committee on Resources.

As the result of those negotiations, the bill was further amended to include among other things a limit on the authorization of funds to 5 years and a cap on the funds of the lesser of \$750,000 or the amount necessary to provide students with normal educational services.

Mr. Speaker, as I noted earlier, this legislation provides a unique arrangement for funding what should be a local responsibility. However, with the changes that have been made to the bill, I have no objection to its consideration and passage today.

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

Mr. RADANOVICH. 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 California (Mr. RADANOVICH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3421, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GUNN MCKAY NATURE PRESERVE ACT

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3909) to designate certain Federal lands in the State of Utah as the Gunn McKay Nature Preserve, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3909

*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 "Gunn McKay Nature Preserve Act".

#### SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this Act:

(1) PRESERVE.—The term "Preserve" means the Gunn McKay Nature Preserve as so designated by section 3(a).

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

#### SEC. 3. NATURE PRESERVE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The approximately 15 acres of National Forest System land generally depicted on the map entitled "Proposed Gunn McKay Nature Preserve" and dated March 2002, are hereby designated as the "Gunn McKay Nature Preserve".

#### (b) MANAGEMENT.

(1) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the City of Huntsville, Utah, and the Gunn McKay Nature Preserve Foundation, Inc., a nonprofit corporation, shall develop a management plan for the Preserve.

(2) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.—The Secretary is authorized to enter into a cooperative agreement with the Gunn McKay Nature Preserve Foundation, Inc. for the management of the Preserve.

(c) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Preserve is hereby withdrawn from all forms of location, entry, and patent under the public land laws, and the mining and mineral leasing laws of the United States, including geothermal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3909 would designate approximately 15 acres of Forest Service land in the State of Utah as the Gunn McKay Nature Preserve in honor of my predecessor, who served in this body from 1971 to 1981. Gunn passed away October of 2000.

Several years ago, residents of Huntsville, Utah, learned that the U.S. Forest Service was planning to build a helicopter landing area. The site near the city limits was to have been on undeveloped Federal lands and used to facilitate fighting wildfires in the surrounding forests.

Huntsville residents became concerned about helicopters landing and taking off in such close proximity in their neighborhoods. They proposed to the Forest Service that this open space instead be designated as a nature preserve. A non-profit organization was formed and the Forest Service agreed with the residents' proposal.

In addition to designating 15 acres as the nature preserve, this bill authorizes the Forest Service to work with the city of Huntsville and the Gunn McKay Nature Preserve Foundation to develop a management plan.

The preserve would be managed by the U.S. Forest Service in cooperation

with the Gunn McKay Nature Preserve Foundation. This area will not only serve as a buffer between the residential area of Huntsville and nearby Pineview Reservoir, but it will also stand as a fitting tribute to a man whose commitment to Utah's First Congressional District and preservation of Utah's natural beauty was outstanding. When visitors go to the preserve to contemplate the solitude, hike on the trails or just enjoy nature, they will also pass by a plaque in the entrance summarizing Gunn's life and many accomplishments.

Just as the preserve will be managed in perpetuity, so will Gunn's memory live on.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3909.

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

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

(Mrs. CHRISTENSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my chairman in support of H.R. 3909, the Gunn McKay Nature Preserve Act, which was introduced by the chairman of the Committee on Resources, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), in honor of former Congressman Gunn McKay.

Congressman McKay represented Utah's First Congressional District from 1971 until 1980 when he was defeated by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN). The bill would designate 15 acres of land near Huntsville, Utah, as the Gunn McKay Nature Preserve. The land is presently managed by the Forest Service for recreational purposes. The Secretary of Agriculture in consultation with the city of Huntsville, Utah, and the Gunn McKay Nature Preserve Foundation would develop the plan for the preserve. No new mining claims would be permitted within the area.

This bill honors Congressman McKay, who died last year. I urge the adoption of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he might consume to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MATHESON).

Mr. MATHESON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give my support to this legislation.

When we talk about public land in Utah, we are used to speaking in terms of 100,000 acres or million-acre parcels. We speak in terms of mountain ranges, entire deserts, and swaths of forests. But today, we are giving our blessing to the setting aside of a relatively small but immensely beautiful and important piece of land.

The creation of the Gunn McKay Nature Preserve would protect 15 acres of forest land in Huntsville, Utah. Mr. Speaker, Gunn McKay was a devoted member of the Utah delegation, and he served our State with honor and dignity from 1971 to 1981.

He was a Coast Guard veteran, a school teacher, a successful business-

man, and a chief of staff for Utah Governor Cal Rampton.

Although he told the Democratic leader, "I do not want to run for Congress; I have nine kids and a mortgage," run he did. A few terms later he was the senior member of Utah's congressional delegation, a member of the House Committee on Appropriations, and a champion for the people of his district.

Congressman McKay was a true public servant. He was quoted in one newspaper article a few years ago saying, "The greatest satisfaction was helping people who needed an advocate."

This refuge will not only serve as a lasting memorial to the work and dedication of Congressman McKay, it is also a testament to the statesmanship of the chairman, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN). Too often in politics we get caught up in petty political squabbles. We lose sight of the bigger picture, of getting important work done for the good of our constituents. The passage of this bill shows that the chairman has not lost sight of the goal. He is a true gentleman of the House, and he spent the last 20 years representing the State of Utah with the class and dignity that is true to the people who have elected him.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his kind remarks. I also thank my colleague, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN), on this piece of legislation.

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

Mr. HANSEN. 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 Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3909.

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.

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RECOGNIZING THE HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE AQUIA SANDSTONE QUARRIES OF STAFFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA TO CONSTRUCTION OF CAPITAL OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 261) recognizing the historical significance of the Aquia sandstone quarries of Government Island in Stafford County, Virginia, for their contributions to the construction of the Capital of the United States.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 261

Whereas the First Congress passed the Residence Act authorizing the establishment of

a Federal Capital as the seat of Government of the new Republic;

Whereas President George Washington, acting under the authority of the Residence Act, selected the present site of the District of Columbia as the new Federal Capital and seat of government;

Whereas President Washington, aided by then Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson, took personal charge of the plans for the development of the new seat of government;

Whereas President Washington decided that the public buildings of the new capital city should be faced in stone so that these buildings would equal or exceed in beauty the buildings of the established capitals of Europe and promote permanence and majesty on the Potomac;

Whereas President Washington, a boyhood resident of Stafford County, Virginia, recommended that the freestone quarries on Aquia Creek in Stafford County be purchased by the Commissioners of Public Buildings as stone quarries for the public buildings of the District of Columbia, a recommendation acted on by Pierre L'Enfant, the planner of the new capital city;

Whereas the new quarries, later named Government Island, became the major source of building stone for the Capitol, the White House, and numerous other public buildings in the District of Columbia;

Whereas there exists substantial evidence of 18th and 19th century stone cutting and quarrying techniques on Government Island, and this physical evidence sheds light on a valuable and informative chapter in the development of the United States Capital; and

Whereas the Board of Supervisors and residents of Stafford County, Virginia, have undertaken action to preserve Government Island for posterity and to make it available for the education and enlightenment of the public: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved.* That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the national historical significance of the Aquia sandstone quarries of Government Island in Stafford County, Virginia, for their substantial contribution to the construction of the new Capital of the United States under the direction of President George Washington; and

(2) commends the Board of Supervisors and residents of Stafford County, Virginia, for their efforts to preserve Government Island and to make it available for visitation by the public.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 261, introduced by the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. Jo ANN DAVIS), would recognize the historical significance of the Aquia sandstone quarries of Government Island in Stafford County, Virginia, for their contribution for the construction of our Nation's Capital city.

The stone, selected by our first President, George Washington, was used to build the Capitol, the White House, and numerous other Federal buildings in the District of Columbia.

This stone was wisely selected by our first President in an effort to ensure that this Nation's Capital would be