

control measures designed to facilitate the recovery of the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna stock; and

Whereas the Recovery Plan is inadequate and allows overfishing and stock decline to continue, and initial information indicates that implementation of the plan in 2007 by many eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna-harvesting countries has been poor, reflecting a business-as-usual attitude from the countries harvesting this stock that is unacceptable in light of the 2006 SCRS assessment showing a high risk of a fishery and stock collapse: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the United States, through the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (hereinafter in this concurrent resolution referred to as the "Commission"), should—

(1) pursue a review and assessment of compliance with conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission and in effect for the 2006 eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishery, occurring east of 45 degree west longitude, and other fisheries that are subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, including data collection and reporting requirements;

(2) seek to address noncompliance by nations with such measures through appropriate actions, including, as appropriate, deducting a proportion of a future quota for a country to compensate for such country exceeding its quota in prior years;

(3) pursue a meaningful discussion of the implementation and effectiveness of the Commission recommendation entitled "Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-Annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean" (Recommendation 06-05), including seeking detailed explanations from Commission members that have failed to fully implement the terms of the recommendation; and

(4) seek to strengthen the conservation and management of the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna by making recommendations to halt the decline of the stock and begin to rebuild it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 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 Guam?

There was no objection.

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

House Concurrent Resolution 229 sends a message encouraging the 42 member nations attending the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas to take actions to stop the overfishing of bluefin tuna.

Since 1981, fishermen in the United States and other nations in the Western Atlantic have curtailed fishing to help the bluefin recover. At the same time, other nations in the eastern At-

lantic and the Mediterranean have continued to fish at levels exceeding limits recommended by the scientists. If serious conservation actions are not taken, we will lose the bluefin tuna.

House Concurrent Resolution 229 demonstrates our support for the U.S. delegation and other nations attending the meeting in Turkey to act decisively to conserve bluefin tuna.

I commend Congressman FRANK PALLONE for introducing this resolution, and I urge all Members to support it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 229, promoting the conservation and management of the Atlantic bluefin tuna.

The United States has been instrumental in working towards a viable and successful rebuilding plan for western Atlantic bluefin tuna. Unfortunately, the countries fishing on the eastern bluefin tuna stock have repeatedly ignored the recommendations of the scientific committee and set quotas for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna at unsustainable levels. To add insult to injury, those countries have not even complied with these unsustainable quotas, having continued to fish at levels far over the unsustainable quota level.

This concurrent resolution is very timely, within the 20th meeting of the Tuna Commission, occurring this week in Turkey. The U.S. delegation should continue its leadership role and propose additional conservation measures for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna. Moreover, the delegation should work to get the Commission to adopt viable compliance measures and, if necessary, sanctions for those countries that continue to ignore the conservation and management recommendations of the Commission.

I urge a "yes" vote on this particular bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, again, I request that my colleagues support this House Concurrent Resolution 229, as amended.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 229, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING PARTICIPATION IN CERTAIN WATER PROJECTS IN CALIFORNIA

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2614) to amend the Reclamation

Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in certain water projects in California.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2614

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

SECTION 1. PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act (Public Law 102-575, title XVI; 43 U.S.C. 390h et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 163 . YUCAIPA VALLEY REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY RENEWAL PROJECT.

"(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Yucaipa Valley Water District, may participate in the design, planning, and construction of projects to treat impaired surface water, reclaim and reuse impaired groundwater, and provide brine disposal within the Santa Ana Watershed as described in the report submitted under section 1606.

"(b) COST SHARING.—The Federal share of the cost of the project described in subsection (a) shall not exceed 25 percent of the total cost of the project.

"(c) LIMITATION.—Funds provided by the Secretary shall not be used for operation or maintenance of the project described in subsection (a).

"(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$20,000,000.

"SEC. 163 . CITY OF CORONA WATER UTILITY, CALIFORNIA, WATER RECYCLING AND REUSE PROJECT.

"(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the City of Corona Water Utility, California, is authorized to participate in the design, planning, and construction of, and land acquisition for, a project to reclaim and reuse wastewater, including degraded groundwaters, within and outside of the service area of the City of Corona Water Utility, California.

"(b) COST SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of the project authorized by this section shall not exceed 25 percent of the total cost of the project.

"(c) LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall not provide funds for the operation and maintenance of the project authorized by this section."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The table of sections in section 2 of Public Law 102-575 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 163 the following:

"Sec. 163 . Yucaipa Valley Regional Water Supply Renewal Project.

"Sec. 163 . City of Corona Water Utility, California, water recycling and reuse project."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

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GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 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 Guam?

There was no objection.

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

H.R. 2614, as introduced by our colleague, Representative KEN CALVERT, would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide financial and technical assistance for new water recycling projects in Southern California. Funding these and other water recycling projects may be the only way that Southern California can protect itself from future droughts.

Similar legislation passed the House in the two previous Congresses.

Mr. Speaker, we fully support this noncontroversial bill, and I ask that my colleagues join me in support of H.R. 2614.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2614, a bill sponsored by the former chairman of the Water and Power Subcommittee, Mr. CALVERT of California.

Since Southern California is dependent upon imported water, many communities are pursuing ways to develop local water supplies through water recycling. This bill will help the Yucaipa Valley and the town of Corona in California reduce their dependence on imported water through water recycling.

This bill, which is cosponsored by our distinguished colleague, JERRY LEWIS of California, will also help protect these communities from drought and environmental lawsuits aimed at shutting off water deliveries.

I urge my colleagues to support this important measure.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, again, I urge our colleagues to support this very important piece of legislation, and I yield back.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2614.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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PROVIDING THAT THE GREAT HALL OF THE CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER SHALL BE KNOWN AS EMANCIPATION HALL

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3315) to provide that the great hall of the Capitol Visitor Center shall be known as Emancipation Hall.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3315

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF GREAT HALL OF THE CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER AS EMANCIPATION HALL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The great hall of the Capitol Visitor Center shall be known and des-

ignated as “Emancipation Hall”, and any reference to the great hall in any law, rule, or regulation shall be deemed to be a reference to Emancipation Hall.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall apply on and after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 3315.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia?

There was no objection.

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

H.R. 3315 is a bill to designate the great hall located in the Capitol Visitor Center as “Emancipation Hall.” As we all know, the new Capitol Visitor Center is the most recent and largest addition to the United States Capitol in its 212-year history.

The great hall will include information and ticketing desks and provide an area where Americans from across the country and where people from all over the world can gather to take in scenic views of the Capitol or prepare to tour the 580,000 square foot Visitor Center.

The great hall will also serve as a central gathering space in the Capitol Visitor Center. It encompasses 20,000 square feet and its dimensions are 100 feet by 200 feet, with a ceiling height of 35 feet. It is indeed a majestic addition to the Capitol. There will be statues from Statuary Hall on display throughout the great hall, if I may so, hopefully, finally, statues from the Capitol of the United States; the District of Columbia. The plaster model of the Statue of Freedom from the Senate Russell building will be featured in the cellar rotunda. The wall and column stone in the great hall is sandstone from Pennsylvania. The floor stone is marble from Tennessee and dolomite from Wisconsin. The black granite in the water features of the great hall comes from California. It is remarkable and impressive as a public space befitting this Capitol.

In 2004, congressional leaders directed the Architect of the Capitol to produce a report on the history of slave labor in the construction of the Capitol itself. The completed 29-page report examined the efforts of slaves that helped build the Capitol, other Federal buildings, and the White House, which at the time was known as the President’s House. Although the record was incomplete because of limited documentation of slave labor, the evidence available and historical context in the report provided several indications that slaves

and freed African Americans played a significant role in building the physical symbols and the Capitol itself.

H.R. 3315 was introduced to acknowledge the work of many who were forced to work on building the U.S. Capitol. On Wednesday, November 7, the congressional task force completed its work and included in its list of recommendations a specific recommendation to honor slaves who built the Capitol.

Mr. Speaker, I am a third-generation Washingtonian. My great grandfather, Richard Holmes, was a runaway slave from a plantation in Virginia. He arrived here in the 1850s, and that’s how our family began here. He was freed in a congressional emancipation 9 months before the Emancipation Proclamation. This emancipation was a Civil War emancipation bill issued earlier than the more famous Emancipation Proclamation.

He worked on the streets of the capital. I have no evidence that he worked on the Capitol itself. Indeed, there was no mention of the work of slaves or African Americans on this Capitol even in official Capitol histories until recent decades.

This Capitol has stood for 212 years without even acknowledging, in some small way, perhaps a marker, something to indicate that slaves, many of them quite skilled because they were hired out as “hired Negroes” in order to bring the greatest revenue to their slave owners, and therefore, it behooved him or her to hire out those Negro hires, as they were called, who could benefit the slave owner the most.

These are nameless African Americans. Nothing in the Emancipation Hall and nothing that we do now will make us understand who they are. The very least we can do, if we are adding to this Capitol, is to finally acknowledge their work in building this extraordinary building that was called from its earliest beginnings, the Temple of Liberty, or perhaps now that we have founded the great hall, it will be more worthy of that name.

When I visited the center, I was very impressed by it; but in the early days of its construction, I asked, How are you going to commemorate the fact that slaves worked on the original Capitol? And there was something, along with many other historical remembrances, that did indicate that slaves had built or helped build the original Capitol, along with, of course, many working-class and skilled whites who participated in the effort. But that was going to be the sum total of it.

One of the difficulties may be, how do you do something so late in the history of our country that is large enough to encompass what we had not remembered for two centuries?

In my judgment, there is no place, there is no marker, there is no piece of ground that can adequately, finally remember their contribution. And so we don’t name a hall, we don’t name a room, we don’t have a statue. We say