

first unofficial national burial ground. In 1997, my good friend, Jim Oliver, who worked for many, many years in the Republican cloakroom and provided great service to this institution, brought the cemetery's poor condition to my attention, and at the same time, the National Trust for Historic Preservation named this cemetery one of America's most endangered places.

After personally visiting the cemetery back then, I understood why. Headstones were turned over, grass was 2 feet tall, trees had fallen onto buildings, and headstones had damaged the integrity of this sacred place. As chairman of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittee, I was in a position at the time to do something to save this piece of history from becoming history.

In fiscal year 1999 appropriations, the Congress appropriated \$1 million for the creation of a special Congressional Cemetery trust fund to restore and sustain this treasured landmark. Money was raised to match these funds in the private sector, and that fund now pays for the constant maintenance in perpetuity for this cemetery.

Some of America's great historic figures are buried in Congressional Cemetery, including Vice President and Declaration of Independence signer Elbridge Gerry, whose name is carried into my home district of Elbridge, New York; civil war photographer Matthew Brady; composer John Philip Sousa; and perhaps the most famous, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover is also buried there.

This legislation recognizes the work of the Association for the Preservation of Historic Congressional Cemetery, charged with management and preservation of this historic site, and pledges that this body will never again forget the cemetery's important role in the development of our Nation's government and cultural foundations. I urge its adoption, and I thank the Chair and the ranking member for their courtesy.

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend my colleague, Mr. WALSH, for his efforts in bringing attention to a marvelous memorial and historical site at the other end of the Capitol venue. I speak of the Congressional Cemetery and the resolution we consider today, H. Res. 698, to commemorate the cemetery's 200th anniversary.

Many people think of cemeteries as dreary places. But I see them differently. Cemeteries are the great repositories of more than just the long dead. They are centers of civilization.

They teach us about our heroes.

They teach us about our faith.

They give us clues about our culture and architecture and art.

They are our history all wrapped up in one place. Places like this deserve to be preserved and appreciated.

The Congressional Cemetery was first established to accommodate the repose of our predecessors who met their end while in Washington. Back in those days refrigeration was not available and the deceased had to be dealt with quickly. Many members, so far from home, needed a resting place of some dignity.

The Congressional Cemetery became that place.

The cemetery passed out of congressional control and unfortunately later fell into neglect and disarray. More recently a local effort by neighbors and community renewed interest in the history of the cemetery and that, I believe, is evidence of a reinvigorated dedication to what ultimately unites us all: our humanity, our mortality.

And what a wonderful thing that it can be manifested in such a magnificent surrounding! This cemetery has many famous residents, not the least of whom is John Phillip Sousa. I can think of no other artist who knew that to feel most alive, you need music. I am tickled to know that every year on Sousa's birthday there is a musical celebration at his gravesite honoring him and the very American music he gave to our country.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be a cosponsor of H. Res. 698 and commend it to my colleagues with gusto. I hope each of you will take a walk down to the cemetery, visit our forbears and revel in the history of this site with quiet reflection. Take your time, too: there's 200 years of history to catch up on.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 698.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### JUPITER INLET LIGHTHOUSE OUTSTANDING NATURAL AREA ACT OF 2008

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1922) to designate the Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse and the surrounding Federal land in the State of Florida as an Outstanding Natural Area and as a unit of the National Landscape System, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1922

*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 "Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area Act of 2008".*

#### SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

*In this Act:*

(1) **COMMANDANT.**—The term "Commandant" means the Commandant of the Coast Guard.

(2) **LIGHTHOUSE.**—The term "Lighthouse" means the Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse located in Palm Beach County, Florida.

(3) **LOCAL PARTNERS.**—The term "Local Partners" includes—

(A) Palm Beach County, Florida;

(B) the Town of Jupiter, Florida;

(C) the Village of Tequesta, Florida; and

(D) the Loxahatchee River Historical Society.

(4) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—The term "management plan" means the management plan developed under section 4(a).

(5) **MAP.**—The term "map" means the map entitled "Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse: Outstanding Natural Area" and dated October 29, 2007.

(6) **OUTSTANDING NATURAL AREA.**—The term "Outstanding Natural Area" means the Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area established by section 3(a).

(7) **PUBLIC LAND.**—The term "public land" has the meaning given the term "public lands" in section 103(e) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702(e)).

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

(9) **STATE.**—The term "State" means the State of Florida.

#### SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE JUPITER INLET LIGHTHOUSE OUTSTANDING NATURAL AREA.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established for the purposes described in subsection (b) the Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area, the boundaries of which are depicted on the map.

(b) **PURPOSES.**—The purposes of the Outstanding Natural Area are to protect, conserve, and enhance the unique and nationally important historic, natural, cultural, scientific, educational, scenic, and recreational values of the Federal land surrounding the Lighthouse for the benefit of present generations and future generations of people in the United States, while—

(1) allowing certain recreational and research activities to continue in the Outstanding Natural Area; and

(2) ensuring that Coast Guard operations and activities are unimpeded within the boundaries of the Outstanding Natural Area.

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

(1) the Office of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management; and

(2) the Eastern States Office of the Bureau of Land Management in the State of Virginia.

(d) **WITHDRAWAL.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to valid existing rights, section 6, and any existing withdrawals under the Executive orders and public land order described in paragraph (2), the Federal land and any interests in the Federal land included in the Outstanding Natural Area are withdrawn from—

(A) all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(B) location, entry, and patent under the public land mining laws; and

(C) operation of the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws and the mineral materials laws.

(2) **DESCRIPTION OF EXECUTIVE ORDERS.**—The Executive orders and public land order described in paragraph (1) are—

(A) the Executive Order dated October 22, 1854;

(B) Executive Order No. 4254 (June 12, 1925); and

(C) Public Land Order No. 7202 (61 Fed. Reg. 29758).

#### SEC. 4. MANAGEMENT PLAN.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Commandant, shall develop a comprehensive management plan in accordance with section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712) to—

(1) provide long-term management guidance for the public land in the Outstanding Natural Area; and

(2) ensure that the Outstanding Natural Area fulfills the purposes for which the Outstanding Natural Area is established.

(b) **CONSULTATION; PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.**—The management plan shall be developed—

(1) in consultation with appropriate Federal, State, county, and local government agencies, the Commandant, the Local Partners, the Loxahatchee River Historical Society, and other partners; and

(2) in a manner that ensures full public participation.

(c) **EXISTING PLANS.**—The management plan shall, to the maximum extent practicable, be consistent with existing resource plans, policies, and programs.

(d) **INCLUSIONS.**—The management plan shall include—

(1) objectives and provisions to ensure—

(A) the protection and conservation of the resource values of the Outstanding Natural Area; and

(B) the restoration of native plant communities and estuaries in the Outstanding Natural Area, with an emphasis on the conservation and enhancement of healthy, functioning ecological systems in perpetuity;

(2) objectives and provisions to maintain or recreate historic structures;

(3) an implementation plan for a program of interpretation and public education about the natural and cultural resources of the Lighthouse, the public land surrounding the Lighthouse, and associated structures;

(4) a proposal for administrative and public facilities to be developed or improved that—

(A) are compatible with achieving the resource objectives for the Outstanding Natural Area described in section 5(a)(1)(B); and

(B) would accommodate visitors to the Outstanding Natural Area;

(5) natural and cultural resource management strategies for the Outstanding Natural Area, to be developed in consultation with appropriate departments of the State, the Local Partners, and the Commandant, with an emphasis on resource conservation in the Outstanding Natural Area and the interpretive, educational, and long-term scientific uses of the resources; and

(6) recreational use strategies for the Outstanding Natural Area, to be prepared in consultation with the Local Partners, appropriate departments of the State, and the Coast Guard, with an emphasis on passive recreation.

(e) **INTERIM PLAN.**—Until a management plan is adopted for the Outstanding Natural Area, the Jupiter Inlet Coordinated Resource Management Plan (including any updates or amendments to the Jupiter Inlet Coordinated Resource Management Plan) shall be in effect.

#### **SEC. 5. MANAGEMENT OF THE JUPITER INLET LIGHTHOUSE OUTSTANDING NATURAL AREA.**

(a) **MANAGEMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary, in consultation with the Local Partners and the Commandant, shall manage the Outstanding Natural Area—

(A) as part of the National Landscape Conservation System; and

(B) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the unique and nationally important historical, natural, cultural, scientific, educational, scenic, and recreational values of the Outstanding Natural Area, including an emphasis on the restoration of native ecological systems.

(2) **LIMITATION.**—In managing the Outstanding Natural Area, the Secretary shall not take any action that precludes, prohibits, or otherwise affects the conduct of ongoing or future Coast Guard operations or activities on lots 16 and 18, as depicted on the map.

(b) **USES.**—Subject to valid existing rights and section 6, the Secretary shall only allow uses of the Outstanding Natural Area that the Secretary, in consultation with the Commandant and Local Partners, determines would likely further—

(1) the purposes for which the Outstanding Natural Area is established;

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

(3) other applicable laws.

(c) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.**—To facilitate implementation of the management plan and to continue the successful partnerships with local communities and other partners, the Secretary shall, in accordance with section 307(b) of the Federal Land Management Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1737(b)), enter into cooperative agreements with the appropriate Federal, State, county, other local government agencies, and other partners (including the Loxahatchee River Historical Society) for the long-term management of the Outstanding Natural Area.

(d) **RESEARCH ACTIVITIES.**—To continue successful research partnerships, pursue future research partnerships, and assist in the development and implementation of the management plan, the Secretary may, in accordance with section 307(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1737(a)), authorize the conduct of appropriate research activities in the Outstanding Natural Area for the purposes described in section 3(b).

(e) **ACQUISITION OF LAND.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary may acquire for inclusion in the Outstanding Natural Area any State or private land or any interest in State or private land that is—

(A) adjacent to the Outstanding Natural Area; and

(B) identified in the management plan as appropriate for acquisition.

(2) **MEANS OF ACQUISITION.**—Land or an interest in land may be acquired under paragraph (1) only by—

(A) donation;

(B) exchange with a willing party; or

(C) purchase from a willing seller.

(3) **ADDITIONS TO THE OUTSTANDING NATURAL AREA.**—Any land or interest in land adjacent to the Outstanding Natural Area acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act under paragraph (1) shall be added to, and administered as part of, the Outstanding Natural Area.

(f) **LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.**—Nothing in this Act, the management plan, or the Jupiter Inlet Coordinated Resource Management Plan (including any updates or amendments to the Jupiter Inlet Coordinated Resource Management Plan) precludes, prohibits, or otherwise affects—

(1) any maritime security, maritime safety, or environmental protection mission or activity of the Coast Guard;

(2) any border security operation or law enforcement activity by the Department of Homeland Security or the Department of Justice; or

(3) any law enforcement activity of any Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency in the Outstanding Natural Area.

(g) **FUTURE DISPOSITION OF COAST GUARD FACILITIES.**—If the Commandant determines, after the date of enactment of this Act, that Coast Guard facilities within the Outstanding Natural Area exceed the needs of the Coast Guard, the Commandant may relinquish the facilities to the Secretary without removal, subject only to any environmental remediation that may be required by law.

#### **SEC. 6. EFFECT ON ONGOING AND FUTURE COAST GUARD OPERATIONS.**

Nothing in this Act, the management plan, or the Jupiter Inlet Coordinated Resource Management Plan (including updates or amendments to the Jupiter Inlet Coordinated Resource Management Plan) precludes, prohibits, or otherwise affects ongoing or future Coast Guard operations or activities in the Outstanding Natural Area, including—

(1) the continued and future operation of, access to, maintenance of, and, as may be necessitated for Coast Guard missions, the expansion, enhancement, or replacement of, the Coast Guard High Frequency antenna site on lot 16;

(2) the continued and future operation of, access to, maintenance of, and, as may be necessitated for Coast Guard missions, the expansion,

enhancement, or replacement of, the military family housing area on lot 18;

(3) the continued and future use of, access to, maintenance of, and, as may be necessitated for Coast Guard missions, the expansion, enhancement, or replacement of, the pier on lot 18;

(4) the existing lease of the Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse on lot 18 from the Coast Guard to the Loxahatchee River Historical Society; or

(5) any easements or other less-than-fee interests in property appurtenant to existing Coast Guard facilities on lots 16 and 18.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia.

□ 1445

#### **GENERAL LEAVE**

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RAHALL. Introduced by our colleague, Representative TIM MAHONEY, the pending measure would establish the Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area, to be managed by the Bureau of Land Management in coordination with the U.S. Coast Guard and a local working group. The lighthouse is the oldest building still standing in Palm Beach County.

The design for the elegant brick and wrought iron building was originally drawn by Lieutenant George Gordon Meade, who later gained fame as the victorious Union general at Gettysburg. The bill would set aside 126 acres surrounding the lighthouse for protection as an Outstanding Natural Area as part of the BLM's Natural Landscape Conservation System. In addition to protecting the historic property, the bill would allow BLM, the Coast Guard and their local partners to continue and enhance their long-term stewardship of the area, including several habitat restoration projects.

Representative MAHONEY has done excellent work on this bill to protect and enhance a piece of the heritage of his district. I fully support passage of the legislation and urge its adoption.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on H.R. 1922, and yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the chairman has adequately explained the bill. I have no additional speakers. It is a good bill.

Mr. MAHONEY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1922, the Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area Act. Today is a great day for the towns and communities that live and thrive beneath the light of this magnificent landmark.

I want to begin by thanking everyone in the community who worked tirelessly to make this

day a reality. The Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area Act serves as an example of what local governments working together can do. The commitment to this historical lighthouse from officials and volunteers from Palm Beach County, the Town of Jupiter, the Village of Tequesta, and the Loxahatchee River Historical Society is truly remarkable.

I would specifically like to recognize the efforts of Palm Beach County Commissioner Karen Marcus and Mayor Karen Golonka from the town of Jupiter. Their leadership and vision have been invaluable on this project.

The Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse is more than a beacon of light that guides mariners to safety; it is a monument to Florida's history and a symbol of our community. Since the lighthouse's construction in 1860, it has played an important role during military conflicts and has facilitated commerce up and down the East Coast.

Designed by Lieutenant George Meade, who would later become famous for his service during the Civil War, the light allowed for vessels to safely travel down Florida's coast carrying cargo to new markets in the Caribbean. During World War II, the keeper dimmed the light in order to protect Allied warships traveling off the coast of Florida from German U-boat attacks. Today, the light still guides boaters safely home.

The National Landscape Conservation System, and more specifically the Outstanding Natural Area Designation, was created in 2000 by the Department of the Interior in an effort to better meet the management needs of our Nation's public lands and historic treasures. In addition to the better management practices the system promotes, the designation helps to spur tourism and expand educational opportunities in surrounding communities.

It is important to note that the area designated by this bill as an Outstanding Natural Area is much more than the lighthouse. H.R. 1922 also seeks to protect and better coordinate the management of the more than 100 acres surrounding the historic structure. This land, like the lighthouse, has historical, cultural, and environmental value. For example, the area was first used by Native Americans over 4,000 years ago. Likewise, in the 17th Century, Europeans first made contact with this area.

This lighthouse and the surrounding area, however, is much more than a historical marker. It has become a symbol of this community, woven into the fabric of our culture, even appearing on the town of Jupiter's seal.

I recently received a letter from a student at Jupiter High School detailing why the lighthouse is special to her. She says in the letter: "I often reminisce about the days my parents used to take [me] to the area when I was a child and due to these trips my love for nature and its protection first started to blossom." Today, she is a member of the Jupiter High School Environmental Research and Field Studies Academy. It is important that we preserve this structure and continue to give children the opportunity to explore their history and learn about the environment.

In closing, I would like to thank Chairman RAHALL and Subcommittee Chairman GRIJALVA for their support throughout this process.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1922, the Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area Act.

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

Mr. RAHALL. 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 West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1922, as amended.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse and the surrounding Federal land in the State of Florida as an Outstanding Natural Area and as a unit of the National Landscape Conservation System, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### WRIGHT BROTHERS-DUNBAR NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK DESIGNATION ACT

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4191) to redesignate Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historic Park in the State of Ohio as "Wright Brothers-Dunbar National Historical Park", and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4191

*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 "Wright Brothers-Dunbar National Historical Park Designation Act".

#### SEC. 2. REDESIGNATION OF DAYTON AVIATION HERITAGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) REDESIGNATION.—The Act titled "An Act to establish the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park in the State of Ohio, and for other purposes", approved October 16, 1992 (106 Stat. 2141), is amended—

(1) by striking "Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park" each place it appears and inserting "Wright Brothers-Dunbar National Historical Park";

(2) by redesignating subsection (b) of section 108 as subsection (c); and

(3) by inserting after subsection (a) of section 108 the following new subsection:

"(b) GRANT ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary is authorized to make grants to the parks' partners, including the Aviation Trail, Inc., the Ohio Historical Society, and Dayton History, for projects not requiring Federal involvement other than providing financial assistance, subject to the availability of appropriations in advance identifying the specific partner grantee and the specific project. Projects funded through these grants shall be limited to construction and development on non-Federal property within the boundaries of the park. Any project funded by such a grant shall support the purposes of the park, shall be consistent with the park's general management plan, and shall enhance public use and enjoyment of the park."

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law (other than this Act), map, regulation, document, record, or other official paper of the United States to the "Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park" shall be considered to be a reference to the "Wright Brothers-Dunbar National Historical Park".

#### SEC. 3. NATIONAL AVIATION HERITAGE AREA.

Title V of division J of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 108-447), is amended—

(1) in section 503(3), by striking "104" and inserting "504";

(2) in section 503(4), by striking "106" and inserting "506";

(3) in section 504, by striking subsection (b)(2) and by redesignating subsection (b)(3) as subsection (b)(2); and

(4) in section 505(b)(1), by striking "106" and inserting "506".

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4191, introduced by our colleague Representative MICHAEL TURNER of Ohio, would change the Name of Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park in Ohio to the Wright Brothers-Dunbar National Historical Park. The bill also sets conditions under which the Secretary of Interior may make grants to the park's partners.

A contemporary of the Wright brothers in Dayton was poet Paul Laurence Dunbar. The house that Dunbar purchased for his mother is part of Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park. The Wright brothers and Paul Laurence Dunbar are each featured prominently at this park, and this redesignation of the park as the Wright Brothers-Dunbar National Historical Park will provide equal weight to both of these important stories.

I support passage of H.R. 4191 and urge its adoption.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on H.R. 4191, and yield myself such time as I may consume.

This does change the name of the Dayton Aviation National Park to reflect more accurately the individuals being commemorated at this site and the role they played in the history of aviation in this country. Additionally, this new name describes the park's purpose.

I thank my colleague from Ohio (Mr. TURNER) for bringing this bill to us. It is an excellent bill, and I urge its adoption.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER), the sponsor of the bill.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands Subcommittee Chairman