

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

□ 1500

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Arizona has adequately explained the bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY), the sponsor of the bill.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, my district, just across the Golden Gate Bridge north of San Francisco, includes 100 percent of Marin County and 80 percent of Sonoma County, where we are blessed with many environmental treasures. In fact, it is one of the most beautiful places on Earth, and it is just across the bridge from one of the largest cities in our country.

In this area we have a stand of old-growth redwoods known as Muir Woods, and we consider this our crown jewel. Muir Woods is nearly 300 acres of what I refer to as "Heaven on Earth" where its natural beauty has been preserved and protected for everyone to enjoy so that we can enjoy the trees, which are mostly redwoods that stand over 250 feet tall and are, as the chairman just told you, as old as 1,100 years. That is why I am so pleased that Congress is considering H. Res. 868 today, to celebrate the 100th anniversary of President Teddy Roosevelt's declaration of Muir Woods as a national monument.

It is fitting that we honor the centennial of Muir Woods on the floor of the House of Representatives, because it was the actions of Congressman William Kent who represented Marin County at that time who made the national monument possible. William Kent privately owned the land where Muir Woods now stands, and he and his family donated it to the Federal Government to ensure its protection. I am proud to say that 100 years later Congressman Kent's vision is still going strong.

The leadership in conservation that William Kent showed 100 years ago is a valuable lesson for us today. Imagine all the national wonder that could have been saved in the last 100 years, wonders like Muir Woods, that we could be enjoying today had more people been as selfless as he. We in Congress have the power to ensure that 100 years from now people can look back and applaud new conservation efforts.

Mr. Speaker, Muir Woods is a unique sanctuary for the protection of one of Earth's greatest wonders, the coastal redwoods; and its preservation is to be commended. I want to thank Chairman RAHALL, Chairman GRIJALVA, Ranking Member YOUNG, and Mr. BISHOP for bringing my resolution here to the floor today, because working together, Mr. Speaker, working together today, we will ensure that 100 years from now our grandchildren, our great grandchildren and their children will enjoy the Muir Woods bicentennial.

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 868, honoring the 100 year anniversary of the Muir Woods National Monument.

Throughout his life, John Muir was concerned with protecting nature to enhance the spiritual side of civilization and progress. His words and deeds led to the establishment of the U.S. National Park System. In addition, John Muir was the founding president of the Sierra Club, which remains one of the leading American grassroots organization for protecting wilderness and the human environment.

On January 9, 1908, President Theodore Roosevelt declared the Muir Woods America's 10th National Monument. When he heard of President Roosevelt's act Muir wrote, "This is the best tree-lover's monument that could possibly be found in all the forests of the world."

Today, Muir Woods attracts about 1 million people every year, and inspires them with redwoods over 260 feet high and more than 1,200 years old. Part of the Golden Gate National Parks, Muir Woods is a living and enduring symbol of John Muir's conservation ethic that nature must be preserved if humanity is to continue to thrive on this planet.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, and honor the legacy of a great American, his vision of environmental conservation, and the truly remarkable Muir Woods National Monument.

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

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the remainder of our time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 868.

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.

NATIONAL QUILT MUSEUM OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 209) expressing the sense of Congress that the Museum of the American Quilter's Society, located in Paducah, Kentucky, should be designated as the "National Quilt Museum of the United States".

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 209

Whereas the Museum of the American Quilter's Society is the largest quilt museum in the world, with a total of 13,400 square feet of exhibition space and more than 150 quilts exhibited year-round in its 3 galleries;

Whereas the mission of the Museum is to educate the local, national, and international public about the art, history, and heritage of quilting;

Whereas quilts in the Museum's permanent collection are made by quilters from 44 of the 50 States and many foreign countries;

Whereas the Museum, centrally located in Paducah, Kentucky, and open to the public year-round, averages 40,000 visitors per year;

Whereas individuals from all 50 States and from more than 25 foreign countries have visited the Museum;

Whereas the Museum's Friends, an organization dedicated to supporting and sustaining the Museum, also has members in all 50 States, with 84 percent of members living more than 60 miles from the Museum;

Whereas many members of the Museum's Friends have supported the Museum annually since the Museum began in 1991;

Whereas quilts exhibited in the Museum are representative of the Nation and its cultures thanks to the wide diversity of themes and topics, quilts, and quiltmakers; and

Whereas the Museum of the American Quilter's Society has national significance and support: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that the Museum of the American Quilter's Society, located at 215 Jefferson Street, Paducah, Kentucky, should be designated as the "National Quilt Museum of the United States".

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

House Concurrent Resolution 209 would express the sense of Congress that the Museum of the American Quilter's Society in Paducah, Kentucky, should be designated the "National Quilt Museum of the United States." The concurrent resolution was introduced by our colleague, Representative ED WHITFIELD of Kentucky.

Since its establishment in 1991, the Museum of the American Quilting Society has collected and displayed quilts made by quilters from 44 of the 50 States. Today, with a permanent collection of more than 180 quilts and three galleries totaling 13,400 square feet of exhibit space, the facility is the largest museum in the world dedicated to the artistry of quilting and illustrates the significance of quilts and quilting to this Nation.

A friends' group comprised of members from all 50 States has provided the museum with a broad national fundraising support and advocates since its inception 17 years ago.

Mr. Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 209 would grant recognition of the House to this museum and the art form it seeks to preserve. A museum of this size, scope, and significance appears worthy of designation as the National Quilt Museum of the United States. We have no objection to House Concurrent Resolution 209 and urge its passage.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 209 and yield myself such time as I may consume.

The resolution has been adequately explained again by the gentleman from Arizona. I would like to commend Congressman WHITFIELD for his work on this resolution that designates the Museum of the American Quilter's Society in Paducah, Kentucky, as the National Quilt Museum of the United States. It's a designation that brings us all a great deal of warmth and comfort and helps tie together the loose ends of our society. I am grateful this resolution has been brought to the floor so that we can finally put this to bed.

The bill's author, Mr. WHITFIELD, wanted to be here today, but his flight has been unavoidably detained because of weather conditions.

I urge the adoption of this resolution and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Arizona. I thank the sponsor of this bill. I add my appreciation and recognition of H. Con. Res. 209, expressing the sense of Congress that the Museum of America's Quilter's Society located in Kentucky should be designated as the National Quilter's Museum of the United States.

Having had the opportunity to have the Traveling Quilters from Alabama come to Houston, I know that quilting is a national treasure, and it is an important part of our history. It is important for this Congress each step of the way to remind Americans of how valuable their history is.

We happen to be in Black History Month; and I know that as we look to honor everyone's history, it is to say that Americans are united, we are one. So I am very proud to acknowledge this resolution and to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I just got off the plane from Texas and I do want to make mention of H. Res. 954. As a member of the House Judiciary Committee, the Subcommittee on Immigration, and as a member of the Homeland Security Committee, I rise to honor the life of fallen Border Patrol agent Luis A. Aguilar, who lost his life in the line of duty at Yuma, Arizona, on January 19, 2008. Many times, Americans do not really understand that our Border Patrol agents put themselves in the line of fire, and they are, in fact, first responders on behalf of the people of the United States.

I want to give honor to his family, certainly to his fellow Border Patrol agents, and to acknowledge my deepest sympathy to them and as well to them as a family. As a member of the Homeland Security Committee, I am forever reminded of their service and have been an advocate for providing them with more resources. We do need to get a complete response to immigration,

both through border security and comprehensive immigration reform.

In conclusion, let me say that I want to express again my sadness in the loss of senior Border Patrol agent Luis A. Aguilar and again express my sympathy on behalf of all Americans. We are indebted to his service and, of course, we consider him a national hero.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the kind words from the gentlewoman from Texas in support of this particular resolution.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my colleagues and the Resources Committee for allowing this resolution to be considered today. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting it.

The Museum of the American Quilter's Society in Paducah, Kentucky, is a non-profit institution established to educate, promote, and honor today's quiltmakers. The museum started over 16 years ago and is the largest quilt museum in the United States and, in fact, the world. The museum has the largest quilt exhibit space of any quilt museum, with three exhibit galleries, allowing for over 13,400 square feet, and over 150 quilts on exhibit year round. Quilts in the museum's permanent collection are made by quilters from throughout the nation, from Maine to Florida and Pennsylvania to California, having been made by quilters from 44 of the 50 States and a number of foreign countries.

Exhibit themes include educational activities called the "School Block Challenge," which are blocks of quilts made by school children from kindergarten through high school to collectively make one large quilt. Additionally, antique quilts exhibited in the museum are representative of the Nation and its cultures, featuring a wide diversity of themes and topics.

Mr. Speaker, this museum is certainly a national landmark and one that promotes education and diversity, while also displaying our Nation's heritage and traditions. In order that our children and grandchildren are able to treasure these educational and significant features of our Nation we must strengthen and embrace initiatives, such as the National Quilt Museum of the United States. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to support this concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the Museum of the American Quilter's Society, located in Paducah, Kentucky, be designated as the "National Quilt Museum of the United States."

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I have no other speakers. I urge adoption of the resolution and yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. 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 Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 209.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SANTA MARGARITA RIVER, CALIFORNIA, CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 29) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct facilities to provide water for irrigation, municipal, domestic, military, and other uses from the Santa Margarita River, California, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 29

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

SECTION 1. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this Act, the following definitions apply:

(1) DISTRICT.—The term "District" means the Fallbrook Public Utility District, San Diego County, California.

(2) PROJECT.—The term "Project" means the impoundment, recharge, treatment, and other facilities the construction, operation, watershed management, and maintenance of which is authorized under section 2.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior, unless otherwise stated.

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SANTA MARGARITA RIVER PROJECT.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary, acting pursuant to the Federal reclamation laws (Act of June 17, 1902; 32 Stat. 388), and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, as far as those laws are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, is authorized to construct, operate, and maintain the Project substantially in accordance with the final feasibility report and this Act.

(b) CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may construct the Project only after the Secretary determines that the following conditions have occurred:

(1) The District and the Navy have entered into contracts under sections 9(c)2 and 9(e) of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 to repay to the United States equitable and appropriate portions, as determined by the Secretary, of the actual costs of constructing, operating, and maintaining the Project.

(2) The officer or agency of the State of California authorized by law to grant permits for the appropriation of water has granted such permits to the Bureau of Reclamation for the benefit of the Department of the Navy and the District as permittees for rights to the use of water for storage and diversion as provided in this Act, including approval of all requisite changes in points of diversion and storage, and purposes and places of use.

(3) The District has agreed that it will not assert against the United States any prior appropriate right the District may have to water in excess of the quantity deliverable to it under this Act, and will share in the use of the waters impounded by the Project on the basis of equal priority and in accordance with the ratio prescribed in section 4(b). This agreement and waiver and the changes in points of diversion and storage under paragraph (2), shall become effective and binding only when the Project has been completed and put into operation and may be varied by agreement between the District and the Secretary of the Navy.

(4) The Secretary has determined that the Project has economic, environmental, and engineering feasibility.

SEC. 3. COSTS.

Upon completion of the construction of the Project, the Department of the Navy shall be