

Enhancement Act, which would direct the U.S. Department of Agriculture to sell 80 acres of U.S. Forest Service land of an area known for years by the residents of Provo, Utah, as the "Y Mountain" to Brigham Young University.

Y Mountain, which is located directly east of the BYU campus, includes a trail that leads 1.2 miles from the mountain's base up to a large white concrete Y on the mountain's hillside that was built over 100 years ago. The Y, which is 380 feet high by 130 feet wide, is even larger than Los Angeles' famous Hollywood sign and serves as an insignia for Brigham Young University.

Mr. Speaker, I am a proud alumnus of Brigham Young University. The Y has always been a symbol of pride for us, the alumni, the faculty, the student body, and the Provo community. It reminds us of what BYU students and alumni strive for and continue to advocate for future generations: "Enter to learn, and go forth to serve."

The Y is illuminated five times a year, including at freshman orientation, homecoming, graduations in April and August, as well as Y Days, which celebrate BYU's week of service activities, dating back to the school's tradition of whitewashing the Y. It is a nationally recognized symbol of BYU sports, especially its football tradition.

BYU's athletic program is essentially important for all Pacific Islanders who have been given the opportunity, through athletic scholarships, to further their education here in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, BYU once owned the entire area surrounding the Y and the Y Mountain Trail, and the university also currently manages the U.S. Forest Service portion of the trail.

H.R. 4484, however, proposes that the Federal Government sell the Y Mountain at fair market value to BYU, and mandates that proceeds of the sale be used to reduce the Federal budget deficit. The bill also guarantees that public access to the Y and the Y Mountain Trail be maintained following the sale.

It is my strong belief, Mr. Speaker, that permitting BYU to purchase this property would result in better maintenance of the trail and mountain. Given the immense source of pride in the Y Mountain, BYU ownership of the property would only result in improved maintenance, cleanliness, safety, and access for the public. Transfer of ownership would also allow the university to preserve a significant monument for future generations of students and members of the community.

Mr. Speaker, again, I thank my colleagues and especially the gentleman from Utah, as the chief sponsor of this legislation. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I'd advise my friend from the Northern Mariana Islands that I have no more requests for time, and I'm prepared to close if he is.

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

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, this is again, a good piece of legislation. I urge its adoption.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4484, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RENAMING THE JAMAICA BAY WILDLIFE REFUGE VISITOR CONTACT STATION IN HONOR OF JAMES L. BUCKLEY

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5958) to name the Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge Visitor Contact Station of the Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge unit of Gateway National Recreation Area in honor of James L. Buckley.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5958

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

SECTION 1. NAMING OF JAMAICA BAY WILDLIFE REFUGE VISITOR CONTACT STATION, JAMAICA BAY WILDLIFE REFUGE UNIT, GATEWAY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.

(a) NAMING.—The Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge Visitor Contact Station of the Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge unit of Gateway National Recreation Area in the State of New York shall be known and designated as the "James L. Buckley Visitor Contact Station".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any statute, rule, regulation, Executive order, publication, map, paper, or other document of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the James L. Buckley Visitor Contact Station.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) and the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and add extraneous material to the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5958 was introduced by our colleague from New York (Mr. TURNER) to honor Senator James

L. Buckley for his many contributions to America and to the State of New York. The bill recognizes, in particular, his role in establishing the Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge and the Gateway National Recreation Area. Senator Buckley was the sponsor of the legislation that created the park and, obviously, participated in the floor debate in the Senate.

Even before his historic election to the Senate as the candidate of the New York Conservative Party, Senator Buckley spoke out in favor of protecting this natural area in the shadow of New York City and from its use as an airport extension.

Senator Buckley is one of the few Americans to have served in the top levels of all three branches of the U.S. Government. In addition to his election to the Senate seat once held by Robert Kennedy, Buckley served as Under Secretary of State, President of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, and judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, generally held to be the second-highest court in our judicial system.

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Naming the visitors' center and the wildlife refuge after Senator Buckley is a particularly fitting tribute, and he is a lifelong naturalist and birder. This is good legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

(Mr. SABLAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SABLAN. H.R. 5958 renames the Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge Visitor Contact Station to the James L. Buckley Visitor Contact Station. We do not object to this legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 4 minutes to the author of this legislation, the gentleman from New York (Mr. TURNER).

Mr. TURNER of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5958, which recognizes Senator James L. Buckley for his service to our country and for his efforts to create the Gateway National Recreation Center in New York and New Jersey by renaming the visitors' center in Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge of the Gateway National Recreation Area in his honor.

Senator James L. Buckley has been a true public servant, who served at the highest levels of all three branches of government as well as in the United States Navy during World War II. Along with his fellow New York Senator, Jacob Javits, Senator Buckley had the vision to create a national wildlife refuge center in an urban area, accessible to millions of people in New York City as well as to millions of other residents in the metropolitan area.

In 1970, during his first days in the Senate, Buckley joined Senator Javits

in introducing legislation to create Gateway, a more than 26,000-acre area spanning three boroughs and stretching all the way to Sandy Hook, New Jersey. This year, as it celebrates its 40th anniversary, Gateway welcomes more than 8 million visitors annually.

From the historic aircraft at hangar B in Floyd Bennett Field to America's oldest lighthouse that was established in 1767 in Sandy Hook, New Jersey, Gateway offers a unique piece of history for its visitors. Gateway National Park has also provided ornithologists—birders and birdwatchers—like Senator Buckley and myself, a glimpse of the more than 325 species of birds that stop over as part of the Atlantic Flyway, which stretches from the north of Canada to the Caribbean.

Senator Buckley's environmental interests were not limited to New York. He cosponsored the 1972 Clean Water Act, which is the seminal law governing water pollution and contamination. He also cosponsored the Grand Canyon National Park Enlargement Act, which protected the majesty of one of our Nation's greatest national habitats.

Senator Buckley was also prescient and eloquent by pointing out how technology and the environment can evolve together. He stressed that we can concentrate on developing environmental programs at achievable rates and costs. He said, "We must learn how modern technology can coexist with the natural world."

So I hope you will join me in honoring someone who has served to protect his State, his country, and the environment. Passing H.R. 5958 would be a fitting tribute to a man who spent most of his life sharing his intellect and talent in the service of others.

Mr. SABLÁN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time. If the gentleman has no further speakers, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. This is a good piece of legislation, Mr. Speaker. I urge its adoption.

I yield back the balance of my time. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5958.

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.

WOOD-PAWCATUCK WATERSHED PROTECTION ACT

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3388) to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate a segment of the Beaver, Chipuxet, Queen, Wood, and Pawcatuck Rivers in the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island for study for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic

Rivers 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. 3388

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 "Wood-Pawcatuck Watershed Protection Act".

SEC. 2. BEAVER, CHIPUXET, QUEEN, WOOD, AND PAWCATUCK RIVERS STUDY.

(a) DESIGNATION FOR STUDY.—Section 5(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"() BEAVER, CHIPUXET, QUEEN, WOOD, AND PAWCATUCK RIVERS, RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT.—The approximately 10-mile segment of the Beaver River from its headwaters in Exeter, Rhode Island, to its confluence with the Pawcatuck River; the approximately 5-mile segment of the Chipuxet River from Hundred Acre Pond to its outlet into Worden Pond; the approximately 10-mile segment of the upper Queen River from its headwaters to the Usquepaugh Dam in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, and including all its tributaries; the approximately 5-mile segment of the lower Queen (Usquepaugh) River from the Usquepaugh Dam to its confluence with the Pawcatuck River; the approximately 11-mile segment of the upper Wood River from its headwaters to Skunk Hill Road in Richmond and Hopkinton, Rhode Island, and including all its tributaries; the approximately 10-mile segment of the lower Wood River from Skunk Hill Road to its confluence with the Pawcatuck River; the approximately 28-mile segment of the Pawcatuck River from Worden Pond to Nooseneck Hill Road (RI Rte 3) in Hopkinton and Westerly, Rhode Island; and the approximately 7-mile segment of the lower Pawcatuck River from Nooseneck Hill Road to Pawcatuck Rock, Stonington, Connecticut, and Westerly, Rhode Island."

(b) STUDY AND REPORT.—Section 5(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"() BEAVER, CHIPUXET, QUEEN, WOOD, AND PAWCATUCK RIVERS, RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this paragraph, the Secretary of the Interior shall—

"(A) complete the study of the Beaver, Chipuxet, Queen, Wood, and Pawcatuck Rivers, Rhode Island and Connecticut, described in subsection (a) ();

"(B) submit a report describing the results of that study to the appropriate committees of Congress;

"(C) include in the report under subparagraph (B) the effect of the designation under this Act on—

"(i) existing commercial and recreational activities, such as hunting, fishing, trapping, recreational shooting, motor boat use, or bridge construction;

"(ii) the authorization, construction, operation, maintenance, or improvement of energy production and transmission infrastructure; and

"(iii) the authority of State and local governments to manage those activities encompassed in clauses (i) and (ii); and

"(D) identify—

"(i) all authorities that will authorize or require the Secretary to influence local land use decisions (such as zoning) or place restrictions on non-Federal land if the area studied is designated under this Act;

"(ii) all authorities that the Secretary may use to condemn property if the area studied is designated under this Act; and

"(iii) all private property located in the area studied under this provision."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) and the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLÁN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to add extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 3388, authored by our colleague from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN), would authorize the study of 86 miles of rivers in the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island for a potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

The Natural Resources Committee amended the legislation to specifically require that the study consider any potential limitations on existing uses and any impacts to private property that could occur with an eventual designation. These are important protections and are necessary for this study bill to move forward. With that, it is a good piece of legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

(Mr. SABLÁN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SABLÁN. This legislation authorizes the National Park Service to study roughly 86 miles of rivers in Connecticut and Rhode Island for possible designation as Wild and Scenic Rivers.

The Wild and Scenic Rivers program currently protects the free-flowing condition of more than 12,000 miles of rivers in 38 States. Unfortunately, this is less than 1 quarter of 1 percent of the rivers in the United States. In contrast, more than 75,000 large dams restrict the flow of roughly 600,000 miles of river. This is about 17 percent of the river miles in this country.

Mr. LANGEVIN is to be commended for his hard work on behalf of his constituents and the natural resources within his State.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I am very pleased to yield 4 minutes to the author of this legislation, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN).

(Mr. LANGEVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANGEVIN. I want to thank the gentleman for yielding.

I would like to thank Ranking Member GRIJALVA and Chairman BISHOP and their staffs for working to bring this