

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

bill to the committee and to the floor today. I would like to thank my good friend, Congressman COURTNEY of Connecticut, who has been an outstanding partner in this effort. I would also like to thank all of those back in Rhode Island who have worked to bring this bill to fruition, including the Wood-Pawcatuck Watershed Association, Save the Bay, The Nature Conservancy, the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, and the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection.

Mr. Speaker, the Wood-Pawcatuck Watershed Protection Act proposes a study of segments of the Beaver, Chipuxet, Queen, Wood, and Pawcatuck Rivers in Rhode Island and Connecticut for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Rhode Island and Connecticut have long been outstanding stewards of these rivers, so I hope the passage and completion of this study will affirm what we who live near these rivers already know, which is that they possess outstanding recreational, natural, and historical qualities that make them worthy of the designation of "Wild and Scenic Rivers."

As a nation, we are privileged to have access to a diverse system of wilderness areas, not only in the remote expanses of our country but also close to home—in our backyard wilderness. The rivers of the Wood-Pawcatuck watershed are within a 45-minute drive for every Rhode Islander, easily accessible for family outings and school field trips. The people of Rhode Island and Connecticut have long enjoyed the recreational and scenic wealth of the Wood-Pawcatuck, and we are eager to share this natural treasure with the rest of New England and the Nation.

These rivers are not only an important part of our national heritage; they are a critical part of our economy, which relies on the health of our waters. The Wood-Pawcatuck watershed offers diverse destinations for tourism, which is a vital industry to Rhode Island and Connecticut, and these rivers offer exceptional trout fishing, canoeing, photography, and bird watching opportunities, with adjacent hiking and camping for sportsmen. Accordingly, the study will not only review the special character of the river, but it will fully engage with local government, landowners, and businesses to recognize the existing commercial and recreational activities on or adjacent to the watershed.

With that, Mr. Speaker, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act offers the best guarantee that the Wood-Pawcatuck will be here for future generations to enjoy. The passage of this study is an important first step along that path. The rivers of the Wood-Pawcatuck watershed contain outstanding recreational, scenic, and natural heritage qualities that would be an excellent addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. I urge my colleagues to support the passage of this bill.

Again, I want to thank the members of the committee, especially the chair and the ranking member, for bringing the bill to the floor, and I thank Mr. HASTINGS and also Mr. SABLAN for their assistance with this as well.

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

Mr. SABLAN. I have no additional speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, as I mentioned, this is good legislation, and I urge its adoption.

With that, 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. 3388, 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.

INDIAN TRIBAL TRADE AND INVESTMENT DEMONSTRATION PROJECT ACT OF 2011

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2362) to facilitate economic development by Indian tribes and encourage investment by Turkish enterprises, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2362

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; FINDINGS; PURPOSES.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Indian Tribal Trade and Investment Demonstration Project Act of 2011".

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the public and private sectors in the Republic of Turkey have demonstrated a unique interest in bolstering cultural, political, and economic relationships with Indian tribes and tribal members;

(2) uneconomic regulatory, statutory, and policy barriers are preventing more robust relationships between the Turkish and Indian tribal communities; and

(3) it is in the interest of Indian tribes, the United States, and the United States-Turkey relationship to remove or ameliorate these barriers through the establishment of an Indian Tribal Trade and Investment Demonstration Project.

(c) PURPOSE.—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to remove or ameliorate certain barriers to facilitate trade and financial investment in Indian tribal economies;

(2) to encourage increased levels of commerce and economic investment by private entities incorporated in or emanating from the Republic of Turkey or other World Trade Organization member nations; and

(3) to further the policy of Indian self-determination by strengthening Indian tribal

economies and political institutions in order to raise the material standard of living of Indians.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPLICANT.—The term "applicant" means an Indian tribe or a consortium of Indian tribes that submits an application under this Act seeking participation in the demonstration project.

(2) CONSORTIUM.—The term "consortium" means an organization of two or more entities, at least one of which is an Indian tribe, that has the written consent of the governing bodies of all Indian tribes participating in the consortium pursuant to this Act.

(3) DEMONSTRATION PROJECT.—The term "demonstration project" means the trade and investment demonstration project authorized by this Act.

(4) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term "Indian tribe" has the meaning given that term in section 102 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 479a).

(5) ORGANIZATION.—The term "organization" means a partnership, joint venture, limited liability company, or other unincorporated association or entity that is established in order to participate in the demonstration project authorized by this Act.

(6) PARTICIPATING INDIAN TRIBE.—The term "participating Indian tribe" means an Indian tribe selected by the Secretary from the applicant pool.

(7) PROJECT; ACTIVITY.—The terms "project" and "activity" mean a community, economic, or business development undertaking that includes components that contribute materially to carrying out a purpose or closely related purposes that are proposed or approved for assistance under more than one Federal program.

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

SEC. 3. INDIAN TRIBAL TRADE AND INVESTMENT DEMONSTRATION PROJECT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall authorize Indian tribes or consortia selected under section 4 to participate in a demonstration project under this Act, which shall be known as the "Indian Tribal Trade and Investment Demonstration Project".

(b) LEAD AGENCY.—The Department of the Interior shall be the lead agency for purposes of carrying out the demonstration project.

(c) TRIBAL APPROVAL OF LEASES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and in the discretion of a participating Indian tribe or consortium, any lease of Indian land held in trust by the United States for a participating Indian tribe (or an Indian tribe in a consortium) entered into under this Act to carry out a project or activity shall not require the approval of the Secretary if the lease—

(1) is entered into in furtherance of a commercial partnership involving one or more private entities incorporated in or emanating from the Republic of Turkey or other World Trade Organization member nations;

(2) is entered into not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act;

(3) is not for the exploration, development, or extraction of any mineral resources;

(4) does not include lease of land or an interest in land held in trust for an individual Indian;

(5) is executed under the tribal regulations approved by the Secretary under this Act; and

(6) has a term that does not exceed 25 years, except that any such lease may include an option to renew for up to 2 additional terms, each of which may not exceed 25 years.

(d) ACTIVITIES TO BE CONDUCTED ON LEASED LANDS.—Indian land held in trust by the