

and Block Island, Rhode Island, allowing for the State management of fishery resources that are currently managed by the Federal Government. It would have barred Connecticut fishermen from using the area at all, and it would have eliminated a key sanctuary for striped bass at the very time the species needs stronger conservation measures.

Fortunately, the Natural Resources Committee was able to address those flaws at markup and is able to bring forward a bill today that does not have any unintended consequences. The current version of H.R. 3070 simply clarifies that the Secretary of Commerce has the authority to issue regulations that govern recreational fishing for striped bass in the Block Island Transit Zone. This area is currently closed to striped bass fishing, and I join the vast majority of recreational anglers in the region in urging fisheries' managers to keep it that way.

That said, we do support the bill before us today.

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

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ZELDIN).

Mr. ZELDIN. I thank Mr. HARDY and Mr. CLAY for their comments and for their support of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of my bill, H.R. 3070, the EEZ Transit Zone Clarification and Access Act, which would clarify the Federal laws that govern the management of the striped bass fishery in the exclusive economic zone, or the EEZ, between Montauk, New York, and Block Island, Rhode Island.

One of the most pressing issues that is faced by Long Island fishermen is the urgent need to clarify the Federal regulations regarding striped bass fishing in the small area of federally controlled waters between Montauk Point and Block Island.

Between New York State waters, which end 3 miles off of Montauk Point, and the Rhode Island boundary, which begins 3 miles off of Block Island, there is a small area of federally controlled water that is considered part of the EEZ. The EEZ, which extends up to 200 miles from the coast, are waters that are patrolled by the Coast Guard, where the United States has exclusive jurisdiction over fisheries and other natural resources. Since 1990, striped bass fishing has been banned in the EEZ even though fishermen can currently fish for striped bass in adjacent State waters.

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Fishing is an industry in and around my district. It is getting more and more difficult to survive in this industry if you are a businessowner. Fishermen are desperately pleading for commonsense relief, and this is one way Congress can help.

To my colleagues in this Chamber, I ask you to vote in favor of this bill,

passing this legislation on behalf of the amazing fishermen on the east end of Long Island.

Long Island striped bass fishermen have lost 60 percent of their traditional fishing grounds due to Federal restrictions that my bill intends to reform. Additionally, the geography of our region means that making the 15-mile journey by boat from Montauk Point to Block Island requires passing through a small strip of waters considered to be part of the EEZ. The shift in jurisdiction can mean the difference between a nice day on the water and committing a Federal offense.

My bill, H.R. 3070, clarifies the Federal laws currently governing the management of the striped bass fishery between Montauk and Block Island, permitting striped bass fishing in these waters and allowing for local regulations to manage this important fishery.

This legislation is a commonsense reform that offers a simple solution to a unique local issue, providing regulatory relief and more certainty to our region's fishermen, while restoring local control to a critical fishery that must be properly managed and preserved for future generations.

Last year, on December 7, 2015, I cohosted a House Natural Resources Committee field hearing within my district in Riverhead, New York, with Chairman ROB BISHOP of Utah. The hearing was held to discuss important local fishing issues, including this legislation. Chairman BISHOP and members of the committee were able to hear firsthand the concerns of those on Long Island who rely upon fishing as an occupation and way of life. A few months later, on March 17, 2016, working closely with the committee, my bill passed this committee with unanimous bipartisan support.

I thank House Majority Leader KEVIN MCCARTHY for having the bill placed on today's agenda on the House floor. A big thank you to House Natural Resources Committee Chairman ROB BISHOP; Subcommittee on Water, Power and Oceans Chairman JOHN FLEMING; and Subcommittee on Water, Power and Oceans Vice Chairman PAUL Gosar for recognizing the urgency in passing this bill. I also thank Congressman JOE COURTNEY, my colleague across Long Island Sound, who worked with us to make this a bipartisan bill.

I also commend the steadfast commitment and activism of Long Island's fishing community, which championed this issue for nearly two decades and is standing up for Long Island's coastal way of life. The dedicated men and women who fish in these local waters and the tens of thousands of Long Islanders who depend upon the coastal economy of the east end deserve no less than this commonsense reform promoted by this proposal.

I encourage all of my colleagues to vote in support of this critical bill.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I urge the body to adopt H.R. 3070.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. HARDY. 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 Nevada (Mr. HARDY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3070, 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 of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to permit striped bass fishing in the Exclusive Economic Zone transit zone between Montauk, New York, and Point Judith, Rhode Island, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MOUNT HOOD COOPER SPUR LAND EXCHANGE CLARIFICATION ACT

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3826) to amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to modify provisions relating to certain land exchanges in the Mt. Hood Wilderness in the State of Oregon, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3826

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 "Mount Hood Cooper Spur Land Exchange Clarification Act".

SEC. 2. COOPER SPUR LAND EXCHANGE CLARIFICATION AMENDMENTS.

Section 1206(a) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-11; 123 Stat. 1018) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (C), by striking "120 acres" and inserting "107 acres"; and

(B) in subparagraph (E)(ii), by inserting "improvements," after "buildings,"; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (D)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking "As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary and Mt. Hood Meadows shall select" and inserting "Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of the Mount Hood Cooper Spur Land Exchange Clarification Act, the Secretary and Mt. Hood Meadows shall jointly select";

(ii) in clause (ii), in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking "An appraisal under clause (i) shall" and inserting "Except as provided under clause (iii), an appraisal under clause (i) shall assign a separate value to each tax lot to allow for the equalization of values and"; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

"(iii) FINAL APPRAISED VALUE.—

"(I) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subclause (II), after the final appraised value of the Federal land and the non-Federal land are determined and approved by the Secretary, the Secretary shall not be required to reappraise or update the final appraised value for a period of up to 3 years, beginning on the date of the approval by the Secretary of the final appraised value.

"(II) EXCEPTION.—Subclause (I) shall not apply if the condition of either the Federal land

or the non-Federal land referred to in subclause (I) is significantly and substantially altered by fire, windstorm, or other events.

“(iv) PUBLIC REVIEW.—Before completing the land exchange under this Act, the Secretary shall make available for public review the complete appraisals of the land to be exchanged.”; and

(B) by striking subparagraph (G) and inserting the following:

“(G) REQUIRED CONVEYANCE CONDITIONS.—Prior to the exchange of the Federal and non-Federal land—

“(i) the Secretary and Mt. Hood Meadows may mutually agree for the Secretary to reserve a conservation easement to protect the identified wetland in accordance with applicable law, subject to the requirements that—

“(I) the conservation easement shall be consistent with the terms of the September 30, 2015, mediation between the Secretary and Mt. Hood Meadows; and

“(II) in order to take effect, the conservation easement shall be finalized not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of the Mount Hood Cooper Spur Land Exchange Clarification Act; and

“(ii) the Secretary shall reserve a 24-foot-wide nonexclusive trail easement at the existing trail locations on the Federal land that retains for the United States existing rights to construct, reconstruct, maintain, and permit nonmotorized use by the public of existing trails subject to the right of the owner of the Federal land—

“(I) to cross the trails with roads, utilities, and infrastructure facilities; and

“(II) to improve or relocate the trails to accommodate development of the Federal land.

“(H) EQUALIZATION OF VALUES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), in addition to or in lieu of monetary compensation, a lesser area of Federal land or non-Federal land may be conveyed if necessary to equalize appraised values of the exchange properties, without limitation, consistent with the requirements of this Act and subject to the approval of the Secretary and Mt. Hood Meadows.

“(ii) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN COMPENSATION OR CONVEYANCES AS DONATION.—If, after payment of compensation or adjustment of land area subject to exchange under this Act, the amount by which the appraised value of the land and other property conveyed by Mt. Hood Meadows under subparagraph (A) exceeds the appraised value of the land conveyed by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) shall be considered a donation by Mt. Hood Meadows to the United States.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HARDY) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nevada.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include any extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

H.R. 3826, the Mount Hood Cooper Spur Land Exchange Clarification Act, was introduced by Congressmen GREG WALDEN and EARL BLUMENAUER to address the ongoing land exchange issues.

In 2009, the Omnibus Public Land Management Act authorized a land exchange in Government Camp, Oregon. This land exchange was supposed to be completed within 16 months; however, this still has not occurred more than 7 years later. The long delay, primarily due to disagreements surrounding easement terms, has frustrated local communities such as Mount Hood Meadows and other local groups.

H.R. 3826 comes as a result of a successful mediation session held by the Forest Service to resolve the long-standing issues between the agency and the local community. As a result of this exercise, H.R. 3826 updates the details and process for the land exchange to clarify issues relating to land appraisals and the parameters of a wetland conservation easement on the Federal land in the conveyance.

The bill was amended in committee to address concerns raised by the Forest Service, including clarifying language for the easement allowed in the bill and the length of time allowed for the Forest Service to implement this legislation. It is frustrating that the Forest Service has not already carried out the provisions of the 2009 act. I appreciate Congressman WALDEN's work to see this issue is addressed once and for all.

I hope my colleagues will join in supporting this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

H.R. 3826 clarifies the terms of a land exchange between the Forest Service and Mount Hood Meadows, a privately held ski resort. Last year, the Forest Service and Mount Hood Meadows engaged in mediation to resolve the issues that have held up the exchange. This bill is the result of that mediation, and its passage will ensure that, after 6 long years, the exchange will finally move forward.

I want to thank the sponsors from Oregon, Representative WALDEN and Representative BLUMENAUER, for their hard work and commitment to resolving this issue.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN).

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. CLAY and Mr. HARDY for their work and support of this very important legislation. I thank Mr. GRIJALVA and Chairman BISHOP for bringing this bill to the floor, yet another Mount Hood bill.

My colleague and friend from Oregon, EARL BLUMENAUER, and I actually backpacked 3 nights, 4 days around Mount Hood, 9,000 feet up and down, elevation gain and loss. We hiked with environmentalists, foresters, ornithologists, biologists, and geologists.

We put together a big bipartisan legislative effort. It took 3½ years. Part of this effort was making sure that a

very sensitive part around Mount Hood in the Crystal Springs watershed was exchanged out so that the development didn't occur there and it occurred in an area that already has development, a more appropriate setting. That is what this is really all about.

The legislation that ultimately passed the Congress was a little different than what Representative BLUMENAUER and I started with because we feared this very result could happen, that it would be delayed for years and years and years because we have seen it happen before. Be that as it may, we are here today, 7 years later, after the Congress had told the agency to get this done in 16 months, which should be all the time that is necessary. Seven years later, we are back with a second piece of legislation, confirming the mediation, working this through so that we can get this exchange done thoughtfully, completely, and finally get this done.

I see I am joined by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER), who has been a real partner in this.

The legislation directs the Forest Service to move ahead on implementing the underlying exchange. This is critical as it protects the Crystal Springs area, the water source for much of Hood River and the rest of the upper Hood River Valley as well. So it really does provide a much more thoughtful place where Mount Hood Meadows does their development and protects this very sensitive watershed from development.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation when it comes up for a vote. Let's get this done once and for all.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I want to pick up where my friend, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN), left off.

Congressman WALDEN and I worked for several years to try and deal with the preservation of a precious resource. Mount Hood is the dividing line between our two districts. We have a lot of personal history involved there, and it was really one of my most positive experiences in two decades of congressional service, zeroing in with the stakeholders—Native Americans, environmentalists, local government—trying to figure out the best protections for a very complicated area that is within easy driving distance of 4 million people. There were many strains and stresses and multiple stakeholders on the mountain itself.

As he said, part of the delicate balance that was achieved was an opportunity for us to deal with this land exchange. It was a win-win situation for a variety of the stakeholders. It obviously is better for the environment. It settled long-simmering disputes that served nobody's interest but had actual potential for negative outcomes.

This land exchange was part of what was envisioned. This was not just a bipartisan effort with my friend, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN), and myself. It was then Senator Smith and Senator WYDEN, and now Senator MERKLEY and Senator WYDEN have been partners in this. It is frustrating that we get to the point where it requires legislation to do something that was an integral part of this agreement.

I am proud to join my friend in urging support for it. We want to get this passed and be able to capitalize on the vision that we worked so hard on to protect the mountain and all of the attendant interests. This land exchange is critical to it, and I am pleased that this legislation is finally on the floor, although I am frustrated that we have to have legislation on the floor. Hopefully, this will enable us to finish this task.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN. 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 Nevada (Mr. HARDY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3826, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

PASCUA YAQUI TRIBE LAND CONVEYANCE ACT

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2009) to provide for the conveyance of certain land inholdings owned by the United States to the Tucson Unified School District and to the Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2009

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 “Pascua Yaqui Tribe Land Conveyance Act”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

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

(1) DISTRICT.—The term “District” means the Tucson Unified School District No. 1, a school district recognized as such under the laws of the State of Arizona.

(2) MAP.—The term “Map” means the map titled “Pascua Yaqui Tribe Land Conveyance Act”, dated March 14, 2016, and on file and available for public inspection in the local office of the Bureau of Land Management.

(3) RECREATION AND PUBLIC PURPOSES ACT.—The term “Recreation and Public Purposes Act” means the Act of June 14, 1926 (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(4) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(5) TRIBE.—The term “Tribe” means the Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona, a federally recognized Indian tribe.

SEC. 3. LAND TO BE HELD IN TRUST.

(a) PARCEL A.—Subject to subsection (b) and to valid existing rights, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the approximately 39.65 acres of Federal lands generally depicted on the map as “Parcel A” are declared to be held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsection (a) shall take effect on the day after the date on which the District relinquishes all right, title, and interest of the District in and to the approximately 39.65 acres of land described in subsection (a).

SEC. 4. LANDS TO BE CONVEYED TO THE DISTRICT.

(a) PARCEL B.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights and payment to the United States of the fair market value, the United States shall convey to the District all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the approximately 13.24 acres of Federal lands generally depicted on the map as “Parcel B”.

(2) DETERMINATION OF FAIR MARKET VALUE.—The fair market value of the property to be conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be determined by the Secretary in accordance with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(3) COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—As a condition of the conveyance under this subsection, all costs associated with the conveyance shall be paid by the District.

(b) PARCEL C.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If, not later than one year after the completion of the appraisal required by paragraph (3), the District submits to the Secretary an offer to acquire the Federal reversionary interest in all of the approximately 27.5 acres of land conveyed to the District under Recreation and Public Purposes Act and generally depicted on the map as “Parcel C”, the Secretary shall convey to the District such reversionary interest in the lands covered by the offer. The Secretary shall complete the conveyance not later than 30 days after the date of the offer.

(2) SURVEY.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete a survey of the lands described in this subsection to determine the precise boundaries and acreage of the lands subject to the Federal reversionary interest.

(3) APPRAISAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete an appraisal of the Federal reversionary interest in the lands identified by the survey required by paragraph (2). The appraisal shall be completed in accordance with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(4) CONSIDERATION.—As consideration for the conveyance of the Federal reversionary interest under this subsection, the District shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the appraised value of the Federal interest, as determined under paragraph (3). The consideration shall be paid not later than 30 days after the date of the conveyance.

(5) COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—As a condition of the conveyance under this subsection, all

costs associated with the conveyance, including the cost of the survey required by paragraph (2) and the appraisal required by paragraph (3), shall be paid by the District.

SEC. 5. GAMING PROHIBITION.

The Tribe may not conduct gaming activities on lands taken into trust pursuant to this Act, either as a matter of claimed inherent authority, under the authority of any Federal law, including the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.), or under regulations promulgated by the Secretary or the National Indian Gaming Commission.

SEC. 6. WATER RIGHTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There shall be no Federal reserved right to surface water or groundwater for any land taken into trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe under this Act.

(b) STATE WATER RIGHTS.—The Tribe retains any right or claim to water under State law for any land taken into trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe under this Act.

(c) FORFEITURE OR ABANDONMENT.—Any water rights that are appurtenant to land taken into trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe under this Act may not be forfeited or abandoned.

(d) ADMINISTRATION.—Nothing in this Act affects or modifies any right of the Tribe or any obligation of the United States under Public Law 95-375 (25 U.S.C. 1300f et seq.).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HARDY) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nevada.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise today in support of H.R. 2009, which would authorize a land exchange involving the Pacific Yaqui Tribe, the Tucson Unified School District, and the Department of the Interior. Specifically, the bill would require the Secretary of the Interior to place 40 acres of adjacent public land into trust for the tribe upon conveyance to the United States from the Tucson Unified School District.

According to the tribe, acquiring these lands will help with reservation access and prevent or control flooding during significant rain events. According to the tribe, heavy rain events occur frequently during Tucson's monsoon season.

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The bill would also require the conveyance of a 13-acre parcel of public land to the Tucson Unified School District and eliminate a reversionary interest held by the United States in a 27-acre parcel previously patented to the Tucson Unified School District under