

Mr. CURTIS. 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 Utah (Mr. CURTIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1800, 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.

#### DEAN STONE BRIDGE

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3469) to designate the bridge located in Blount County, Tennessee, on the Foothills Parkway (commonly known as "Bridge 2") as the "Dean Stone Bridge".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3469

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

#### SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The bridge located in Blount County, Tennessee, on the Foothills Parkway (commonly known as "Bridge 2") shall be known and designated as the "Dean Stone Bridge".

#### SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the bridge referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Dean Stone Bridge".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CURTIS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN).

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Utah for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago, in February of 2016, I spoke on this floor in tribute to Dean Stone shortly after he retired from his full-time position as editor of The Daily Times newspaper in Maryville, Tennessee.

Dean Stone worked for The Daily Times for an astounding 67 years, serving as sports editor; managing editor; and then starting in 1988, until 2016, as the top editor.

He was always very proud that he gave our great Senator LAMAR ALEXANDER one of his first jobs when Sen-

ator ALEXANDER was in high school in Maryville.

Dean Stone was the standard of journalistic fairness and integrity in my district and a towering figure in east Tennessee.

Unfortunately, he was unable to enjoy a long retirement, as he passed away several months later at the age of 92.

Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of a bill that I have introduced to name a very unique 800-foot-long bridge on the Foothills Parkway in his honor.

This bill is a fitting tribute to Dean Stone because his story and that of the Foothills Parkway will be forever linked in history.

First authorized by Congress in 1944, the Foothills Parkway was intended to be the Tennessee companion to the Blue Ridge Parkway, which was built to link the Great Smoky Mountains National Park with the Shenandoah National Park.

Construction on the Foothills Parkway did not begin, however, until 1960; and in the early decades, a few detached sections of the highway were completed.

Despite this progress in the early years, construction of the 16-mile stretch between Walland and Wears Valley, Tennessee, became plagued with problems. A 1.5 mile section in the middle of this segment, which eventually became known as the "Missing Link," featured rugged terrain that was extremely difficult to build upon.

Construction was further complicated by the discovery of minerals in the soil that could cause damage to the environment.

Despite these complications, my staff and I worked hard to keep the project alive. In my early years in Congress, we obtained a \$3 million appropriation to resurface and maintain existing sections of this parkway.

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I was pleased that I was able to include \$8.6 million in the Federal highway legislation, T-21, which was signed into law in 1998, and then the 2005 highway bill contained another \$7.5 billion to continue this project.

In 2016, the Department of Transportation awarded \$10 million toward the completion of the parkway, and the State of Tennessee committed to providing an additional \$15 million match to fund the final paving of this project. During these years, Dean Stone was a key ally in this process. It was then that the histories of the parkway and Dean Stone became permanently linked.

Dean Stone didn't just write in support of the Foothills Parkway. As chairman of the Great Smoky Mountains Park Commission and as president of the Foothills Parkway Association, Dean worked hard to convince people of the need to complete the missing link. Within the next year, the missing link will be no more, and that section of the parkway will finally be

open to the public. Dean Stone was probably the indispensable man in getting this section of the road completed.

The Daily Times has stated that one main task remains. What is still needed, according to The Daily Times, is "proper acknowledgment of the Blount Countian who persisted over the years in encouraging, insisting, cajoling, and convincing the powers that be the 'missing link' could be, should be, and would be connected."

My bill, H.R. 3469, would name the longest bridge in the missing link section of the Foothills Parkway as the Dean Stone Bridge. This particular bridge is an 800-foot engineering marvel similar to the famous Linn Cove Viaduct on the Blue Ridge Parkway. New technological advances have allowed the construction of a bridge that floats around the edge of the mountain rather than tearing into it.

There is no doubt that the elegant curves of this bridge will be the iconic feature of the Foothills Parkway. Naming it after Dean Stone is a fitting tribute for all that he did for the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and for this region. In fact, it is fair to say that no one individual did more for the Great Smoky Mountains National Park over the years—through many, many years—in promoting the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in many different ways.

I have a beautiful photograph that Dean Stone took of the Cades Cove area of the Smoky Mountains in my office here in Washington even today. My only regret is that Dean Stone did not live long enough to see the completion of the missing link, but I take heart in knowing that soon millions of people will be able to benefit from the fruits of his labors as they drive over the Dean Stone Bridge and see the glories of the Great Smoky Mountains.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

As we have heard from my colleague, Dean Stone was a fierce champion of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Mr. Stone spent much of his life promoting the long-term preservation of the park and encouraging others to visit this place that he loved so dearly.

Today, the Great Smoky Mountains are one of our Nation's most visited national parks. In fact, the park set a new record of 11.4 million visitors in 2017 and became a destination for tourists from around the world who wanted to witness last summer's total solar eclipse.

I am sure that many of these visitors directly benefited from the decades of work by Dean Stone on behalf of the park and the entire Smoky Mountains region.

Mr. Stone passed away in 2016 at the age of 92. It is a fitting tribute to rename a bridge section of the Foothills Parkway in his honor.

Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CURTIS. 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 Utah (Mr. CURTIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3469.

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.

## ACADIA NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY CLARIFICATION ACT

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4266) to clarify the boundary of Acadia National Park, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4266

*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 “Acadia National Park Boundary Clarification Act”.

### SEC. 2. ACADIA NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY CLARIFICATION.

Section 101 of Public Law 99-420 (16 U.S.C. 341 note) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking “In order to” and inserting the following:

“(a) BOUNDARIES.—Subject to subsections (b) and (c)(2), to”;

(2) in the second sentence—

(A) by striking “The map shall be on file” and inserting the following:

“(c) AVAILABILITY AND REVISIONS OF MAPS.—

“(1) AVAILABILITY.—The map, together with the map described in subsection (b)(1) and any revised boundary map published under paragraph (2), if applicable, shall be—

“(A) on file”; and

(B) by striking “Interior, and it shall be made” and inserting the following: “Interior; and

“(B) made”;

(3) by inserting after subsection (a) (as designated by paragraph (1)) the following:

“(b) SCHOODIC PENINSULA ADDITION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The boundary of the Park is confirmed to include approximately 1,441 acres of land and interests in land, as depicted on the map entitled ‘Acadia National Park, Hancock County, Maine, Schoodic Peninsula Boundary Revision’, numbered 123/129102, and dated July 10, 2015.

“(2) RATIFICATION AND APPROVAL OF ACQUISITIONS OF LAND.—Congress ratifies and approves—

“(A) effective as of September 26, 2013, the acquisition by the United States of the land and interests in the land described in paragraph (1); and

“(B) effective as of the date on which the alteration occurred, any alteration of the land or interests in the land described in paragraph (1) that is held or claimed by the United States (including conversion of the land to fee simple interest) that occurred after the date described in subparagraph (A).”; and

(4) in subsection (c) (as designated by paragraph (2)(A)), by adding at the end the following:

“(2) TECHNICAL AND LIMITED REVISIONS.—Subject to section 102(k), notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Sec-

retary of the Interior (referred to in this title as the ‘Secretary’), by publication in the Federal Register of a revised boundary map or other description, may make—

“(A) such technical boundary revisions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate to the permanent boundaries of the Park (including any property of the Park located within the Schoodic Peninsula and Isle Au Haut districts) to resolve issues resulting from causes such as survey error or changed road alignments; and

“(B) such limited boundary revisions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate to the permanent boundaries of the Park to take into account acquisitions or losses, by exchange, donation, or purchase from willing sellers using donated or appropriated funds, of land adjacent to or within the Park, respectively, in any case in which the total acreage of the land to be so acquired or lost is less than 10 acres, subject to the condition that—

“(i) any such boundary revision shall not be a part of a more-comprehensive boundary revision; and

“(ii) all such boundary revisions, considered collectively with any technical boundary revisions made pursuant to subparagraph (A), do not increase the size of the Park by more than a total of 100 acres, as compared to the size of the Park on the date of enactment of this paragraph.”.

### SEC. 3. LIMITATION ON ACQUISITIONS OF LAND FOR ACADIA NATIONAL PARK.

Section 102 of Public Law 99-420 (16 U.S.C. 341 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “of the Interior (hereinafter in this title referred to as ‘the Secretary’)”;

(2) in subsection (d)(1), in the first sentence, by striking “the the” and inserting “the”;

(3) in subsection (k)—

(A) by redesignating the subsection as paragraph (4) and indenting the paragraph appropriately; and

(B) by moving the paragraph so as to appear at the end of subsection (b); and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(k) REQUIREMENTS.—Before revising the boundaries of the Park pursuant to this section or section 101(c)(2)(B), the Secretary shall—

“(1) certify that the proposed boundary revision will contribute to, and is necessary for, the proper preservation, protection, interpretation, or management of the Park;

“(2) consult with the governing body of each county, city, town, or other jurisdiction with primary taxing authority over the land or interest in land to be acquired regarding the impacts of the proposed boundary revision;

“(3) obtain from each property owner the land or interest in land of which is proposed to be acquired for, or lost from, the Park written consent for the proposed boundary revision; and

“(4) submit to the Acadia National Park Advisory Commission established by section 103(a), the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, and the Maine Congressional Delegation a written notice of the proposed boundary revision.

“(l) LIMITATION.—The Secretary may not use the authority provided by section 100506 of title 54, United States Code, to adjust the permanent boundaries of the Park pursuant to this title.”.

### SEC. 4. ACADIA NATIONAL PARK ADVISORY COMMISSION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall reestablish and appoint members to the Acadia

National Park Advisory Commission in accordance with section 103 of Public Law 99-420 (16 U.S.C. 341 note).

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 103 of Public Law 99-420 (16 U.S.C. 341 note) is amended by striking subsection (f).

### SEC. 5. REPEAL OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS RELATING TO ACADIA NATIONAL PARK.

The following are repealed:

(1) Section 3 of the Act of February 26, 1919 (40 Stat. 1178, chapter 45).

(2) The first section of the Act of January 19, 1929 (45 Stat. 1083, chapter 77).

### SEC. 6. MODIFICATION OF USE RESTRICTION.

The Act of August 1, 1950 (64 Stat. 383, chapter 511), is amended—

(1) by striking “That the Secretary” and inserting the following:

“SEC. 1. CONVEYANCE OF LAND IN ACADIA NATIONAL PARK.

“The Secretary”; and

(2) by striking “for school purposes” and inserting “for public purposes, subject to the conditions that use of the land shall not degrade or adversely impact the resources or values of Acadia National Park and that the land shall remain in public ownership for recreational, educational, or similar public purposes”.

### SEC. 7. CONTINUATION OF CERTAIN TRADITIONAL USES.

Title I of Public Law 99-420 (16 U.S.C. 341 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 109. CONTINUATION OF CERTAIN TRADITIONAL USES.

“In accordance with this section, the Secretary shall allow for the traditional, non-motorized harvesting of marine worms, clams, other shellfish, and other marine species (as defined in chapter 601 of title 12 of the Maine Revised Statutes (as in effect on the date of enactment of this section)), in accordance with the laws (including regulations and applicable judicial interpretations) of the State of Maine—

“(1) within the boundaries of the Park; and

“(2) on any land located outside of the boundaries of the Park with respect to which the Secretary has or obtains a property interest of any type pursuant to this title.”.

### SEC. 8. CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LAND IN ACADIA NATIONAL PARK TO THE TOWN OF BAR HARBOR, MAINE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall convey to the Town of Bar Harbor all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the .29-acre parcel of land in Acadia National Park identified as lot 110-055-000 on the tax map of the Town of Bar Harbor for section 110, dated April 1, 2015, to be used for a solid waste transfer facility.

(b) REVERSION.—If the land conveyed under subsection (a) is used for a purpose other than the purpose described in that subsection, the land shall, at the discretion of the Secretary, revert to the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CURTIS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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