

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?

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Maine (Mr. POLIQUIN).

Mr. POLIQUIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman very much for helping bring this very important bill to the floor. I also thank Chairman ROB BISHOP from Utah, who also was very instrumental in bringing this bill to the floor. In addition to that, I thank all of the staff members of the Natural Resources Committee here in the House for all their great work. This is so important to our State.

Mr. Speaker, the great State of Maine is called Vacationland. Now, we have a population of just 1.3 million hardy souls in Maine. However, every year, our population swells to about 40 million vacationers from all over the world. We have such stunning natural beauty in Maine in a pristine natural environment in all these welcoming small towns that it is no wonder that people flock to Maine.

Now, right smack in the middle of midcoast Maine is our crown jewel called Acadia National Park, and we just love Acadia National Park in Maine. We are so proud of this. If you happen to vacation in Maine—if you haven't, you and your family deserve a vacation to Maine. If you drive up to Cadillac Mountain, you see this panoramic view of Penobscot Bay, and coming out of those sparkling waters of the Atlantic are these green-topped islands. You might rent a bike and go to these terrific, groomed historic carriage trails that wind through the woods of Acadia. Take your kids down to Sand Beach, right in Acadia National Park, and when their toes hit that ice-cold water, they shriek with joy. This is Maine. We are very proud of Acadia National Park.

Mr. Speaker, I do have to say that a couple of years ago, unfortunately, Acadia National Park expanded beyond its boundaries. This is because there was conflict in a couple laws that date back quite some time. Now, I am very happy that my bill that I worked on with great help from my fellow Member of Congress, Congresswoman CHELLIE PINGREE from the First District, clarifies this boundary for Acadia National Park. It also closed a few loopholes but still allows the boundaries to be adjusted in very minor ways with abutting pieces of property.

Now, I made it clear, Mr. Speaker, that I would not sign on to this boundary clarification issue until one more thing is done, and that is to protect the livelihoods of hundreds and hundreds of hardworking Mainers who harvest bloodworms, sandworms, clams, and periwinkles along the mud flats around Acadia National Park.

Now, those folks who visit Maine from Utah or Kansas and spend a lot of money to come up and vacation in Maine expect to see the great ocean in front of them, Mr. Speaker. But because the Moon revolves around the Earth and the gravitational pull of the

Moon causes one of the unique things in Maine, we have big tides. So if you are vacationing in Maine and you find out when you wake up in the morning the water is gone, don't worry about it. Six hours later, it will come back.

Now, the ebb and the flow of the tides in Maine along the coastline create what we call the intertidal zone. It is a zone between the high watermark and the low watermark.

Now, in the State of Maine, we are very clear that this land is owned by the people of Maine, not by the Federal Government. So I was alarmed a couple of years ago when some of the people called me up and said: Mr. POLIQUIN, we worked an entire tide, and someone from Acadia National Park didn't understand the rules and asked us to turn over our bucket.

Now, we have hundreds and hundreds of families that rely on harvesting in the intertidal zone, and we have to make sure that we have corrected this problem.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. POLIQUIN. Now, this is a clear example of what we call the public trust doctrine. This common-law document, which we adopted from the British ancestors, gives public access to this land between high and low waterlines for the purpose of "fishing, fowling, and navigation."

Now, unlike some States, Mr. Speaker, some property owners in Maine own to the low watermark of the tidal range, so this doctrine is incredibly important for the public to have access to our flats for these purposes.

This bill that we are passing today codifies the unique ownership and public access rights of Maine fishermen on the intertidal who have worked on this for hundreds of years. Traditional harvesting is meant to include the harvesting of clams and worms, which are harvested by hand with a rake at low tide, and the collection of periwinkles. It also includes accessing intertidal areas by boat at all tides for the purpose of harvesting these species.

Now, to be clear, the intent of this bill is for "traditional harvesting." By doing so, this will ensure that our wormers, clammers, and others who live in the area will continue to be able to do what they have been doing for many, many years.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate again CHELLIE PINGREE, my compatriot from the First District who did a great job on this, our staffs, and the staff of the Natural Resources Committee. We extended ourselves, Mr. Speaker, in a bipartisan way to all the stakeholders in the area, including the Acadia Advisory Commission, the Maine Marine Worm Harvesters, the Maine Clammers Association, the National Park Service, the Friends of Acadia, and all those who want to make this right for the boundary of Acadia National Park forever to be cemented in law.

At the same time, we protect the livelihood of some of the hardest working people you will ever find in this country, Mr. Speaker. These individuals will rake and dig for these worms in the summertime, in the hot weather, and in the wintertime when the snow is blowing sideways.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage everybody to vote for this bill.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Maine (Ms. PINGREE), who is one of the sponsors of H.R. 4266.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL) for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I, too, rise today in support of H.R. 4266, the Acadia National Park Boundary Clarification Act. I am proud to be an original cosponsor of this bipartisan bill, which was introduced by my colleague from Maine (Mr. POLIQUIN).

While you have already heard from Mr. POLIQUIN a lot about the importance of the intertidal zone, about the livelihood of clam diggers and wormers, and about the Acadia National Park, because our State is so important and we love our park, I am pretty much going to say it all again.

Maine is very proud to be home to Acadia National Park. This national treasure is a place where the mountains actually meet the sea. When you climb those mountains, you see miles of clear, blue ocean dotted with literally some of the hundreds and thousands of islands off the coast of Maine, one of which I am lucky enough to live on, not the one where Acadia National Park is.

But millions of people visit Acadia National Park every year to experience the incredible natural attractions, the hiking, and the climbing. But they also come there to be in downeast Maine. Downeast Maine is full of very many tight-knit communities, and those tight-knit communities are full of hardworking men and women, many of whom make their living on the water; and it is really hard work. Some of them are hauling lobster traps every day so that we can enjoy the wonderful lobster that is only delicious if you get it from the State of Maine. But many of them are bent over digging in the mud for clams, for other species, and for bloodworms; and it is really hard work.

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H.R. 4266 would clarify a number of points to strengthen the park's relationship with the surrounding communities that we have been talking about. Most importantly, this bill will ensure that clammers, wormers, and other traditional harvesters can continue to work in the places where, frankly, they have worked for generations, many of them working alongside their sons or daughters when they go out every day.

In the spring of 2016, the harvesters were shocked when the park staff began prohibiting them from working

along the coastline within Acadia's boundaries. There was no warning about changing a practice that had, frankly, gone on for decades. I appreciate the fact that park officials quickly ended their enforcement, but the actions sent shock waves throughout the area.

Washington County is the poorest county in Maine, and families there simply just can't afford to lose any source of income. H.R. 4266 would give the communities a sense of security by very explicitly stating that harvesters have a right to work within the park. It is a critical step to ensuring that Acadia National Park remains an attraction not only for its natural beauty, but for its unique way of life.

Again, I want to thank my colleague, Mr. POLIQUIN, for recognizing the issue, for working with his harvesters, and for moving this forward. I am proud to be an original cosponsor. I urge its passage and urge all my colleagues to support it.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank both Mr. POLIQUIN and Ms. PINGREE for introducing this legislation to protect a true New England treasure, Acadia National Park.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yea" vote on this bill, 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. 4266.

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.

MODIFYING THE BOUNDARY OF VOYAGEURS NATIONAL PARK

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1350) to modify the boundary of Voyageurs National Park in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1350

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

SECTION 1. MODIFICATION OF VOYAGEURS NATIONAL PARK.

(a) BOUNDARIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 102(a) of Public Law 91-661 (16 U.S.C. 160a-1(a)) is amended—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking "the drawing entitled" and all that follows through "February 1969" and inserting "the map entitled 'Voyageurs National Park, Proposed Land Transfer & Boundary Adjustment', numbered 172/80,056, and dated June 2009 (22 sheets)"; and

(B) in the second and third sentences, by striking "drawing" each place it appears and inserting "map".

(2) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—Section 102(b)(2)(A) of Public Law 91-661 (16 U.S.C. 160a-1(b)(2)(A)) is amended—

(A) by striking "paragraph (1)(C) and (D)" and inserting "subparagraphs (C) and (D) of paragraph (1)"; and

(B) in the second proviso, by striking "paragraph 1(E)" and inserting "paragraph (1)(E)".

(b) LAND ACQUISITIONS.—Section 201 of Public Law 91-661 (16 U.S.C. 160b) is amended—

(1) by striking the section designation and heading and all that follows through "(a) The Secretary" and inserting the following:

"SEC. 201. LAND ACQUISITIONS.

"(a) AUTHORIZATION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary";

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the second sentence, by striking "When any tract of land is only partly within such boundaries" and inserting the following:

"(2) CERTAIN PORTIONS OF TRACTS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—In any case in which only a portion of a tract of land is within the boundaries of the park";

(B) in the third sentence, by striking "Land so acquired" and inserting the following:

"(B) EXCHANGE.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—Any land acquired pursuant to subparagraph (A)";

(C) in the fourth sentence, by striking "Any portion" and inserting the following:

"(ii) PORTIONS NOT EXCHANGED.—Any portion";

(D) in the fifth sentence, by striking "Any Federal property" and inserting the following:

"(C) TRANSFERS OF FEDERAL PROPERTY.—Any Federal property"; and

(E) by striking the last sentence and inserting the following:

"(D) ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—Effective beginning on the date of enactment of this subparagraph, there is transferred to the National Park Service administrative jurisdiction over—

"(i) any land managed by the Bureau of Land Management within the boundaries of the park, as depicted on the map described in section 102(a); and

"(ii) any additional public land identified by the Bureau of Land Management as appropriate for transfer within the boundaries of the park.

"(E) LAND OWNED BY STATE.—

"(i) DONATIONS AND EXCHANGES.—Any land located within or adjacent to the boundaries of the park that is owned by the State of Minnesota (or a political subdivision of the State) may be acquired by the Secretary only through donation or exchange.

"(ii) REVISION.—On completion of an acquisition from the State under clause (i), the Secretary shall revise the boundaries of the park to reflect the acquisition."; and

(3) in subsection (b), by striking "(b) In exercising his" and inserting the following:

"(b) OFFERS BY INDIVIDUALS.—In exercising the".

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 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 myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Voyageurs National Park, established in 1975, is a 218,200-acre national park located on the northern border of Minnesota. The name "Voyageurs" commemorates the French-Canadian fur traders who were the first European settlers to frequent the area. The park has remarkable water resources and islands and is popular with canoeists, kayakers, other boaters, and fishermen.

The Bureau of Land Management currently manages lands within the boundaries of the park that were not transferred to the National Park Service at the park's establishment. H.R. 1350 formally transfers these Bureau of Land Management lands to the National Park Service. Enactment of the legislation is expected to save taxpayer money and agency time by eliminating duplicative land management.

In addition, this legislation resolves an outstanding land management issue faced by the State of Minnesota and a county by authorizing a land exchange between the State and the National Park Service. Certain State tax-forfeited tracts within the boundaries of Voyageurs National Park will be traded for a National Park Service-owned tract outside the park boundary.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. NOLAN), the bill's sponsor. I thank him for his excellent work on this issue.

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my dear friend and colleague from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL) for his distinguished service. I thank Mr. CURTIS for his distinguished service as well. I also thank Mr. BISHOP, all the members of the committee, and the staff, of course, for the wonderful work they have done on this.

Mr. Speaker, I rise here to join in support of H.R. 1350.

Basically, as was explained by Mr. CURTIS, the bill authorizes a land transfer between the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service, a move that would greatly improve the overall land management and efficiency within the Voyageurs National Park in my district in northern Minnesota. I might add, we are very proud of that accomplishment.

Specifically, the bill permits the transfer of 49 acres of land within the park from the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management to the National Park Service, as was originally intended by the original legislation for the park when it was signed into law; but, for a variety of reasons, these 49 acres, including 61 separate tracts of land, were not included in the original Federal legislation that established the park in 1975.