

(B) merged with amounts in the fund or account to which the amounts were credited under subparagraph (A); and

(C) available for the same purposes as, and subject to the same conditions and limitations applicable to, amounts in the fund or account to which the amounts were credited under subparagraph (A).

(d) **DESCRIPTION OF FEDERAL LAND AND NON-FEDERAL LAND.**—The exact acreage and legal description of the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under this section shall be determined by surveys that are determined to be satisfactory by the Secretary and the Post.

(e) **CONVEYANCE AGREEMENT.**—The exchange of Federal land and non-Federal land under this section shall be—

(1) carried out through a quitclaim deed or other legal instrument; and

(2) subject to such terms and conditions as are mutually satisfactory to the Secretary and the Post, including such additional terms and conditions as the Secretary considers to be appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(f) **VALID EXISTING RIGHTS.**—The exchange of Federal land and non-Federal land authorized under this section shall be subject to valid existing rights.

(g) **TITLE APPROVAL.**—Title to the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under this section shall be in a form acceptable to the Secretary.

(h) **TREATMENT OF ACQUIRED LAND.**—Any non-Federal land and interests in non-Federal land acquired by the United States under this section shall be administered by the Secretary as part of the Gulf Islands National Seashore.

(i) **MODIFICATION OF BOUNDARY.**—On completion of the exchange of Federal land and non-Federal land under this section, the Secretary shall modify the boundary of the Gulf Islands National Seashore to reflect the exchange of Federal land and non-Federal land.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) and the gentleman from Hawaii (Ms. HANABUSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2615, introduced by Congressman STEVEN PALAZZO of Mississippi, authorizes the National Park Service to convey to the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 5699 1.54 acres located within the Gulf Islands National Seashore in Jackson County, Mississippi, in exchange for a 2.16-acre parcel of land owned by the VFW Post.

This bill benefits both the VFW Post and the Park Service. It provides the VFW Post with permanent access to their building via a long driveway currently owned by the Park Service, while also adding land to the Gulf Islands National Seashore.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2615 is a simple bill that authorizes a land exchange between the National Park Service and the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 5699 in Ocean Springs, Mississippi. The bill passed the House in the 114th Congress, and we passed it again nearly a year ago.

The veterans at Post 5699 in Mr. PALAZZO's district have been waiting a long time for this exchange, so I am pleased that we have an opportunity to agree to the changes proposed by the Senate and advance this measure to the President's desk. This exchange is supported by the VFW Post and the National Park Service. It is a simple and logical solution to a local issue.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. PALAZZO).

Mr. PALAZZO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2615, the Gulf Islands National Seashore Land Exchange Act. The Gulf Islands National Seashore is a national park that draws millions of visitors to the islands in the northern Gulf of Mexico. The Gulf Islands National Seashore includes the Mississippi barrier islands of Petit Bois, Horn, East and West Ship, and Cat, as well as the Davis Bayou Area. I am proud to have this important park, its natural beaches, historic sites, and wildlife sanctuaries within my district.

The Gulf Islands National Seashore has been a part of the Mississippi Gulf Coast community since Congress established the park in 1971. Since that establishment, the Gulf Islands National Seashore has worked closely with the Mark Seymour Veterans of Foreign Wars, VFW Post 5699. In fact, the post has shared a road with the seashore for the better part of the last 30 years.

The Gulf Islands National Seashore Land Exchange Act would make permanent a 30-year easement that has provided an access road and driveway for the VFW. In exchange, the VFW will give the Gulf Islands National Seashore some of its acreage, which includes valuable wetlands. The Gulf Islands National Seashore and the Mark Seymour VFW both strongly support this land exchange, but the Department of the Interior needs congressional approval before it can make the land exchange official.

That is why, Mr. Speaker, I encourage the House to pass this bill as a suspension vote. I would also like to thank the subcommittee chairman as well as Chairman BISHOP and the ranking member of the Committee on Natural Resources for their support and help in bringing this bill to the floor.

Mr. GOSAR. 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 Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) that the House suspend the

rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 2615.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. GOSAR. 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.

WORLD WAR II PACIFIC SITES ESTABLISHMENT ACT

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5706) to establish the Pearl Harbor National Memorial in the State of Hawai'i and the Honouliuli National Historic Site in the State of Hawai'i, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5706

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 "World War II Pacific Sites Establishment Act".

SEC. 2. PEARL HARBOR NATIONAL MEMORIAL, HAWAII.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **MAP.**—The term "Map" means the map entitled "Pearl Harbor National Memorial—Proposed Boundary", numbered 580/140,514, and dated November 2017.

(2) **NATIONAL MEMORIAL.**—The term "National Memorial" means the Pearl Harbor National Memorial established by subsection (b)(1)(A).

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

(b) **PEARL HARBOR NATIONAL MEMORIAL.**—

(1) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—There is established the Pearl Harbor National Memorial in the State of Hawai'i as a unit of the National Park System.

(B) **BOUNDARIES.**—The boundaries of the National Memorial shall be the boundaries generally depicted on the Map.

(C) **AVAILABILITY OF MAP.**—The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(2) **PURPOSES.**—The purposes of the National Memorial are to preserve, interpret, and commemorate for the benefit of present and future generations the history of World War II in the Pacific from the events leading to the December 7, 1941, attack on O'ahu, to peace and reconciliation.

(c) **ADMINISTRATION.**—The Secretary shall administer the National Memorial in accordance with this section, section 121 of Public Law 111–88, and the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System including—

(1) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(2) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(d) **REMOVAL OF PEARL HARBOR NATIONAL MEMORIAL FROM WORLD WAR II VALOR IN THE PACIFIC NATIONAL MONUMENT.**—

(1) **BOUNDARIES.**—The boundaries of World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument are revised to exclude from the monument the land and interests in land identified as the "Pearl Harbor National Memorial" as depicted on the Map.

(2) INCORPORATION INTO NATIONAL MEMORIAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The land and interests in land excluded from the monument under paragraph (1) are incorporated in and made part of the National Memorial in accordance with this section.

(B) USE OF FUNDS.—Any funds for the purposes of the land and interests in land excluded from the monument under paragraph (1) shall be made available for the purposes of the National Memorial.

(C) REFERENCES.—Any references in law (other than in this Act), regulation, document, record, map or other paper of the United States to resources in the State of Hawai'i included in the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument shall be considered a reference to Pearl Harbor National Memorial.

SEC. 3. HONOULIULI NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, HAWAII.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HISTORIC SITE.—The term “Historic Site” means the Honouliuli National Historic Site established by subsection (b)(1)(A).

(2) MAP.—The term “Map” means the map entitled “Honouliuli National Historic Site—Proposed Boundary”, numbered 680/139428, and dated June 2017.

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

(b) HONOULIULI NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Honouliuli National Historic Site in the State of Hawai'i as a unit of the National Park System.

(B) BOUNDARIES.—The boundaries of the Historic Site shall be the boundaries generally depicted on the Map.

(C) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Historic Site are to preserve and interpret for the benefit of present and future generations the history associated with the internment and detention of civilians of Japanese and other ancestries during World War II in Hawai'i, the impacts of war and martial law on society in the Hawaiian Islands, and the collocation and diverse experiences of Prisoners of War at the Honouliuli Internment Camp site.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the Historic Site in accordance with this section and the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(A) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(B) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(2) PARTNERSHIPS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may enter into agreements with, or acquire easements from, the owners of property adjacent to the Historic Site to provide public access to the Historic Site.

(B) INTERPRETATION.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with governmental and nongovernmental organizations to provide for interpretation at the Historic Site.

(3) SHARED RESOURCES.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary may use the resources of the Pearl Harbor National Memorial to administer the Historic Site.

(d) ABOLISHMENT OF HONOULIULI NATIONAL MONUMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In light of the establishment of the Honouliuli National Historic Site, the Honouliuli National Monument is hereby abolished and the lands and interests

therein are incorporated within and made part of Honouliuli National Historic Site. Any funds available for purposes of Honouliuli National Monument shall be available for purposes of the Historic Site.

(2) REFERENCES.—Any references in law (other than in this Act), regulation, document, record, map or other paper of the United States to Honouliuli National Monument shall be considered a reference to Honouliuli National Historic Site.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) and the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HANABUSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5706 will bring increased recognition to two important World War II sites in Hawaii. The attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, will never be forgotten. Over 2,300 sailors, soldiers, and civilians lost their lives that fateful day the United States entered World War II. Five sites in Hawaii have been designated memorials, including the USS *Arizona*, the USS *Oklahoma*, and the USS *Utah*. Receiving over 1 million visitors each year, these serve as places of reflection and remembrance as well as tombs of honor for the crew members who remain there.

The creation of the sweeping World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument in 2008 incorporated the five Hawaii sites, along with three locations in Alaska and one in California. H.R. 5706 would establish the areas in Hawaii as the Pearl Harbor National Memorial as a distinct unit of the National Park System, giving it the full recognition this hallowed site deserves. This new designation will not affect the existing management of the area in any way.

H.R. 5706 would also redesignate Honouliuli National Monument as a National Historic Site. This site was the largest and longest used World War II confinement facility in the Hawaiian Islands. By war's end, over 2,000 people of Japanese ancestry were interned there—the majority of which were American citizens. The boundaries and management of the site will not change with the enactment of H.R. 5706.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to speak on this next bill, H.R. 5706, the World War II Pacific Sites Establishment Act, and it means a great deal to

me. H.R. 5706 would allow for a functional redesignation of two significant sites in Hawaii: Pearl Harbor and the Honouliuli Internment Camp, providing both of these sites with enabling legislation that recognizes their significant roles in history. The boundaries and management of these sites will not change.

Pearl Harbor is the only site in Hawaii currently incorporated in the World War II Valor of the Pacific National Monument, which also includes sites located in California and Alaska. Although the Valor Monument consists of multiple sites, National Park Service materials reference Pearl Harbor as the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument.

H.R. 5706 would separate Pearl Harbor from the Valor Monument and establish it as the Pearl Harbor National Memorial. Pearl Harbor is a physical representation of the day that will live in infamy, the strides made in U.S.-Japan relations, and the U.S. entry into World War II. This historic site deserves a name to match its separate identity and significance from the rest of the monument.

Along with the well-known USS *Arizona* Memorial, Pearl Harbor is host to the USS *Missouri* and the USS *Bowfin* Submarine Museum and Park. Together, these sites attract over 1 million visitors to Hawaii and Pearl Harbor every year, serving as a significant contributor to Hawaii's tourist-driven economy.

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H.R. 5706 would also establish the Honouliuli National Monument as the Honouliuli National Historic Site.

As some of you know, I am the granddaughter of two internees, one of whom was interned at Honouliuli, which I did not learn about until very late in his life. In fact, many who grew up in Hawaii did not know about Honouliuli until it was designated, highlighting the need to quickly preserve the site and its history.

Although not as well-known as other confinement sites, Honouliuli is unique in that it provides an important historical perspective for martial law in the U.S., the treatment of prisoners of war, and the distinguished history of the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Infantry Regiment. In their evaluation of the site, the National Park Service said Honouliuli appears to offer the greatest potential to preserve resources and interpret the history of the World War II internment.

While Japanese Americans on the mainland were interned indiscriminately, that would have been impossible in Hawaii's predominantly Japanese American workforce. Unlike the U.S. mainland, the military imposed martial law in Hawaii for the duration of World War II and came up with a process to identify those who were perceived to be a threat. These prisoners, mostly male, were separated from their families for years. Some were sent to

the mainland, like my other grandfather; Honouliuli; or other sites in Hawaii.

Despite these circumstances, more than 10,000 Japanese American men from Hawaii signed up to serve this country in war. More than 2,000 were accepted and served in what eventually became the 100th/442nd Regimental Combat Team. This unit, which includes Hawaii's late Senator Daniel Inouye, is the most decorated of World War II. Their story is one of incredible patriotism, courage, and service.

The collective stories of Honouliuli, and the context in which it was built and operated, are invaluable lessons about the decisions made in the name of war.

H.R. 5706 is supported by our local community, receiving endorsements from Pacific Historic Parks and the Japanese Cultural Center of Hawaii. In addition, this bill has been endorsed by the Go for Broke National Education Center and AMVETS.

H.R. 5706 will go a long way toward preserving what happened more than 75 years ago at both Pearl Harbor and Honouliuli—the good and bad—for future generations and I hope will leave an impressions of the sacrifices and courage of our Greatest Generation.

I urge my colleagues to support this important piece of legislation. Congress' affirmation of what these sites symbolize in our history will mean a great deal to our World War II veterans and their families, Japanese Americans, and others around the world. I ask for everyone's support.

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

Mr. GOSAR. 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 Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5706.

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.

AUTHORIZING SECRETARY OF INTERIOR TO GRANT STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY OVER FEDERAL LAND WITHIN GATEWAY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6666) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to grant to States and local governments easements and rights-of-way over Federal land within Gateway National Recreation Area for construction, operation, and maintenance of projects for control and prevention of flooding and shoreline erosion.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6666

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

SECTION 1. AUTHORITY TO GRANT EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY OVER FEDERAL LANDS WITHIN GATEWAY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.

Section 3 of Public Law 92-592 (16 U.S.C. 460cc-2) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(j) AUTHORITY TO GRANT EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior may grant, to any State or local government, an easement or right-of-way over Federal lands within Gateway National Recreation Area for construction, operation, and maintenance of projects for control and prevention of flooding and shoreline erosion.

“(2) CHARGES AND REIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS.—The Secretary may grant such an easement or right-of-way without charge for the value of the right so conveyed, except for reimbursement of costs incurred by the United States for processing the application therefore and managing such right. Amounts received as such reimbursement shall be credited to the relevant appropriation account.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) and the gentleman from Hawaii (Ms. HANABUSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in 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 Arizona?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 6666, introduced by Congressman DANIEL DONOVAN, is an essential piece of legislation that will protect human life and property in coastal New York from devastating hurricanes and storm surges.

Hurricane Sandy was one of the deadliest and most destructive hurricanes in our country's history, tragically killing 162 people and causing \$70 billion in damage. Staten Island, New York, was especially hard hit. H.R. 6666 seeks to ensure this type of devastation does not happen again.

This bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to issue an easement across the Gateway National Recreation Area for the construction of a seawall to protect coastal residents and infrastructure. The plan for this seawall was developed by the Army Corps of Engineers in conjunction with the State of New York as part of a coastal storm risk management plan.

The National Park Service, which operates the recreation area, supports this necessary project.

I thank Congressman DONOVAN for his good work on the bill, and I urge its adoption.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, we support this bill to authorize the National Park Service to permit flood control and erosion projects in the Gateway National Recreation Area.

Specifically, the gentleman's bill will enable New York City to move forward with the Staten Island seawall, a project designed to protect communities from future flooding events.

A few weeks ago was the 6-year anniversary of Superstorm Sandy, a somber reminder of the importance of planning for powerful storm surges, sea-level rise, and other impacts of climate change. For good reason, the seawall project is a major priority for the residents of Staten Island and New York.

Residents of Hawaii understand the urgency of preparing for the impacts of climate change, so I understand the persistence of Representative DONOVAN and others in New York to advance this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a “yes” vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. DONOVAN).

Mr. DONOVAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues from Hawaii and Arizona for their support.

Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in support of H.R. 6666, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to grant an easement to the city of New York for operation and maintenance of the Staten Island seawall project, following its completion.

I have lived on Staten Island my entire life and was there with my fellow residents as Superstorm Sandy devastated our community. New York suffered an astronomical \$19 billion in damages, and nearly 1.2 million of my neighbors were without power. We lost 43 New Yorkers during that storm, 24 of them from Staten Island and several more from a portion of the district that I represent in Brooklyn. This project will help my constituents to recover.

This will be transformative for tens of thousands of Staten Islanders, as it will give them the comprehensive flood protection and flood insurance relief that they need. When the project is 50 percent complete, many people will begin to receive discounts in their flood insurance premiums. When the project is completed, most of the families living on the other side of this project will have no requirement to have flood insurance coverage at all. It will be a truly life-changing project for them.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the House approve this legislation under a suspension of the rules so that the seawall project can bring these benefits to my neighbors on Staten Island.

Mr. GOSAR. 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 Arizona (Mr.