

and scenic, protecting these species while ensuring that hunting and fishing and other recreational activities continue. Protecting this area has the support of local hunters, farmers, environmentalists, anglers, the local government, and the State government, which are all in my district.

I want to thank Senator MURRAY for introducing the bill's companion over in the Senate. I hope that that body will take up the bill as well.

I appreciate the support of Minority Whip HOYER, of the chairmen, and of the ranking members for bringing this legislation to the floor, and I urge my colleagues to support its passage and to protect this important body of water.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I advise my friend from Arizona that I have no further requests for time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I urge the passage of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1740, 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.

YORK RIVER WILD AND SCENIC RIVER STUDY ACT OF 2011

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2336) to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate segments of the York River and associated tributaries for study for potential inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2336

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 "York River Wild and Scenic River Study Act of 2011".

SEC. 2. DESIGNATION FOR STUDY.

Section 5(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"() YORK RIVER, MAINE.—(A) The York River that flows 11.25 miles from its headwaters at York Pond to the mouth of the river at York Harbor, and all associated tributaries.

"(B) The study conducted under this paragraph shall—

"(i) determine the effect of the designation on—

"(I) existing commercial and recreational activities, such as hunting, fishing, trapping, recreational shooting, motor boat use, bridge construction;

"(II) the authorization, construction, operation, maintenance, or improvement of energy production and transmission infrastructure; and

"(III) the authority of State and local governments to manage those activities; and

"(ii) identify—

"(I) all authorities that will authorize or require the Secretary to influence local land use decisions (such as zoning) or place restrictions on non-Federal land if designated under this Act;

"(II) all authorities that the Secretary may use to condemn property; and

"(III) all private property located in the area studied under this paragraph.".

SEC. 3. STUDY AND REPORT.

Section 5(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"() YORK RIVER, MAINE.—The study of the York River, Maine, named in paragraph () of subsection (a) shall be completed by the Secretary of the Interior and the report thereon submitted to Congress not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this paragraph.".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 2336 authorizes the National Park Service to study 11.25 miles of the York River, in the State of Maine, for the possible inclusion into the Wild and Scenic Rivers program.

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 was intended to put a development freeze on rivers to preserve their "free-flowing" characteristics. Although no risks to the river necessitating Federal designation were identified, proponents of the study explained that they would benefit from the expertise of the National Park Service and its interaction with the community.

As I mentioned, Mr. Speaker, this legislation was amended. The subcommittee felt that there should be some conditions even though this is only a study, and those conditions were inserted into this bill. I urge its adoption.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of the legislation, and I commend Congresswoman PINGREE for her hard work.

H.R. 2336 moves forward a study of 11 miles of the York River to determine if it is qualified to be protected as a Wild and Scenic River. This is a good piece of legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the sponsor of the legislation, the gentlelady from Maine (Ms. PINGREE).

□ 1800

Ms. PINGREE of Maine. Mr. Speaker, I thank both Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. HASTINGS for their support.

I'm very happy to stand in support of my bill, H.R. 2336, the York River Wild and Scenic River Study Act. It is my pleasure to see this piece of legislation, which was proposed by the people living in my district, who care deeply about the York River, come to the floor of the House today. This bill would allow organizations working around the York River to partner with the National Park Service to conduct a study that would provide additional information that is vital to making informed decisions about the future of the York River and its communities.

I have heard from small business owners, community groups, State and local government representatives, local and national land trusts, fishermen, hunters, school representatives, and historical and environmental conservationists; and all agree that continuing to benefit from the river depends on recognizing and protecting its important and unique qualities.

When I last visited the York River, I spoke with members of local communities about the importance of the river to the people, the economy, and the wildlife of the York River watershed. I learned that the river is home to important and rare species, including the Maine-endangered box turtle and the threatened harlequin duck. The salt marshes of York River watershed serve as a nursery ground for nearly 30 species of fish that are vital to the Gulf of Maine ecosystem.

I also learned that the York River is a key waterway to the history of our Nation. The first English settlers arrived there in 1630, and European settlements of archeological importance have been identified along the banks of the river. The York River is a place where children are learning in an outdoor classroom, as well. Students from nearby school districts gather data from the river for class and to inform community decisions about the environment and the economy. Perhaps the most important factor is that many of the hardworking people in this part of the State depend on the York River to support their jobs. The York River is a place where people go to work.

Commercial and recreational fishing operations depend on excellent water quality and reliable access to the waterfront. Farmers in the York River watershed grow pumpkin, potatoes, and other produce that help keep Maine communities healthy. People travel to the York River to explore and appreciate its natural character and incredible history. And while doing so, they invest in the surrounding communities.

The work of community groups has already resulted in considerable

progress, but the York River needs additional protection so this vital resource is not overwhelmed by increasing development. In order to move forward to a future that protects the most important aspects of this waterway and the jobs and communities that depend on it, it is vital to connect these communities with the information they need. This is the goal and, hopefully, the outcome of this important piece of legislation.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill today.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I advise my friend from Arizona that I have no more requests for time.

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

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. 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 Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2336, 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.

PASCUA YAQUI TRIBE TRUST LAND ACT

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4222) 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, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4222

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 Trust Land 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, 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 Trust Land Act" and dated April 23, 2012.

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

(4) *TRIBE.*—The term "Tribe" means the Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona, a federally recognized Indian tribe.

SEC. 3. LANDS TO BE HELD IN TRUST.

(a) *PARCEL A.*—Subject to valid existing rights, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal lands of approximately 10 acres shown on the map as Parcel A are declared held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe.

(b) *PARCEL B.*—Immediately upon the Secretary's receipt from the District of the aban-

donment of its possessory interest of the lands of approximately 10 acres shown on the map as Parcel B, subject to valid existing rights, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal lands shown on the map as Parcel B are declared held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe.

SEC. 4. GAMING PROHIBITION.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative 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 Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4222, authored by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA), directs the Secretary of the Interior to take two approximately 10-acre parcels of Federal land into trust for the Pascua Yaqui tribe in Arizona. The two parcels are completely surrounded by either the tribe's reservation or by fee lands owned by the tribe.

Before one of the parcels can be taken into trust, however, the Tucson Unified School District will need to relinquish its possessory interest in the parcel. The school district no longer needs the land, which it had previously received under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act. Both parcels would be utilized as part of a golf course as currently under construction. Neither parcel is necessary for the construction of the golf course, but if the tribe does not acquire and use the parcels, they will be orphaned and of relatively no use to either the tribe or to the United States.

Finally, as has been the practice of the committee during the last several Congresses, this bill includes language that prohibits any gaming on the two parcels to be taken into trust, and the tribe has no objection to this language.

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

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Let me thank the chairman for moving the legislation forward. I'm very appreciative.

H.R. 4222 is an important piece of legislation that will enable the Pascua Yaqui tribe of my district in Arizona to consolidate its landholdings and re-

move two isolated undeveloped parcels of land from the Bureau of Land Management responsibility.

The two 10-acre parcels are islands of trapped Federal land surrounded by Pascua Yaqui land on all sides. The tribe is developing a golf course in this area, and conveying these two parcels to the tribe will make managing the land easier for the tribe and the Federal Government. Without this legislation, the tribe would have to design around the parcels, slowing down the project, and weakening economic development that will benefit the entire Pascua Yaqui community and the residents of Pima County. Passage of this bill will further the Federal Government's responsibility to enhance tribal trust resources.

I worked with BLM to ensure that the language of the bill would allow for environmental review and a public comment period in line with the National Environmental Policy Act and am pleased to report that the bill we are taking up today is supported by the Agency. I wish to thank my colleagues and the leadership within the Natural Resources Committee for bringing this bill forward and for hopeful passage in this session.

I urge my colleagues to support the passage of H.R. 4222, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I advise my friend from Arizona that I have no more requests for time on this excellent piece of legislation.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairman for saving this very complicated and important piece of legislation as the last item that we deal with here today. My appreciation.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. 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 Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4222, 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.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro