

This amendment is necessary because intermarriage is reducing Hawaiian blood quantum. Of over 175,000 natives of Hawaiian ancestry in Hawaii, only 27 percent have 50 percent or more Hawaiian blood quantum. We can anticipate that the next generation of lessees' children will probably not meet the Hawaiian blood requirement. Over the past 10 years only eight leases have been cancelled because the spouse or children of the deceased lessee did not meet the 50 percent Hawaiian blood requirement. This number will increase. Failure to lower the blood quantum now would be inequitable and would penalize Hawaiian children of a heritage that is rightfully theirs.

House Joint Resolution 17 was originally introduced to grant congressional consent solely to this blood quantum amendment. At the recommendation of the U.S. Department of the Interior during a hearing on the bill last November, House Joint Resolution 17 was amended to include congressional consent to all amendments made to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act. Again, these amendments are primarily housekeeping in nature, and do not represent any cost to the Hawaii State or Federal governments.

I urge my colleagues to support House Joint Resolution 17 to fulfill this Congressional obligation to the Hawaiian people.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this joint resolution, and 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. UDALL] that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 17, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the joint resolution, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT AMENDMENTS

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4350), to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4350

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

TITLE I—WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATIONS

Sec. 101. (a) Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274) is amended by adding the following new paragraph at the end:

"(56) CACHE LA POUDE, COLORADO.—The following segments as generally depicted on the proposed boundary maps numbered fs-56 and dated March 1986, published by the United States Department of Agriculture, each to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture; except that those portions of the segments so designated which are within the boundary of Rocky Mountain

National Park shall continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior:

"(A) Beginning at Poudre Lake downstream to the confluence of Joe Wright Creek, as a wild river. This segment to be designated the 'Peter H. Dominick Wild River Area'.

"(B) Downstream from the confluence of Joe Wright Creek to a point where the river intersects the Easterly North-South line of the W 1/2 SW 1/4 of Section 1, Township 8 North, Range 71 West of the 6th P.M., as a recreational river.

"(C) South Fork of the Cache la Poudre River from its source to the Comanche Peak Wilderness Boundary, approximately four miles, as a wild river.

"(D) Beginning at the Comanche Peak Wilderness Boundary to a point on the South Fork of the Cache la Poudre River in Section 1, Township 7 North, Range 73 West of the 6th P.M., at elevation 8050 mean sea level, as a recreational river.

"(E) South Fork of the Cache la Poudre River from its intersection with the easterly section line of Section 30, Township 8 North, Range 72 West of the 6th P.M., to confluence of the main stem of the Cache la Poudre River, as a wild river.

With respect to the portions of the river segments designated by this paragraph which are within the boundaries of Rocky Mountain National Park, the requirements of subsection (b) of this section shall be fulfilled by the Secretary of the Interior through appropriate revisions to the general management plan for the park, and the boundaries, classification, and development plans for such portions need not be published in the Federal Register. Such revisions to the general management plan for the park shall assure that no developments or use of park lands shall be undertaken that is inconsistent with the designation of such river segments as a wild river. For the purposes of the segments designated by this paragraph, there are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years commencing after September 30, 1986, such sums as may be necessary for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and for development."

(b) Inclusion of the designated segments of the Cache la Poudre River in the Wild and Scenic Rivers system under subsection (a) of this section shall not interfere with the exercise of existing decreed water rights to water which has heretofore been stored or diverted by means of the present capacity of storage, conveyance, or diversion structures that exist as of the date of enactment of this Act, or operation and maintenance of such structures. Nor shall inclusion of the designated segments of the Cache la Poudre River in the Wild and Scenic Rivers system be utilized in any Federal proceeding, whether concerning a license, permit, right-of-way, or other Federal action, as a reason or basis to prohibit the development or operation of any water impoundments, diversion facilities, and hydroelectric power and transmission facilities below Poudre Park located entirely downstream from and potentially affecting designated segments of the Cache la Poudre River, or relocation of Highway 14 to any point east of the north-south 1/4 section line of Section 2, Township 8 North, Range 71 West of the 6th P.M., as necessary to provide access to Poudre Park around such facilities; provided due consideration shall be given to reasonable measures for minimizing the impact of such facilities and road relocation on the designated segments. Congress finds that development of water impoundments, diversion fa-

cilities, and hydroelectric power and transmission facilities located entirely downstream from the designated segments of the Cache la Poudre River below Poudre Park, in accordance with the provisions of this section, is not incompatible with the designation of segments of the Cache la Poudre River in the Wild and Scenic Rivers system under subsection (a) of this section. The reservation of water established by the inclusion of segments of the Cache la Poudre River in the Wild and Scenic Rivers system shall be subject to the provisions of this Act, shall be adjudicated in Colorado Water Court, and shall have a priority date as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(c)(1) The Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the United States Forest Service, shall provide grants and technical assistance to the City of Fort Collins, Colorado, to carry out a study regarding the designation of the following area as a national recreation area: the 18.5 mile segment of the Cache la Poudre River Corridor from the northwest boundary of the city of Fort Collins urban growth area to the Weld-Larimer County line.

(2) The study under this subsection shall include each of the following:

(A) A comprehensive evaluation of the public recreation opportunities and flood plain management options which are available with respect to the river corridor involved.

(B) An evaluation of the natural, historical, and recreational values of such corridor.

(C) Patterns for possible land acquisition within the corridor which are deemed necessary for the purpose of resource protection, scenic integrity, or management and administration of the corridor area.

(D) Cooperative management proposals for the administration of the corridor area.

(E) The number of visitors and types of public use within the corridor area that can be accommodated in accordance with the full protection of its resources.

(F) The facilities deemed necessary to accommodate and provide access for such visitors and uses, including the location and estimated costs of such facilities.

(3) Within 3 years after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall transmit to the Congress a comprehensive report containing the results of the study conducted pursuant to this section.

(4) Effective October 1, 1986, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this subsection.

(5) Not more than 75 percent of the cost of the study carried out under this subsection shall be paid by the United States. The remaining portion of such costs shall be contributed by the city of Fort Collins. The portion contributed by the city of Fort Collins may consist of appropriated funds or contributed services.

Sec. 102. Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding the following new paragraph after paragraph (56):

"(57) SALINE BAYOU, LOUISIANA.—The segment from Saline Lake upstream to the Kitchie National Forest, as generally depicted on the Proposed Boundary Map, numbered fs-57, and dated March, 1986; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. For the purposes of the segment designated by this paragraph, there are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years commencing after September 30, 1986, such sums as may be necessary for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and for development."

Sec. 103. Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding the following new paragraph after paragraph (57):

"(58) BLACK CREEK, MISSISSIPPI.—The segment from Fairley Bridge Landing upstream to Moody's Landing as generally depicted on a map entitled 'Black Creek Wild and Scenic River', numbered fs-58 and dated March 1986, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river area under section 2(b)(2). For the purposes of the segment designated by this paragraph, there are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years commencing after September 30, 1986, such sums as may be necessary for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and for development."

Sec. 104. Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding the following new paragraph after paragraph (58):

"(59) NORTH FORK KERN RIVER, CALIFORNIA.—The segment of the main stem from the Tulare-Kern county line to its headwaters within Sequoia National Park, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'Proposed North Fork Kern River', numbered fs-59 and dated March, 1986; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture; except that those portions of the river within the boundaries of the Sequoia National Park shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior. With respect to the portions of the river segments designated by this paragraph which are within the boundaries of Sequoia National Park, the requirements of subsection (b) of this section shall be fulfilled by the Secretary of the Interior through appropriate revisions to the general management plan for the park, and the boundaries, classification, and development plans for such portions need not be published in the Federal Register. Such revisions to the general management plan for the park shall assure that no developments or use of park lands shall be undertaken that is inconsistent with the designation of such river segments as a wild river. For the purposes of the segment designated by this paragraph, there are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years commencing after September 30, 1986, such sums as may be necessary for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and for development."

Sec. 105. Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding the following new paragraph after paragraph (59):

"(60) SOUTH FORK KERN RIVER, CALIFORNIA.—The segment from its headwaters in the Inyo National Forest to the southern boundary of Domelands Wilderness in the Sequoia National Forest, as generally depicted on the Proposed Boundary Map, numbered fs-60, and dated March, 1986; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. For the purposes of the segment designated by this paragraph, there are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years commencing after September 30, 1986, such sums as may be necessary for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and for development."

TITLE II—WILD AND SCENIC RIVER STUDIES

Sec. 201. (a) Section 5(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271-1287) is amended by adding the following new paragraph at the end thereof—

"(92) HENRY'S FORK, IDAHO.—The segment of approximately 11 miles from Big Springs downstream to Island Park Reservoir, and the segment of approximately 31 miles from

Island Park Dam downstream to the confluence with Warm River."

(b) Section 5(b)(3) of such Act is amended by adding the following at the end thereof: "The study of the river named in paragraph (92) of subsection (a) shall be completed not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this sentence."

Sec. 202. (a) Congress finds that—

(1) The West Branch of the Farmington River and related land areas possess resource values of national significance, such as significant white water rapids, undeveloped lands, scenic and cultural areas, important sport fisheries, and prime agricultural lands.

(2) Based on the National Rivers Inventory by the National Park Service, published in January 1982, this portion of the Farmington River is eligible for study for inclusion in the wild and scenic rivers system.

(3) There is strong support among local, State, and Federal officials, area residents, and river users for a concerted cooperative effort to manage the river in a productive and meaningful way.

(4) In view of the longstanding Federal practice of assisting States and local governments in protecting, conserving, and enhancing rivers of national significance, the United States has an interest in assisting the State of Connecticut and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the appropriate local governments in managing the river.

(b) Section 5(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(a)) is amended by adding the following new paragraph after paragraph (92):

"(93) FARMINGTON, WEST BRANCH, CONNECTICUT AND MASSACHUSETTS.—The segment from the intersection of the New Hartford-Canton, Connecticut, town line upstream to the base of the West Branch Reservoir in Hartland, Connecticut; and the segment from the confluence with Thorp Brook in Sandisfield, Massachusetts, to Hayden Pond in Otis, Massachusetts."

(c) Section 5(b) of such Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(b)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(7) The study of the river named in paragraph (93) of subsection (a) shall be completed and the report submitted thereon not later than the end of the third fiscal year beginning after the enactment of this paragraph. Such report shall include a discussion of management alternatives for the river if it were to be included in the national wild and scenic river system."

(d)(1) At the earliest practicable date following the enactment of this Act, but not later than 45 days after enactment, the Secretary of the Interior shall establish the Farmington River Study Committee (hereinafter in this subsection referred to as the "Committee"). The Secretary shall consult with the Committee on a regular basis during the conduct of the study. Membership on the Committee shall consist of 17 members appointed by the Secretary of the Interior as follows:

(A) One member shall be appointed by the Secretary.

(B) Two members shall be appointed by the Secretary from a list of candidates supplied to the Secretary by the Governor of the State of Connecticut.

(C) Two members shall be appointed by the Secretary from a list of candidates supplied to the Secretary by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

(D) Two members shall be appointed by the Secretary from a list of candidates sup-

plied to the Secretary by the Farmington River Watershed Association.

(E) One member shall be appointed by the Secretary from each of the 8 towns located along the West Branch of the river. The governing body of each of the 8 towns shall provide a list of candidates to the Secretary from which the 8 appointments under this paragraph shall be made.

(F) Two members shall be appointed by the Secretary from a list of candidates supplied to the Secretary by the Metropolitan District Commission of Hartford, Connecticut.

(2) The members of the Committee shall elect a chairman, vice chairman, and recording secretary from the membership at the first official meeting of the Committee. Official minutes shall be kept of each regular and special meeting of the Committee and shall be open for public inspection.

(3) Any vacancy on the Committee shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term. Vacancies in the membership of the Committee shall not affect its power to function if there remain sufficient members to constitute a quorum under paragraph (4) of this subsection.

(4) A majority of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for all meetings.

(5) The Committee shall advise the Secretary in conducting the study of the Farmington River segment specified in section 5(a)(93) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The Committee also shall advise the Secretary concerning management alternatives should the river be included in the wild and scenic rivers system.

(6) Members of the Committee shall serve without compensation but may be compensated for reasonable and necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties as members of the Committee.

(7) The Committee may accept and utilize the services of voluntary, uncompensated personnel.

(8) The Committee shall terminate on the later of the following:

(A) The completion of the river study of the Farmington River described in section 5(a)(93) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

(B) The completion of management alternatives should the river be included in the wild and scenic rivers system.

(e) As used in this section (other than in subsection (b) the term "River" means the segments of the Farmington River described in paragraph (93) of section 5(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(a)).

(f) Effective October 1, 1986, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

SEC. 203. GREAT EGG HARBOR RIVER.

(a) STUDY.—Section 5(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271-1287) is amended by adding the following new paragraph at the end thereof—

"(94) GREAT EGG HARBOR RIVER, NEW JERSEY.—The entire river."

(b) COMPLETION DATE.—Section 5(b)(3) of such Act is amended by adding the following at the end thereof: "The study of the river named in paragraph (94) of subsection (a) shall be completed not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this sentence."

**TITLE III—TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS
TO THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS
ACT**

SEC. 301. (a) Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by redesignating the paragraphs relating to the Au Sable River, the Tuolumne River, the Illinois River, and the Owyhee River as paragraphs (52) through (55) respectively.

(b)(1) The first sentence of section 3(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act is amended as follows:

(A) Strike out "one year from the date of this Act" and substitute "one year from the date of designation of such component under subsection (a)".

(B) Strike out the second parenthetical statement and substitute the parenthetical statement, "(which boundaries shall include an average of not more than 320 acres of land per mile measured from the ordinary high water mark on both sides of the river)".

(C) Strike out the semicolon and the remainder of the sentence after the words "its various segments" and substitute a period.

(2) The second sentence of section 3(b) of such Act is amended by striking out "Said boundaries, classification, and development plans" and substituting the words "Notice of the availability of the boundaries and classification, and of subsequent boundary amendments".

(3) Section 3 of such Act is amended by adding the following new subsections at the end:

"(c) Maps of all boundaries and descriptions of the classifications of designated river segments, and subsequent amendments to such boundaries, shall be available for public inspection in the offices of the administering agency in the District of Columbia and in locations convenient to the designated river.

"(d)(1) For rivers designated on or after January 1, 1986, the Federal agency charged with the administration of each component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System shall prepare a comprehensive management plan for such river segment to provide for the protection of the river values. The plan shall address resource protection, development of lands and facilities, user capacities, and other management practices necessary or desirable to achieve the purposes of this Act. The plan shall be coordinated with and may be incorporated into resource management planning for affected adjacent Federal lands. The plan shall be prepared, after consultation with State and local governments and the interested public within 3 full fiscal years after the date of designation. Notice of the completion and availability of such plans shall be published in the Federal Register.

"(2) For rivers designated before January 1, 1986, all boundaries, classifications, and plans shall be reviewed for conformity within the requirements of this subsection within 10 years through regular agency planning processes."

SEC. 302. Section 4 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act is amended by adding a new subsection (d) after subsection (c):

"(d) The boundaries of any river proposed in section 5(a) of this Act for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System shall generally comprise that area measured within one-quarter mile from the ordinary high water mark on each side of the river. In the case of any designated river, prior to publication of boundaries pursuant to section 3(b) of this Act, the bound-

aries also shall comprise the same area. This subsection shall not be construed to limit the possible scope of the study report to address areas which may lie more than one-quarter mile from the ordinary high water mark on each side of the river."

SEC. 303. Section 5 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act is amended as follows:

(1) In subsection (a) paragraph (90) relating to the North Umpqua is redesignated as paragraph (91).

(2) At the end of subsection (b)(1) add: "Studies of the river named in paragraphs (38), (55), (83), and (87) shall be completed and the reports transmitted to the Congress not later than January 1, 1987."

(3) Amend paragraph (4) of subsection (b) to read as follows:

"(4) For the purposes of conducting the studies of rivers named in subsection (a), there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as necessary."

SEC. 304. (a) Section 6(e) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act is amended by striking out "Congress is authorized" and substituting "Congress is authorized".

(b) Section 6(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act is amended by striking out "donation, and lands" in the second sentence and substituting "donation or by exchange in accordance with the provisions of section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. Lands".

(c) Section 6(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act is amended by inserting "(1)" after "(a)" and by adding the following at the end:

"(2) When a tract of land lies partially within and partially outside the boundaries of a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, the appropriate Secretary may, with the consent of the landowners for the portion outside the boundaries, acquire the entire tract. The land or interest therein so acquired outside the boundaries shall not be counted against the average 100-acre per mile fee title limitation of subsection (a)(1). If not needed for outdoor recreation, administrative, or other purposes in furtherance of this Act, the lands or interests therein outside such boundaries, may be disposed of, consistent with existing authorities of law, by sale, lease, or exchange."

(d) Section 6(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act is amended as follows:

(1) Insert in the first sentence "outside the ordinary high water mark on both sides of the river" after the word "acreage".

(2) Insert "in fee title" after the word "owned".

SEC. 305. (a) The second sentence of section 7(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act is amended by deleting "approval of this Act" and substituting "designation of a river as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System".

(b) Section 7(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act is amended as follows:

(1) In the first sentence after clause (i) insert a new clause (ii) as follows:

"(ii) during such interim period from the date a report is due and the time a report is actually submitted to the Congress; and"

(2) Redesignate existing clause (ii) as clause (iii).

(3) At the end of the second sentence, delete "approval of this Act" and insert in lieu thereof the words, "designation of a river for study as provided for in section 5 of this Act".

SEC. 306. Section 8(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act is amended by adding the following at the end thereof: "This subsec-

tion shall not be construed to limit the authorities granted in section 6(d) or section 14A of this Act."

SEC. 307. Section 9(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act is amended by striking out "issuance or leases" in the second sentence and substituting "issuance of leases".

SEC. 308. Section 11 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act is amended by deleting the second sentence in subsection (a) and by amending section (b) to read as follows:

"(b)(1) The Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, or the head of any other Federal agency, shall assist, advise and cooperate with States or their political subdivisions, landowners, private organizations, or individuals to plan, protect, and manage river resources. Such assistance, advice, and cooperation may be through written agreements or otherwise. This authority applies within or outside a federally administered area and applies to rivers which are components of the Wild and Scenic River System and to other rivers. Any agreement under this subsection may include provisions for limited financial or other assistance to encourage participation in the acquisition, protection, and management of river resources.

"(2) Wherever appropriate in furtherance of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior are authorized and encouraged to utilize the following:

"(A) For activities on federally owned land, the Volunteers in the Parks Act of 1969 (16 U.S.C. 18g-j) and the Volunteers in the Forest Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 558a-558d).

"(B) For activities on all other lands, section 6 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (relating to the development of statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plans).

"(3) For purposes of this subsection, the appropriate Secretary or the head of any Federal agency may utilize and make available Federal facilities, equipment, tools and technical assistance to volunteers and volunteer organizations, subject to such limitations and restrictions as the appropriate Secretary or the head of any Federal agency deems necessary or desirable.

"(4) No permit or other authorization provided for under provision of any other Federal law shall be conditioned on the existence of any agreement provided for in this section."

SEC. 309. Section 12(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act is amended by deleting the words "Secretary of the Interior" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency".

SEC. 310. Section 14 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act is amended by inserting "(a)" after "14." and adding a new subsection (b) as follows:

"(b) For the conservation purposes of preserving or enhancing the values of components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and environs thereof as determined by the appropriate Secretary, landowners are authorized to donate or otherwise convey qualified real property interests to qualified organizations consistent with section 170(h)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. Such interest may include, but shall not be limited to, rights-of-way, open space, scenic, or conservation easements, without regard to any limitation on the nature of the estate or interest otherwise transferable within the jurisdiction where the land is located. The conveyance of any such interest in land in accordance with this subsection shall be deemed to further a Federal conservation and policy and

yield a significant public benefit for purposes of section 6 of Public Law 96-541."

Sec. 311. Section 16(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act is amended by adding at the end thereof: "For any designated wild and scenic river, the appropriate Secretary shall treat the acquisition of fee title with the reservation of regular existing uses to the owner as a scenic easement for purposes of this Act. Such an acquisition shall not constitute fee title ownership for purposes of section 6(b)."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, a second is not required on this motion.

The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] will be recognized for 20 minutes and the gentleman from California [Mr. LAGOMARSINO] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO].

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to insert their remarks in the RECORD on the pending measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of H.R. 4350 is to amend the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate segments of five rivers, add three rivers for study, and make several amendments to the general provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

In brief, H.R. 4350 would amend the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating segments of the Cache la Poudre River, Colorado; Saline Bayou, Louisiana; Black Creek, Mississippi; North Fork Kern River, California; and South Fork Kern River, California for inclusion in the wild and scenic system. The bill also would provide for the study of segments of the Henry's Fork River, Idaho; the Farmington River, Connecticut and Massachusetts; and the Great Egg Harbor River, New Jersey, for possible addition to the wild and scenic river system. In addition, a number of technical amendments are made to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to clarify areas of interpretation and improve direction for the managing agencies.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4350 is a composite, in amended form, of many wild and scenic rivers bills that were introduced separately by our distinguished colleagues. H.R. 4350 was introduced by myself and the sponsors of all of those original bills.

Mr. Speaker, we would not be here today if it were not for the leadership of many of our colleagues who saw the need for action to protect some of our outstanding river resources before those valuable national assets were de-

graded or destroyed. I want to express my thanks to NANCY JOHNSON who introduced H.R. 2191 and Interior Committee member SAM GEJDENSON who worked on this compromise measure to study the West Branch Farmington River; JERRY HUCKABY who introduced H.R. 2230, to protect the Saline Bayou; RICHARD STALLINGS who introduced H.R. 2569, to study the Henry's Fork River; HANK BROWN who introduced H.R. 3547, to protect the Cache la Poudre River; CHIP PASHAYAN who introduced H.R. 3934, to protect the north and south forks of the Kern River and to clarify some language in the general sections of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act; TRENT LOTT who introduced H.R. 4091 to protect Black Creek; and BILL HUGHES who introduced H.R. 4293, to study the Great Egg Harbor River.

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has been working over the last year to perfect this legislation and could not have done so without the assistance of these Members and their fine staffs. I particularly wish to commend the outstanding dedication and hard work of Chris Brown and Eric Olson of the American Rivers Conservation Council [ARCC]. The many members of ARCC across the Nation can be proud of these two dedicated people.

Last but not least, I want to thank the Forest Service for its helpful and cooperative efforts to perfect this bill.

Mr. Speaker, this is a good bill and I urge all of my colleagues to support it.

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

Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the subcommittee has explained the bill adequately and very eloquently. The Subcommittee on National Parks has been working on components of this bill since last fall. There were several very difficult compromises that needed to be made and I want to commend the chairman for his efforts in working out those problems in the bill.

As did the gentleman, I would also like to commend all the members, the same ones the gentleman mentioned. I will not name them again. Their hard work and spirit of cooperation resulted in the development of what I think is an outstanding omnibus piece of legislation. I was certainly pleased to join them as a cosponsor of the legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4350, the Omnibus Wild and Scenic Rivers bill.

This significant legislation designates segments of the Cache la Poudre River, Colorado; the Saline Bayou, Louisiana; the Black Creek, Mississippi; and the north fork and south fork of the Kern River, California, for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. This legislation will result in an addition of approximately 267 miles to the current National Wild and

Scenic Rivers System, which was initiated in 1968 through passage of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

The bill also provides for studies of several other river segments for potential addition to the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. These include the Henry's Fork River, Idaho; the West Branch Farmington River, Connecticut and Massachusetts; and the Great Egg Harbor River, New Jersey. A total of 116 miles of rivers will be studied.

Finally, the bill contains several generic amendments to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act intended to correct some minor technical deficiencies in the act. These changes were recommended by the administering Federal agencies, primarily the U.S. Forest Service, to assist them with implementation of the act.

Mr. Speaker, the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, of which I am the ranking member, has been working on the components of H.R. 4350 since last fall. Several difficult compromises were made along the way and I want to commend Chairman VENTO for his efforts in working out the problems associated with the bill. I would also like to commend the Members who sponsored the individual river measures included in the bill. Their hard work and spirit of cooperation resulted in the development of this outstanding omnibus legislation. I was certainly pleased to join with them as a cosponsor of H.R. 4350 when it was recently introduced.

Mr. Speaker, the enactment of this legislation will provide needed protection for some of the Nation's most scenic and valuable recreational river resources. In addition, it will provide some positive changes to the original act. Furthermore, it enjoys broad-based bipartisan support. Therefore, I strongly support H.R. 4350 and urge my colleagues to act favorably upon it.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished minority whip, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT].

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4350, a bill which adds five new river segments to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. I am proud, Mr. Speaker, to say that a segment of the Black Creek, in the Fifth Congressional District of Mississippi, is one of the five rivers being proposed for designation today.

The Black Creek is located in the heart of my district in southern Mississippi. It is a unique river with special scenic value, and its incorporation into the Wild and Scenic Rivers System would be the first such designation in the State of Mississippi. I am excited about being a part of the preservation of the Black Creek and of the enhancement of the recreational value of the river by this designation.

Mr. Speaker, section 103 of this bill designates a 21-mile segment of the Black Creek as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. This 21-mile section is almost totally included in the DeSoto National Forest and 5 miles are within the Black Creek Wilderness. Both the Forest Service and I recommend that the Black Creek segment from Fairley bridge landing upstream to Moody's landing be classified as a scenic river. This designation would have the least impact on private lands while preserving a portion of the river in a scenic condition at a minimum cost.

Mr. Speaker, I want to express my appreciation to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the gentleman from Arizona, and to the distinguished ranking member of the committee, the gentleman from Alaska. In addition, I would like to thank the National Parks and Recreation Subcommittee chairman and ranking member, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] and the gentleman from California [Mr. LAGOMARSINO]. I also want to extend my gratitude to the U.S. Forest Service for their assistance to me in this endeavor.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to join with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in support of this omnibus rivers bill. I believe that the bill is worthwhile and I urge all Members to support it.

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Mrs. JOHNSON].

Mrs. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this measure and wish to express my sincere appreciation to the chairman of the Interior Committee and the National Parks Subcommittee, Mr. UDALL and Mr. VENTO, as well as the ranking members, Mr. YOUNG and Mr. LAGOMARSINO, for their leadership in bringing H.R. 4350 to the floor. I commend you on your hard work and trust that our colleagues will join us in voting for this important bill.

And, although many groups and individuals worked on this bill, I would be remiss if I did not single out my Connecticut colleague, SAM GEJDESON, a member of the committee, for his particular attention to the Farmington River in this bill, as well as Chris Brown and Eric Olson of the American Rivers Conservation Council for their yeoman efforts on behalf of this country's wild, scenic, and recreational rivers.

I am very pleased to say that one of the study rivers in this bill, the west branch of the Farmington River, is in my district in Connecticut and provides thousands of people many hours of fishing, boating, and hiking pleasures and provides a habitat for many species of fish, plant, and animal life

only minutes from downtown Hartford.

Mr. Speaker, the Farmington River is one of Connecticut's polished gems. It graces the green and gentle New England countryside with its clear, cascading water, its wooded banks, and its two swiftest gorges, Tariffville Gorge and Satan's Kingdom. One-hundred years ago the Farmington was nearly poisoned by the many paper mills, tanneries, cotton mills, foundries, and sawmills that lined its shores. But today, thanks to enlightened neighbors and the ever-watchful Farmington River Watershed Association, the river is clean and supports a growing population of Atlantic salmon.

The west branch of the Farmington River was included on the Interior Department's January 1981 nationwide rivers inventory with good reason: This river is the largest trout fishery in Connecticut; two State parks and five State forests dot the river corridor; and whitewater canoeing unique to southern New England is enjoyed by thousands of people annually and still more thousands use tubes or kayaks on the river's waters.

The Farmington River serves hundreds of thousands of people throughout southern New England and is unique in its ability to provide a truly scenic and recreational environment so close to a metropolitan area. This river deserves the protections offered by the study called for in the bill and I trust that the other body will agree with the House in approving H.R. 4350.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the committee has approved this legislation and I strongly urge an affirmative vote on passage.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. HUCKABY], a member of the committee and a sponsor of one of the major components of this designation of the Saline Bayou. He has worked very hard and I want to commend the gentleman for his work with regard to this. I am sure with his continued work we will have success.

Mr. HUCKABY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise in strong support of this legislation also and I want to commend the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] and the gentleman from California [Mr. LAGOMARSINO] for packaging these various bills that were introduced into what I am sure will be a noncontroversial measure, with the addition of five rivers within the Nation's Wild and Scenic River System.

I am particularly interested in the Saline Bayou which flows through my congressional district. It is unique and it is also flowing through a major national forest and hence it enjoys widespread support in the State of Louisi-

ana, not only from the press, as well as conservation and environmental groups, but in addition to that, virtually all of the State and local elected officials in the area. So I think it is very fitting and proper that we should include this Saline Bayou, one of the last of the remaining wild and free rivers in north Louisiana.

Again I want to commend the chairman for his excellent work in this and I urge its passage.

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

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. BROWN], author of one of the significant river portions in the bill.

Mr. BROWN of Colorado. I thank the gentleman from California for yielding this time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my thanks to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] for his fine leadership in this area. This is an area in which there are sometimes more things thrown at one than there are praises for the fine work one does, but the gentleman from Minnesota has been a forthright leader in this area. He has been dedicated to getting the compromise through, of working with both sides, and the bill that we have before us is the product of that hard work, of his leadership, and the leadership of the gentleman from California, in bringing both sides of the aisle together in a bill that I am convinced is a plus for this Nation.

This bill includes under section 101 a designation of a portion of the Cache La Poudre River in Colorado. With the passage of this legislation, that will become the first wild and scenic river so designated in the State of Colorado. It is with great pride, I think, that I think the entire State will enjoy the beautiful amenities that this river includes.

What I want to point out, Mr. Speaker, is that there is an important aspect of this bill, particularly with regard to the Cache La Poudre. It is a step forward. It is a compromise. But it is a compromise where both sides were listened to, and the best of both ideas combined into a piece of legislation.

This bill enhances the environment and also preserves essential options for water storage. It does both, and I think by doing both it helps all the people of Colorado. It is a place where a compromise helped both sides win, not one side lose and one side win. That is the kind of positive legislation I think this area needs, one that listens, one that is responsive, and one that makes winners out of all Americans.

I might point out that some of the concern that has been expressed about this legislation is with regard to projects that are outside of the designated area, projects like the Trap Lake II project which is located outside of the designated corridor. All this bill simply means is that, that project must stand on its own. This legislation does not preclude the development of Trap Lake II and is not meant to. By standing on its own, it has the opportunity to show that it meets the guidelines that are set forth by existing law.

Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss if I did not note at this time that the portion of the river that is designated as wild is named after Peter H. Dominick, Senator Dominick served a term in this House of Representatives and went on to serve several terms in the United States. No more fitting tribute could be found than one that puts his name on a wild river in the mountains of Colorado. His memory is preserved in a way I think he would have loved.

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, as reported by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, H.R. 4350 would deem certain donations of real property interests to qualified organizations as qualifying for a Federal income tax deduction as a qualified charitable conservation contribution.

In order to qualify for a charitable deduction under the Internal Revenue Code, a conservation contribution must be made exclusively for conservation purposes. H.R. 4350 deems conveyances under this act to meet that standard and, consequently to qualify for the tax deduction. Expansions of allowable tax deductions certainly should be considered by the Committee on Ways and Means before being brought before the House.

It is possible that many or all contributions of real property interests under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act would be qualified conservation contributions. However, the determination of whether the appropriate requirements are satisfied should be made under the Internal Revenue Code and not deemed to be met by some other statute.

Since this bill provides certain tax results regardless of the operation of the Internal Revenue Code, this bill is clearly a revenue measure and, as such, is a matter which falls within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means pursuant to House Rule X.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that the jurisdictional concerns of the Committee on Ways and Means regarding this matter can be remedied as this bill proceeds through the legislative process. I must point out that I intend to protect the prerogatives of the Committee on Ways and Means as this bill proceeds. In addition, I intend to pursue appropriate jurisdictional referral of any future legislation which contains similar or identical provisions.

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4350, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act Amendments, provides for a study of the west branch of the Farmington River in Connecticut and Massachusetts. The Farmington River is nothing less than a treasure, a unique and beautiful resource of our highly urbanized State. Down

the Farmington's 70-mile course through Connecticut, we are blessed with beautiful countryside, open spaces and prime farmland, whitewater rapids and gorges, historical buildings, and unique ecological phenomena.

The question how best to manage and preserve this important resource has been a vexing one in the State of Connecticut. The Farmington River is, to put it mildly, a multiuse river. It is an invaluable recreational resource, bordered by two State parks and five State forests. It plays an important role in efforts to restore Atlantic salmon to the Connecticut River basin. Its waters are used to dilute waste water from treatment plants and industrial sources in the valley. Another section of the Farmington is vital for public water supply, providing high quality drinking water to over 400,000 people in the Hartford/New Britain metropolitan areas.

Obviously, many different interests have many different ideas about how to balance these various uses of the river. An environmentally comprehensive management plan for Connecticut's water resources is a real challenge, and one that must be met. With the pressures of population growth, land development, and drought upon us, now is the time to ensure that health, recreational, environmental, and industrial needs will be met in the future working together on the Federal, State and local levels.

The study called for in this bill should be very helpful in grappling with these issues. While I had some reservations about some provisions of the original legislation, I am grateful for the efforts made to address these concerns in H.R. 4350. The bill represents an important component in the development of an environmentally comprehensive policy for a valuable water resource in Connecticut. Whether or not the legislation passed today ever leads to the designation of the west branch for inclusion in the national wild and scenic river system, the study should assist State and local interests in putting together information that might not otherwise be available to protect and manage this valuable resource.

I am pleased that the committee report makes clear that this wild and scenic study is explicitly intended to include an examination of the west branch in the context of Connecticut's water supply needs and that the Secretary of the Interior is instructed to closely coordinate the wild and scenic study with the Connecticut plan, the State of Connecticut's own ongoing comprehensive efforts to develop a master plan for future management of potable water resources. As Connecticut faces problems with chemical contamination of over 800 ground water wells and has suffered a serious drought in the past year, it would be shortsighted to study the west branch without looking at these questions. In addition, the report calls attention to the fact that the Secretary of the Interior has the authority to permit waivers of Federal regulations should water from the west branch be needed at the time of a drought, and this authority should be granted a liberal interpretation in an emergency.

H.R. 4350 establishes an advisory committee to assist the Secretary of the Interior in the development of the wild and scenic study

and of the management alternatives for the west branch should it be included in the wild and scenic system. This study committee is a thoughtful innovation for the wild and scenic program and I am pleased it is more broadly representative under H.R. 4350 than had been the case in the original bill. It should also be noted however that the Secretary of the Interior is still expected to seek out a broad cross-section of local public opinion as required under the law so that all those with interests and concerns will be heard.

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, because some people in California are confusing legislation affecting the Kern River, I want to explain the difference between the bill I cosponsored (H.R. 3934) and the bill I oppose (H.R. 4350) that is before the House of Representatives.

H.R. 3934, a bill which I cosponsored, would have added an area beginning 5,600 feet north of Johnsondale Bridge on the North Fork of the Kern to the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. That is the only area H.R. 3934 affected. H.R. 3934 did not put the South Fork or a stretch of the North Fork between a point north of Johnsondale Bridge and the Tulare-Kern County line into the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

The bill before the House, H.R. 4350, is a significantly different bill. H.R. 4350 would also make the North Fork above Johnsondale Bridge part of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. In addition, H.R. 4350 would include the South Fork and the stretch of the North Fork from the vicinity of Johnsondale Bridge to the Tulare-Kern County line in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. I did not support these changes. I oppose H.R. 4350; it is not the bill I cosponsored.

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

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4350, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE FIGHTING CARDINALS WIN COLLEGE BASKETBALL NA- TIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

(Mr. MAZZOLI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, along with the Kentucky Derby, a trip to the NCAA Final Four basketball championships is becoming another rite of spring for the University of Louisville and its legions of loyal fans.