

activities. Two of my constituents—and they really deserve tremendous credit because they really learned how to petition government—Ed Tobin, who is with the Salinas Ramblers Motorcycle Club, and Ron DeShazer, who is a forklift operator in Salinas and a long-time Clear Creek rider, know about risks. They also know how to recreate safely in Clear Creek. We should learn from them.

Clear Creek's closure not only upset the vast off-road vehicle community, but also the California Native Plant Society, the Sierra Club hikers, and, especially, the local community, which is suffering the economic loss.

This is commonsense legislation that does three things:

First, the bill redesignates the Clear Creek Management Area as the Clear Creek National Recreation Area. This allows it to be used for off-road vehicle recreation, and it requires the Bureau of Land Management to alert all users to the risks and to instruct people to wash off vehicles that may be used on the roads. The wash racks are already in place and have been there for years.

Second, it gives the Bureau of Land Management the authority to levy a recreational user fee and apply the proceeds to the management of the area.

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

Mr. COSTA. I yield the gentleman an additional 2 minutes.

Mr. FARR. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Third, it allows the BLM to enter into joint management agreements with the California State Parks system that manages a nearby off-road vehicle park without asbestos surfaces, known as Hollister Hills.

Fourth, this legislation designates the adjacent Joaquin Rocks landscape as wilderness and five BLM-identified streams as National Wild and Scenic Rivers.

The conservation piece of this legislation protects a diverse array of flora and fauna and several species of wildlife. In addition to falcons, hawks, and owls, the area provides a potential nesting habitat for the California condor, which was reintroduced in the nearby Gabilan Range.

I thank my colleagues JEFF DENHAM and DAVID VALADAO for being tremendous partners and for their leadership in bringing this bill to the House floor today. In working with Representatives DENHAM and VALADAO, their staffs, and many of our constituents in central California, we crafted a bill to support recreation, conservation, and economic growth.

I also thank Chairman BISHOP of the committee and Ranking Member GRIJALVA, subcommittee Chairman MCCLINTOCK and subcommittee Ranking Member TSONGAS for their support.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for the legislation, and I also urge the members of the committee to think about this when trying to solve difficult, conflicting problems in that we can bring

all parties of interest together and end up with a win-win.

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I think the bipartisan support is here.

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

I express my support for this bill and my thanks to my colleagues from California for their hard work on this bill—on my side of the aisle, Mr. DENHAM and Mr. VALADAO; on the Democratic side, Mr. FARR, with whom I served on the Appropriations Committee and who did a wonderful job, by the way, and Mr. COSTA, with whom I now serve on the Natural Resources Committee. They are fine gentlemen, one and all, from California.

Before I close, I must say I have a unique love for the State. My relative, a gentleman named Charles Fletcher Lummis, walked from Ohio to California—walked—in the 1800s, arrived in Los Angeles, and became the assistant editor of what is now the Los Angeles Times. There were only 14,000 people in Los Angeles, California. His home, El Alisal, which is between Los Angeles and Pasadena, is a State historic site in California and is a wonderful, historic place to visit.

He was the first person to photograph the Penitentes ceremony, where they actually crucified some of their colleagues in a ceremony in New Mexico. He was the American who chronicled the capture of Geronimo. He was knighted by the King of Spain for being the Californian who led the designation of national historic sites for San Juan Capistrano and others of the great missions of southern California before they were destroyed. He was a magnificent, flowery character in the State of California. His friends were people like John Muir, Teddy Roosevelt, and other famous conservationists and preservationists. I am proud to be a relative of Charles Fletcher Lummis.

I am proud of what California has done to balance its efforts in having a uniquely diverse culture and a fabulous agriculture and recreation economy. This is a unique State. This is a State that has pistachios and almonds and vegetables, which we all need to sustain ourselves in a way that will allow America to continue to play a role in feeding itself.

I was involved in an effort to try to make sure, for our own national security, that we would continue to be able to feed ourselves in this Nation, and we thought we were going to be able to feed ourselves until around the year 2050. It has been years ago since we became a net importer of food. That is not necessary. We can grow enough food in America to sustain our population. To allow us to become a net importer of food, I think, is a mistake because we have a magnificent place like California that can outgrow almost any area of our Nation if we will only be respectful and listen to the people who live there and to the people who feed us, whether they are the farm

owners or the farmworkers. These are people who want to work on California and with California so as to feed America, to support their families, and to sustain a fabulous environment.

To the fine gentlemen from California who bring this bill forward and who work so hard every day to try to make sure that these different valleys and these very diverse communities come together, I offer my full support of this bill, and I commend them for their work.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ZINKE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. LUMMIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1838, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to establish the Clear Creek National Recreation Area in San Benito and Fresno Counties, California, to designate the Joaquin Rocks Wilderness in such counties, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SAINT FRANCIS DAM DISASTER NATIONAL MEMORIAL ACT

Mrs. LUMMIS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5244) to provide for the establishment of a national memorial and national monument to commemorate those killed by the collapse of the Saint Francis Dam on March 12, 1928, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5244

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 "Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Memorial Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) On March 12, 1928, the Saint Francis Dam located in the northern portion of Los Angeles County, California, breached, resulting in a devastating flood that caused the death of approximately 425 individuals.

(2) The residents of Santa Clarita Valley, San Francisquito Canyon, Castaic Junction, Santa Clara River Valley, Piru, Fillmore, Bardsdale, Saticoy, and Santa Paula were directly impacted and suffered greatly from the worst flood in the history of the State of California.

(3) The disaster resulted in a tremendous loss of human life, property, and the livelihood of local residents, and was surpassed in the level of destruction in the 20th century only by the great San Francisco earthquake of 1906.

(4) The collapse of the dam may represent America's worst civil engineering failure in the 20th century.

(5) The site of the disaster is subject to the theft of historic artifacts, graffiti, and other vandalism.

(6) It is right to pay homage to the citizens who were killed, injured, or dislocated due to the flood, and to educate the public about this important historical event.

(7) It is appropriate that the site of the Saint Francis Dam and surrounding areas be specially designated and protected to commemorate this tragic event.

SEC. 3. SAINT FRANCIS DAM DISASTER NATIONAL MEMORIAL.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Secretary is authorized to establish a memorial at the Saint Francis Dam site in the County of Los Angeles, California, for the purpose of honoring the victims of the Saint Francis Dam disaster of March 12, 1928.

(b) **REQUIREMENTS.**—The Memorial shall be—

(1) known as the Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Memorial; and

(2) managed by the Forest Service.

(c) **DONATIONS.**—The Secretary is authorized to accept, hold, administer, invest, and spend any gift, devise, or bequest of real or personal property made to the Secretary for purposes of developing, designing, constructing, and managing the Memorial.

SEC. 4. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MEMORIAL.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress recommendations regarding—

(1) the planning, design, construction, and long-term management of the Memorial;

(2) the proposed boundaries of the Memorial;

(3) a visitor center and educational facilities at the Memorial; and

(4) ensuring public access to the Memorial.

(b) **CONSULTATION.**—In preparing the recommendations required under subsection (a), the Secretary shall consult with—

(1) appropriate Federal agencies;

(2) State, tribal, and local governments, including the Santa Clarita City Council; and

(3) the public.

SEC. 5. ESTABLISHMENT OF SAINT FRANCIS DAM DISASTER NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established as a national monument in the State, certain National Forest System land administered by the Secretary in the County of Los Angeles comprising approximately 440 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Monument”, created on June 14, 2016, to be known as the Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Monument.

(b) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of the Monument is to conserve and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of the public the cultural, archaeological, historical, watershed, educational, and recreational resources and values of the Monument.

SEC. 6. DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY WITH RESPECT TO MONUMENT.

(a) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 4 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a management plan for the Monument.

(2) **CONSULTATION.**—The management plan shall be developed in consultation with—

(A) appropriate Federal agencies;

(B) State, tribal, and local governments; and

(C) the public.

(3) **CONSIDERATIONS.**—In developing and implementing the management plan, the Secretary shall, with respect to methods of protecting and providing access to the Monument, consider the recommendations of the Saint Francis Disaster National Memorial Foundation, the Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society, and the Community Hiking Club of Santa Clarita.

(b) **MANAGEMENT.**—The Secretary shall manage the Monument—

(1) in a manner that conserves and enhances the cultural and historic resources of the Monument; and

(2) in accordance with—

(A) the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.) and the laws generally applicable to the National Forest System;

(B) this Act; and

(C) any other applicable laws.

(c) **USES.**—

(1) **USE OF MOTORIZED VEHICLES.**—The use of motorized vehicles within the Monument may be permitted only—

(A) on roads designated for use by motorized vehicles in the management plan required under subsection (a);

(B) for administrative purposes; or

(C) for emergency responses.

(2) **GRAZING.**—The Secretary shall permit grazing within the Monument, where established before the date of the enactment of this Act—

(A) subject to all applicable laws (including regulations and Executive orders); and

(B) consistent with the purpose described in section 5(b).

SEC. 7. CLARIFICATION ON FUNDING.

No additional funds are authorized to carry out the requirements of this Act. Such requirements shall be carried out using amounts otherwise authorized.

SEC. 8. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **MEMORIAL.**—The term “Memorial” means the Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Memorial authorized under section 3(a).

(2) **MONUMENT.**—The term “Monument” means the Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Monument established under section 5(a).

(3) **STATE.**—The term “State” means the State of California.

(4) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. LUMMIS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. COSTA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wyoming.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Wyoming?

There was no objection.

Mrs. LUMMIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. KNIGHT), the author of this bill.

Mr. KNIGHT. I thank the Speaker for letting us talk about such an important issue.

Mr. Speaker, this issue has been bantered about in my district for many years, and we are finally getting recourse whereby we are going to have a memorial for the second largest disaster in California's history.

It is interesting that this happened about 20 miles from my house, and many people will drive by and not know that the Saint Francis Dam is there. Yet the Saint Francis Dam was

there in 1928, and it killed approximately 437 people, becoming the second largest disaster in California's history. Entire families were wiped out in the early hours of March 12, 1928, as nearly 12 billion gallons of water flowed down the San Francisquito Canyon, located in my district, all the way to the Pacific Ocean, which is 54 miles away.

The dam was a project by the great William Mulholland, who was best known for creating the L.A. aqueduct system. However, this project of his ended in disaster, and it is one of the biggest civil engineering disasters in our Nation.

Subsequently, the failure of the Saint Francis Dam changed the methods that were used to create new dams and to set new safety standards across the Nation, including the construction of the Hoover Dam. The dam site has remained unprotected and hidden for 88 years and needs to be protected. As well, there needs to be a memorial established for the victims and their families.

My bill, H.R. 5244, seeks to memorialize these people who perished at the site of the Saint Francis Dam, and it creates a 440-acre national monument to preserve the site for educational purposes and to attract visitors.

□ 2045

The remains of the dam are of local and national historical significance and should be protected for the future of all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the support of this bill.

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

In one of the worst civil engineering failures of the 20th century, the breach of the Saint Francis Dam on March 12, 1928, tragically took the lives of over 400 Americans. To honor the memory of those who lost their lives on that fateful day, H.R. 5244 establishes a national memorial at the disaster site in California's Santa Clarita Valley. This memorial will provide a permanent place of remembrance and healing.

In addition to the memorial, H.R. 5244 also establishes the Saint Francis Dam National Monument on 440 acres of public land that is currently managed by the Forest Service. The national monument designation authorizes the U.S. Forest Service, in consultation with a range of stakeholders, to develop educational programs to improve the health of these regional wetlands.

I want to thank Congressman KNIGHT and the Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society for bringing the legacy of the Saint Francis Dam disaster to the attention of the Congress. As we all have heard, those who cannot remember the past are doomed to repeat it. So we need to ensure that we remember the lessons of history that are part of the Saint Francis story.

I also want to thank Mr. KNIGHT for his work with the Forest Service to address some of the concerns before the bill was marked up in committee.

This is a good bill, and I urge my colleagues to support its adoption.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mrs. LUMMIS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. KNIGHT) for his work and leadership on this legislation.

I urge my colleagues to join me to honor the more than 400 individuals who lost their lives nearly 90 years ago by supporting this bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. LUMMIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5244, 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.

TUOLUMNE BAND OF ME-WUK LAND INTO TRUST

Mrs. LUMMIS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3079) to take certain Federal land located in Tuolumne County, California, into trust for the benefit of the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3079

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

SECTION 1. LAND INTO TRUST.

(a) *FEDERAL LAND.*—Subject to valid existing rights, all right, title, and interest (including improvements and appurtenances) of the United States in and to the Federal land described in subsection (b) shall be held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians for nongaming purposes.

(b) *LAND DESCRIPTION.*—The land taken into trust under subsection (a) is the approximately 80 acres of Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of the United States Forest Service, located in Tuolumne County, California, and described as follows:

(1) Southwest 1/4 of Southwest 1/4 of Section 2, Township 1 North, Range 16 East.

(2) Northeast 1/4 of Northwest 1/4 of Section 11, Township 1 North, Range 16 East of the Mount Diablo Meridian.

(c) *GAMING.*—Class II and class III gaming (as those terms are defined in section 4 of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2703)) shall not be permitted at any time on the land taken into trust under subsection (a).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. LUMMIS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. COSTA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wyoming.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Wyoming?

There was no objection.

Mrs. LUMMIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK), the author of this bill, the chairman of the Federal Lands Subcommittee of the Natural Resources Committee, a committee on which I serve.

I want to salute the fine work during this Congress and previous Congresses of the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK).

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, although I am still very angry at her for her decision to retire from the House at the end of this term. I don't think anyone blames her for wanting to deprive herself of the pleasure of our company, but I do blame her very much for depriving all of us of the pleasure of her company. She will be sorely missed.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3079 would transfer two 40-acre parcels owned by the Forest Service to the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians. These parcels are landlocked Forest Service property that are caught between a private property owner to the north and east, and tribally owned lands to the south and west that are currently in the process of being converted from fee to trust.

These new parcels would be added to the tribe's existing tribal conservation area and would be forbidden from being used for gaming.

This bill has the full support of the Tuolumne County Board of Supervisors, the elected land use agency in this jurisdiction. The private property owner whose lands abuts this parcel also supports the transfer. Similar legislation has been introduced in the Senate by Senators Feinstein and Boxer.

The Federal Lands Subcommittee has held extensive hearings into the maintenance backlog of U.S. Forest Service properties and the horrific fire danger posed by these overgrown Federal lands. Acreage in the Sierra now typically carries four times the timber density that the land can support. This region has been devastated by forest fires in the past decade because the Federal lands have been so badly neglected. The land in question is designated as a High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. The tribal chairman testified that the Forest Service has done no thinning of these parcels throughout his lifetime.

Now, in my district that spans the Sierra Nevada, forest fires have utterly destroyed more than 1,000 square miles of forest in just the last 3 years. The Rim Fire, the largest in the history of the Sierra and one of the largest in the history of the State, came within just a few miles of this parcel.

When I visited the command center at the Rough Fire just south of

Tuolumne in August, the beleaguered firefighters begged me to carry back one message to Congress: that forest treatment matters. Where the fire ran into treated acreage, it slowed enough to extinguish, but there just wasn't enough of it. So that fire burned for more than 10 weeks and destroyed 151,000 acres of forest land.

By adding these parcels to the existing tribal conservation area, we ensure that this acreage will be properly maintained, which means additional fire protection for the region. It will add 80 acres of properly managed and maintained forest land where excess timber can be carried out before it burns out. And in association with the tribe's other conservation work, that just could make the difference in stopping or slowing the next catastrophic fire in the region. It is, at least, a start.

I thank the gentlewoman for the time, and I thank the House for hearing this bill today and ask for its adoption.

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

Mr. Speaker, the Tuolumne Band of the Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria is seeking a transfer of the two parcels that have been mentioned from the U.S. Forest Service land to the Department of the Interior to be held in trust for the tribe. These two parcels, which represent a combined total of about 80 acres, are both undeveloped and they are landlocked.

The parcels are located in an area of great cultural and historical significance to the tribe and are contiguous to lands the tribe currently owns in fee simple, known simply as the Murphy Ranch.

When the tribe inquired about the status of these parcels, the local U.S. Forest Service staff confirmed that there are no current or future uses to the U.S. Forest Service or any other Federal agency.

The tribe would like to make these existing two parcels a part of their Murphy Ranch Conservation Area, which was established to protect the environment, wildlife, and the natural beauty of the area, and also, as Congressman MCCLINTOCK noted, to provide additional fire protection, which is absolutely essential.

We, as a result of 4 devastatingly dry years, combined with the bark beetle, have a tinderbox of extreme fire conditions that we are dealing with in California. Some of you have noted the fires that have taken place already in other Western States.

So fire protection is a part of the concern of this effort, and I feel very strongly that we need to do everything we can to improve the Forest Service's ability to manage our forest lands. Frankly, we are spending all the money that we do give to the Forest Service to put out fires and, therefore, it only makes matters worse because we are not doing the kind of work we ought to be doing in managing the forests.