

(D) organizing groups of veterans and home-front workers and their recognition;

(E) presentation of cultural events such as dances, plays, and lectures;

(F) public relations outreach through the print and electronic media, and books; and

(G) recognition and ceremonies remembering wartime event anniversaries.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GALLEGRO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members 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 Utah?

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. ROUZER), the sponsor of this piece of legislation.

Mr. ROUZER. Mr. Speaker, our country has been and continues to be the greatest force for good known to mankind. The men and women of our military have played a central role in this virtuous effort. There was no greater time of difficulty and challenge that tested this notion more than during World War II.

H.R. 6118 provides a way to honor the major contributions made by our cities during World War II by granting the Secretary of the Interior the ability to designate one city each year as a World War II heritage city, provided that city meets the criteria for recognition outlined in the legislation.

As many from the Greatest Generation know, World War II required a nationwide effort to assist with the many components of war production. Yet, there are many all across this great land who do not know that cities from across the Nation stepped up in a major way to assist with defense manufacturing and the production of food, clothing, and other necessary goods.

No one can attest to these efforts better than Captain Wilbur D. Jones of Wilmington, North Carolina. Captain Jones is retired from the U.S. Navy, a distinguished author, an active veteran, and a war historian who has worked to preserve our States' World War II history for the past two decades.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Captain Jones for his hard work and steadfast dedication to this cause. Without his leadership, the idea, introduction, and passage of this bill never would have come to fruition.

This legislation will provide every city that contributed to the many heroic World War II efforts an incentive to preserve that history, a great and noble undertaking so that all citizens will have a better understanding of our history and even more pride in our great heritage.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman and the ranking member of the committee for their help with and accommodation of this bill. I would also like to thank our State Legislature for their very active support and endorsement, the Wilmington City Council, and Mayor Bill Saffo. I also should mention the great work of Senator BURR and Senator TILLIS on the other side of the Capitol for their help in getting this legislation passed so that, hopefully, it will be signed into law by the President in the next couple of weeks.

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

Mr. Speaker, this bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to honor the contributions and war efforts made by American cities during World War II, including the work by these cities to preserve this history.

This bill honors the history of our Nation and enshrines the efforts made by American cities that were integral to our success in World War II.

For example, Wilmington, North Carolina, constructed 243 cargo vessels, served as a base for all five military branches, hosted German prisoners of war, and dispatched thousands of soldiers to fight.

Current efforts to preserve this history include landmarks such as the Battleship *North Carolina* and the Hannah Block Historic USO Building. This will give the Secretary the authority to validate these contributions, along with those of countless other cities that contributed to the war effort.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative ROUZER for his work on this bill, and I am happy to voice my support of it.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, during World War II, our cities built armaments; they had war bond drives; and they grew victory gardens. They did what they could to support our troops who were fighting abroad in a two-front war.

It is significant and important that we recognize the efforts that went into that part of our history and also that we reward, in some way, the efforts to protect that history so that we will always remember the sacrifices that were made by the Greatest Generation and recognize their efforts on the field of battle, as well as back home, to preserve that and support that.

The past will not be forgotten. This part of our American history will be remembered going forward.

Mr. Speaker, this is a wonderful effort to do that, to actually provide, once again, for the history of this country, for the symbols of this country, for the future of this country, to remember how we got to the position in which we are.

This bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to designate at least one city a year, each year, as an American

World War II Heritage City. It is appropriate that we go forward on this.

Mr. Speaker, I fully support its efforts, and I urge the adoption of this bill by my colleagues.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6118, 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 authorize the Secretary of the Interior to annually designate at least one city in the United States as an 'American World War II Heritage City', and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1600

OFFSHORE WIND FOR TERRITORIES ACT

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6665) to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to apply to territories of the United States, to establish offshore wind lease sale requirements, to provide dedicated funding for coral reef conservation, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6665

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 "Offshore Wind for Territories Act".

SEC. 2. APPLICATION OF OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF LANDS ACT WITH RESPECT TO TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (a)—

(A) by inserting after "control" the following: "or lying within the exclusive economic zone of the United States and the outer Continental Shelf adjacent to any territory or possession of the United States"; and

(B) by adding at the end before the semicolon the following: ", except that such term shall not include any area conveyed by Congress to a territorial government for administration";

(2) in paragraph (p), by striking "and" after the semicolon at the end;

(3) in paragraph (q), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

"(r) The term 'State' includes each territory of the United States."

(b) EXCLUSIONS.—Section 18 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1344) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(i) This section shall not apply to the scheduling of lease sales in the outer Continental Shelf adjacent to the territories and possessions of the United States."

SEC. 3. DISPOSITION OF REVENUES WITH RESPECT TO TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Section 9 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1338) is amended—

(1) by striking “All rentals” and inserting the following:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in law, all rentals”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) DISPOSITION OF REVENUES TO TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.—Of the rentals, royalties, and other sums paid to the Secretary under this Act from a lease for an area of land on the outer Continental Shelf adjacent to a territory and lying within the exclusive economic zone of the United States pertaining to such territory, and not otherwise obligated or appropriated—

“(1) 50 percent shall be deposited in the Treasury and credited to miscellaneous receipts;

“(2) 12.5 percent shall be deposited in the Coral Reef Conservation Fund established under section 211 of the Coral Reef Conservation Act of 2000; and

“(3) 37.5 percent shall be disbursed to territories of the United States in an amount for each territory (based on a formula established by the Secretary by regulation) that is inversely proportional to the respective distance between the point on the coastline of the territory that is closest to the geographic center of the applicable leased tract and the geographic center of the leased tract.”.

SEC. 4. WIND LEASE SALES FOR AREAS OF OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF.

(a) CONDITIONAL WIND LEASE SALES IN TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 33. WIND LEASE SALES FOR AREAS OF OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF.

“(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary may conduct wind lease sales on the outer Continental Shelf.

“(b) WIND LEASE SALE PROCEDURE.—Any wind lease sale conducted under this section shall be considered a lease under section 8(p).

“(c) WIND LEASE SALES OFF COASTS OF TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.—

“(1) STUDY ON FEASIBILITY OF CONDUCTING WIND LEASE SALES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a study on the feasibility, including the technological and long-term economic feasibility, of conducting wind lease sales on an area of the outer Continental Shelf within the territorial jurisdiction of American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

“(B) CONSULTATION.—In conducting the study required in paragraph (A), the Secretary shall consult—

“(i) the National Renewable Energy Laboratory of the Department of Energy; and

“(ii) the Governor of each of American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

“(C) PUBLICATION.—The study required in paragraph (A) shall be published in the Federal Register for public comment for not fewer than 60 days.

“(D) SUBMISSION OF RESULTS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary shall submit the results of the study conducted under subparagraph (A) to:

“(i) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate;

“(ii) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

“(iii) each of the delegates or resident commissioner to the House of Representa-

tives from American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States, respectively.

“(E) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The study required under subparagraph (A) and results submitted under subparagraph (C) shall be made readily available on a public Government internet website.

“(2) CALL FOR INFORMATION AND NOMINATIONS.—The Secretary shall issue a call for information and nominations for proposed wind lease sales for areas determined to be feasible under the study conducted under paragraph (1).

“(3) CONDITIONAL WIND LEASE SALES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—For each territory, the Secretary shall conduct not less than 1 wind lease sale on an area of the outer Continental Shelf within the territorial jurisdiction of such territory that meets each of the following criteria:

“(i) The study required under paragraph (1)(A) concluded that a wind lease sale on the area is feasible.

“(ii) The Secretary has determined that the call for information has generated sufficient interest for the area.

“(iii) The Secretary has consulted with the Secretary of Defense regarding such a sale.

“(iv) The Secretary has consulted with the Governor of the territory regarding the suitability of the area for wind energy development.

“(B) EXCEPTION.—If no area of the outer Continental Shelf within the territorial jurisdiction of a territory meets each of the criteria in clauses (i) through (iii) of subparagraph (A), the requirement under subparagraph (A) shall not apply to such territory.”.

SEC. 5. ESTABLISHMENT OF CORAL REEF CONSERVATION FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Coral Reef Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6401 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“**SEC. 211. CORAL REEF CONSERVATION FUND.**

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury the Coral Reef Conservation Fund, hereafter referred to as the Fund.

“(b) DEPOSITS.—For each fiscal year, there shall be deposited in the Fund the portion of such revenues due and payable to the United States under subsection (b)(2) of section 9 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1338).

“(c) USES.—Amounts deposited in the Fund under this section and appropriated to the Secretary of Commerce under subsection (f) shall be used by the Secretary of Commerce to carry out the Coral Reef Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6401 et seq.), with priority given to carrying out sections 204 and 206 of such Act (16 U.S.C. 6403 and 6405).

“(d) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts deposited in the Fund shall remain in the Fund until appropriated by Congress.

“(e) REPORTING.—The President shall include with the proposed budget for the United States Government submitted to Congress for a fiscal year a comprehensive statement of deposits into the Fund during the previous fiscal year and estimated requirements during the following fiscal year for appropriations from the Fund.

“(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated from the Fund to the Secretary of Commerce, an amount equal to the amount deposited in the Fund in the previous fiscal year.

“(g) NO LIMITATION.—Appropriations from the Fund pursuant to this section may be made without fiscal year limitation.”.

(b) RENAMING OF EXISTING FUND.—Section 205 of the Coral Reef Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6404) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking “CORAL REEF CONSERVATION FUND” and inserting “CORAL REEF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP”;

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking “FUND” and inserting “PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP”; and

(B) by striking “, hereafter referred to as the Fund,”; and

(3) in subsection (b), by striking “Fund” and inserting “separate interest bearing account”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GALLEGRO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. 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 Utah?

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to read this part.

From the whooshing in the western Pacific to the windswept waters of the Atlantic, a wonderful wealth of offshore wind exists. While this wonderful resource weapon withstood the tests of time in Europe, we have waffled in our worldview on wind power.

But worry not. With this worthy bill, we will warrant our Nation's territories—from Guam to Puerto Rico—will no longer be wasting their overwater reward and will be powered with the waterproof windmills.

Now I have to stop because I did that for the staffer who wrote it. Obviously, I don't do this kind of stuff, and I lost the bet.

However, despite the alliteration that went there, this is still a good bill which will move us forward in energy production, especially in our territories of the United States.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I obviously urge my colleagues to support it and move us forward, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, this bill provides a number of benefits for the territories of the United States: Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. It adds them to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, allowing them to begin developing offshore wind in their waters, a potentially crucial source of new clean energy for their residents. It sets up a system by which the territories receive a share of the revenue generated by any new offshore wind development.

Currently, our territories rely primarily on imported diesel for generating electricity, putting them at high risk of supply disruptions and forcing

residents there to pay some of the highest electricity rates anywhere in the country, particularly when oil prices spike.

As hurricanes and extreme weather events continue to challenge the energy security of these territories, developing offshore wind will make for more resilient communities, decrease dependency on fossil fuels, and potentially bring electricity prices down significantly.

However, because the territories are currently not covered by the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, there is no legal mechanism for putting wind turbines in the waters off their coastlines. This bill fixes this longstanding unfairness, offers them a share of any revenues generated by offshore wind, and also protects their coastlines by leaving them off of the offshore oil and gas leasing process.

Additionally, some of the revenues generated by this bill are allocated to the Coral Reef Conservation Program, preserving, sustaining, and restoring the condition of coral reef ecosystems that, in many cases, are crucial for the environment and tourism economy of these same territories.

H.R. 6665 is a commonsense bill for the growth and success of U.S. territories and the environment, while also providing new sources of clean, carbon-free energy.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a “yes” vote on this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman could at least put some kind of rhyme in there.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Puerto Rico (Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN) to speak on this particular bill.

Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the honorable Delegate from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) for taking this initiative to present H.R. 6665, and Chairman BISHOP and Ranking Member GRIJALVA for having moved this legislation to continue to extend equal treatment to the American community of citizens in the territories.

It has been a privilege to join in on bipartisan proposals for applying, uniformly, the Federal laws for the benefit of the people of our territories. Equal treatment for all American communities is a goal that should be shared by all in this Congress, and we will continue to seek it.

America’s continued prosperity requires a modernized energy system that makes the best use of all the domestic resources available, including expanding use of wind in our domestic waters.

Puerto Rico has directly experienced the need to have better energy infrastructure in place. Today, only 2 percent of our energy in Puerto Rico comes just from renewable sources. Our plans for long-term recovery of our electric grid include a much higher reliance on renewable energy to reduce

environmental impact and increase efficiency.

Since, today, many of the territories rely on expensive diesel- or fuel oil-generation systems, an integration of greater diversity of generating sources will provide them greater flexibility in their development plans.

At the same time, however, this upgrade on our generation’s sources should be conducted in each jurisdiction based on its technical, economic, and environmental viability and rely more on private investment participation instead of taxpayer funding.

This legislation will direct the Department of the Interior to study what is the viability of Continental Shelf wind resources off the shore of the territories. If the result is positive, then the Department of the Interior will initiate the process of auctioning the leasing rights for such projects on the same basis as for the waters outside the States. If such development proceeds, 2.5 percent of the revenues collected will be reserved for coral reef protection and 37.5 percent for the respective territory for environmental remediation uses.

This way is the better way to develop energy resources and provide, also, funding for the territories to take their own measures for securing better environmental conditions. I expect the House will support this effort to bring uniform treatment to all jurisdictions under the American flag in an important area of policy, which is energy, and open up investment and development opportunities to all of us.

Once again, I want to thank my colleague from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the chairman of the committee for having this bill, and, of course, for their support and legacy on behalf of equal treatment for Puerto Rico and the territories.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES).

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to come speak in support of this legislation.

I think this is important legislation to ensure that our territories can share in the revenues from offshore energy production. I believe the States and I believe the territories should share in that revenue production.

Mr. Speaker, I think there is an important discussion for us to be having here. Yes, as the gentleman from Arizona noted, this will be contributing to our Nation’s energy production, which is a good thing. It is generating a revenue stream based on market forces, which is a good thing, and it does, Mr. Speaker, return a portion of the revenues back to the territories or the adjacent host’s entity of this energy production, and it invests dollars in conservation.

Now, to contrast, Mr. Speaker, the majority of the energy in the United

States is derived from oil and gas. That is how the majority of this Nation’s economy is powered.

There are a handful of States that provide that energy. For example, as this bill pertains only to offshore in Federal waters, in the offshore you have the State of Alaska represented by our dean. You have the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana—my home State—Texas, and, Mr. Speaker, the State of California. Those are all States that produce offshore energy.

You have a lot of States that are producing onshore energy with the shale revolution in Texas, in the Dakotas, in Pennsylvania, in Ohio, in Louisiana and other areas. We are producing onshore production as well. Once again, this is fueling our Nation’s economy, and all 50 States are benefiting from this.

But, Mr. Speaker, going back to the offshore, we provided about \$200 billion from energy production in the offshore to the United States Treasury. With this bill, on the first dollar of energy produced in the Federal offshore from wind energy in the territories, a portion of it is going to be shared with the territory and going to be shared for conservation activities. Yet the disparity, or the opposite, happens for onshore.

For onshore energy, what they do is they take the initial dollars and they put it toward conservation, land conservation in other States—not where this energy is produced, but in other States.

The gentleman from Arizona even noted that there are impacts from offshore energy production. I agree with him; there are impacts. Most of them have been historic impacts.

But for us to take this revenue stream and put it toward other States and not where this energy is produced, when you are talking about \$200 billion, Mr. Speaker, that is wrong. That is why we have introduced H.R. 6771.

Mr. Speaker, that bill passed the House Natural Resources Committee unanimously by a voice vote, and I want to thank the gentleman from Arizona and many other Members for working with us on this legislation. It was a bipartisan bill.

Mr. Speaker, I want to engage the chairman in a colloquy.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 6771 shares revenues from offshore energy production with States. It increases the revenue sharing, and those dollars have to be used for coastal restoration, hurricane protection for community resiliency projects.

I want to ask the chairman if he supports that policy and if he will continue to work with us to advance that legislation just like this legislation is being advanced today.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Yes.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. I couldn’t have said it better myself, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, with that, I will again say I support this legislation. I think the policy concept of revenue sharing from energy production is a solid one, but we have got to make sure that we don't have conflicting policies when we talk about fossil fuels versus alternative energy streams.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate those who have spoken on this particular piece of legislation.

Mr. GRAVES, I didn't want to be too flippant, although I was, does raise a major point of concern that, on Federal lands and on Federal waters, how we deal with the resources that are there is significant, and they play a role in the entire Nation.

But we also have to recognize the role that those States and territories play where we find those particular resources, whether it be offshore on Federal waters or onshore on Federal lands. For us to review that policy is a wise thing we should do.

I also am appreciative of the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico for explaining the significance this has for all those areas that have not yet been considered as we deal with a new kind of alternative energy, in this case, wind power. That is significant, and it plays a significant role in the future development of those territories that are using and in which the energy and the cost of energy is more significant than you find on the mainland, and yet we need to find a way to build their economies by having an affordable and renewable and reliable energy source coming in the future.

Because of that, I find this to be a significant piece of legislation. I urge adoption, Mr. Speaker, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FRANCIS ROONEY of Florida). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6665, 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.

URGING SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO RECOGNIZE THE HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF ROBERTO CLEMENTE'S PLACE OF DEATH

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 792) urging the Secretary of the Interior to recognize the historical significance of Roberto Clemente's place of death near Piñones in Loiza, Puerto Rico, by adding it to the National Register of Historic Places, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 792

Whereas Roberto Clemente was an American baseball legend who embodied the values of a model citizen;

Whereas Roberto Clemente won two Major League Baseball World Series Championships, was named World Series Most Valuable Player, and was an All-Star for 12 seasons;

Whereas Roberto Clemente served this Nation as a United States Marine Corps Reservist;

Whereas Roberto Clemente was the first Puerto Rican inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame;

Whereas Roberto Clemente was inducted into the Marine Corps Sports Hall of Fame;

Whereas Roberto Clemente was committed to caring and helping those in need, regardless of their location;

Whereas Roberto Clemente selflessly chose to travel to an earthquake-ridden Nicaragua to provide humanitarian aid;

Whereas Roberto Clemente's plane crashed shortly after taking off from Isla Verde International Airport/Aeropuerto Internacional de Isla Verde on December 31, 1972;

Whereas Roberto Clemente was only 38 years old when he tragically passed away;

Whereas Roberto Clemente's passion and advocacy demonstrated the positive influence that professional athletes could have in improving the lives of others;

Whereas Roberto Clemente challenged the stereotypes that had marginalized native Spanish speakers in this Nation and remains an icon to many Puerto Ricans and Latinos in the United States and Latin America;

Whereas Major League Baseball presents an annual Roberto Clemente Award to the player that best embodies Roberto Clemente's value of service to others and represents the game of baseball through extraordinary character, community involvement, philanthropy, and positive contributions, both on and off the field;

Whereas Roberto Clemente was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, Presidential Citizens Medal, and the Congressional Gold Medal for his civic and charitable contributions; and

Whereas the crash site in the adjacent area to Playa Aviones in the municipality of Loiza, Puerto Rico, was the last place where Roberto Clemente graced this world: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives requests that the Secretary of the Interior recognize the crash site of Roberto Clemente's airplane and the adjacent land by adding such site to the National Register of Historic Places.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GALLEGO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. 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 Utah?

There was no objection.

□ 1615

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this has been, for me, an exciting day, as we have talked about bills that provide for the history of this country and move it forward; as we talked about energy, which I find significant, especially for my State, which has so much Federal land and energy available to it; and now you are coming into one of the heroes of my childhood with Roberto Clemente.

Mr. Clemente won 12 Gold Gloves; 4 National League batting titles; 12 All-Star Game selections; 2 World Series Championships—although the 1961 still pains me to no end, but he still had two championships—and reached the 3,000-hit milestone. He was the first player born in Latin America to be inducted into the National Baseball Hall of Fame and was posthumously awarded both the Congressional Gold Medal and the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

I still have his baseball cards, and I cherish them. He was a special person not necessarily on the field—he was unique and wonderful—but even off the field he was an even greater individual. His accomplishments off the field speak to the quality of man Roberto Clemente was.

He spent his time in the off-season involved in charity work. He also spent his time in the off-season helping the game of baseball in his home in Puerto Rico. He made people's lives better. He ended his life, once again, trying to head a relief effort for Nicaragua. He gave his life in defense of other people. He is definitely someone who is worthy of being remembered in what he did on the ball field, which was spectacular, but what he did at home with real people, which was even better than what he did on the ball field.

I am proud to be here and wish to add my support to this resolution to recognize a great, great American hero.

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

Mr. GALLEGO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO).

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman and ranking member for bringing this resolution to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to support H. Res. 792, which would urge the Secretary of the Interior to recognize the historical significance of Roberto Clemente's place of death near Piñones in Loiza, Puerto Rico, by adding it to the National Register of Historic Places.

Formalizing the site of his untimely death will create a place for our Nation to honor Roberto Clemente's career and legacy. He was a trailblazer in baseball and in his life of service outside of baseball.

Born in 1934, in Carolina, Puerto Rico, Roberto Enrique Clemente Walker's pride and humanitarian ways won