

SECTION 1. CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO PARK COUNTY, WYOMING.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) over 82 percent of the land in Park County, Wyoming, is owned by the Federal Government;

(2) the parcel of land described in subsection (d) located in Park County has been withdrawn from the public domain for reclamation purposes and is managed by the Bureau of Reclamation;

(3) the land has been subject to a withdrawal review, a level I contaminant survey, and historical, cultural, and archaeological resource surveys by the Bureau of Reclamation;

(4) the Bureau of Land Management has conducted a cadastral survey of the land and has determined that the land is no longer suitable for return to the public domain;

(5) the Bureau of Reclamation and the Bureau of Land Management concur in the recommendation of disposal of the land as described in the documents referred to in paragraphs (3) and (4); and

(6) the County has evinced an interest in using the land for the purposes of local economic development.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this Act:

(1) COUNTY.—The term "County" means Park County, Wyoming.

(2) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the General Services Administration.

(c) CONVEYANCE.—In consideration of payment of \$240,000 to the Administrator by the County, the Administrator shall convey to the County all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the parcel of land described in subsection (d).

(d) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The parcel of land described in this subsection is the parcel located in the County comprising 190.12 acres, the legal description of which is as follows:

Sixth Principal Meridian, Park County, Wyoming

T. 53 N., R. 101 W.	Acreage
Section 20, S½SE¼SW¼SE¼	5.00
Section 29, Lot 7	9.91
Lot 9	38.29
Lot 10	31.29
Lot 12	5.78
Lot 13	8.64
Lot 14	0.04
Lot 15	9.73
S½NE¼NE¼NW¼	5.00
SW¼NE¼NW¼	10.00
SE¼NW¼NW¼	10.00
NW¼SW¼NW¼	10.00
Tract 101	13.24
Section 30, Lot 31	16.95
Lot 32	16.30

(e) RESERVATION OF RIGHTS.—The instrument of conveyance under subsection (c) shall reserve all rights to locatable, salable, leaseable coal, oil or gas resources.

(f) LEASES, EASEMENTS, RIGHTS-OF-WAY, AND OTHER RIGHTS.—The conveyance under subsection (c) shall be subject to any land-use leases, easements, rights-of-way, or valid existing rights in existence as of the date of the conveyance.

(g) ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITY.—As a condition of the conveyance under subsection (c), the United States shall comply with the provisions of section 9620(h) of title 42, United States Code.

(h) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Administrator may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance under subsection (c) as the Administrator considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(i) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—The net proceeds received by the United States as payment under subsection (c) shall be de-

posited into the fund established in section 490(f) of title 40 of the United States Code, and may be expended by the Administrator for real property management and related activities not otherwise provided for, without further authorization.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG).

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1894, an act to provide for the conveyance of 190 acres of Bureau of Reclamation-administered public lands to Park County, Wyoming, for the appraised fair market value. In the other body, the amendment in the nature of a substitute was adopted to meet the concerns the administration had with the original text.

The General Services Administration will manage the sale of this property, known as the Cody Industrial Area. The Bureau of Reclamation determined in 1996 this parcel is no longer needed for bureau purposes and is suitable for disposal.

Park County is 82 percent federally owned land. Mr. Speaker, S. 1894 will allow the county to encourage economic development by expanding a current industrial park which lies adjacent to this parcel.

Mr. Speaker, S. 1894 is supported by the administration, and I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

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

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 1894 provides the conveyance of 190 acres from Park County, Wyoming. Park County will pay the assessed fair market value for the parcel. It is my understanding that the administration has expressed some concerns regarding the fair market value of this parcel, but we do not oppose the bill at this time.

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 Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1894.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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COAL MARKET COMPETITION ACT OF 2000

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2300) to amend the Mineral Leasing Act to increase the maximum acreage of Federal leases for coal

that may be held by an entity in any 1 State.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2300

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 "Coal Market Competition Act of 2000".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) Federal land contains commercial deposits of coal, the Nation's largest deposits of coal being located on Federal land in Utah, Colorado, Montana, and the Powder River Basin of Wyoming;

(2) coal is mined on Federal land through Federal coal leases under the Act of February 25, 1920 (commonly known as the "Mineral Leasing Act") (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.);

(3) the sub-bituminous coal from these mines is low in sulfur, making it the cleanest burning coal for energy production;

(4) the Mineral Leasing Act sets for each leaseable mineral a limitation on the amount of acreage of Federal leases any 1 producer may hold in any 1 State or nationally;

(5)(A) the present acreage limitation for Federal coal leases has been in place since 1976;

(B) currently the coal lease acreage limit of 46,080 acres per State is less than the per-State Federal lease acreage limit for potash (96,000 acres) and oil and gas (246,080 acres);

(6) coal producers in Wyoming and Utah are operating mines on Federal leaseholds that contain total acreage close to the coal lease acreage ceiling;

(7) the same reasons that Congress cited in enacting increases for State lease acreage caps applicable in the case of other minerals—the advent of modern mine technology, changes in industry economics, greater global competition, and the need to conserve Federal resources—apply to coal;

(8) existing coal mines require additional lease acreage to avoid premature closure, but those mines cannot relinquish mined-out areas to lease new acreage because those areas are subject to 10-year reclamation plans, and the reclaimed acreage is counted against the State and national acreage limits;

(9) to enable them to make long-term business decisions affecting the type and amount of additional infrastructure investments, coal producers need certainty that sufficient acreage of leaseable coal will be available for mining in the future; and

(10) to maintain the vitality of the domestic coal industry and ensure the continued flow of valuable revenues to the Federal and State governments and of energy to the American public from coal production on Federal land, the Mineral Leasing Act should be amended to increase the acreage limitation for Federal coal leases.

SEC. 3. COAL MINING ON FEDERAL LAND.

Section 27(a) of the Act of February 25, 1920 (30 U.S.C. 184(a)), is amended—

(1) by striking "(a)" and all that follows through "No person" and inserting "(a) COAL LEASES.—No person";

(2) by striking "forty-six thousand and eighty acres" and inserting "75,000 acres"; and

(3) by striking "one hundred thousand acres" each place it appears and inserting "150,000 acres".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG).

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2300, the Coal Market Competition Act of 2000. Today, half of our Nation's coal supply comes from the west side of the Mississippi River, where the vast majority of that coal is mined in States with significant Federal ownership of the mineral estate, including the ownership of the coal resource.

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The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, governs the disposition of the right to mine such coal.

Currently, the act limits an entity to no more than a cumulative total of 100,000 acres nationally under federal coal leases, and no more than 46,080 acres in any one State. Congress has increased coal acreage limitation three times since the passage of the original act, most recently in 1976. But the Statewide limitation has not been changed in 36 years, despite significant changes in the coal mining industry. S. 2300 would increase the acreage limit to 75,000 acres per State and 150,000 acres nationwide.

These changes are necessary if our coal industry is going to remain competitive in the production of energy resource which is so important to domestic energy needs. The Coal Market Competition Act of 2000 will better serve America's energy needs by helping our coal industry plan for the future.

Thus I ask my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 2300 would amend the Mineral Leasing Act to increase the maximum acreage of Federal leases for coal that may be held by an entity in any one State.

The administration supports this legislation. CBO estimates, however, that enacting this legislation will not have any significant impact on Federal receipts from coal leaseholders or subsequent payments to the States for their share of those receipts.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2300.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ARIZONA NATIONAL FOREST IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1999

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1088) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain administrative sites in national forests in the State of Arizona, to convey certain land to the City of Sedona, Arizona for a wastewater treatment facility, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1088

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 "Arizona National Forest Improvement Act of 1999".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) CITY.—The term "City" means the city of Sedona, Arizona.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 3. SALE OR EXCHANGE OF ADMINISTRATIVE SITES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may, under such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, sell or exchange any and all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the following National Forest System land and administrative sites:

(1) The Camp Verde Administrative Site, comprising approximately 213.60 acres, as depicted on the map entitled "Camp Verde Administrative Site", dated April 12, 1997.

(2) A portion of the Cave Creek Administrative Site, comprising approximately 16 acres, as depicted on the map entitled "Cave Creek Administrative Site", dated May 1, 1997.

(3) The Fredonia Duplex Housing Site, comprising approximately 1.40 acres, and the Fredonia Housing Site, comprising approximately 1.58 acres, as depicted on the map entitled "Fredonia Duplex Dwelling, Fredonia Ranger Dwelling", dated August 28, 1997.

(4) The Groom Creek Administrative Site, comprising approximately 7.88 acres, as depicted on the map entitled "Groom Creek Administrative Site", dated April 29, 1997.

(5) The Payson Administrative Site, comprising approximately 296.43 acres, as depicted on the map entitled "Payson Administrative Site", dated May 1, 1997.

(6) The Sedona Administrative Site, comprising approximately 21.41 acres, as depicted on the map entitled "Sedona Administrative Site", dated April 12, 1997.

(b) CONSIDERATION.—Consideration for a sale or exchange of land under subsection (a) may include the acquisition of land, existing improvements, and improvements constructed to the specifications of the Secretary.

(c) APPLICABLE LAW.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, any sale or exchange of land under subsection (a) shall be subject to the laws (including regulations) applicable to the conveyance and acquisition of land for the National Forest System.

(d) CASH EQUALIZATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may accept a cash equalization payment in excess of 25 percent of the value of any land or administrative site exchanged under subsection (a).

(e) SOLICITATION OF OFFERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may solicit offers for the sale or exchange of land under this section on such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe.

(2) REJECTION OF OFFERS.—The Secretary may reject any offer made under this section

if the Secretary determines that the offer is not adequate or not in the public interest.

(f) REVOCATIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, on conveyance of land by the Secretary under this section, any public order withdrawing the land from any form of appropriation under the public land laws is revoked.

SEC. 4. CONVEYANCE TO CITY OF SEDONA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may sell to the city of Sedona, Arizona, by quitclaim deed in fee simple, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to approximately 300 acres of land as depicted on the map in the environmental assessment entitled "Sedona Effluent Management Plan", dated August 1998, for construction of an effluent disposal system in Yavapai County, Arizona.

(b) DESCRIPTION.—A legal description of the land conveyed under subsection (a) shall be available for public inspection in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Washington, District of Columbia.

(c) CONSIDERATION.—

(1) FAIR MARKET VALUE.—As consideration for the conveyance of land under subsection (a), the City shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the fair market value of the land as determined by an appraisal acceptable to the Secretary and prepared in accordance with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions, reduced by the total amount of special use permit fees for wastewater treatment facilities paid by the City to the Forest Service during the period beginning on January 1, 1999, and ending on the earlier of—

(A) the date that is 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act; or

(B) the date on which the full payment is made by the City under paragraph (3)(A) or the date on which first installment payment is made under paragraph (3)(B), depending on the election made by the City under paragraph (3).

(2) COST OF APPRAISAL.—The City shall pay the cost of the appraisal of the land.

(3) PAYMENT.—Payment of the consideration required under paragraph (1) (including any interest payable under paragraph (4)) shall be paid, at the option of the City—

(A) in full not later than 180 days after the date of the conveyance of the land; or

(B) in 7 equal annual installments commencing not later than January 1 of the first year following the date of the conveyance and annually thereafter until the total amount has been paid.

(4) INTEREST RATE.—Any payment due for the conveyance of land under this section shall accrue, beginning on the date of the conveyance, interest at a rate equal to the current (as of the date of the conveyance) market yield on outstanding, marketable obligations of the United States with maturities of 1 year.

(d) RELEASE.—Subject to compliance with all Federal environmental laws by the Secretary before the date of conveyance of land under this section, on conveyance of the land, the City shall agree in writing to hold the United States harmless from any and all claims to the land, including all claims resulting from hazardous materials on the conveyed land.

(e) RIGHT OF REENTRY.—At any time before full payment is made for the conveyance of land under this section, the conveyance shall be subject to a right of reentry in the United States if the Secretary determines that—

(1) the City has not complied with the requirements of this section or the conditions prescribed by the Secretary in the deed of conveyance; or

(2) the conveyed land is not used for disposal of treated effluent or other purposes