

These sites will need to be systematically reviewed and scientifically established.

Then, these sites should be linked together to provide Americans with a "holistic" approach to visiting and studying Underground Railroad locations. It is my understanding that the Freedom Center will assist in identifying nearly 60 Freedom Stations across America by 2003.

The history of the Underground Railroad is not only fundamental to understand the history of African Americans in this nation, the anti-slavery movement, and the Civil War, it is also fundamental to truly understand the significance of the cornerstone tenant of this nation: freedom.

This Center will educate and remind all of us about the long and winding path we have taken in America to achieve the goal of freedom for all.

I urge my colleagues to support this very important bill to provide funding for the Freedom Center in Cincinnati. Thank you.

Mr. HANSEN. 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. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2919, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

OREGON LAND EXCHANGE ACT OF 2000

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1629) to provide for the exchange of certain land in the State of Oregon.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1629

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 "Oregon Land Exchange Act of 2000".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) certain parcels of private land located in northeast Oregon are intermingled with land owned by the United States and administered—

(A) by the Secretary of the Interior as part of the Central Oregon Resource Area in the Prineville Bureau of Land Management District and the Baker Resource Area in the Vale Bureau of Land Management District; and

(B) by the Secretary of Agriculture as part of the Malheur National Forest, the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, and the Umatilla National Forest;

(2) the surface estate of the private land described in paragraph (1) is intermingled with parcels of land that are owned by the United States or contain valuable fisheries and wildlife habitat desired by the United States;

(3) the consolidation of land ownerships will facilitate sound and efficient management for both public and private lands;

(4) the improvement of management efficiency through the land tenure adjustment program of the Department of the Interior, which disposes of small isolated tracts having low public resource values within larger blocks of contiguous parcels of land, would serve important public objectives, including—

(A) the enhancement of public access, aesthetics, and recreation opportunities within or adjacent to designated wild and scenic river corridors;

(B) the protection and enhancement of habitat for threatened, endangered, and sensitive species within unified landscapes under Federal management; and

(C) the consolidation of holdings of the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service—

(i) to facilitate more efficient administration, including a reduction in administrative costs to the United States; and

(ii) to reduce right-of-way, special use, and other permit processing and issuance for roads and other facilities on Federal land;

(5) time is of the essence in completing a land exchange because further delays may force the identified landowners to construct roads in, log, develop, or sell the private land and thereby diminish the public values for which the private land is to be acquired; and

(6) it is in the public interest to complete the land exchanges at the earliest practicable date so that the land acquired by the United States can be preserved for—

(A) protection of threatened and endangered species habitat; and

(B) permanent public use and enjoyment.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act—

(1) the term "Clearwater" means Clearwater Land Exchange—Oregon, an Oregon partnership that signed the document entitled "Assembled Land Exchange Agreement between the Bureau of Land Management and Clearwater Land Exchange—Oregon for the Northeast Oregon Assembled Lands Exchange, OR 51858," dated October 30, 1996, and the document entitled "Agreement to initiate" with the Forest Service, dated June 30, 1995, or its successors or assigns;

(2) the term "identified landowners" means private landowners identified by Clearwater and willing to exchange private land for Federal land in accordance with this Act;

(3) the term "map" means the map entitled "Northeast Oregon Assembled Land Exchange/Triangle Land Exchange", dated November 5, 1999; and

(4) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as appropriate.

SEC. 4. BLM—NORTHEAST OREGON ASSEMBLED LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Upon the request of Clearwater, on behalf of the appropriate identified landowners, the Secretary of the Interior shall exchange the Federal lands described in subsection (b) for the private lands described in subsection (c), as provided in section 6.

(b) BLM LANDS TO BE CONVEYED.—The parcels of Federal lands to be conveyed by the Secretary to the appropriate identified landowners are as follows:

(1) the parcel comprising approximately 45,824 acres located in Grant County, Oregon, within the Central Oregon Resource Area in the Prineville District of the Bureau of Land Management, as generally depicted on the map;

(2) the parcel comprising approximately 2,755 acres located in Wheeler County, Oregon, within the Central Oregon Resource Area in the Prineville District of the Bureau of Land Management, as generally depicted on the map;

(3) the parcel comprising approximately 726 acres located in Morrow County, Oregon, within the Baker Resource Area of the Vale District of Land Management, as generally depicted on the map; and

(4) the parcel comprising approximately 1,015 acres located in Umatilla County, Oregon, within the Baker Resource Area in the Vale District of the Bureau of Land Management, as generally depicted on the map.

(c) PRIVATE LANDS TO BE ACQUIRED.—The parcel of private lands to be conveyed by the appropriate identified landowners to the Secretary are as follows:

(1) the parcel comprising approximately 31,646 acres located in Grant County, Oregon, within the Central Oregon Resource Area in the Prineville District of the Bureau of Land Management, as generally depicted on the map;

(2) the parcel comprising approximately 1,960 acres located in Morrow County, Oregon, within the Baker Resource Area in the Vale District of the Bureau of Land Management, as generally depicted on the map; and

(3) the parcel comprising approximately 10,544 acres located in Umatilla County, Oregon, within the Baker Resource Area in the Vale District of the Bureau of Land Management, as generally depicted on the map.

SEC. 5. FOREST SERVICE—TRIANGLE LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Upon the request of Clearwater, on behalf of the appropriate identified landowners, the Secretary of Agriculture shall exchange the Federal lands described in subsection (b) for the private lands described in subsection (c), as provided in section 6.

(b) FOREST SERVICE LANDS TO BE CONVEYED.—The National Forest System lands to be conveyed by the Secretary to the appropriate identified landowners comprise approximately 3,901 acres located in Grant and Harney Counties, Oregon, within the Malheur National Forest, as generally depicted on the map.

(c) PRIVATE LANDS TO BE ACQUIRED.—The parcels of private lands to be conveyed by the appropriate identified landowners to the Secretary are as follows:

(1) the parcel comprising approximately 3,752 acres located in Grant and Harney Counties, Oregon, within the Malheur National Forest, as generally depicted on the map;

(2) the parcel comprising approximately 1,702 acres located in Baker and Grant Counties, Oregon, within the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, as generally depicted on the map; and

(3) the parcel comprising approximately 246 acres located in Grant and Wallowa Counties, Oregon, within or adjacent to the Umatilla National Forest, as generally depicted on the map.

SEC. 6. LAND EXCHANGE TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the land exchanges implemented by this Act shall be conducted in accordance with section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1716) and other applicable laws.

(b) MULTIPLE TRANSACTIONS.—The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out a single or multiple transactions to complete the land exchanges authorized in this Act.

(c) COMPLETION OF EXCHANGES.—Any land exchange under this Act shall be completed not later than 90 days after the Secretary and Clearwater reach an agreement on the final appraised values of the lands to be exchanged.

(d) APPRAISALS.—(1) The values of the lands to be exchanged under this Act shall be

determined by appraisals using nationally recognized appraisal standards, including as appropriate—

(A) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions (1992); and

(B) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(2) To ensure the equitable and uniform appraisal of the lands to be exchanged under this Act, all appraisals shall determine the best use of the lands in accordance with the law of the State of Oregon, including use for the protection of wild and scenic river characteristics as provided in the Oregon Administrative Code.

(3)(A) all appraisals of lands to be exchanged under this Act shall be completed, reviewed and submitted to the Secretary not later than 90 days after the date Clearwater requests the exchange.

(B) Not less than 45 days before an exchange of lands under this Act is completed, a comprehensive summary of each appraisal for the specific lands to be exchanged shall be available for public inspection in the appropriate Oregon offices of the Secretary, for a 15-day period.

(4) After the Secretary approves the final appraised values of any parcel of the lands to be conveyed under this Act, the value of such parcel shall not be reappraised or updated before the completion of the applicable land exchange, except for any adjustments in value that may be required under subsection (e)(2).

(e) **EQUAL VALUE LAND EXCHANGE.**—(1)(A) The value of the lands to be exchanged under this Act shall be equal, or if the values are not equal, they shall be equalized in accordance with section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)) or this subsection.

(B) The Secretary shall retain any cash equalization payments received under subparagraph (A) to use, without further appropriation, to purchase land from willing sellers in the State of Oregon for addition to lands under the administration of the Bureau of Land Management or the Forest Service, as appropriate.

(2) If the value of the private lands exceeds the value of the Federal lands by 25 percent or more, Clearwater, after consultation with the affected identified landowners and the Secretary, shall withdraw a portion of the private lands necessary to equalize the values of the lands to be exchanged.

(3) If any of the private lands to be acquired do not include the rights to the subsurface estate, the Secretary may reserve the subsurface estate in the Federal lands to be exchanged.

(f) **LAND TITLES.**—(1) Title to the private lands to be conveyed to the Secretary shall be in a form acceptable to the Secretary.

(2) The Secretary shall convey all right, title, and interest of the United States in the Federal lands to the appropriate identified landowners, except to the extent the Secretary reserves the subsurface estate under subsection (c)(2).

(g) **MANAGEMENT OF LANDS.**—(1) Lands acquired by Secretary of the Interior under this Act shall be administered in accordance with sections 205(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1715(c)), and lands acquired by the Secretary of Agriculture shall be administered in accordance with sections 205(d) of such Act (43 U.S.C. 1715(d)).

(2) Lands acquired by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to section 4 which are within the North Fork of the John Day subwatershed shall be administered in accordance with section 205(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1715(c)), but shall be managed primarily for the protection of native fish and wildlife

habitat, and for public recreation. The Secretary may permit other authorized uses within the subwatershed if the Secretary determines, through the appropriate land use planning process, that such uses are consistent with, and do not diminish these management purposes.

SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 1629, sponsored by Senators SMITH and WYDEN of Oregon, and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) on the House side, would facilitate two exchanges of public and private lands in Oregon: the Triangle Land Exchange in the Northeast Oregon Assembled Land Exchange.

Approximately 54,000 acres of BLM and Forest Service land is proposed to be traded for nearly 50,000 acres currently held by private ownership in northeast Oregon. The value of the lands exchanged will be the same or equalized by cash payments to the Secretaries. The proposed exchange has been proceeding under administrative process for 4½ years with a variety of delays along the way. The bill creates a legislative resolution to the exchange.

Both the government and the public have interest in this exchange. Federal agencies will acquire sensitive river corridors which will improve the efficiency of their protection efforts for threatened and endangered fish. Communities and landowners will benefit from these exchanges because the consolidation of ownership patterns and the release of previously inaccessible forest lands will boost local economies and enhance the ability of the private sector to manage its own lands.

The land exchanges have received the strong collective support of several Oregon Indian tribes, conservation groups such as the Oregon Natural Desert Association, Oregon Trout and the Sierra Club, the Governor and scores of concerned citizens at large.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) for his tireless efforts to bring this bill to the floor. His constituents are lucky to have someone of his caliber representing their interest.

I urge my colleagues to support S. 1629.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I am rising on the issue of S. 1629, the Oregon Land Exchange Act. As the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) stated, it is a bill that has come to us from the Senate sponsored by Senators SMITH and WYDEN and the

gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) who has done yeoman's work on this issue in the House.

The issue has been before the House for nearly a year. There have been a series of administrative actions that go back several years regarding these proposed exchanges.

□ 1545

In October of 1999, the subcommittee held a hearing on the issue, and in April of this year the bill was marked up. Before the hearing and before the markup, I and my staff made extensive inquiries of knowledgeable environmental groups throughout Oregon to see what concerns they might have regarding the legislation and what changes they might like to see. What I heard back, for the most part, was the benefits of the exchange, particularly along the north fork of the John Day. No one, until quite recently, came forward with specific objections to specific parcels involved as a small subset of the entire exchange. It is unfortunate that those concerns were raised so late in the process.

In general, the legislation identifies isolated parcels of publicly owned lands in eastern Oregon. I have spent some time looking at the maps; and it is quite a dispersed ownership, much of it really public islands surrounded by private land, in particular a large block of lands along the north fork of the John Day River, which is critical salmon habitat, and other private inholdings to allow the Forest Service and the BLM to block up their holdings in the public arena.

The bill is supported by Oregon Trout, the Native Fish Society, and the governor of Oregon. I contacted the Oregon Natural Resources Council, the Oregon Natural Desert Association, and the Sierra Club during consideration. They did support the Forest Service preferred alternative for the Northeast Oregon Assembled Land Exchange, which is part of the legislation. It is very complex legislation and includes other exchanges.

As I said earlier, I have heard some concerns very recently from a number of people who reside in the district of the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) raising concerns. In general, I am skeptical of land exchanges. When I was first here, I opposed a land exchange proposed by the chairman of the Committee on Resources, joining with the gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER) and very few others on the committee to oppose that, because we did not believe the public was getting full value. I have, in my district, put great emphasis in scrutinizing any proposals for even minor land exchanges.

This is a large exchange; and all I can do in part is rely upon the governor, the advocates, like Oregon Trout and Native Fish Society, the environmental groups that are the most knowledgeable of the area about the benefits, and try to weigh those benefits against what I am told are some

detrimental exchanges on isolated parcels.

Unfortunately, I believe that at this point we cannot fix what minor problems might result, and we are threatened with harvest along the north fork of the John Day this summer or next fall if this exchange does not go forward. The owners there have withheld harvest for 3 or 4 years, and now this year went in and actually marked trees along the north fork, and I do know of the benefits and I am very familiar with that area.

The ranking member has recently revealed a report from the GAO which goes to the issue of land exchanges and problems with land exchanges; and I am hopeful that my efforts and the efforts of other members of the Oregon delegation, the resource agencies involved, and the interest groups that have scrutinized this have prevented any of those problems from recurring in this particular legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I would again, although unfortunately it comes very late in the process, I would enter the letter from the Friends of Rudio Mountain, Inc., into the RECORD at this point in time raising their concerns about that particular aspect of the exchange:

FRIENDS OF RUDIO MOUNTAIN, INC.

Forest Grove, OR, July 20, 2000.

Representative PETER DEFAZIO,
RHOB, Washington, DC.

DEAR PETER DEFAZIO: We are writing today with new and extremely important information that you should be informed of regarding the Oregon Land Exchange Act of 2000 (HR2950). The following new information gives the public moral grounds to ask you to stop all legislation regarding The Oregon Land Exchange Act Of 2000 (HR2950).

Our first concern is that misleading information has kept the public in the dark. We want to make it clear that Prineville District BLM officials have told us from the start that the Congressional Trade (HR2950) followed PHASE 1 of the NOALE Land Exchange. We were told that the maps in the FEIS for the NOALE were the same as the maps that you are using for The Oregon Land Exchange Act. This is not the truth.

Two weeks ago we received a set of the maps that outline the lands involved in (HR2950). Our group and many other special interest groups were not aware that entirely different maps were involved or that certain public lands of such high value in critical areas were being disposed of in (HR2950) until we reviewed maps 1 through 6. Had we known that the Congressional Trade was based on a different set of maps and that it intended to dispose of parcels of public land not set for disposal in PHASE 1 of NOALE we would have offered stormy opposition and this Bill would most likely have died at the onset. We are certain that if the true clear picture would have been laid out the Bill would not have had any supporters.

Please note that on July 19th Jessica Hamilton from Congressman David Wu's office spoke with one of the public officials that has been involved from the start with the NOALE exchange and (HR2950). During her conversation with him he told her the same misleading information that we had been led to believe. He firmly told her that he was not aware of any Rudio Mountain land at all that was involved in the Congressional Bill and that he was certain that no public land defined as Phase 2 Disposal Parcels in the FEIS were involved in (H.R. 2950). On this

same date he told us that he was not aware that the Congressional Bill maps were different from those of the PHASE 1 maps of the FEIS, furthermore, he told us once again the same information that he had told to Jessica Hamilton. He kept insisting it was true until we told him that we had documents in our possession to prove him wrong. He firmly denied sending us anything at which point we reminded him that we had a map that he had outlined for us and other correspondence from him and that we were going to the State Director regarding certain matters. At this point he admitted that several thousand acres of PHASE 2 Rudio Mountain public land had been put into the Congressional trade because it contained Old-Growth Timber. He told us not to worry about it because the BLM was opposed to disposing of any Rudio Mountain land and even if Congress passed the Bill the BLM definitely would not allow those parcels to be traded away and that the NEPA process had not been completed on those parcels so BLM could not get rid of them even if Congress passed the Bill. Talk about being led down the garden path! Shortly after this conversation this public official put in a call to Jessica Hamilton to clarify certain matters. I have not had the opportunity to discuss the matter with Jessica to see exactly what he clarified.

Our second major concern is that the public lands involved do not meet the requirements of the Congressional Bill. (H.R. 2950) is defeating the purpose for land trades in Oregon. The agencies are not disposing of isolated parcels of public land as they would like the public to believe. (H.R. 2950) will dispose of large parcels of public land that are adjacent to other public land, for example, (SEE MAP 4), T12S R28E, Parcels 117B—139A—139B, (consisting of about 1500 acres), T12S R29E, Parcel 145, T12S R30E, Parcel 150A, (about 600 acres surrounded by public land and adjoining a major highway), to name just a few examples. Parcels like this have been targeted because they contain Old-Growth Timber. These public lands are currently being utilized by the public at large. To call them isolated or hard to manage is extremely misleading. In this same locale many parcels that are in fact isolated with no public access have been skipped over as they contain no Old-Growth Timber. In some areas small portions of large blocks of public land have been marked for disposal. Why would the agencies want to break apart large parcels when they could offer parcels that are truly small, isolated and separated from larger tracts. The answer is crystal clear, they contain no Valuable Old-Growth Timber.

Our third concern is that we have been involved in public meetings with the agencies regarding the NOALE exchange from the very beginning. The original EIS and FEIS for the NOALE exchange concerned only public lands that were marked for PHASE 1 of the process but it also listed lands that were being considered for a PHASE 2 exchange. PHASE 2 public land consisted mainly of high value Old-Growth habitat and critical wildlife habitat in the vicinity of Rudio Mountain. We have corresponded with the BLM regarding Rudio Mountain Lands for a number of years. BLM officials have always assured us both verbally and in writing that they would never trade any land in the vicinity of Rudio Mountain unless they could gain private land on Rudio Mountain that would block up to other public land that would benefit the public.

Some time ago former Congresswoman Elizabeth Furse and former Senator Mark Hatfield forwarded over 100 statements from individual people to the BLM addressing this very issue. The BLM had a firm agreement

with us that no Rudio Mountain public land would ever be traded for land anywhere else except for on Rudio Mountain. In (H.R. 2950) over 8000 acres of the very best public land on Rudio Mountain will be forfeited in exchange for logged over land hundreds of miles from Rudio Mountain.

Attached hereto as EXHIBIT A is a letter that we sent to Jessica Hamilton to assist her in researching our concerns. EXHIBIT A outlines some of the parcels of public land that we are concerned with.

Will you stand by while hundreds of people are deceived through this Congressional Land Exchange. Will you stand by and let some of the most beautiful, untouched land in the State of Oregon be put into the control of a third party facilitator whose only interest is to reap outlandish profits by placing the public land into the hands of private parties and the Old-Growth Timber into the hands of private industries. Rudio Mountain public lands contain some of the best critical wildlife habitat and outstanding Old-Growth left in the State of Oregon. This valuable habitat in harmony with other things is responsible for producing and maintaining some of the best quality and wholesome wildlife in the Western States.

We can not afford to lose these treasures. We have walked these lands and forests for decades and our love for this land, for the forests and the wildlife is overflowing. To take such simple yet important pleasures from us would be heartbreaking.

Once again we ask you to stand with us and stop this land exchange. In closing this letter we have two requests. First, please consider the facts that we have set forth, second, please take one minute to look deep into our hearts before you make any decisions for our future and those that will come after us, who shall one day yearn to walk through the special places where we walk today. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

KATHLEEN R. KIDWELL,
*For Friends of Rudio
Mountain, Inc., &
Others In Opposition
To The Land Ex-
changes.*

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

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN), who has done a remarkable job on this piece of legislation and actually has a companion bill with this Senate bill we are considering, H.R. 2950.

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's yielding to me and his hard work on this legislation. I thank him for his time and help on it.

I want to thank the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) as well, with whom I have worked on this and several other pieces of legislation in this session in a partnership that I think benefits all of our constituents in Oregon. We need to continue to work to move all those bills through the process and down to the President's desk.

I also want to thank the chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), and others who have worked in a bipartisan effort on this compromise legislation, including our Oregon Senators, Senator WYDEN and Senator SMITH.

The reason this bill passed unanimously out of the Senate and the

House Committee on Resources is because people know it is good for the environment and good for the people. It will add 54½ miles of threatened and endangered species habitat for Bull Trout, Chinook Salmon, Mid-Columbia Steelhead, and Westslope Cutthroat Trout. It will add over 71½ miles of riparian zones under Federal management. It will increase public land holdings within the Wild and Scenic River System corridors by over 1,300 acres. It will increase commercial forest land under management by Federal agencies by more than 5,218 acres.

And as we have heard already, it is supported by Oregon's Democrat Governor John Kitzhaber, Oregon Trout, Oregon Trout Unlimited, Native Fish Society, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs, and the Umatilla Reservations, to name just a few.

Mr. Speaker, this stack of documents I have in this box next to me, which I will not dump out on the table, but certainly could, weighs more than 13 pounds. It is some 5 years' worth of National Environmental Protection Act processes and failed time lines in an attempt to execute this exchange administratively. We have seen two U.S. Forest Service environmental impact assessments, a draft EIS for the Triangle Exchange, draft EIS and final EIS for the Northeast Assembled Land Exchange; we have had official consultation with all four impacted native American tribes, each of which supports the exchanges; and had formal consultation with and concurrence by the National Marine Fisheries and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

This bill goes so far as to take the BLM and the Forest Service's preferred alternatives from these 5 years of NEPA processes and includes the preferred alternatives in this act.

Mr. Speaker, this is a sound environmental bill, providing sought-after Federal management of these vital salmon and steelhead streams. We cannot afford to allow these exchanges to fall apart due to bureaucratic failings and an increased hypersensitivity to land exchanges both good and bad.

Mr. Speaker, I share my colleague's concerns about land exchanges and will continue to vigorously review them as they come before this body to make sure the public gets its due in any exchanges that may be proposed.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SUNUNU). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S.1629.

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.

□ 1600

SANTA ROSA AND SAN JACINTO MOUNTAINS NATIONAL MONUMENT ACT OF 2000

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3676) to establish the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument in the State of California, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3676

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument Act of 2000".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Establishment of Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument, California.

Sec. 3. Management of Federal lands in the National Monument.

Sec. 4. Development of management plan.

Sec. 5. Existing and historical uses of Federal lands included in Monument.

Sec. 6. Acquisition of land.

Sec. 7. Local advisory committee.

Sec. 8. Authorization of appropriations.

SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT OF SANTA ROSA AND SAN JACINTO MOUNTAINS NATIONAL MONUMENT, CALIFORNIA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains in southern California contain nationally significant biological, cultural, recreational, geological, educational, and scientific values.

(2) The magnificent vistas, wildlife, land forms, and natural and cultural resources of these mountains occupy a unique and challenging position given their proximity to highly urbanized areas of the Coachella Valley.

(3) These mountains, which rise abruptly from the desert floor to an elevation of 10,802 feet, provide a picturesque backdrop for Coachella Valley communities and support an abundance of recreational opportunities that are an important regional economic resource.

(4) These mountains have special cultural value to the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, containing significant cultural sites, including village sites, trails, petroglyphs, and other evidence of their habitation.

(5) The designation of a Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument by this Act is not intended to impact upon existing or future growth in the Coachella Valley.

(6) Because the areas immediately surrounding the new National Monument are densely populated and urbanized, it is anticipated that certain activities or uses on private lands outside of the National Monument may have some impact upon the National Monument, and Congress does not intend, directly or indirectly, that additional regulations be imposed on such uses or activities as long as they are consistent with other applicable law.

(7) The Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service should work cooperatively in the management of the National Monument.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT AND PURPOSES.—In order to preserve the nationally significant

biological, cultural, recreational, geological, educational, and scientific values found in the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains and to secure now and for future generations the opportunity to experience and enjoy the magnificent vistas, wildlife, land forms, and natural and cultural resources in these mountains and to recreate therein, there is hereby designated the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument (in this Act referred to as the "National Monument").

(c) BOUNDARIES.—The National Monument shall consist of Federal lands and Federal interests in lands located within the boundaries depicted on a series of 24 maps entitled "Boundary Map, Santa Rosa and San Jacinto National Monument", 23 of which are dated May 6, 2000, and depict separate townships and one of which is dated June 22, 2000, and depicts the overall boundaries.

(d) LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS; CORRECTION OF ERRORS.—

(1) PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION.—As soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall use the map referred to in subsection (c) to prepare legal descriptions of the boundaries of the National Monument. The Secretary shall submit the resulting legal descriptions to the Committee on Resources and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate.

(2) LEGAL EFFECT.—The map and legal descriptions of the National Monument shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary of the Interior may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal descriptions. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service.

SEC. 3. MANAGEMENT OF FEDERAL LANDS IN THE NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) BASIS OF MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall manage the National Monument to protect the resources of the National Monument, and shall allow only those uses of the National Monument that further the purposes for the establishment of the National Monument, in accordance with—

(1) this Act;

(2) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.);

(3) the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.) and section 14 of the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472a); and

(4) other applicable provisions of law.

(b) ADMINISTRATION OF SUBSEQUENTLY ACQUIRED LANDS.—Lands or interests in lands within the boundaries of the National Monument that are acquired by the Bureau of Land Management after the date of the enactment of this Act shall be managed by the Secretary of the Interior. Lands or interests in lands within the boundaries of the National Monument that are acquired by the Forest Service after the date of enactment of this Act shall be managed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(c) PROTECTION OF RESERVATION, STATE, AND PRIVATE LANDS AND INTERESTS.—Nothing in the establishment of the National Monument shall affect any property rights of any Indian reservation, any individually held trust lands, any other Indian allotments, any lands or interests in lands held by the State of California, any political subdivision of the State of California, any special district, or the Mount San Jacinto Winter Park Authority, or any private property rights