

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

within the boundaries of the National Monument. Establishment of the National Monument shall not grant the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture any new authority on or over non-Federal lands not already provided by law. The authority of the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture under this Act extends only to Federal lands and Federal interests in lands included in the National Monument.

(d) EXISTING RIGHTS.—The management of the National Monument shall be subject to valid existing rights.

(e) NO BUFFER ZONES AROUND NATIONAL MONUMENT.—Because the National Monument is established in a highly urbanized area—

(1) the establishment of the National Monument shall not lead to the creation of express or implied protective perimeters or buffer zones around the National Monument;

(2) an activity on, or use of, private lands up to the boundaries of the National Monument shall not be precluded because of the monument designation, if the activity or use is consistent with other applicable law; and

(3) an activity on, or use of, private lands, if the activity or use is consistent with other applicable law, shall not be directly or indirectly subject to additional regulation because of the designation of the National Monument.

(f) AIR AND WATER QUALITY.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to change standards governing air or water quality outside of the designated area of the National Monument.

#### SEC. 4. DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT PLAN.

##### (a) DEVELOPMENT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall complete a management plan for the conservation and protection of the National Monument consistent with the requirements of section 3(a). The Secretaries shall submit the management plan to Congress before it is made public.

(2) MANAGEMENT PENDING COMPLETION.—Pending completion of the management plan for the National Monument, the Secretaries shall manage Federal lands and interests in lands within the National Monument substantially consistent with current uses occurring on such lands and under the general guidelines and authorities of the existing management plans of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management for such lands, in a manner consistent with other applicable Federal law.

(3) RELATION TO OTHER AUTHORITIES.—Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the Secretaries, during the preparation of the management plan, from implementing subsections (b) and (i) of section 5. Nothing in this section shall be construed to diminish or alter existing authorities applicable to Federal lands included in the National Monument.

##### (b) CONSULTATION AND COOPERATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretaries shall prepare and implement the management plan required by subsection (a) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and in consultation with the local advisory committee established pursuant to section 7 and, to the extent practicable, interested owners of private property and holders of valid existing rights located within the boundaries of the National Monument. Such consultation shall be on a periodic and regular basis.

(2) AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS.—The Secretaries shall make a special effort to consult with representatives of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians regarding the management plan during the preparation and implementation of the plan.

(3) WINTER PARK AUTHORITY.—The management plan shall consider the mission of the Mount San Jacinto Winter Park Authority to make accessible to current and future generations the natural and recreational treasures of the Mount San Jacinto State Park and the National Monument. Establishment and management of the National Monument shall not be construed to interfere with the mission or powers of the Mount San Jacinto Winter Park Authority, as provided for in the Mount San Jacinto Winter Park Authority Act of the State of California.

##### (c) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(1) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—Consistent with the management plan and existing authorities, the Secretaries may enter into cooperative agreements and shared management arrangements, which may include special use permits with any person, including the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, for the purposes of management, interpretation, and research and education regarding the resources of the National Monument.

(2) USE OF CERTAIN LANDS BY UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.—In the case of any agreement with the University of California in existence as of the date of enactment of this Act relating to the University's use of certain Federal land within the National Monument, the Secretaries shall, consistent with the management plan and existing authorities, either revise the agreement or enter into a new agreement as may be necessary to ensure its consistency with this Act.

#### SEC. 5. EXISTING AND HISTORICAL USES OF FEDERAL LANDS INCLUDED IN MONUMENT.

(a) RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES GENERALLY.—The management plan required by section 4(a) shall include provisions to continue to authorize the recreational use of the National Monument, including such recreational uses as hiking, camping, mountain biking, sightseeing, and horseback riding, as long as such recreational use is consistent with this Act and other applicable law.

(b) MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—Except where or when needed for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, use of motorized vehicles in the National Monument shall be permitted only on roads and trails designated for use of motorized vehicles as part of the management plan.

##### (c) HUNTING, TRAPPING, AND FISHING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall permit hunting, trapping, and fishing within the National Monument in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations) of the United States and the State of California.

(2) REGULATIONS.—The Secretaries, after consultation with the California Department of Fish and Game, may issue regulations designating zones where, and establishing periods when, no hunting, trapping, or fishing will be permitted in the National Monument for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment.

(d) ACCESS TO STATE AND PRIVATE LANDS.—The Secretaries shall provide adequate access to nonfederally owned land or interests in land within the boundaries of the National Monument, which will provide the owner of the land or the holder of the interest the reasonable use and enjoyment of the land or interest, as the case may be.

(e) UTILITIES.—Nothing in this Act shall have the effect of terminating any valid existing right-of-way within the Monument. The management plan prepared for the National Monument shall address the need for and, as necessary, establish plans for the installation, construction, and maintenance of public utility rights-of-way within the National Monument outside of designated wilderness areas.

(f) MAINTENANCE OF ROADS, TRAILS, AND STRUCTURES.—In the development of the management plan required by section 4(a), the Secretaries shall address the maintenance of roadways, jeep trails, and paths located in the National Monument.

(g) GRAZING.—The Secretaries shall issue and administer any grazing leases or permits in the National Monument in accordance with the same laws (including regulations) and executive orders followed by the Secretaries in issuing and administering grazing leases and permits on other land under the jurisdiction of the Secretaries. Nothing in this Act shall affect the grazing permit of the Wellman family (permittee number 12-55-3) on lands included in the National Monument.

##### (h) OVERFLIGHTS.—

(1) GENERAL RULE.—Nothing in this Act or the management plan prepared for the National Monument shall be construed to restrict or preclude overflights, including low-level overflights, over lands in the National Monument, including military, commercial, and general aviation overflights that can be seen or heard within the National Monument. Nothing in this Act or the management plan shall be construed to restrict or preclude the designation or creation of new units of special use airspace or the establishment of military flight training routes over the National Monument.

(2) COMMERCIAL AIR TOUR OPERATION.—Any commercial air tour operation over the National Monument is prohibited unless such operation was conducted prior to February 16, 2000. For purposes of this paragraph, "commercial air tour operation" means any flight conducted for compensation or hire in a powered aircraft where a purpose of the flight is sightseeing.

##### (i) WITHDRAWALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights as provided in section 3(d), the Federal lands and interests in lands included within the National Monument are hereby withdrawn from—

(A) all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(B) location, entry, and patent under the public land mining laws; and

(C) operation of the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws and the mineral materials laws.

(2) EXCHANGE.—Paragraph (1)(A) does not apply in the case of—

(A) an exchange that the Secretary determines would further the protective purposes of the National Monument; or

(B) the exchange provided in section 6(e).

#### SEC. 6. ACQUISITION OF LAND.

(a) ACQUISITION AUTHORIZED; METHODS.—State, local government, tribal, and privately held land or interests in land within the boundaries of the National Monument may be acquired for management as part of the National Monument only by—

(1) donation;

(2) exchange with a willing party; or

(3) purchase from a willing seller.

(b) USE OF EASEMENTS.—To the extent practicable, and if preferred by a willing landowner, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall use permanent conservation easements to acquire interests in land in the National Monument in lieu of acquiring land in fee simple and thereby removing land from non-Federal ownership.

(c) VALUATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY.—The United States shall offer the fair market value for any interests or partial interests in land acquired under this section.

(d) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LANDS AND INTERESTS.—Any land or interest in lands within the boundaries of the National Monument that is acquired by the United States

after the date of the enactment of this Act shall be added to and administered as part of the National Monument as provided in section 3(b).

(e) **LAND EXCHANGE AUTHORIZATION.**—In order to support the cooperative management agreement in effect with the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians as of the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior may, without further authorization by law, exchange lands which the Bureau of Land Management has acquired using amounts provided under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601-4 et seq.), with the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians. Any such land exchange may include the exchange of federally owned property within or outside of the boundaries of the National Monument for property owned by the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians within or outside of the boundaries of the National Monument. The exchanged lands acquired by the Secretary within the boundaries of the National Monument shall be managed for the purposes described in section 2(b).

#### SEC. 7. LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall jointly establish an advisory committee for the National Monument, whose purpose shall be to advise the Secretaries with respect to the preparation and implementation of the management plan required by section 4.

(b) **REPRESENTATION.**—To the extent practicable, the advisory committee shall include the following members:

- (1) A representative with expertise in natural science and research selected from a regional college or university.
- (2) A representative of the California Department of Fish and Game or the California Department of Parks and Recreation.
- (3) A representative of the County of Riverside, California.
- (4) A representative of each of the following cities: Palm Springs, Cathedral City, Rancho Mirage, La Quinta, Palm Desert, and Indian Wells.
- (5) A representative of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians.
- (6) A representative of the Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy.
- (7) A representative of a local conservation organization.
- (8) A representative of a local developer or builder organization.
- (9) A representative of the Winter Park Authority.
- (10) A representative of the Pinyon Community Council.

#### (c) TERMS.—

(1) **STAGGERED TERMS.**—Members of the advisory committee shall be appointed for terms of 3 years, except that, of the members first appointed, 1/3 of the members shall be appointed for a term of 1 year and 1/3 of the members shall be appointed for a term of 2 years.

(2) **REAPPOINTMENT.**—A member may be reappointed to serve on the advisory committee upon the expiration of the member's current term.

(3) **VACANCY.**—A vacancy on the advisory committee shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(d) **QUORUM.**—A quorum shall be 8 members of the advisory committee. The operations of the advisory committee shall not be impaired by the fact that a member has not yet been appointed as long as a quorum has been attained.

(e) **CHAIRPERSON AND PROCEDURES.**—The advisory committee shall elect a chairperson and establish such rules and procedures as it deems necessary or desirable.

(f) **SERVICE WITHOUT COMPENSATION.**—Members of the advisory committee shall serve without pay.

(g) **TERMINATION.**—The advisory committee shall cease to exist on the date upon which the management plan is officially adopted by the Secretaries, or later at the discretion of the Secretaries.

#### SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) 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, H.R. 3676 establishes the Santa Rosa and the San Jacinto Mountain National Monument. This bill was introduced by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. BONO), and the work she showed in moving this legislation forward is really quite remarkable. Legislation dealing with land designations and uses can be very difficult, and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. BONO) deserves congratulations in creating a bill which is agreeable to everyone involved. She has garnered tremendous support for this bill, including the very important local governments and private property owners.

This monument created by H.R. 3676 consists of approximately 280,000 acres and would be managed jointly by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. Speaker, although establishing a national monument, this bill has many private property protections that otherwise probably would not have been available if the President decided to proclaim this area a national monument in yet another of his administration's fiats.

H.R. 3676, for example, assures that Congress does not intend for the designation of the monument to lead to the creation of any protective boundaries or to change authorized use of Federal land. Furthermore, all valid existing rights shall continue. Private land within the boundaries of the monument are only to be acquired if the land is donated, purchased from a willing seller, or exchanged with a willing party.

H.R. 3676 also contains provisions which direct the Secretary to use conservation easements to the maximum extent possible rather than outright acquisitions of land.

Mr. Speaker, this is a carefully crafted bill which gives additional protections to Federal land while also protecting the foundation of this county, private property. I urge all my colleagues to support H.R. 3676, as amended.

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, as the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) has explained, this is legislation that has been worked out in extensive negotiations between the sponsor, our colleague, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. BONO), and the Secretary of the Interior.

The Secretary believes that the bill before us will adequately protect this area.

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

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. BONO), the sponsor and author of this bill.

Mrs. BONO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my legislation, H.R. 3676, the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument Act.

Congress has an opportunity to enact legislation which was originated by the constituents of California's 44th Congressional District. When these residents came to me and suggested that I introduce legislation to designate our local mountains a National Monument, I decided it was an idea well worth pursuing.

For years my family has enjoyed these scenic wonders and recreational opportunities that are abundant in this remarkable range. I have often hiked the hills and the canyons above our home in Palm Springs, sharing with my children, Chianna and Chesare, the beauty of an ecosystem that continues to thrive despite its close proximity to a highly urbanized community.

I have developed a profound respect for the people who over the past century have served as stewards of these lands. They have done a remarkable job in balancing the preservation of these mountains with the inevitable development that has occurred in Southern California.

It is appropriate that we also recall the original caretakers of this land, the Cahuilla people. For centuries, the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians made the canyons and hills above Palm Springs their home. And the Cahuilla people roamed throughout the desert and mountains of this entire region living in harmony with the unique environment. Their culture and heritage is an integral part of this region. And even today, the Indian canyons near Palm Springs offer a welcome respite from the hectic pace of the urban areas of the Coachella Valley.

One of the tangible benefits that will be derived from this Monument designation is the preservation of tribal land and historic artifacts. The Agua Caliente Tribe has been a partner in this process from the start, and I would like to thank the Tribal Council and all the Cahuilla people in support of this legislation.

In crafting this bill, I was confronted with a similar challenge, to balance traditional uses and private property rights that the people of the region

enjoy with the need to preserve these mountain vistas.

So we returned to the fundamental concept of how our system of government should work. I went directly to the people of the 44th district and sought their participation and input on how best to draft legislation that would reflect their commitment to both environmental preservation and private property rights protection. The result of their efforts is contained in the bill before us today.

Mr. Speaker, the best way our constituents can be heard on matters such as these is if Congress and not the administration takes this action. With all due respect to those who serve in Washington, the people who live in this area know better than any Federal worker how to resolve these issues. Therefore, it was encouraging that very early on the Secretary of the Interior took a personal interest in this effort and publicly supported the congressional process as the preferred vehicle for this designation.

I thank the Secretary and the Bureau of Land Management offices out of Washington, Sacramento, and Palm Springs for working with me on this issue.

With this bill, we are able to protect private property rights with strong buffer zone language, willing seller provisions, and clearly worded access language. And we are able to further protect these mountains by prohibiting further withdrawals, curbing motorized vehicle use, and controlling cattle grazing.

I have said many times that I would not go forth with a bill which does not protect the rights of those individuals who live within the proposed boundary lines and those who live right at the foot of the mountains. This bill strikes an appropriate balance by protecting the rights of affected constituents as well as these unique mountains.

I wish to thank the gentleman from Utah (Chairman HANSEN) and his able staff, Allan Freemyer and Tod Hull, for assisting me in this process so that I can achieve this balance.

In addition, I would like to thank the Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy under the direction of Bill Havert, the Desert Chapter of the Building Industry Association and its executive director, Ed Kibbey, and the local branch of the Sierra Club and its head Joan Taylor.

Too often environmentalists and private property rights advocates are at odds with each other. In my heart, I believe that we can work to achieve the goals of each group for the betterment of all. It may be the more difficult course to choose, but one well worth taking.

So I would like to thank my many colleagues, my legislative director, Linda Valter, and the rest of my staff who have helped me along the way.

Mr. Speaker, as a child, my parents drove our family all over this wonderful country visiting national parks and

awe-inspiring land throughout the West. Now my constituents have given me the opportunity to do something that will allow future families the same privilege. I hope they will all join me to achieve this worthy goal.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3676, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### COLORADO CANYONS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA AND BLACK RIDGE CANYONS WILDERNESS ACT OF 2000

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4275) to establish the Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area and the Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4275

*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 "Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area and Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness Act of 2000".

##### SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that certain areas located in the Grand Valley in Mesa County, Colorado, and Grand County, Utah, should be protected and enhanced for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. These areas include the following:

(1) The areas making up the Black Ridge and Ruby Canyons of the Grand Valley and Rabbit Valley, which contain unique and valuable scenic, recreational, multiple use opportunities (including grazing), paleontological, natural, and wildlife components enhanced by the rural western setting of the area, provide extensive opportunities for recreational activities, and are publicly used for hiking, camping, and grazing, and are worthy of additional protection as a national conservation area.

(2) The Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness Study Area has wilderness value and offers unique geological, paleontological, scientific, and recreational resources.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the unique and nationally important values of the public lands described in section 4(b), including geological, cultural, paleontological, natural, scientific, recreational, environmental, biological, wilderness, wildlife education, and scenic resources of such public lands, by establishing the Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area and the Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness in the State of Colorado and the State of Utah.

##### SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) CONSERVATION AREA.—The term "Conservation Area" means the Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area established by section 4(a).

(2) COUNCIL.—The term "Council" means the Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area Advisory Council established under section 8.

(3) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term "management plan" means the management plan developed for the Conservation Area under section 6(h).

(4) MAP.—The term "Map" means the map entitled "Proposed Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area and Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness Area" and dated July 18, 2000.

(5) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

(6) WILDERNESS.—The term "Wilderness" means the Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness so designated in section 5.

##### SEC. 4. COLORADO CANYONS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area in the State of Colorado and the State of Utah.

(b) AREAS INCLUDED.—The Conservation Area shall consist of approximately 122,300 acres of public land as generally depicted on the Map.

##### SEC. 5. BLACK RIDGE CANYONS WILDERNESS DESIGNATION.

Certain lands in Mesa County, Colorado, and Grand County, Utah, which comprise approximately 75,550 acres as generally depicted on the Map, are hereby designated as wilderness and therefore as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Such component shall be known as the Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness.

##### SEC. 6. MANAGEMENT.

(a) CONSERVATION AREA.—The Secretary shall manage the Conservation Area in a manner that—

(1) conserves, protects, and enhances the resources of the Conservation Area specified in section 2(b); and

(2) is in accordance with—

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

(B) other applicable law, including this Act.

(b) USES.—The Secretary shall allow only such uses of the Conservation Area as the Secretary determines will further the purposes for which the Conservation Area is established.

(c) WITHDRAWALS.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land within the Conservation Area and the Wilderness and all land and interests in land acquired for the Conservation Area or the Wilderness by the United States are withdrawn from—

(1) all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) the operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws, and all amendments thereto. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to affect discretionary authority of the Secretary under other Federal laws to grant, issue, or renew rights-of-way or other land use authorizations consistent with the other provisions of this Act.

(d) OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE USE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), use of motorized vehicles in the Conservation Area—

(A) before the effective date of a management plan under subsection (h), shall be allowed only on roads and trails designated for