

before the canal was built took only 1 day on a boat towed by mules after the canal opened.

The I&M Canal made Chicago the Nation's largest inland port and fueled an unprecedented wave of settlement and growth in all of northeastern Illinois. Even more importantly, the canal was the final link in a new national trade route between the Eastern Seaboard and the Gulf of Mexico.

But the canal is more than a physical link between communities. It is now a link to our area's historically and culturally rich past. Individuals and communities along the canal recognize the historical importance of the canal and celebrate its contribution to local identity and progress with festivals, fairs, and other community events.

Last year, in fact, I submitted one of these festivals for the Library of Congress' "Local Legacies" project, which celebrated the Library's bicentennial by documenting America's grass-roots heritage.

Started in 1972, Old Canal Days is a community-wide festival that celebrates the heritage of the Illinois and Michigan Canal and the city of Lockport. It is a living history festival that includes reenactment of 19th century life along the canal.

As a result of festivals like Old Canal Days and the work of the Canal Commission, this corridor has become a living history museum of American enterprise, technological invention, ethnic diversity, and cultural creativity linked by parks and trails. Local teachers use the canal as a unique teaching tool for lessons on history, geography, and science.

The additional funding provided by this bill will allow the Canal Commission, the Canal Corridor Association, and Canal communities like Lemont and Lockport in my district to build on this success.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill. We must preserve the canal. These additional funds are essential to shore up aging infrastructure, enhance historic programs, and increase the canal's recreational value.

I urge support of this legislation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WATKINS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3926.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### TIMBISHA SHOSHONE HOMELAND ACT

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2102) to provide to the Timbisha Shoshone Tribe a permanent

land base within its aboriginal homeland, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2102

*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 "Timbisha Shoshone Homeland Act".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Since time immemorial, the Timbisha Shoshone Tribe has lived in portions of California and Nevada. The Tribe's ancestral homeland includes the area that now comprises Death Valley National Park and other areas of California and Nevada now administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

(2) Since 1936, the Tribe has lived and governed the affairs of the Tribe on approximately 40 acres of land near Furnace Creek in the Park.

(3) The Tribe achieved Federal recognition in 1983 but does not have a land base within the Tribe's ancestral homeland.

(4) Since the Tribe commenced use and occupancy of the Furnace Creek area, the Tribe's membership has grown. Tribal members have a desire and need for housing, government and administrative facilities, cultural facilities, and sustainable economic development to provide decent, safe, and healthy conditions for themselves and their families.

(5) The interests of both the Tribe and the National Park Service would be enhanced by recognizing their coexistence on the same land and by establishing partnerships for compatible land uses and for the interpretation of the Tribe's history and culture for visitors to the Park.

(6) The interests of both the Tribe and the United States would be enhanced by the establishment of a land base for the Tribe and by further delineation of the rights and obligations of each with respect to the Furnace Creek area and to the Park as a whole.

#### SEC. 3. PURPOSES.

Consistent with the recommendations of the report required by section 705(b) of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-433; 108 Stat. 4498), the purposes of this Act are—

(1) to provide in trust to the Tribe land on which the Tribe can live permanently and govern the Tribe's affairs in a modern community within the ancestral homeland of the Tribe outside and within the Park;

(2) to formally recognize the contributions by the Tribe to the history, culture, and ecology of the Park and surrounding area;

(3) to ensure that the resources within the Park are protected and enhanced by—

(A) cooperative activities within the Tribe's ancestral homeland; and

(B) partnerships between the Tribe and the National Park Service and partnerships involving the Bureau of Land Management;

(4) to ensure that such activities are not in derogation of the purposes and values for which the Park was established;

(5) to provide opportunities for a richer visitor experience at the Park through direct interactions between visitors and the Tribe including guided tours, interpretation, and the establishment of a tribal museum and cultural center;

(6) to provide appropriate opportunities for economically viable and ecologically sustainable visitor-related development, by the Tribe within the Park, that is not in derogation of the purposes and values for which the Park was established; and

(7) to provide trust lands for the Tribe in 4 separate parcels of land that is now managed

by the Bureau of Land Management and authorize the purchase of 2 parcels now held in private ownership to be taken into trust for the Tribe.

#### SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) PARK.—The term "Park" means Death Valley National Park, including any additions to that Park.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior or the designee of the Secretary.

(3) TRIBAL.—The term "tribal" means of or pertaining to the Tribe.

(4) TRIBE.—The term "Tribe" means the Timbisha Shoshone Tribe, a tribe of American Indians recognized by the United States pursuant to part 83 of title 25, Code of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding similar regulation or ruling).

(5) TRUST LANDS.—The term "trust lands" means those lands taken into trust pursuant to this Act.

#### SEC. 5. TRIBAL RIGHTS AND AUTHORITY ON THE TIMBISHA SHOSHONE HOMELAND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights (existing on the date of enactment of this Act), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the lands, including improvements and appurtenances, described in subsection (b) are declared to be held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe. All maps referred to in subsection (b) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

(b) PARK LANDS AND BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LANDS DESCRIBED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The following lands and water shall be held in trust for the Tribe pursuant to subsection (a):

(A) Furnace Creek, Death Valley National Park, California, an area of 313.99 acres for community development, residential development, historic restoration, and visitor-related economic development, depicted as Tract 37 on the map of Township 27 North, Range 1 East, of the San Bernardino Meridian, California, numbered Map #1 and dated December 2, 1999, together with 92 acre feet per annum of surface and ground water for the purposes associated with the transfer of such lands. This area shall include a 25-acre, nondevelopment zone at the north end of the area and an Adobe Restoration zone containing several historic adobe homes, which shall be managed by the Tribe as a tribal historic district.

(B) Death Valley Junction, California, an area of approximately 1,000 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Death Valley Junction, California", numbered Map #2 and dated April 12, 2000, together with 15.1 acre feet per annum of ground water for the purposes associated with the transfer of such lands.

(C)(i) Centennial, California, an area of approximately 640 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Centennial, California", numbered Map #3 and dated April 12, 2000, together with an amount of ground water not to exceed 10 acre feet per annum for the purposes associated with the transfer of such lands.

(ii) If the Secretary determines that there is insufficient ground water available on the lands described in clause (i) to satisfy the Tribe's right to ground water to fulfill the purposes associated with the transfer of such lands, then the Tribe and the Secretary shall, within 2 years of such determination, identify approximately 640 acres of land that are administered by the Bureau of Land Management in that portion of Inyo County, California, to the north and east of the China

Lake Naval Weapons Center, to be a mutually agreed upon substitute for the lands described in clause (i). If the Secretary determines that sufficient water is available to fulfill the purposes associated with the transfer of the lands described in the preceding sentence, then the Tribe shall request that the Secretary accept such lands into trust for the benefit of the Timbisha Shoshone Tribe, and the Secretary shall accept such lands, together with an amount of water not to exceed 10 acre feet per annum, into trust for the Tribe as a substitute for the lands described in clause (i).

(D) Scotty's Junction, Nevada, an area of approximately 2,800 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Scotty's Junction, Nevada", numbered Map #4 and dated April 12, 2000, together with 375.5 acre feet per annum of ground water for the purposes associated with the transfer of such lands.

(E) Lida, Nevada, Community Parcel, an area of approximately 3,000 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Lida, Nevada, Community Parcel", numbered Map #5 and dated April 12, 2000, together with 14.7 acre feet per annum of ground water for the purposes associated with the transfer of such lands.

(2) WATER RIGHTS.—The priority date of the Federal water rights described in subparagraphs (A) through (E) of paragraph (1) shall be the date of enactment of this Act, and such Federal water rights shall be junior to Federal and State water rights existing on such date of enactment. Such Federal water rights shall not be subject to relinquishment, forfeiture or abandonment.

(3) LIMITATIONS ON FURNACE CREEK AREA DEVELOPMENT.—

(A) DEVELOPMENT.—Recognizing the mutual interests and responsibilities of the Tribe and the National Park Service in and for the conservation and protection of the resources in the area described in paragraph (1), development in the area shall be limited to—

(i) for purposes of community and residential development—

(I) a maximum of 50 single-family residences; and

(II) a tribal community center with space for tribal offices, recreation facilities, a multipurpose room and kitchen, and senior and youth facilities;

(ii) for purposes of economic development—

(I) a small-to-moderate desert inn; and

(II) a tribal museum and cultural center with a gift shop; and

(iii) the infrastructure necessary to support the level of development described in clauses (i) and (ii).

(B) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph (A)(ii), the National Park Service and the Tribe are authorized to negotiate mutually agreed upon, visitor-related economic development in lieu of the development set forth in that subparagraph if such alternative development will have no greater environmental impact than the development set forth in that subparagraph.

(C) RIGHT-OF-WAY.—The Tribe shall have a right-of-way for ingress and egress on Highway 190 in California.

(4) LIMITATIONS ON IMPACT ON MINING CLAIMS.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed as terminating any valid mining claim existing on the date of enactment of this Act on the land described in paragraph (1)(E). Any person with such an existing mining claim shall have all the rights incident to mining claims, including the rights of ingress and egress on the land described in paragraph (1)(E). Any person with such an existing mining claim shall have the right to occupy and use so much of the surface of the land as is required for all purposes reason-

ably necessary to mine and remove the minerals from the land, including the removal of timber for mining purposes. Such a mining claim shall terminate when the claim is determined to be invalid or is abandoned.

(C) LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a legal description of the areas described in subsection (b) with the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and with the Committee on Indian Affairs and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate. Such legal description shall have the same force and effect as if the information contained in the description were included in that subsection except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in such legal description and in the maps referred to in the legal description. The legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

(D) ADDITIONAL TRUST RESOURCES.—The Secretary may purchase from willing sellers the following parcels and appurtenant water rights, or the water rights separately, to be taken into trust for the Tribe:

(1) Indian Rancheria Site, California, an area of approximately 120 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Indian Rancheria Site, California" numbered Map #6 and dated December 3, 1999.

(2) Lida Ranch, Nevada, an area of approximately 2,340 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Lida Ranch" numbered Map #7 and dated April 6, 2000, or another parcel mutually agreed upon by the Secretary and the Tribe.

(E) SPECIAL USE AREAS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The areas described in this subsection shall be nonexclusive special use areas for the Tribe, subject to other Federal law. Members of the Tribe are authorized to use these areas for low impact, ecologically sustainable, traditional practices pursuant to a jointly established management plan mutually agreed upon by the Tribe, and by the National Park Service or the Bureau of Land Management, as appropriate. All maps referred to in paragraph (4) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service and Bureau of Land Management.

(2) RECOGNITION OF THE HISTORY AND CULTURE OF THE TRIBE.—In the special use areas, in recognition of the significant contributions the Tribe has made to the history, ecology, and culture of the Park and to ensure that the visitor experience in the Park will be enhanced by the increased and continued presence of the Tribe, the Secretary shall permit the Tribe's continued use of Park resources for traditional tribal purposes, practices, and activities.

(3) RESOURCE USE BY THE TRIBE.—In the special use areas, any use of Park resources by the Tribe for traditional purposes, practices, and activities shall not include the taking of wildlife and shall not be in derogation of purposes and values for which the Park was established.

(4) SPECIFIC AREAS.—The following areas are designated special use areas pursuant to paragraph (1):

(A) MESQUITE USE AREA.—The area generally depicted on the map entitled "Mesquite Use Area" numbered Map #8 and dated April 12, 2000. The Tribe may use this area for processing mesquite using traditional plant management techniques such as thinning, pruning, harvesting, removing excess sand, and removing exotic species. The National Park Service may limit and condition, but not prohibit entirely, public use of this area or parts of this area, in consultation with the Tribe. This area shall be man-

aged in accordance with the jointly established management plan referred to in paragraph (1).

(B) BUFFER AREA.—An area of approximately 1,500 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Buffer Area" numbered Map #8 and dated April 12, 2000. The National Park Service shall restrict visitor use of this area to protect the privacy of the Tribe and to provide an opportunity for the Tribe to conduct community affairs without undue disruption from the public.

(C) TIMBISHA SHOSHONE NATURAL AND CULTURAL PRESERVATION AREA.—An area that primarily consists of Park lands and also a small portion of Bureau of Land Management land in California, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Timbisha Shoshone Natural and Cultural Preservation Area" numbered Map #9 and dated April 12, 2000.

(5) ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.—With respect to the Timbisha Shoshone Natural and Cultural Preservation Area designated in paragraph (4)(C)—

(A) the Tribe may establish and maintain a tribal resource management field office, garage, and storage area, all within the area of the existing ranger station at Wildrose (existing as of the date of enactment of this Act);

(B) the Tribe also may use traditional camps for tribal members at Wildrose and Hunter Mountain in accordance with the jointly established management plan referred to in paragraph (1);

(C) the area shall be depicted on maps of the Park and Bureau of Land Management that are provided for general visitor use;

(D) the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management shall accommodate access by the Tribe to and use by the Tribe of—

(i) the area (including portions described in subparagraph (E)) for traditional cultural and religious activities, in a manner consistent with the purpose and intent of Public Law 95-341 (commonly known as the "American Indian Religious Freedom Act") (42 U.S.C. 1996 et seq.); and

(ii) areas designated as wilderness (including portions described in subparagraph (E)), in a manner consistent with the purpose and intent of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); and

(E)(i) on the request of the Tribe, the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management shall temporarily close to the general public, 1 or more specific portions of the area in order to protect the privacy of tribal members engaging in traditional cultural and religious activities in those portions; and

(ii) any such closure shall be made in a manner that affects the smallest practicable area for the minimum period necessary for the purposes described in clause (i).

(F) ACCESS AND USE.—Members of the Tribe shall have the right to enter and use the Park without payment of any fee for admission into the Park.

(G) ADMINISTRATION.—The trust lands shall constitute the Timbisha Shoshone Reservation and shall be administered pursuant to the laws and regulations applicable to other Indian trust lands, except as otherwise provided in this Act.

## SEC. 6. IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS.

(A) GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT AGREEMENTS.—In order to fulfill the purposes of this Act and to establish cooperative partnerships for purposes of this Act, the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Tribe shall enter into government-to-government consultations and shall develop protocols to review planned development in the Park. The National Park Service and the Bureau of Land

Management are authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with the Tribe for the purpose of providing training on the interpretation, management, protection, and preservation of the natural and cultural resources of the areas designated for special uses by the Tribe in section 5(e)(4).

(b) **STANDARDS.**—The National Park Service and the Tribe shall develop mutually agreed upon standards for size, impact, and design for use in planning, resource protection, and development of the Furnace Creek area and for the facilities at Wildrose. The standards shall be based on standards for recognized best practices for environmental sustainability and shall not be less restrictive than the environmental standards applied within the National Park System at any given time. Development in the area shall be conducted in a manner consistent with the standards, which shall be reviewed periodically and revised as necessary.

(c) **WATER MONITORING.**—The Secretary and the Tribe shall develop mutually agreed upon standards for a water monitoring system to assess the effects of water use at Scotty's Junction and at Death Valley Junction on the tribal trust lands described in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (D) of section 5(b)(1), and on the Park. Water monitoring shall be conducted in a manner that is consistent with such standards, which shall be reviewed periodically and revised as necessary.

#### SEC. 7. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

(a) **TRIBAL EMPLOYMENT.**—In employing individuals to perform any construction, maintenance, interpretation, or other service in the Park, the Secretary shall, insofar as practicable, give first preference to qualified members of the Tribe.

(b) **GAMING.**—Gaming as defined and regulated by the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.) shall be prohibited on trust lands within the Park.

(c) **INITIAL RESERVATION.**—Lands taken into trust for the Tribe pursuant to section 5, except for the Park land described in subsections (b)(1)(A) and (d)(1) of such section, shall be considered to be the Tribe's initial reservation for purposes of section 20(b)(1)(B)(ii) of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2719(b)(1)(B)(ii)).

(d) **TRIBAL JURISDICTION OVER TRUST LANDS.**—All trust lands that are transferred under this Act and located within California shall be exempt from section 1162 of title 18, United States Code, and section 1360 of title 28, United States Code, upon the certification by the Secretary, after consultation with the Attorney General, that the law enforcement system in place for such lands will be adequate to provide for the public safety and the public interest, except that no such certification may take effect until the expiration of the 3-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

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

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

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT) and the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT).

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

Madam Speaker, the Timbisha Shoshone Tribe has been living in portions of California and Nevada for hundreds

of years. At the present time, the majority of the tribe's ancestral homeland is located within Death Valley National Park, which is ably represented by our colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS), and other areas currently under the Bureau of Land Management Control.

S. 2102 provides the Timbisha Shoshone Tribe with a land base within its aboriginal homeland on which the tribe can live permanently and govern its own affairs.

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The legislation would also form a partnership between the National Park Service and the tribe to ensure that the resources of the park are protected and enhanced. It would formally recognize the contribution the tribe has made in the history and culture of the area, authorize the Secretary of Interior to purchase additional lands and water rights for the tribe's use, as well as help for further clarification of rights and obligations on these lands.

Madam Speaker, the interests of both the Timbisha Shoshone Tribe and the United States would be enhanced by recognizing their coexistence on the same land and by establishing partnerships for compatible land uses. This is a good piece of legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support S. 2102.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. UDALL of New Mexico asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Madam Speaker, this important legislation is the product of years of negotiations among the Timbisha Shoshone Tribe of California, Federal and State land managers, private landowners and many others. It will provide the tribe with a permanent land base within their aboriginal homelands. The tribe is in great need of access to lands for housing, health care, education and other governmental functions. Since 1850, this tribe has been without a permanent land base and this bill will finally right that wrong.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS), who represents the area in question with this legislation.

(Mr. LEWIS of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEWIS of California. Madam Speaker, first let me express my appreciation to the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT) for his yielding me this time and further express my appreciation to the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG); the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN); and the rank-

ing member, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) for allowing this bill to move forward today.

The Timbisha Shoshone Tribe has lived in the harsh environment around Death Valley National Park for thousands of years. S. 2102 provides for the transfer of approximately 7,754 acres of land in trust for the Timbisha Shoshone Tribe. This land will allow the tribe to live permanently and govern its affairs in a modern community. In the past, the tribe has tried unsuccessfully to obtain trust land within its aboriginal homeland area. After 5 years of intense consultation and negotiations, a study report was completed in late 1999 that set forth recommendations for this legislation implementing a comprehensive integrated plan for a permanent homeland for the tribe.

S. 2102 also formally recognizes the tribe's contributions to the history, culture and ecology of the Death Valley National Park and surrounding areas. S. 2102 ensures that the resources within the park are protected and enhanced by cooperative activities within the tribe's ancestral homeland and by partnerships between the tribe and the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

Madam Speaker, I express my appreciation to the committee for its fine work.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased today to rise in support of S. 2102, the Timbisha Shoshone Homeland Act.

The Timbisha Shoshone Tribe has lived in the harsh environment in and around Death Valley National Park for thousands of years. This bill provides approximately 7,754 acres of land in trust for the Timbisha Shoshone Tribe. The tribe will be able to use this land to live permanently and govern its affairs in a modern community within their ancestral homelands in the Mojave Desert. This legislation is consistent with the draft report prepared by the Secretary of the interior as required by section 705(b) of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-433).

When the California Desert Protection Act was enacted in 1994, I included a provision that specifically directed the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Timbisha Shoshone Tribe and relevant Federal agencies, to conduct a study to identify lands suitable for reservation for the tribe that are located within the tribe's aboriginal homeland area within and outside the boundaries of the Death Valley National Monument and Death Valley National Park and file a report with Congress.

Madam Speaker, the Timbisha Shoshone Tribe is a small tribe of about 300 Indians whose ancestral home is located within the boundaries of Death Valley National Park. Their aboriginal use areas extended beyond the boundaries of the park to territories nearby, including lands within both California and Nevada. Their current tribal headquarters is at Furnace Creek where the park headquarters is also located.

In the early 1930's the President of the United States signed an Executive order establishing a National Monument at Death Valley, California. By doing this, he placed the lands encompassed in the order under the administrative jurisdiction of the National Park Service.

In the 1980's, the tribe was given formal recognition as a federally recognized tribe entitled to all the services and protections that are given to all federally recognized Indian tribes. What was not provided or granted by BIA or the Park Service was a reservation or permanent tribal home land base. This has created innumerable problems for this tribe ranging from housing, schools, health care facilities, ineligibility for grants and contracts, deprivation from, access to, or gathering of customary natural resources, and a total lack of economic development possibilities.

S. 2102 is the product of an intense consultation and negotiation process that has taken place between the Timbisha Shoshone Tribe and the U.S. Park Service and Bureau of Land Management as required by section 705(b) of the California Desert Protection Act. There have been a number of public hearings in the local communities in California and Nevada. The Tribe and the Department of the Interior have worked closely with the National Parks Conservation Association; the Sierra Club; and the Wilderness Society to address their concerns.

This bill enjoys the strong support of the department of Interior, the National Park Service and the Timbisha Shoshone Tribe. In addition, the tribe has received supporting resolutions from the three counties where the tribe's lands would be located—Inyo County, CA, and Nye and Esmeralda Counties in Nevada; the Town Board of Pahrump, NV; the Mojave-Southern Great Basin Resource Area Council; and a number of Indian tribes and tribal organizations located in both states and nationally.

This is a good bill and I urge my colleagues to support this much-needed legislation.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Madam Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEWIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. I just wanted to also recognize the ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) and Senators FEINSTEIN and BOXER for their hard work on this bill.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Speaker, this is an excellent piece of legislation. I urge its passage, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2102.

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.

#### UPPER HOUSATONIC NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA STUDY ACT OF 2000

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4312) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the suitability and feasibility of establishing an Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area in the State of Connecticut and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4312

*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 "Upper Housatonic National Heritage Area Study Act of 2000".

#### SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior ("the Secretary") shall conduct a study of the Upper Housatonic National Heritage Area ("Study Area"). The study shall include analysis, documentation, and determinations regarding whether the Study Area—

(1) has an assemblage of natural, historic, and cultural resources that together represent distinctive aspects of American heritage worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation, and continuing use, and are best managed through partnerships among public and private entities and by combining diverse and sometimes noncontiguous resources and active communities;

(2) reflects traditions, customs, beliefs and folklore that are a valuable part of the national story;

(3) provides outstanding opportunities to conserve natural, historic, cultural, and/or scenic features;

(4) provides outstanding recreational and educational opportunities;

(5) contains resources important to the identified theme or themes of the Study Area that retain a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation;

(6) includes residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and local and State governments who are involved in the planning, have developed a conceptual financial plan that outlines the roles for all participants including the Federal Government, and have demonstrated support for the concept of a national heritage area;

(7) has a potential management entity to work in partnership with residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and local and State Governments to develop a national heritage area consistent with continued local and State economic activity; and

(8) has a conceptual boundary map that is supported by the public.

(b) CONSULTATION.—In conducting the study, the Secretary shall consult with the State historic preservation officers, State historical societies and other appropriate organizations.

#### SEC. 3. BOUNDARIES OF THE STUDY AREA.

The Study Area shall be comprised of—

(1) part of the Housatonic River's watershed, which extends 60 miles from Lanesboro, Massachusetts to Kent, Connecticut;

(2) the towns of Canaan, Cornwall, Kent, Norfolk, North Canaan, Salisbury, Sharon, and Warren in Connecticut; and

(3) the towns of Alford, Dalton, Egremont, Great Barrington, Hinsdale, Lanesboro, Lee, Lenox, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Marlboro, Pittsfield, Richmond, Sheffield, Stockbridge, Tyringham, Washington, and West Stockbridge in Massachusetts.

#### SEC. 4. REPORT.

Not later than 3 fiscal years after the date on which funds are first available for this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the study.

#### SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated \$300,000 to carry out the provisions of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT).

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 4312 introduced by the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON) directs the Secretary of Interior to conduct a study of the suitability and feasibility of establishing an Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area in the State of Connecticut and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The Housatonic River and associated valley lie in the southwestern corner of Massachusetts and the northwestern corner of Connecticut. The river flows approximately 148 miles eventually emptying into Long Island Sound. The proposed study area would consist of a 60-mile segment of the Housatonic River's watershed extending from Lanesboro, Massachusetts south to Kent, Connecticut.

H.R. 4312 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to determine whether the area has an assemblage of resources that represent distinctive assets of American heritage, reflects traditions and customs that are valuable national history, provides conservation and recreational opportunities, and contains important resources important to the identity of the area.

The study would include demonstrated local support for the heritage area, identifies a lead management entity and has a conceptual boundary map supported by the public. This is a bipartisan bill. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4312.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

(Mr. HOLT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOLT. Madam Speaker, H.R. 4312 sponsored by the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON) directs the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to determine the feasibility and suitability of creating the Upper Housatonic National Heritage Area. The study would cover a 60-mile stretch of the Upper Housatonic River's watershed, including 9 towns in Connecticut and 18 towns in Massachusetts, as the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT) has laid out.

While no statutory standards exist for national heritage areas, the National Park Service has developed a list of resources all NHAs should exhibit, and H.R. 4312 includes each of the MPS requirements as a component of the study. As one who has canoed portions of the Housatonic, I personally support this legislation and we in the minority also urge passage of this study legislation.