

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable DON NICKLES, a Senator from the State of Oklahoma, led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. NICKLES). The Senator from Wyoming.

SCHEDULE

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, the Senate will be in a period of morning business until 5 p.m. today. As a reminder, the Senate is expected to take action on the conference report to accompany the foreign operations appropriations bill as soon as it becomes available. However, votes are not expected to occur during today's session of the Senate. Votes will occur tomorrow and, as usual, Senators will be notified as those votes are scheduled. It is the leadership's intention to complete all business by the end of the week. I thank my colleagues for their attention.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of morning business for a period not to exceed beyond the hour of 5 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 5 minutes each.

Under the previous order, the Senator from Wyoming, Mr. THOMAS, or his designee, is recognized to speak for up to 15 minutes. Under the previous order, the Senator from Illinois will be recognized after the Senator from Wyoming.

CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX TRIBE
EQUITABLE COMPENSATION ACT

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House to accompany S. 964.

There being no objection, the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate (S. 964) entitled "An Act to provide for equitable compensation for the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, and for other purposes", do pass with the following amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

**TITLE I—CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX TRIBE
EQUITABLE COMPENSATION****SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.**

This title may be cited as the "Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Equitable Compensation Act".

SEC. 102. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—
(1) by enacting the Act of December 22, 1944, (58 Stat. 887, chapter 665; 33 U.S.C. 701-1 et seq.), commonly known as the "Flood Control Act of 1944", Congress approved the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin program (referred to in this section as the "Pick-Sloan program")—

(A) to promote the general economic development of the United States;

(B) to provide for irrigation above Sioux City, Iowa;

(C) to protect urban and rural areas from devastating floods of the Missouri River; and

(D) for other purposes;

(2) the Oahe Dam and Reservoir project—
(A) is a major component of the Pick-Sloan program, and contributes to the economy of the United States by generating a substantial amount of hydropower and impounding a substantial quantity of water;

(B) overlies the eastern boundary of the Cheyenne River Sioux Indian Reservation; and

(C) has not only contributed little to the economy of the Tribe, but has severely damaged the economy of the Tribe and members of the Tribe by inundating the fertile, wooded bottom lands of the Tribe along the Missouri River that constituted the most productive agricultural and pastoral lands of the Tribe and the homeland of the members of the Tribe;

(3) the Secretary of the Interior appointed a Joint Tribal Advisory Committee that examined the Oahe Dam and Reservoir project and concluded that—

(A) the Federal Government did not justify, or fairly compensate the Tribe for, the Oahe Dam and Reservoir project when the Federal Government acquired 104,492 acres of land of the Tribe for that project; and

(B) the Tribe should be adequately compensated for the land acquisition described in subparagraph (A);

(4) after applying the same method of analysis as is used for the compensation of similarly situated Indian tribes, the Comptroller General of the United States (referred to in this title as the "Comptroller General") determined that the appropriate amount of compensation to pay the Tribe for the land acquisition described in paragraph (3)(A) would be \$290,723,000;

(5) the Tribe is entitled to receive additional financial compensation for the land acquisition described in paragraph (3)(A) in a manner consistent with the determination of the Comptroller General described in paragraph (4); and

(6) the establishment of a trust fund to make amounts available to the Tribe under this title is consistent with the principles of self-governance and self-determination.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this title are as follows:

(1) To provide for additional financial compensation to the Tribe for the acquisition by the Federal Government of 104,492 acres of land of the Tribe for the Oahe Dam and Reservoir project in a manner consistent with the determinations of the Comptroller General described in subsection (a)(4).

(2) To provide for the establishment of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribal Recovery Trust Fund, to be managed by the Secretary of the Treasury in order to make payments to the Tribe to carry out projects under a plan prepared by the Tribe.

SEC. 103. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) TRIBE.—The term "Tribe" means the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, which is comprised of the Itazipco, Siha Sapa, Minniconjou, and Oohenumpa bands of the Great Sioux Nation that reside on the Cheyenne River Reservation, located in central South Dakota.

(2) TRIBAL COUNCIL.—The term "Tribal Council" means the governing body of the Tribe.

SEC. 104. CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX TRIBAL RECOVERY TRUST FUND.

(a) CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX TRIBAL RECOVERY TRUST FUND.—There is established in the Treas-

ury of the United States a fund to be known as the "Cheyenne River Sioux Tribal Recovery Trust Fund" (referred to in this title as the "Fund"). The Fund shall consist of any amounts deposited into the Fund under this title.

(b) FUNDING.—On the first day of the 11th fiscal year that begins after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from the General Fund of the Treasury, deposit into the Fund established under subsection (a)—

(1) \$290,722,958; and

(2) an additional amount that equals the amount of interest that would have accrued on the amount described in paragraph (1) if such amount had been invested in interest-bearing obligations of the United States, or in obligations guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States, on the first day of the first fiscal year that begins after the date of enactment of this Act and compounded annually thereafter.

(c) INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUND.—It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to invest such portion of the Fund as is not, in the Secretary of Treasury's judgment, required to meet current withdrawals. Such investments may be made only in interest-bearing obligations of the United States or in obligations guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States. The Secretary of the Treasury shall deposit interest resulting from such investments into the Fund.

(d) PAYMENT OF INTEREST TO TRIBE.—

(1) WITHDRAWAL OF INTEREST.—Beginning on the first day of the 11th fiscal year after the date of enactment of this Act and, on the first day of each fiscal year thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury shall withdraw the aggregate amount of interest deposited into the Fund for that fiscal year and transfer that amount to the Secretary of the Interior for use in accordance with paragraph (2). Each amount so transferred shall be available without fiscal year limitation.

(2) PAYMENTS TO TRIBE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior shall use the amounts transferred under paragraph (1) only for the purpose of making payments to the Tribe, as such payments are requested by the Tribe pursuant to tribal resolution.

(B) LIMITATION.—Payments may be made by the Secretary of the Interior under subparagraph (A) only after the Tribe has adopted a plan under subsection (f).

(C) USE OF PAYMENTS BY TRIBE.—The Tribe shall use the payments made under subparagraph (B) only for carrying out projects and programs under the plan prepared under subsection (f).

(e) TRANSFERS AND WITHDRAWALS.—Except as provided in subsections (c) and (d)(1), the Secretary of the Treasury may not transfer or withdraw any amount deposited under subsection (b).

(f) PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the governing body of the Tribe shall prepare a plan for the use of the payments to the Tribe under subsection (d) (referred to in this subsection as the "plan").

(2) CONTENTS OF PLAN.—The plan shall provide for the manner in which the Tribe shall expend payments to the Tribe under subsection (d) to promote—

(A) economic development;

(B) infrastructure development;

(C) the educational, health, recreational, and social welfare objectives of the Tribe and its members; or

(D) any combination of the activities described in subparagraphs (A) through (C).

(3) PLAN REVIEW AND REVISION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Tribal Council shall make available for review and comment by the members of the Tribe a copy of the plan before the plan becomes final, in accordance with procedures established by the Tribal Council.

(B) UPDATING OF PLAN.—The Tribal Council may, on an annual basis, revise the plan to update the plan. In revising the plan under this subparagraph, the Tribal Council shall provide the members of the Tribe opportunity to review and comment on any proposed revision to the plan.

(C) CONSULTATION.—In preparing the plan and any revisions to update the plan, the Tribal Council shall consult with the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(4) AUDIT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The activities of the Tribe in carrying out the plan shall be audited as part of the annual single-agency audit that the Tribe is required to prepare pursuant to the Office of Management and Budget circular numbered A-133.

(B) DETERMINATION BY AUDITORS.—The auditors that conduct the audit described in subparagraph (A) shall—

(i) determine whether funds received by the Tribe under this section for the period covered by the audit were expended to carry out the plan in a manner consistent with this section; and

(ii) include in the written findings of the audit the determination made under clause (i).

(C) INCLUSION OF FINDINGS WITH PUBLICATION OF PROCEEDINGS OF TRIBAL COUNCIL.—A copy of the written findings of the audit described in subparagraph (A) shall be inserted in the published minutes of the Tribal Council proceedings for the session at which the audit is presented to the Tribal Council.

(g) PROHIBITION ON PER CAPITA PAYMENTS.—No portion of any payment made under this title may be distributed to any member of the Tribe on a per capita basis.

SEC. 105. ELIGIBILITY OF TRIBE FOR CERTAIN PROGRAMS AND SERVICES.

No payment made to the Tribe under this title shall result in the reduction or denial of any service or program with respect to which, under Federal law—

(1) the Tribe is otherwise entitled because of the status of the Tribe as a federally recognized Indian tribe; or

(2) any individual who is a member of the Tribe is entitled because of the status of the individual as a member of the Tribe.

SEC. 106. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such funds as may be necessary to cover the administrative expenses of the Fund.

SEC. 107. EXTINGUISHMENT OF CLAIMS.

Upon the deposit of funds (together with interest) into the Fund under section 104(b), all monetary claims that the Tribe has or may have against the United States for the taking, by the United States, of the land and property of the Tribe for the Oahe Dam and Reservoir Project of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin program shall be extinguished.

TITLE II—BOSQUE REDONDO MEMORIAL**SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.**

This title may be cited as the “Bosque Redondo Memorial Act”.

SEC. 202. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) in 1863, the United States detained nearly 9,000 Navajo and forced their migration across nearly 350 miles of land to Bosque Redondo, a journey known as the “Long Walk”;

(2) Mescalero Apache people were also incarcerated at Bosque Redondo;

(3) the Navajo and Mescalero Apache people labored to plant crops, dig irrigation ditches and build housing, but drought, cutworms, hail, and

alkaline Pecos River water created severe living conditions for nearly 9,000 captives;

(4) suffering and hardships endured by the Navajo and Mescalero Apache people forged a new understanding of their strengths as Americans;

(5) the Treaty of 1868 was signed by the United States and the Navajo tribes, recognizing the Navajo Nation as it exists today;

(6) the State of New Mexico has appropriated a total of \$123,000 for a planning study and for the design of the Bosque Redondo Memorial;

(7) individuals and businesses in DeBaca County donated \$6,000 toward the production of a brochure relating to the Bosque Redondo Memorial;

(8) the Village of Fort Sumner donated 70 acres of land to the State of New Mexico contiguous to the existing 50 acres comprising Fort Sumner State Monument, contingent on the funding of the Bosque Redondo Memorial;

(9) full architectural plans and the exhibit design for the Bosque Redondo Memorial have been completed;

(10) the Bosque Redondo Memorial project has the encouragement of the President of the Navajo Nation and the President of the Mescalero Apache Tribe, who have each appointed tribal members to serve as project advisors;

(11) the Navajo Nation, the Mescalero Tribe and the National Park Service are collaborating to develop a symposium on the Bosque Redondo Long Walk and a curriculum for inclusion in the New Mexico school curricula;

(12) an interpretive center would provide important educational and enrichment opportunities for all Americans; and

(13) Federal financial assistance is needed for the construction of a Bosque Redondo Memorial.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this title are as follows:

(1) To commemorate the people who were interned at Bosque Redondo.

(2) To pay tribute to the native populations' ability to rebound from suffering, and establish the strong, living communities that have long been a major influence in the State of New Mexico and in the United States.

(3) To provide Americans of all ages a place to learn about the Bosque Redondo experience and how it resulted in the establishment of strong American Indian Nations from once divergent bands.

(4) To support the construction of the Bosque Redondo Memorial commemorating the detention of the Navajo and Mescalero Apache people at Bosque Redondo from 1863 to 1868.

SEC. 203. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) MEMORIAL.—The term “Memorial” means the building and grounds known as the Bosque Redondo Memorial.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Defense.

SEC. 204. BOSQUE REDONDO MEMORIAL.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Upon the request of the State of New Mexico, the Secretary is authorized to establish a Bosque Redondo Memorial within the boundaries of Fort Sumner State Monument in New Mexico. No memorial shall be established without the consent of the Navajo Nation and the Mescalero Tribe.

(b) COMPONENTS OF THE MEMORIAL.—The memorial shall include—

(1) exhibit space, a lobby area that represents design elements from traditional Mescalero and Navajo dwellings, administrative areas that include a resource room, library, workrooms and offices, restrooms, parking areas, sidewalks, utilities, and other visitor facilities;

(2) a venue for public education programs; and

(3) a location to commemorate the Long Walk of the Navajo people and the healing that has taken place since that event.

SEC. 205. CONSTRUCTION OF MEMORIAL.

(a) GRANT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may award a grant to the State of New Mexico to provide up to 50 percent of the total cost of construction of the Memorial.

(2) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal share of construction costs for the Memorial shall include funds previously expended by the State for the planning and design of the Memorial, and funds previously expended by non-Federal entities for the production of a brochure relating to the Memorial.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, the State shall—

(1) submit to the Secretary a proposal that—

(A) provides assurances that the Memorial will comply with all applicable laws, including building codes and regulations; and

(B) includes such other information and assurances as the Secretary may require; and

(2) enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Secretary that shall include—

(A) a timetable for the completion of construction and the opening of the Memorial;

(B) assurances that construction contracts will be competitively awarded;

(C) assurances that the State or Village of Fort Sumner will make sufficient land available for the Memorial;

(D) the specifications of the Memorial which shall comply with all applicable Federal, State, and local building codes and laws;

(E) arrangements for the operation and maintenance of the Memorial upon completion of construction;

(F) a description of Memorial collections and educational programming;

(G) a plan for the design of exhibits including the collections to be exhibited, security, preservation, protection, environmental controls, and presentations in accordance with professional standards;

(H) an agreement with the Navajo Nation and the Mescalero Tribe relative to the design and location of the Memorial; and

(I) a financing plan developed by the State that outlines the long-term management of the Memorial, including—

(i) the acceptance and use of funds derived from public and private sources to minimize the use of appropriated or borrowed funds;

(ii) the payment of the operating costs of the Memorial through the assessment of fees or other income generated by the Memorial;

(iii) a strategy for achieving financial self-sufficiency with respect to the Memorial by not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(iv) a description of the business activities that would be permitted at the Memorial and appropriate vendor standards that would apply.

SEC. 206. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title—

(1) \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 2000; and

(2) \$500,000 for each of fiscal years 2001 and 2002.

(b) CARRYOVER.—Any funds made available under this section that are unexpended at the end of the fiscal year for which those funds are appropriated, shall remain available for use by the Secretary through September 30, 2002 for the purposes for which those funds were made available.

TITLE III—SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING THE NEED FOR CATALOGING AND MAINTAINING CERTAIN PUBLIC MEMORIALS**SEC. 301. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) There are many thousands of public memorials scattered throughout the United States and abroad that commemorate military conflicts of the United States and the service of individuals in the Armed Forces.

(2) These memorials have never been comprehensively cataloged.

(3) Many of these memorials suffer from neglect and disrepair, and many have been relocated or stored in facilities where they are unavailable to the public and subject to further neglect and damage.

(4) There exists a need to collect and centralize information regarding the location, status, and description of these memorials.

(5) The Federal Government maintains information on memorials only if they are Federally funded.

(6) Remembering Veterans Who Earned Their Stripes (a nonprofit corporation established as RVETS, Inc. under the laws of the State of Nevada) has undertaken a self-funded program to catalogue the memorials located in the United States that commemorate military conflicts of the United States and the service of individuals in the Armed Forces, and has already obtained information on more than 7000 memorials in 50 States.

(b) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the people of the United States owe a debt of gratitude to veterans for their sacrifices in defending the Nation during times of war and peace;

(2) public memorials that commemorate military conflicts of the United States and the service of individuals in the Armed Forces should be maintained in good condition, so that future generations may know of the burdens borne by these individuals;

(3) Federal, State, and local agencies responsible for the construction and maintenance of these memorials should cooperate in cataloging these memorials and providing the resulting information to the Department of the Interior; and

(4) the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, should—

(A) collect and maintain information on public memorials that commemorate military conflicts of the United States and the service of individuals in the Armed Forces;

(B) coordinate efforts at collecting and maintaining this information with similar efforts by other entities, such as Remembering Veterans Who Earned Their Stripes (a nonprofit corporation established as RVETS, Inc. under the laws of the State of Nevada); and

(C) make this information available to the public.

TITLE IV—CONVEYANCE OF KINIKLIK VILLAGE

SEC. 401. CONVEYANCE OF KINIKLIK VILLAGE.

(a) That portion of the property identified in United States Survey Number 628, Tract A, containing 0.34 acres and Tract B containing 0.63 acres located in Section 26, Township 9 North, Range 10 East, Seward Meridian, containing 0.97 acres, more or less, and further described as Tracts A and B Russian Greek Church Mission Reserve according to United States Survey 628 shall be offered for a period of 1 year for sale by quitclaim deed from the United States by and through the Forest Service to Chugach Alaska Corporation under the following terms:

(1) Chugach Alaska Corporation shall pay consideration in the amount of \$9,000.00.

(2) In order to protect the historic values for which the Forest Service acquired the land, Chugach Alaska Corporation shall agree to and the conveyance shall contain the same reservations required by 43 CFR 2653.5(a) and 2653.11(b) for protection of historic and cemetery sites conveyed to a Regional Corporation pursuant to section 14(h)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Forest Service shall deposit the proceeds from the sale to the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund established by Public Law 102-154 and may be expended without further appropriation in accordance with Public Law 102-229.

TITLE V—REVISION OF RICHMOND NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK BOUNDARIES

SEC. 501. SHORT TITLE; DEFINITIONS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This title may be cited as the “Richmond National Battlefield Park Act of 2000”.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this title:

(1) BATTLEFIELD PARK.—The term “battlefield park” means the Richmond National Battlefield Park.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 502. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) In the Act of March 2, 1936 (Chapter 113; 49 Stat. 1155; 16 U.S.C. 423j), Congress authorized the establishment of the Richmond National Battlefield Park, and the boundaries of the battlefield park were established to permit the inclusion of all military battlefield areas related to the battles fought during the Civil War in the vicinity of the City of Richmond, Virginia. The battlefield park originally included the area then known as the Richmond Battlefield State Park.

(2) The total acreage identified in 1936 for consideration for inclusion in the battlefield park consisted of approximately 225,000 acres in and around the City of Richmond. A study undertaken by the congressionally authorized Civil War Sites Advisory Committee determined that of these 225,000 acres, the historically significant areas relating to the campaigns against and in defense of Richmond encompass approximately 38,000 acres.

(3) In a 1996 general management plan, the National Park Service identified approximately 7,121 acres in and around the City of Richmond that satisfy the National Park Service criteria of significance, integrity, feasibility, and suitability for inclusion in the battlefield park. The National Park Service later identified an additional 186 acres for inclusion in the battlefield park.

(4) There is a national interest in protecting and preserving sites of historical significance associated with the Civil War and the City of Richmond.

(5) The Commonwealth of Virginia and its local units of government have authority to prevent or minimize adverse uses of these historic resources and can play a significant role in the protection of the historic resources related to the campaigns against and in defense of Richmond.

(6) The preservation of the New Market Heights Battlefield in the vicinity of the City of Richmond is an important aspect of American history that can be interpreted to the public. The Battle of New Market Heights represents a premier landmark in black military history as 14 black Union soldiers were awarded the Medal of Honor in recognition of their valor during the battle. According to National Park Service historians, the sacrifices of the United States Colored Troops in this battle helped to ensure the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution to abolish slavery.

(b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this title—

(1) to revise the boundaries for the Richmond National Battlefield Park based on the findings of the Civil War Sites Advisory Committee and the National Park Service; and

(2) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to work in cooperation with the Commonwealth of Virginia, the City of Richmond, other political subdivisions of the Commonwealth, other public entities, and the private sector in the management, protection, and interpretation of the resources associated with the Civil War and the Civil War battles in and around the City of Richmond, Virginia.

SEC. 503. RICHMOND NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK; BOUNDARIES.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT AND PURPOSE.—For the purpose of protecting, managing, and inter-

preting the resources associated with the Civil War battles in and around the City of Richmond, Virginia, there is established the Richmond National Battlefield Park consisting of approximately 7,307 acres of land, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Richmond National Battlefield Park Boundary Revision”, numbered 367N.E.F.A.80026A, and dated September 2000. The map shall be on file in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(b) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS.—The Secretary may make minor adjustments in the boundaries of the battlefield park consistent with section 7(c) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601-9(c)).

SEC. 504. LAND ACQUISITION.

(a) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may acquire lands, waters, and interests in lands within the boundaries of the battlefield park from willing landowners by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. In acquiring lands and interests in lands under this title, the Secretary shall acquire the minimum interest necessary to achieve the purposes for which the battlefield is established.

(2) SPECIAL RULE FOR PRIVATE LANDS.—Privately owned lands or interests in lands may be acquired under this title only with the consent of the owner.

(b) EASEMENTS.—

(1) OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES.—The Secretary may acquire an easement on property outside the boundaries of the battlefield park and around the City of Richmond, with the consent of the owner, if the Secretary determines that the easement is necessary to protect core Civil War resources as identified by the Civil War Sites Advisory Committee. Upon acquisition of the easement, the Secretary shall revise the boundaries of the battlefield park to include the property subject to the easement.

(2) INSIDE BOUNDARIES.—To the extent practicable, and if preferred by a willing landowner, the Secretary shall use permanent conservation easements to acquire interests in land in lieu of acquiring land in fee simple and thereby removing land from non-Federal ownership.

(c) VISITOR CENTER.—The Secretary may acquire the Tredegar Iron Works buildings and associated land in the City of Richmond for use as a visitor center for the battlefield park.

SEC. 505. PARK ADMINISTRATION.

(a) APPLICABLE LAWS.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall administer the battlefield park in accordance with this title and laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act of August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.) and the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(b) NEW MARKET HEIGHTS BATTLEFIELD.—The Secretary shall provide for the establishment of a monument or memorial suitable to honor the 14 Medal of Honor recipients from the United States Colored Troops who fought in the Battle of New Market Heights. The Secretary shall include the Battle of New Market Heights and the role of black Union soldiers in the battle in historical interpretations provided to the public at the battlefield park.

(c) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with the Commonwealth of Virginia, its political subdivisions (including the City of Richmond), private property owners, and other members of the private sector to develop mechanisms to protect and interpret the historical resources within the battlefield park in a manner that would allow for continued private ownership and use where compatible with the purposes for which the battlefield is established.

(d) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may provide technical assistance to the Commonwealth of Virginia, its political subdivisions, nonprofit entities, and private property owners for the development of comprehensive plans,

land use guidelines, special studies, and other activities that are consistent with the identification, protection, interpretation, and commemoration of historically significant Civil War resources located inside and outside of the boundaries of the battlefield park. The technical assistance does not authorize the Secretary to own or manage any of the resources outside the battlefield park boundaries.

SEC. 506. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

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

SEC. 507. REPEAL OF SUPERSEDED LAW.

The Act of March 2, 1936 (chapter 113; 16 U.S.C. 423j-423l) is repealed.

TITLE VI—SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA INTERTIE SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION; NAVAJO ELECTRIFICATION DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

SEC. 601. SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA INTERTIE AUTHORIZATION LIMIT.

Upon the completion and submission to the United States Congress by the Forest Service of the ongoing High Voltage Direct Current viability analysis pursuant to United States Forest Service Collection Agreement #00CO-111005-105 or no later than February 1, 2001, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Energy such sums as may be necessary to assist in the construction of the Southeastern Alaska Intertie system as generally identified in Report #97-01 of the Southeast Conference. Such sums shall equal 80 percent of the cost of the system and may not exceed \$384,000,000. Nothing in this title shall be construed to limit or waive any otherwise applicable State or Federal law.

SEC. 602. NAVAJO ELECTRIFICATION DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Secretary of Energy shall establish a 5-year program to assist the Navajo Nation to meet its electricity needs. The purpose of the program shall be to provide electric power to the estimated 18,000 occupied structures on the Navajo Nation that lack electric power. The goal of the program shall be to ensure that every household on the Navajo Nation that requests it has access to a reliable and affordable source of electricity by the year 2006.

(b) **SCOPE.**—In order to meet the goal in subsection (a), the Secretary of Energy shall provide grants to the Navajo Nation to—

(1) extend electric transmission and distribution lines to new or existing structures that are not served by electric power and do not have adequate electric power service;

(2) purchase and install distributed power generating facilities, including small gas turbines, fuel cells, solar photovoltaic systems, solar thermal systems, geothermal systems, wind power systems, or biomass-fueled systems;

(3) purchase and install other equipment associated with the generation, transmission, distribution, and storage of electric power;

(4) provide training in the installation, operation, or maintenance of the lines, facilities, or equipment in paragraphs (1) through (3); or

(5) support other activities that the Secretary of Energy determines are necessary to meet the goal of the program.

(c) **TECHNICAL SUPPORT.**—At the request of the Navajo Nation, the Secretary of Energy may provide technical support through Department of Energy laboratories and facilities to the Navajo Nation to assist in achieving the goal of this program.

(d) **ANNUAL REPORTS.**—Not later than February 1, 2002 and for each of the five succeeding years, the Secretary of Energy shall submit a report to Congress on the status of the programs and the progress towards meeting its goal under subsection (a).

(e) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Energy to carry out this section \$15,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2002 through 2006.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate agree to the amendment of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLOSING THE SESSION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, both the Senator from Wyoming and I are gratified that the Senator from Oklahoma is presiding today. We certainly look forward to closing this session.

From the minority's perspective, we are ready to vote as soon as possible. We know how Senator STEVENS has worked very hard to wrap up these final three appropriations bills. We hope it can be done expeditiously.

In recognition of the fact that once we agree on what the final plan is going to be, it usually takes a day or so to understand, that people need that time to read the bill and to make sure that final legislation is what we want, I hope tomorrow can be a full, complete day. We look forward to moving on a day-by-day basis with 24-hour continuing resolutions. The only way we are going to get out of here is to continue working. I hope if we don't make the Friday deadline, as the Senator from Wyoming indicated, which I hope we can do, that we will continue working through the weekend until we finish with the election on the national level and the State level only 2 weeks from now.

What we are doing here doesn't seem to be getting a lot of attention anyway, with all the problems around the world, the Presidential election, Middle East problems. It seems to me it would be to everyone's benefit to try to resolve some of the outstanding issues which are important at this stage only to Members who serve in Congress. I hope that is wrong, but it appears that is the case.

I repeat, for the third time today, the minority is willing and able to do whatever is possible to move these bills along to finality.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming is recognized.

COMPLETING THE WORK OF THE 106TH CONGRESS

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I, too, am anxious that we complete the work we have before us. We still have three important appropriations bills to put together. I hope we can deal with respect to the issues and move away from some of what has happened, where we have sought, in some cases, to make an issue more than to reach a solution.

In fairness to the Congress and to our associates, since Labor Day there has been a substantial amount of progress made. I will review some of it to assure you that we have been doing some very helpful and useful work.

For example, repeal of the telephone excise tax: This was a tax that was implemented during the Spanish-American War on telephones. I suspect it

had exhausted itself by this time and finally was repealed.

The Safe Drug Reimportation Act, which, of course, is a part of a solution to pharmaceutical costs: In the case of Canada, for example, pharmaceuticals that are exported there are under price controls by the Government and therefore are less expensive than they are in the United States. This authorizes those drugs to be reimported and hopefully to be resold at a price less than what we have had in the United States. One of the issues is to ensure that those drugs are indeed bona fide and are indeed safe and will be the kinds of drugs that we would receive absent the reimportation.

Permanent normal trade relations with China: An interesting issue, one that is sometimes thought to be a big gift for China. The fact is, in terms of our trade with China, the restrictions they have had against our goods have been much greater than the restrictions we have had against theirs; in agriculture, for example, a 40-percent tariff on beef.

If this is implemented, we will have a reduction in the barriers for us to be shipping goods to China. We have had a good deal of discussion in some campaigns about trade and whether or not the effects of trade are valuable to the United States. Of course, about 40 percent of agricultural products are sold overseas. Obviously, those markets are very important to us, but we need to ensure that it is done as fairly as can be and that we are treated well in this exchange. That, of course, is the reason for organizations such as WTO.

Legislation on H-1B visas was passed which allows for more high-tech people to enter this country to take jobs we are not able to fill. I think one of the very important things that goes with that is it emphasizes and funds some additional training for students in this country so that rather than hiring foreign people to fill these jobs, we will also be training people here to be hired for those jobs. I think that is terribly important.

We have done some things with the Children's Health Act; for instance, the Cancer Prevention Treatment Act, which is one bill that is particularly important to me. My wife is very involved in the Race For A Cure and doing things as to breast cancer.

The Rural Schools and Communities Health Determination Act is one that I think is very important. The real issue we have had on education in this Chamber has not been the amount of money the Federal Government spends but, rather, how it can be spent, and one of the obstacles has been that this administration has insisted that as the Federal money goes out, there are certain things tied to it that are required to be done. We on this side of the aisle have said, yes, we want to strengthen education, but we believe local educators, school boards, and State school departments should have the authority