

Administration issues. This kind of even-handed legislation and oversight hearings are the kind that I think will give us guidance on how to deal with the administrative law judges, and I would look forward in the time to come that we would have that opportunity. I support this legislation, and I ask my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 3892.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3892, 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.

RUSSIAN RIVER LAND ACT

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3048) to resolve the claims of Cook Inlet Region, Inc., to lands adjacent to the Russian River in the State of Alaska, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3048

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 "Russian River Land Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Certain lands adjacent to the Russian River in the area of its confluence with the Kenai River contain abundant archaeological resources of significance to the Native people of the Cook Inlet Region, the Kenaize Indian Tribe, and the citizens of the United States.

(2) Those lands at the confluence of the Russian River and Kenai River contain abundant fisheries resources of great significance to the citizens of Alaska.

(3) Cook Inlet Region, Inc., an Alaska Native Regional Corporation formed under the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (43 U.S.C. 1601 et. seq.) (hereinafter in this Act referred to as "ANCSA"), has selected lands in the area pursuant to section 14(h)(1) of such Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(h)(1)), for their values as historic and cemetery sites.

(4) The United States Bureau of Land Management, the Federal agency responsible for the adjudication of ANCSA selections has not finished adjudicating Cook Inlet Region, Inc.'s selections under section 14(h)(1) of that Act as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(5) The Bureau of Indian Affairs has certified a portion of Cook Inlet Region, Inc.'s selections under section 14(h)(1) of ANCSA as containing prehistoric and historic cultural artifacts, and meeting the requirements of section 14(h)(1) of that Act.

(6) A portion of the selections under section 14(h)(1) of ANCSA made by Cook Inlet Region, Inc., and certified by the Bureau of Indian Affairs lies within the Chugach National Forest over which the United States Forest Service is the agency currently responsible for the administration of public activities, archaeological features, and natural resources.

(7) A portion of the selections under section 14(h)(1) of ANCSA and the lands certified by the Bureau of Indian Affairs lies within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge over which the United States Fish and Wildlife Service is the land managing agency currently responsible for the administration of public activities, archaeological features, and natural resources.

(8) The area addressed by this Act lies within the Squalantnu Archaeological District which was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places on December 31, 1981.

(9) Both the Forest Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service dispute the validity and timeliness of Cook Inlet Region, Inc.'s selections under section 14(h)(1) of ANCSA.

(10) The Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Cook Inlet Region, Inc., determined that it was in the interest of the United States and Cook Inlet Region, Inc., to—

(A) protect and preserve the outstanding historic, cultural, and natural resources of the area;

(B) resolve their disputes concerning the validity of Cook Inlet Region, Inc.'s selections under section 14(h)(1) of ANCSA without litigation; and

(C) provide for the management of public use of the area and protection of the cultural resources within the Squalantnu Archaeological District, particularly the management of the area at the confluence of the Russian and Kenai Rivers.

(11) Legislation is required to enact the resolution reached by the Forest Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and Cook Inlet Region, Inc.

(b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this Act to ratify an agreement between the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, and Cook Inlet Region, Inc.

SEC. 3. RATIFICATION OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE, UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, AND COOK INLET REGION, INC.

(a) RATIFICATION OF AGREEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The terms, conditions, covenants, and procedures set forth in the document entitled "Russian River Section 14(h)(1) Selection Agreement", which was executed by Cook Inlet Region, Inc., the United States Department of Agriculture, and the United States Department of the Interior on July 26, 2001, (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Agreement"), are hereby incorporated in this section, and are ratified, as to the duties and obligations of the United States and the Cook Inlet Region, Inc., as a matter of Federal law.

(2) SECTION 5.—The ratification of section 5 of the Agreement is subject to the following conditions:

(A) The Fish and Wildlife Service shall consult with interested parties when developing an exchange under section 5 of the Agreement.

(B) The Secretary of the Interior shall submit to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a copy of the agreement implementing any exchange under section 5 of the Agreement not less than 30 days before the exchange becomes effective.

(3) AGREEMENT CONTROLS.—In the event any of the terms of the Agreement conflict with any other provision of law, the terms of the Agreement shall be controlling.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF ACTIONS.—The Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior are authorized to take all actions required under the terms of the Agreement.

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Agriculture, Office of State and Private Forestry, \$13,800,000, to remain available until expended, for Cook Inlet Region, Inc., for the following:

(1) Costs for the planning and design of the Joint Visitor's Interpretive Center.

(2) Planning and design of the Squalantnu Archaeological Research Center.

(3) Construction of these facilities to be established in accordance with and for the purposes set forth in the Agreement.

(b) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Of the amount appropriated under this section, not more than 1 percent may be used to reimburse the Forest Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Kenaize Indian Tribe for the costs they incur in assisting Cook Inlet Region, Inc. in the planning and design of the Joint Visitor's Interpretive Center and the Squalantnu Archaeological Research Center.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) each will control 20 minutes.

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

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

(Mr. YOUNG of Alaska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate your ability to pronounce the name of my good friend from American Samoa.

This legislation, H.R. 3048, introduced by myself, ratifies a land settlement at Russian River on the Kenai Peninsula in Alaska.

Section 14(h)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act authorized ANCSA corporations to make selections of cultural sites within their region.

Cook Inlet Region, Inc., selected historical sites and cemetery sites 26 years ago. Initially, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Forest Service, which jointly managed the land at issue, contested CIRI's selections. Not only is the area surrounding the confluence of the Russian and Kenai Rivers rich in archeological and cultural features, but it is also the site of perhaps the most heavily used public sports fishery in Alaska.

For the past 3 years, CIRI has been negotiating with Fish and Wildlife and the Forest Service for lands surrounding the confluence of the Russian and Kenai Rivers. On July 26, 2001, all three parties reached an agreement which allows the public to maintain the right to fish the waters at the confluence of the two rivers. Without Federal legislation, this agreement could not be ratified. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

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

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I certainly would like to commend the distinguished gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) not only as a former chairman of our Committee on Resources but now as chairman of the distinguished Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

I am pleased to rise in support of H.R. 3048, in support of the legislation introduced by my good friend, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG).

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is intended to resolve a longstanding dispute over ownership of lands at the junction of the Russian and Kenai Rivers in Alaska. It accomplishes that goal by ratifying an agreement negotiated between the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated, or CIRI. CIRI is one of the regional corporations formed under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 to manage lands and financial assets for its Alaska Native shareholders.

Asserting claims under the authority of section 14(h)(1) of the settlement act, CIRI sought title to 2,000 acres of public lands at the conflux of the two rivers. This area was considered by CIRI to qualify as a historic site under the settlement act. But it also is one of the most popular recreational fishing areas in Alaska.

Both the Forest Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service opposed outright the conveyance to CIRI of these lands from the Chugach National Forest and the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge.

As an alternative to prolonged and uncertain litigation, the three parties reached an agreement on July of 2001 which seeks to fairly balance and accommodate CIRI's interests in the cultural history and archeological assets as well as the public interest in the recreational and fish and wildlife resources of this area.

Under the agreement, the Forest Service will convey to CIRI fee title to two parcels of land totaling only 62 acres. The Fish and Wildlife Service will also convey to CIRI the archeological and cultural resources from some 502 acres to the Kenai Refuge lands.

In addition, CIRI will develop a visitors center and other facilities on the 42-acre parcel. The bill provides for an appropriation of \$13.8 million to support that endeavor to showcase the native history of this region.

Mr. Speaker, in return for those assets and financial assistance, CIRI agrees to relinquish its section 14(h)(1) claims allowing the majority of the lands at issue to remain in public ownership as part of the national forest and national wildlife refuge. The right of public access to continue fishing in the Kenai and Russian Rivers and to make use of the campgrounds is also maintained.

Finally, the agreement authorizes, but does not require, an exchange of additional lands between CIRI and the Fish and Wildlife Service. Any such exchange would be of equal value and affect no more than 3,000 acres of the Kenai Refuge boundaries.

While such preauthorization of the exchange that could affect refuge wilderness boundaries is unusual and not unprecedented, in this case we have been assured by the Fish and Wildlife

Service that any agreed-to exchange of lands would clearly be in the best interest of the Kenai Refuge and the public.

It is our understanding that if the Service desires to acquire lands from the CIRI which would have higher value for implementing the Kenai Peninsula Brown Bear Conservation Strategy than would any lands conveyed from the refuge to CIRI in exchange, we expect the service will consult with the committee in the development of any exchange using this authority and have added language to the bill concerning the public process and submission for any proposed exchange to the committee prior to final approval.

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In closing, Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the gentleman from Alaska for bringing this bill before us today. I also applaud CIRI, the Forest Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service for their work on the agreement. This is a consensus-based and creative solution to a complex land management problem.

I urge the passage of this legislation, and on behalf of the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL), the ranking member of this party on this side of the aisle and the members of the committee, I urge my colleagues to support passage of this legislation.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I have no other speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3048, 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.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed a bill and a concurrent resolution of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2037. An act to mobilize technology and science experts to respond quickly to the threats posed by terrorist attacks and other emergencies, by providing for the establishment of a national emergency technology guard, a technology reliability advisory board, and a center for evaluating antiterrorism and disaster response technology within the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

S. Con. Res. 128. Concurrent resolution honoring the invention of modern air conditioning by Dr. Willis H. Carrier on the occasion of its 100th anniversary.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House

is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 3487. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to health professions programs regarding the field of nursing.

MOUNT NAOMI WILDERNESS BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT ACT

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4870) to make certain adjustments to the boundaries of the Mount Naomi Wilderness Area, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4870

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 "Mount Naomi Wilderness Boundary Adjustment Act".

SEC. 2. BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS.

(a) **LANDS REMOVED.**—*The boundary of the Mount Naomi Wilderness is adjusted to exclude the approximately 31 acres of land depicted on the Map as "Land Excluded".*

(b) **LANDS ADDED.**—*Subject to valid existing rights, the boundary of the Mount Naomi Wilderness is adjusted to include the approximately 31 acres of land depicted on the Map as "Land Added". The Utah Wilderness Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-428) shall apply to the land added to the Mount Naomi Wilderness pursuant to this subsection.*

SEC. 3. MAP.

(a) **DEFINITION.**—*For the purpose of this Act, the term "Map" shall mean the map entitled "Mt. Naomi Wilderness Boundary Adjustment" and dated May 23, 2002.*

(b) **MAP ON FILE.**—*The Map shall be on file and available for inspection in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.*

(c) **CORRECTIONS.**—*The Secretary of Agriculture may make technical corrections to the Map.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) each will control 20 minutes.

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

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

(Mr. YOUNG of Alaska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, this bill was sponsored by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), the chairman of the Committee on Resources. Mount Naomi is located in the Wasatch-Cache National Forest near Logan, Utah in the gentleman from Utah's (Mr. HANSEN) district.

It is a beautiful area composed of approximately 44,523 acres, making it one of the largest wilderness areas in the State of Utah. It is the host of many different families of both plants and animals and undoubtedly deserves wilderness protection.

Mount Naomi was designated a wilderness area by the Utah Wilderness