

from California (Chairman RADANOVICH), and the ranking member, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN), of the subcommittee, and their respective staffs, for the assistance and cooperation we received in getting this bill to the floor.

I also want to thank the south Florida delegation for their help toward this effort.

Mr. Speaker, to give just a little history on this particular site, in September of 1998, workers were preparing land for development at the mouth of the Miami River and they noticed this mysterious circular formation in the limestone bedrock that forms the foundation of the City of Miami.

Then the archeologists came and looked at this site, and they revealed that this particular site was utilized by the Tequesta civilization 2,000 years ago, perhaps serving as an astronomical tool or as a cultural center for their complex maritime society.

So we in Florida are very pleased to be a part of this archeological finding, bringing about the rediscovering of what happened with the ancient Tequesta Indians over 2000 years ago. I think we have a responsibility to preserve and study remains of our heritage, and S. 1894 would be an important step.

If the National Park Service will conduct a feasibility of this Miami Circle as part of the Biscayne National Park, it will be another fulfillment of what the Park Service should be doing to preserve this historically significant site.

Furthermore, the Miami Circle is not only a site of local and regional significance, but also of national significance. It is believed to be the only cut-in-rock prehistoric structural footprint ever found in North America. This archeological site, which potentially qualifies to be included in the National Register of Historic Places, connects all Americans in a special way to the first inhabitants of our continent. Thus, it is very appropriate, Mr. Speaker, that we study its inclusion to our National Park System. We must take seriously our responsibility as guardians of this cultural landmark.

Mr. Speaker, we need to get this important bill to the President's desk for signature before this Congress adjourns. After all, this is my last Congress, Mr. Speaker. I am disappointed that this amendment that is being placed on it is being proposed. All of these amendments are very good, of course. I would like to see this bill go forward as soon as possible. The inclusion of this other legislation I hope will add to it and not compromise the chances of getting this bill to the President.

I urge the chairman to find a way to get this noncontroversial Miami Circle bill to the President as soon as possible. I thank the chairman and the leadership for scheduling S. 1894.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1894, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1630

GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 941) to revise the boundaries of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in the State of California, to extend the term of the advisory commission for the recreation area, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 941

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

TITLE I—GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

SEC. 101. BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

Section 2(a) of Public Law 92-589 (16 U.S.C. 460bb-1(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking “(a)” and inserting “(a) RECREATION AREA LANDS.—”;

(2) by striking “The recreation area shall comprise” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The recreation area shall comprise”; and

(3) by striking “The following additional lands are also” and all that follows through the period at the end of the paragraph and inserting the following:

“(2) ADDITIONAL LAND.—In addition to the land described in paragraph (1), the recreation area shall include—

“(A) the parcels numbered by the Assessor of Marin County, California, 119-040-04, 119-040-05, 119-040-18, 166-202-03, 166-010-06, 166-010-07, 166-010-24, 166-010-25, 119-240-19, 166-010-10, 166-010-22, 119-240-03, 119-240-51, 119-240-52, 119-240-54, 166-010-12, 166-010-13, and 119-235-10;

“(B) land and water in San Mateo County generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Sweeney Ridge Addition, Golden Gate National Recreation Area’, numbered NRA GG-80,000-A, and dated May 1980;

“(C) land acquired under the Golden Gate National Recreation Area Addition Act of 1992 (16 U.S.C. 460bb-1 note; Public Law 10-299);

“(D) land generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Additions to Golden Gate National Recreation Area’, numbered NPS-80-076, and dated July 2000/PWR-PLRPC; and

“(E) land generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Rancho Corral de Tierra Additions to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area’, numbered NPS-80,079A and dated July 2001.

“(3) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may acquire land described in paragraph (2)(E) only from a willing seller.”.

TITLE II—ADVISORY COMMISSIONS

SEC. 201. GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA ADVISORY COMMISSION.

Section 5 of Public Law 92-589 (16 U.S.C. 460bb-4) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking “(b) The Commission” and inserting the following:

“(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission”;

(B) by striking “Provided, That the” and all that follows through the period; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (1) (as designated by subparagraph (A)) the following:

“(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In appointing members to the Commission, the Secretary shall ensure that the interests of local, historic recreational users of the recreation area shall be represented.”; and

(2) in subsection (g), by striking “thirty years after the enactment of this Act” and inserting “on December 31, 2012”.

SEC. 202. MANZANAR NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE ADVISORY COMMISSION.

Section 105(h) of Public Law 102-248 (16 U.S.C. 461 note) is amended by striking “10 years after the date of enactment of this title” and inserting “on December 31, 2012”.

TITLE III—YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

SEC. 301. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The three elementary schools serving the children of employees of Yosemite National Park are served by the Bass Lake Joint Union Elementary School District and the Mariposa Unified School District.

(2) The schools are in remote mountainous areas and long distances from other educational and administrative facilities of the two local educational agencies.

(3) Because of their remote locations and relatively small number of students, schools serving the children of employees of the Park provide fewer services in more basic facilities than the educational services and facilities provided to students that attend other schools served by the two local educational agencies.

(4) Because of the long distances involved and adverse weather and road conditions that occur during much of the school year, it is impractical for the children of employees of the Park who live within or near the Park to attend other schools served by the two local educational agencies.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this title is to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide supplemental funding and other services that are necessary to assist the State of California or local educational agencies in California in providing educational services for students attending schools located within the Park.

SEC. 302. PAYMENTS FOR EDUCATIONAL SERVICES.

(a) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE FUNDS.—For fiscal years 2003 through 2007, the Secretary may provide funds to the Bass Lake Joint Union Elementary School District and the Mariposa Unified School District for educational services to students who are dependents of persons engaged in the administration, operation, and maintenance of the Park or students who live at or near the Park upon real property of the United States.

(b) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Payments made by the Secretary under this section may not be used for new construction, construction contracts, or major capital improvements, and may be used only to pay public employees for services otherwise authorized by this title.

(c) LIMITATION ON AMOUNT OF FUNDS.—Payments made under this section shall not exceed the lesser of \$750,000 in any fiscal year or the amount necessary to provide students described in subsection (a) with educational services that are normally provided and generally available to students who attend public schools elsewhere in the State of California.

(d) ADJUSTMENT OF PAYMENTS.—Subject to subsection (c), the Secretary is authorized to adjust payments made under this section if the State of California or the appropriate local educational agencies do not continue to provide funding for educational services at Park schools

at per student levels that are equivalent to or greater than those provided in the fiscal year prior to the date of enactment of this title.

(e) **SOURCE OF PAYMENTS.**—

(1) **AUTHORIZED SOURCES.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), in order to make payments under this section, the Secretary may use funds available to the National Park Service from appropriations, donations, or fees.

(2) **EXCEPTIONS.**—Funds from the following sources may not be used to make payments under this section:

(A) Fees authorized and collected under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601-4 et seq.).

(B) The recreational fee demonstration program under section 315 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996 (as contained in section 101(c) of Public Law 104-134; 16 U.S.C. 4601-6a note).

(C) The national park passport program established under section 602 of the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (16 U.S.C. 5992).

(D) Emergency appropriations for Yosemite flood recovery.

(f) **DEFINITIONS.**—For the purposes of this title, the following definitions apply:

(1) **LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.**—The term “local educational agencies” has the meaning given that term in section 9101(26) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

(2) **EDUCATIONAL SERVICES.**—The term “educational services” means services that may include maintenance and minor upgrades of facilities and transportation to and from school.

(3) **PARK.**—The term “Park” means Yosemite National Park.

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

SEC. 303. AUTHORIZATION FOR PARK FACILITIES TO BE LOCATED OUTSIDE THE BOUNDARIES OF YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

Section 814(c) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (16 U.S.C. 346e) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence—

(A) by inserting “and Yosemite National Park” after “Zion National Park”; and

(B) by inserting “transportation systems and” before “the establishment of”; and

(2) by striking “park” each place it appears and inserting “parks”.

TITLE IV—ESTABLISHMENT OF GOLDEN CHAIN HIGHWAY AS A NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR STUDY

SEC. 401. STUDY; REPORT.

(a) **STUDY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date that funds are first made available for this section, the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the affected local governments, the State government, State and local historic preservation offices, community organizations, and the Golden Chain Council, shall complete a special resource study of the national significance, suitability, and feasibility of establishing Highway 49 in California, known as the “Golden Chain Highway”, as a National Heritage Corridor.

(2) **CONTENTS.**—The study shall include an analysis of—

(A) the significance of Highway 49 in American history;

(B) options for preservation and use of the highway;

(C) options for interpretation of significant features associated with the highway; and

(D) private sector preservation alternatives.

(3) **BOUNDARIES OF STUDY AREA.**—The area studied under this section shall be comprised of Highway 49 in California extending from the city of Oakhurst in Madera County to the city of Tuttle town in Tuolumne County, and lands, structures, and cultural resources within the immediate vicinity of the highway.

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 30 days after completion of the study required by subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit a report describing the results of the study to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

TITLE V—JOHN MUIR NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT
SEC. 501. BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) **BOUNDARY.**—The boundary of the John Muir National Historic Site is adjusted to include the lands generally depicted on the map entitled “Boundary Map, John Muir National Historic Site” numbered PWR-OL 426-80,044a and dated August 2001.

(b) **LAND ACQUISITION.**—The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire the lands and interests in lands identified as the “Boundary Adjustment Area” on the map referred to in subsection (a) by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or otherwise.

(c) **ADMINISTRATION.**—The lands and interests in lands described in subsection (b) shall be administered as part of the John Muir National Historic Site established by the Act of August 31, 1964 (78 Stat. 753; 16 U.S.C. 461 note).

TITLE VI—SAN GABRIEL RIVER WATERSHEDS STUDY

SEC. 601. AUTHORIZATION OF STUDY.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter in this title referred to as the “Secretary”) shall conduct a special resource study of the following areas:

(1) The San Gabriel River and its tributaries north of and including the city of Santa Fe Springs.

(2) The San Gabriel Mountains within the territory of the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy (as defined in section 32603(c)(1)(C) of the State of California Public Resource Code).

(b) **STUDY CONDUCT AND COMPLETION.**—Section 8(c) of Public Law 91-383 (16 U.S.C. 1a-5(c)) shall apply to the conduct and completion of the study required by this section.

(c) **CONSULTATION WITH FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.**—In conducting the study authorized by this section, the Secretary shall consult with the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy and other appropriate Federal, State, and local governmental entities.

(d) **CONSIDERATIONS.**—In conducting the study authorized by this section, the Secretary shall consider regional flood control and drainage needs and publicly owned infrastructure, including, but not limited to, wastewater treatment facilities.

SEC. 602. REPORT.

Not later than 3 years after funds are made available for this title, 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.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore (Mr. BASS). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) each will control 20 minutes.

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

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

(Mr. HANSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material.)

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, S. 941, as ordered reported by the Committee on Resources, not only authorizes the ex-

pansion of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and a 10-year extension of the Manzanar National Historic Site Commission, but it also incorporates the following four new titles:

title III is the text of H.R. 3421 as passed by the House of Representatives authorizing financial assistance for Yosemite National Park schools;

title IV is the amended text of H.R. 3425 as approved by the Committee on Resources authorizing a National Park Service suitability study on a portion of Highway 49 in California;

title V is the text of H.R. 3942 as adopted by the Committee on Resources authorizing a boundary adjustment for the John Muir National Historic Site; and

title VI is the text from H.R. 2534 as adopted by the Committee on Resources authorizing a National Park Service special resource study of the San Gabriel River Watershed in California.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is supported by the majority and minority of the committee as well as the administration. I urge my colleagues to support S. 941 as reported.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, September 23, 2002.

Hon. JAMES V. HANSEN,
Chairman, Committee on Resources,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for S. 941, an act to revise the boundaries of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in the state of California, to extend the term of the advisory commission for the recreation area, and for other purposes.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contacts are Deborah Reis and Megan Carroll, who can be reached at 226-2860.

Sincerely,

BARRY B. ANDERSON
(For Dan L. Crippen, Director).

Enclosure.

S. 941—An act to revise the boundaries of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in the state of California, to extend the term of the advisory commission for the recreation area, and for other purposes

Summary: S. 941 would adjust the boundaries of two units of the National Park System, require the National Park Service (NPS) to conduct two studies of potential additions to the park system or its affiliated areas, and authorize the NPS to make payments to certain school districts in California. Assuming appropriation of the necessary or authorized amounts, CBO estimates that implementing the legislation would cost about \$21 million over the next five years. Because enactment of title III could increase direct spending, pay-as-you-go procedures would apply, but we estimate that any such increase would be less than \$500,000 a year.

Title V of the legislation may contain an intergovernmental or private-sector mandate as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA), but CBO estimates that the costs of any such mandate would not be significant and would fall well below the thresholds established in UMRA. The thresholds in 2002 are \$58 million and \$115 million per year, respectively, for intergovernmental

and private-sector mandates, adjusted annually for inflation.

Estimated Cost to the Federal Government: The estimated budgetary impact of S. 941 is summarized in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 300 (natural resources and environment).

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
CHANGES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION ¹					
Estimated authorization level	17	1	1	1	1
Estimated outlays	9	9	1	1	1

¹ Enacting S. 941 could also affect direct spending, but CBO estimates that such effects would be less than \$500,000 a year.

Basis of estimate

Most of the legislation's budgetary effects would stem from changes in discretionary spending. In total, we estimate that implementing those changes would cost about \$21 million over the 2003–2007 period.

Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) Boundary Adjustment

Title I would expand the boundary of the GGNRA in California to include the 4,262-acre Rancho Corral de Tierra and the 500-acre Devil's Slide area.

Based on information provided by the NPS and assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts, CBO estimates that one-time costs to implement this title would be \$15.5 million over the next few years. Of this amount, we estimate that the federal government would spend \$15 million to purchase the Rancho Corral de Tierra from a local nonprofit organization. CBO estimates that acquisition of the Devil's Slide area would not have any impact on federal spending because we expect that this acreage would be donated to the NPS by California. The balance of one-time costs—about \$0.5 million—would be incurred to develop the property acquired. Finally, we estimate that annual costs to administer the new lands would be between \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million (or about \$1 million in total over the next five years), also assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts.

Yosemite National Park Education Improvement

For each of fiscal years 2003 through 2007, title III would authorize the NPS to pay a total of up of \$750,000 to two California school districts that serve the families of Yosemite National Park employees. To make those payments, the title would authorize the agency to use appropriated funds, donations, or offsetting receipts from certain fees that it collects.

Assuming that the NPS would principally rely on appropriated funds to make the authorized payments (because very few collections and donations are available to spend on new activities), CBO estimates that implementing title III would cost \$750,000 a year over the next five years, assuming the availability of appropriated funds. That annual discretionary amount could be lower if the NPS would choose to use funds from other authorized sources (such as fees and donations) to make the payments; if so, direct spending could increase. According to the NPS, the agency already has authority to spend nearly all such collections; hence, we estimate that any increase in direct spending of such fees under the legislation would be less than \$500,000 a year.

Highway 49 Study

Title IV would require the NPS to prepare a special resource study of Highway 49, in California, to determine the suitability and feasibility of establishing it as a national heritage corridor. The legislation would re-

quire the agency to complete the study within one year of receiving funding and to report to the Congress on its findings 30 days later. Based on information provided by the NPS and assuming the availability of appropriated funds, CBO estimates that completing the required study and report would cost the federal government \$200,000, mostly in 2003.

John Muir National Historic Site Boundary Adjustment

Title V would adjust the boundary of the John Muir National Historic Site and authorize the NPS to acquire the added 0.2-acre parcel of land by purchase, donation, or exchange. Based on information provided by the NPS, we expect the agency to condemn the small tract to establish its current ownership, which is unknown. Depending on the outcome of the condemnation proceeding, CBO expects that the NPS would then: (1) annex the property without further cost to the government (if no owner is located), (2) accept donation of the tract (if the owner is another government agency), or (3) purchase the property (if a private owner is located). In any event, CBO estimates that the cost of acquiring the property (including legal expenses) would be less than \$50,000, assuming the availability of appropriated funds.

San Gabriel River Watersheds Study

Title VI would direct the NPS to conduct a study of two areas to determine the suitability and feasibility of establishing them collectively as a unit of the National Park System. The study areas are composed of certain segments of the San Gabriel Mountains and the San Gabriel River and tributaries in California. The bill would require the department to report findings and recommendations within three years of receiving funding for the study.

Assuming the availability of appropriated funds, CBO estimates that implementing title VI would cost the federal government less than \$500,000 over the next three years to complete the required study and report.

Pay-as-you-go considerations: The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act sets up pay-as-you-go procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or receipts. Title III of this legislation, which would authorize the NPS to make payments to certain school districts from available donations or fees, could result in additional direct spending. CBO expects, however, that most of the funding would come from appropriations because very few receipts would be available for this purpose. In any case, we estimate that any increase in direct spending would be less than \$500,000 a year.

Intergovernmental and private-sector impact: Title IV of S. 941 may contain an intergovernmental or private-sector impact as defined in UMRA, but CBO estimates that the costs of any such mandate would not be significant and would fall well below the thresholds established in that act. The annual thresholds in 2002 are \$58 million and \$115 million, respectively, for intergovernmental and private-sector mandates, adjusted annually for inflation.

Title IV would authorize the NPS to acquire a 0.2-acre parcel of land. Because the owner of this parcel cannot be found, condemnation may be the only course of action for the NPS to gain title. CBO has generally found that when legislation is expected to result in condemnation of property, it contains a mandate. The cost of such a mandate generally is equal to the value of the property. However, because in this case the NPS cannot identify the current owner of the parcel, CBO cannot determine whether this mandate would fall on a government, on the private sector, or on both. In any event, based on information provided by the NPS, CBO esti-

mates that the value of the property is less than \$50,000.

The other titles of this act contain no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

Previous CBO estimate: CBO has prepared cost estimates for legislation nearly identical to all six titles of S. 941. On August 21, 2001, we submitted an estimate for S. 941 as ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on August 2, 2001. The Senate version of S. 941 contained language very similar to titles I and II of the House version, and the estimated costs for the two versions are identical. We have also prepared cost estimates for four bills as ordered reported by the House Committee on Resources: H.R. 3421, the Yosemite National Park Education Improvement Act, as ordered reported on March 20, 2002 (cost estimated transmitted on April 8, 2002); H.R. 3425, a bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of establishing Highway 49 in California, known as the "Golden Chain Highway," as a National Heritage Corridor, as ordered reported on March 20, 2002 (transmitted on March 28, 2002); H.R. 3942, the John Muir National Historic Site Boundary Adjustment Act, as ordered reported on May 22, 2002 (transmitted on June 14, 2002), and the San Gabriel River Watersheds Study Act of 2002, as ordered reported on July 24, 2002 (transmitted on July 31, 2002). The estimated costs of these earlier versions of legislation are the same as the provisions included in S. 941.

Estimate prepared by: Federal costs: Deborah Reis and Megan Carroll (226–2860); impact on state, local, and tribal governments: Marjorie Miller (225–3220); impact on the private sector: Lauren Marks (226–2940).

Estimate approved by: Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH), the chairman of the Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation and Public Lands to explain the bill further.

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 941, as reported by the Committee on Resources, incorporates a number of legislative initiatives affecting California, as just described by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN). For me and my constituents, however, S. 941 is very important for it includes language authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to provide supplemental funding and other educational services for Yosemite Valley, El Portal Elementary, and Wawona Elementary Schools located in or within Yosemite National Park.

Since the devastating 1997 Merced River flood, there has been a dramatic reduction in park employees, and thus, fewer school children attending these schools, and fewer State dollars are committed. The result is that the superintendent for Yosemite National Park and the concessionaire serving park visitors cannot attract first-class candidates to work in the parks because families are not provided adequate schools.

Also included in S. 941 is language authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to locate facilities, including

transportation systems, outside the boundaries of Yosemite National Park. This important provision will help continue the successful operations of the Yosemite Area Rapid Transit System, otherwise known as YARTS, which operates in three counties surrounding Yosemite National Park and provides visitors with a convenient alternative transportation system to and from Yosemite National Park.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the other important part of S. 941 is language authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a feasibility and suitability study of a portion of State Highway 49 in Madera, Mariposa, and Tuolumne Counties, also known as the Golden Chain Highway, as a national heritage corridor.

I urge my colleagues to support S. 941, as amended. I also want to thank Senator FEINSTEIN for her work on this bill in the other body, and again I thank the chairman for yielding me the time.

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

The measure has already been explained by the majority, but I simply want to note that this important legislation is sponsored by our colleagues, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SOLIS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER).

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SOLIS) for her comments and commend her for her excellent leadership on this legislation.

(Ms. SOLIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Senate bill 491, the Rancho Corral De Tierra Golden Gate National Recreation Area Boundary Adjustment Act; and in particular, I am very pleased at the efforts made to include my bill, H.R. 2534, the San Gabriel River Watersheds Study Act, to be included in this package.

If passed, the bill directs the Department of Interior to study ways for the more than 2 million people to benefit from a potential recreational and rehabilitated area in the San Gabriel Valley along the San Gabriel River.

I want to personally thank the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL), the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER), and the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) and also the committee staff and in particular my staff person, Heather Taylor, for working tirelessly on this issue. I know that this took a lot of discussion and time, working with the ranking member and the different members of the committee, but it is something that I truly believe will help provide environmental justice to those communities that are currently underserved and would like to see a bit more of open space made available to those communities that are currently underserved.

I encourage Members to support Senate bill 941.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Senate bill 941, the Rancho Corral De Tierra Golden Gate National Recreation Area Boundary Adjustment Act.

In particular, I am very pleased of the efforts to include my bill, H.R. 2534, the San Gabriel River Watersheds Study Act to this important legislation.

If passed, this bill directs the Department of Interior to study ways for the more than 2 million people that reside in the San Gabriel Valley to preserve, restore and create recreational space along the San Gabriel River.

With more people and less space, we have to start planning so that we don't look around one day and realize that all we see are concrete buildings and unwanted development encroaching upon our open space.

This would not only be detrimental to the environmental landscape, it would also hurt the health of the surrounding communities and future generations.

It is time for us to look at ways to make sure that everyone has access to open and recreational space regardless of their socioeconomic background and ethnicity.

This bill is a community effort and benefits an area that is desperately in need of a restored and healthy environmental landscape.

As we move forward with this study, we realize that the road to restore our environment in the San Gabriel Valley will be a long one.

But the destination will be well worth the trip.

I'd like to thank Chairman HANSEN, Ranking Member RAHALL, Congressmen MILLER and RADANOVICH for helping me advance this bill in the interest of my community.

I also thank Senators BOXER and FEINSTEIN for their support of this measure and the people of San Gabriel Valley.

In addition, I'd like to thank my personal staff, Heather Taylor and Yvette Martinez and the Committee Staff—particularly Jim Zoia, Rick Healy, and David Watkins.

And community members like Lara Blakely of the San Gabriel Rivers and Mountains Conservancy and many other leaders that have stepped forward in support of this bill.

I encourage members to support S. 941 and reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS).

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

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I would just like to make a few comments about this legislation.

My legislation adds about 5,000 acres to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. The beauty of this region is beyond description. A person's soul will sore when they see it. It is stunning panoramic scenery containing flora and ecosystems found nowhere else on the face of this planet.

The legislation will provide recreational opportunities for millions of our Bay Area citizens and visitors. It will link existing county, State, and

Federal parklands into a 6,700 acre contiguous, publicly-accessible land. It will link miles of public hiking trails. It will protect four sensitive watersheds containing steelhead trout and coho salmon. It will protect rare and endangered plant and animal species. It will prevent development along our uniquely scenic California coastline, and it will protect sweeping panoramic coastal views and stunning headland scenery.

The legislation will be financed through a public-private partnership: 50 percent Federal funding, 50 percent private and State funding.

It is widely supported throughout our region. Our entire Bay Area congressional delegation are cosponsors of my legislation, as are both California United States Senators.

The legislation is endorsed by the National Park Service, the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors, the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and Point Reyes National Seashore Advisory Commission and national and local environmental, conservation and civic groups.

I want to express my deep appreciation to my good friend from Utah, the chairman, and to my good friend who is the ranking member; and they have been so helpful in bringing this legislation forward. I want to thank all of my colleagues who have played a role in making this a reality.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 941, the Rancho Corral de Tierra Golden Gate National Recreation Area Boundary Adjustment Act. I am the principal sponsor of companion legislation introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives (H.R. 1953) which adds approximately 5,000 acres of pristine natural lands to one of our nation's most visited national parks, the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA). The legislation is sponsored in the U.S. Senate by both California Senators DIANNE FEINSTEIN and BARBARA BOXER and has the strong and enthusiastic cosponsorship of the entire Bay Area Congressional Delegation.

Mr. Speaker, the GGNRA is a true national treasure. It provides open space and recreation in the midst of a densely populated urban area. The new addition to the GGNRA covered by this legislation will be accessible to more than 6 million people who live within a one hour's drive of the park and will provide national park programs and experiences to millions of national and international visitors.

The Rancho Corral de Tierra Golden Gate National Recreation Area Boundary Adjustment Act will adjust the boundary of the GGNRA to permit the inclusion of breathtakingly beautiful lands along the Pacific Ocean. When combined with already existing state and county parkland it will create 6,700 contiguous acres of publicly accessible land for recreational use. These lands are marked by topographical extremes. They include a dramatic ascent from the Pacific Ocean, 2000 feet high in just over 1 mile—a spectacular sight not duplicated anywhere else in the Park and in few other places on the California coast. The upper parcels of land offer spectacular vistas, sweeping coastal and bay views and stunning headland scenery. On a clear

day you can see the San Francisco Bay, the Marin headlands, Mt. Tamalpais, Mt. Diablo, Mt. Hamilton, the Farrallon Islands, Pillar Point and Pigeon Point. Inclusion of these lands would also protect the important habitats of several species of rare, threatened or endangered plants and animals.

This legislation contains three important additions to the GGNRA. The largest parcel, the Rancho Corral de Tierra addition, is one of the largest undeveloped parcels on the San Mateo coast. It is comprised of the four main peaks of Montara Mountain and rises 2,000 feet from sea level. This 4,262-acre property includes a panorama of amazing views, important watersheds, miles of public trails, and an incredible array of wildlife and plantlife. The Rancho Corral de Tierra shares three miles of boundary with the GGNRA. Its relatively untouched upper elevations preserve rare habitat for several threatened and endangered plant and animal species. The property also contains four important coastal watersheds, which proved riparian corridors for steel head trout, coho salmon and other aquatic species.

This legislation also authorizes the National Park Service to include within the GGNRA the Martini Creek-Devil's Slide Bypass right-of-way, which was purchased by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) to build a highway across Montara Mountain. When San Mateo voters overwhelmingly decided in a local referendum in favor of building the Devil's Slide tunnel rather than the Martini Creek Bypass, this right-of-way became obsolete. This property covers approximately 300 acres and divides the Rancho Corral de Tierra property and connects the proposed additions to the GGNRA to existing State parkland, creating a seamless belt of parkland. Once the GGNRA boundary is adjusted through this legislation to include this right-of-way, Caltrans will be able to donate the property to the National Park Service.

The legislation authorizes the National Park Service to include within the GGNRA boundaries approximately 500 acres of land along the Devil's Slide section of Coastal Highway 1, the scenic highway that winds its way along the entire California coast. These properties will make a logical addition to the park by filling in gaps to adjacent and existing State and Federal parkland. Caltrans either already owns or will acquire these lands when it builds the Devil's Slide tunnel and will then donate these properties for open space use after the tunnel is built. It is not the intention of this legislation, Mr. Speaker, to interfere with Caltrans's responsibility for building the tunnel at Devil's Slide. This legislation will simply make it possible for Caltrans or any other state or local agency to donate these properties to the National Park Service when the Devil's Slide tunnel is completed and when the National Park Service has determined that the acquisition of these lands is appropriate.

Mr. Speaker, the Rancho Corral de Tierra Golden Gate National Recreation Area Boundary Adjustment Act provides the federal government a unique opportunity to place approximately 5,000 acres of pristine land under permanent protection for the enjoyment of Bay Area residents and visitors. The Peninsula Open Space Trust (POST) acquired the 4,262 acre Rancho Corral de Tierra site for \$29.75 million to save the site from development and to preserve it as a natural area. POST is a local land conservancy trust in the San Fran-

cisco Bay Area and has a remarkable track record in working with and assisting the federal government with the protection of other important open space in the Bay Area. In 1994, POST negotiated the acquisition and inclusion of the 1,300 acre second-growth redwood-forest Phleger Estate within the GGNRA. POST provided one-half the purchase price of the Phleger Estate through private donations. POST also assisted the federal government with the protection and acquisition of Bair Island, an important wildlife refuge in San Francisco Bay that is now managed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

Mr. Speaker, we can accomplish permanent protection of these lands through a unique public-private partnership. Under this legislation, Rancho Corral de Tierra will be preserved through a tripartite partnership between the National Park Service, California State Parks and the Peninsula Open Space Trust. For the Rancho Corral de Tierra property, we will seek 50% of the acquisition from the federal government and 50% through state and private contributions. POST has offered to donate a significant amount towards the federal acquisition of the Rancho Corral de Tierra property through private donations.

Mr. Speaker, the inclusion of these lands on the San Mateo Coastside enjoys strong local support. The Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Point Reyes National Seashore Citizens Advisory Commission adopted a resolution endorsing this legislation after holding a public hearing and receiving public comment from local residents. The San Mateo County Board of Supervisors also passed a resolution supporting enactment of this legislation. The legislation also has the strong support of local environmental advocacy and preservation groups. The proposed additions were studied by POST in accordance with National Park Service criteria and in consultation with National Park Service staff. The study found that the three tracts of land meet the criteria for additions to units of the National Park Service. The study found that the properties will preserve significant natural, scenic and recreational resources that are equal to or unparalleled in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. The National Park Service testified before Congress that it supports adjusting the boundary of the GGNRA to include these lands.

This legislation will also reauthorize the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Point Reyes National Seashore Citizens Advisory Commission for an additional 10 years. The Advisory Commission has been an invaluable resource for park management since its inception in 1972. It provides an important forum for the gathering and receipt of public input, public opinion and public comment and allows the park to maintain constructive and informal contacts with both the private sector and other federal, state and local public agencies. The Advisory Commission aids in strengthening the spirit of cooperation between the National Park Service and the public, encourages private cooperation with other public agencies, and assists in developing and ensuring that the park's general management plan is implemented.

Mr. Speaker, preserving our country's unique natural areas must be one of our highest national priorities, and it is one of my highest priorities as a Member of Congress. We must preserve and protect these unique and

rare areas for our children and grandchildren today or they will be lost forever. Adding these news lands to the GGNRA will provide greater recreational opportunities for the public to enjoy and will allow us to protect these fragile natural areas from encroaching development or other inappropriate uses which would destroy the scenic beauty and natural character of this key part of the California coast. The California coast is a true national treasure and passage of this important legislation will preserve it for the generations that follow us. I urge my colleague's support of S. 941, the Rancho Corral de Tierra Golden Gate National Recreation Area Boundary Adjustment Act of 2001.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 941, the Rancho Corral de Tierra Golden Gate National Recreation Area Boundary Adjustment Act. I am the principal sponsor of companion legislation introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives (H.R. 1953) which adds approximately 5,000 acres of pristine natural lands to one of our nation's most visited national parks, the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA). The legislation is sponsored in the U.S. Senate by both California Senators DIANNE FEINSTEIN and BARBARA BOXER and has the strong and enthusiastic cosponsorship of the entire Bay Area Congressional Delegation.

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Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 941, the Rancho Corral de Tierra Golden Gate National Recreation Area Boundary Adjustment Act, which will add approximately 5,000 acres to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, also known as the GGNRA.

First, I thank Chairman RADANOVICH for his work in moving this bill along.

As I've told him any times, this bill is very important to my constituents and all residents of the San Francisco Bay Area.

The strong local support is reflected by the fact that every member of the Bay Area delegation has cosponsored the House companion measure, H.R. 1953, introduced by Representative LANTOS whom I thank for bringing this bill to the floor.

As the Bay Area has grown, our constituents have recognized how precious open, recreational spaces are to the community. Our past leaders had the foresight to create the GGNRA for this purpose.

These ventures don't just happen. It takes people of vision at the local level to recognize the need, to develop a response, and rally support. I'm proud that we have the best . . . Audrey Rust, the President of the Peninsula Open Space Trust (POST). I've had the privilege of working with Ms. Rust on two other major land acquisitions in the Bay Area—the Phleger Estate and Bair Island.

This bill, like the other efforts, is the result of Audrey's leadership and initiative. She spurred the effort to negotiate a deal to purchase land from willing sellers and she gathered community support. She deserves our commendation and our lasting gratitude.

Today, we have the relatively simple task of approving a boundary extension for the Golden Gate recreation area because the hard work was done at the local level.

It's critical that we do so. When we do, we will ensure that adequate recreational space is provided for the public because more than 6 million Bay Area residents live within an hour of the GGNRA.

It's also important to the local environment to acquire this land which is a habitat for ten threatened, endangered, and rare species. With this bill, we can do that. We need to seize this chance or risk losing it, perhaps forever.

Lastly, I note that a number of extraneous provisions, including one regarding Yosemite National Park, have been added to this bill. This means that the bill must go back to the Senate once more. I hope that these new provisions will not mar the laudable Golden Gate provisions.

I'm very pleased, Mr. Speaker, that this bill has been brought to the floor today and I urge all my colleagues to join me in voting for it.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 941, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VICTIMS OF TERRORIST ATTACKS MEMORIAL ACT

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill