

through a series of meetings convened by those governments at 2 locations in Lake Tahoe;

(3) the meetings were held to address protection of the extraordinary natural, recreational, and ecological resources in the Lake Tahoe region;

(4) the resulting multiagency agreement includes objectives that support the traditional and customary uses of National Forest System land by the Tribe; and

(5) those objectives include the provision of access by members of the Tribe to the shore of Lake Tahoe in order to reestablish traditional and customary cultural practices.

(b) **PURPOSES.**—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to implement the joint local, State, tribal, and Federal objective of returning the Tribe to Lake Tahoe; and

(2) to ensure that members of the Tribe have the opportunity to engage in traditional and customary cultural practices on the shore of Lake Tahoe to meet the needs of spiritual renewal, land stewardship, Washoe horticulture and ethnobotany, subsistence gathering, traditional learning, and reunification of tribal and family bonds.

(c) **CONVEYANCE ON CONDITION SUBSEQUENT.**—Subject to valid existing rights, the easement reserved under subsection (d), and the condition stated in subsection (e), the Secretary of Agriculture shall convey to the Secretary of the Interior, in trust for the Tribe, for no consideration, all right, title, and interest in the parcel of land comprising approximately 24.3 acres, located within the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit north of Skunk Harbor, Nevada, and more particularly described as Mount Diablo Meridian, T15N, R18E, section 27, lot 3.

(d) **EASEMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The conveyance under subsection (c) shall be made subject to reservation to the United States of a nonexclusive easement for public and administrative access over Forest Development Road #15N67 to National Forest System land, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(2) **ACCESS BY INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES.**—The Secretary of Agriculture shall provide a reciprocal easement to the Tribe permitting vehicular access to the parcel over Forest Development Road #15N67 to—

(A) members of the Tribe for administrative and safety purposes; and

(B) members of the Tribe who, due to age, infirmity, or disability, would have difficulty accessing the conveyed parcel on foot.

(e) **CONDITION ON USE OF LAND.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In using the parcel conveyed under subsection (c), the Tribe and members of the Tribe—

(A) shall limit the use of the parcel to traditional and customary uses and stewardship conservation for the benefit of the Tribe;

(B) shall not permit any permanent residential or recreational development on, or commercial use of, the parcel (including commercial development, tourist accommodations, gaming, sale of timber, or mineral extraction); and

(C) shall comply with environmental requirements that are no less protective than environmental requirements that apply under the Regional Plan of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency.

(2) **TERMINATION AND REVERSION.**—If the Secretary of the Interior, after notice to the Tribe and an opportunity for a hearing, based on monitoring of use of the parcel by the Tribe, makes a finding that the Tribe has used or permitted the use of the parcel in violation of paragraph (1) and the Tribe fails to take corrective or remedial action directed by the Secretary of the Interior—

(A) title to the parcel in the Secretary of the Interior, in trust for the Tribe, shall terminate; and

(B) title to the parcel shall revert to the Secretary of Agriculture.

EXTENSION OF THE DEADLINE FOR COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION OF A HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT IN NORTH CAROLINA

The bill (S. 1010) to extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project in the State of North Carolina, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed; as follows:

S. 1010

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

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF TIME FOR FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION PROJECT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding the time period specified in section 13 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 806) that would otherwise apply to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission project number 11437, the Commission may, at the request of the licensee for the project, and after reasonable notice, in accordance with the requirements of that section and the Commission's procedures under that section, extend the time period during which the licensee is required to commence the construction of the project for 3 consecutive 2-year periods.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—Subsection (a) takes effect on the date of the expiration of the extension issued by the Commission before the date of the enactment of this Act under section 13 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 806).

VANCOUVER NATIONAL HISTORIC RESERVE PRESERVATION ACT OF 2002

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1649) to amend the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 to increase the authorization of appropriations for the Vancouver National Historic Reserve and for the preservation of Vancouver Barracks, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with amendments, as follows:

(The parts of the bill intended to be stricken are shown in boldface brackets and the parts of the bill intended to be inserted are shown in italic)

S. 1649

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 “Vancouver National Historic Reserve Preservation Act of [2001] 2002”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds that—

(1) the Vancouver National Historic Reserve (referred to in this section as the “Reserve”) in Vancouver, Washington, contains several sites of historical importance, including—

(A) the former trading post of the Hudson Bay Company, established in 1825;

(B) Vancouver Barracks, a major administrative outpost of the United States Army for 150 years;

(C) Officers Row, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places; and

(D) Pearson Airpark, the oldest continually operating airport in the United States;

(2) in accordance with section 502(b)(3) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (16 U.S.C. 461 note; Public Law 104-333), a partnership comprised of representatives from the National Park Service, the Historic Preservation Office of the State of Washington, the Department of the Army, and the city of Vancouver, Washington, has developed a comprehensive cooperative management plan for the restoration of Vancouver Barracks;

(3) the 16 buildings at Vancouver Barracks referred to as the “West Barracks” were vacated by the Army in October 2000 and, for preservation purposes, require significant repair;

(4) the Army Reserve and the Washington National Guard actively use the portions of Vancouver Barracks referred to as the “East Barracks”;

(5) the management plan for the Reserve recommends that the historic buildings at Vancouver Barracks be preserved and primarily used for educational purposes and public activities;

(6) the State of Washington, the city of Vancouver, Washington, and the Vancouver National Historic Reserve Trust have pledged to financially support preservation efforts at the Reserve;

(7) extensive planning efforts under the management plan for the Reserve have been completed, and restoration and reuse efforts are proceeding as planned;

(8) the historic Lewis and Clark expedition passed by the Reserve on the final segment of its historic expedition to the Pacific Ocean;

(9) the bicentennial celebration of the Lewis and Clark expedition is scheduled to take place from 2004 through 2006;

(10) to accommodate the expected increase in visitors to the Reserve during the commemoration of the bicentennial celebration, the historic preservation and reuse efforts at the Reserve should be continued; and

(11) to prevent the further deterioration of Vancouver Barracks, the historic preservation of the West Barracks should be expedited.

(b) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this Act is to increase the authorization of appropriations for the Vancouver National Historic Reserve and for the preservation of Vancouver Barracks at the Reserve.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 502(d) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (16 U.S.C. 461 note; Public Law 104-333) is amended by striking “[‘\$5,000,000’ and inserting ‘\$25,000,000’.]” “\$5,000,000 for development costs.” and inserting “\$15,000,000 for development costs associated with capital projects consistent with the cooperative management plan, except that the Federal share of such development costs shall not exceed 50 percent of the total costs.”.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill (S. 1649) as amended, was read the third time, and passed.

(The bill will be printed in a future edition of the RECORD.)

EXTENSION OF CERTAIN HYDRO-ELECTRIC LICENSES IN THE STATE OF ALASKA

The bill (S. 471) to extend hydro-electric licenses in the State of Alaska, was considered, ordered to be engrossed

for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 1843

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

SECTION 1. STAY AND REINSTATEMENT OF FERC LICENSE NO. 11393.

(a) Upon the request of the licensee for FERC Project No. 11393, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission shall issue an order staying the license.

(b) Upon the request of the licensee for FERC Project No. 11393, but not later than 6 years after the date that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission receives written notice that construction of the Swan-Tyee transmission line is completed, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission shall issue an order lifting the stay and make the effective date of the license the date on which the stay is lifted.

(c) Upon request of the licensee for FERC Project No. 11393 and notwithstanding the time period specified in section 13 of the Federal Power Act for the commencement of construction, the Commission shall, after reasonable notice and in accordance with the good faith, due diligence, and public interest requirements of that section, extend the time period during which licensee is required to commence the construction of the project for not more than 3 consecutive 2-year time periods.

EXTENSION OF THE DEADLINE FOR COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION OF A HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT IN THE STATE OF WYOMING

The bill (S. 1852) to extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project in the State of Wyoming, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed; as follows:

S. 1852

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

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF TIME FOR FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the time period specified in section 13 of Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 806) that would otherwise apply to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Swift Creek Power Company, Inc. hydroelectric license, project number 1651, the Commission may, at the request of the licensee for the project, and after reasonable notice, in accordance with the requirements of that section and the Commission's procedures under that section, extend the time period during which the licensee is required to commence the construction of the project for 3 consecutive 2-year periods.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsection (a) takes effect on the date of the expiration of the extension issued by the Commission before the date of the enactment of this Act under section 13 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 806).

THE MIAMI CIRCLE SITE IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1894) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study to determine the national significance of the Miami Circle site in

the State of Florida as well as the suitability and feasibility of its inclusion in the National Park System as part of Biscayne National Park, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment, as follows:

(The parts of the bill intended to be stricken are shown in boldface brackets and the parts of the bill intended to be inserted are shown in *italic*)

S. 1894

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

SECTION 1. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Tequesta Indians were one of the earliest groups to establish permanent villages in southeast Florida;

(2) the Tequestas had one of only two North American civilizations that thrived and developed into a complex social chiefdom without an agricultural base;

(3) the Tequesta sites that remain preserved today are rare;

(4) the discovery of the Miami Circle, occupied by the Tequesta approximately 2,000 years ago, presents a valuable new opportunity to learn more about the Tequesta culture; and

(5) Biscayne National Park also contains and protects several prehistoric Tequesta sites.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to direct the Secretary to conduct a special resource study to determine the national significance of the Miami Circle site as well as the suitability and feasibility of its inclusion in the National Park System as part of Biscayne National Park.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

[(1) MIAMI CIRCLE.—The term “Miami Circle” means the property in Miami-Dade County of the State of Florida consisting of the three parcels described in Exhibit A in the appendix to the summons to show cause and notice of eminent domain proceedings, filed February 18, 1999, in Miami-Dade County v. Brickell Point, Ltd., in the circuit court of the 11th judicial circuit of Florida in and for Miami-Dade County.]

(1) MIAMI CIRCLE.—*The term “Miami Circle” means the Miami Circle archaeological site in Miami-Dade County, Florida.*

(2) PARK.—The term “Park” means Biscayne National Park in the State of Florida.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

SEC. 3. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date funds are made available, the Secretary shall conduct a special resource study as described in subsection (b). In conducting the study, the Secretary shall consult with the appropriate American Indian tribes and other interested groups and organizations.

(b) COMPONENTS.—In addition to a determination of national significance, feasibility, and suitability, the special resource study shall include the analysis and recommendations of the Secretary with respect to—

(1) which, if any, particular areas of or surrounding the Miami Circle should be included in the Park;

(2) whether any additional staff, facilities, or other resources would be necessary to administer the Miami Circle as a unit of the Park; and

(3) any impact on the local area that would result from the inclusion of Miami Circle in the Park.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 30 days after completion of the study, the Secretary shall submit a report describing the findings and recommendations of the study to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the United States House of Representatives.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

The Committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill (S. 1894), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

(The bill will be printed in a future edition of the RECORD.)

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LAND TO THE CITY OF HAINES, OREGON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1907) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land to the city of Haines, Oregon, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment, as follows:

(The parts of the bill intended to be stricken are shown in boldface brackets and the parts of the bill intended to be inserted are shown in *italic*)

S. 1907

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

SECTION 1. CONVEYANCE TO THE CITY OF HAINES, OREGON.

(a) CONVEYANCE.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall convey, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the parcel of land described in subsection (b) to the city of Haines, Oregon.

(b) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The parcel of land referred to in subsection (a) is the parcel of Bureau of Land Management land consisting of approximately 40 acres, [referred to as “BLM Parcel B 186”, according to the map entitled “Northeast Oregon Assembled Land Exchange/Triangle Land Exchange”, dated November 5, 1999.] *as indicated on the map entitled “S. 1907: Conveyance to the City of Haines, Oregon” and dated May 9, 2002.*

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill (S. 1907), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

(The bill will be printed in a future edition of the RECORD.)

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLEAR CREEK COUNTY, COLORADO, PUBLIC LANDS TRANSFER ACT OF 1993

The bill (H.R. 223) to amend the Clear Creek County, Colorado, Public Lands Transfer Act of 1993 to provide additional time for Clear Creek County to dispose of certain lands transferred to the county under the Act, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.