

economy, to business and personal travel, and to our military. I join my Miami Valley colleagues, Mr. HOBSON and Mr. TURNER, and other Ohio Members in saluting our constituents' hard work in preserving a nationally important story, a story which captures the dreams and imagination of the young and old alike—the dream and the reality of powered flight.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support H.R. 280. This bill would establish a National Historic Site in southwestern Pennsylvania to preserve parts of the former U.S. Steel Homestead Works and educate the public about its importance.

The Homestead Works played an important role in America's economic and industrial history. It was one of the largest and most productive steel mills in the world 100 years ago. Assessing the historical significance of the Homestead Works, New York Times writer William Serrin observed:

Its products helped the nation move west, shaped its skyline, bridged and dammed its waters, helped make it a world naval power, and helped it enter the Space Age. When the mill began, the nation's population was 51.5 million, the Industrial Revolution was in its infancy, and America was innocent and isolated; when the mill went down, the nation's population was 250 million, the Industrial Revolution—based on steel—had changed America and the rest of the world irrevocably, and America was the world's dominant nation in every imaginable way.

The Homestead Works and other steel mills nearby made the United States the economic and military superpower it is today. As a result, Pittsburgh is known for its steel industry around the world. I want to make sure this nation and the world always remember the sacrifices made by the workers who labored in the mills to give Pittsburgh this distinction.

The history of the Homestead Works is much bigger than that of Pittsburgh or even southwestern Pennsylvania—it reflects national trends in industrial development, scientific innovation and technological advancement, our labor and social history, our country's diverse ethnic heritage, and the work ethic that characterizes this nation.

The story of Homestead, its industrial and labor history, continues to attract worldwide interest. The most well-known incident in Homestead's history is the Battle of Homestead, where in 1892 steel workers repulsed a force of Pinkerton detectives sent in to break their strike. More than a hundred years later, the Battle of Homestead still stands as one of the most compelling stories in the long history of the labor movement in the United States.

The Homestead Works' Carrie Furnaces 6 and 7 are also sites of national historical significance. They are rare examples of early production techniques and turn-of-the-century technological advances. These relics are the only remaining pre-World War II era blast furnaces left in the Pittsburgh area, and they represent some of the most important technological accomplishments of the American steel industry. I believe that our nation has an obligation to preserve these unique historical assets.

For nearly a decade I have been working with the Steel Industry Heritage Corporation to preserve the Battle of Homestead site, Carrie Furnaces 6 and 7, and the history of those who toiled there. The Steel Industry Heritage Corporation has been successful in convincing

the property owner, the community, and the National Park Service to support this initiative. The National Park Service recognizes the historical significance of these sites and recently recommended that they be preserved, in a National Historic Site, for future generations.

The legislation before us today would create a new National Historic Site that would include Carrie Furnaces 6 and 7, the Hot Metal Bridge, the Battle of Homestead site, and other historic parts of the Borough of Homestead.

Mr. Speaker, approval of this legislation today will bring us one step closer to the certainty that the remarkable history of the Homestead Works will be remembered for generations to come. I want to thank the Park Service for its work on this initiative, and I want to commend Augie Carlino, President and CEO of the Steel Industry Heritage Corporation, for working with me for many years to move this initiative forward. Finally, I want to thank Chairman POMBO and Ranking Member RAHALL of the Resources Committee for working to bring this bill to the House Floor today.

I urge my colleagues to support this very worthwhile legislation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 280, 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.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to establish certain National Heritage Areas, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SIERRA NATIONAL FOREST LAND EXCHANGE ACT OF 2003

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1651) to provide for the exchange of land within the Sierra National Forest, California, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

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 "Sierra National Forest Land Exchange Act of 2003".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) FEDERAL LAND.—The term "Federal land" means the parcels of land and improvements thereon comprising approximately 160 acres and located in township 9 south, range 25 east, section 30, E½SW¼ and W½ SE¼, Mt. Diablo Meridian, California.

(2) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term "non-Federal land" means a parcel of land comprising approximately 80 acres and located in township 8 south, range 26 east, section 29, N½NW¼, Mt. Diablo Meridian, California.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 3. LAND EXCHANGE, SIERRA NATIONAL FOREST, CALIFORNIA.

(a) EXCHANGE AUTHORIZED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If, during the one-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the owner of the non-Federal land offers the United States the exchange of the non-Federal land and a cash equalization payment of \$50,000, the Secretary shall convey, by quit claim deed, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land. The conveyance of the Federal land shall be subject to valid existing rights and under such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe.

(2) ACCEPTABLE TITLE.—Title to the non-Federal land shall conform with the title approval standards of the Attorney General applicable to Federal land acquisitions and shall be acceptable to the Secretary.

(3) CORRECTION AND MODIFICATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—The Secretary, in consultation with the owner of the non-Federal land, may make corrections to the legal descriptions of the Federal land and non-Federal land. The Secretary and the owner of the non-Federal land may make minor modifications to such descriptions insofar as such modifications do not affect the overall value of the exchange by more than five percent.

(b) VALUATION OF LAND TO BE CONVEYED.—For purposes of this section, during the period referred to in subsection (a)(1), the value of the non-Federal land shall be deemed to be \$200,000 and the value of the Federal land shall be deemed to be \$250,000.

(c) ADMINISTRATION OF LAND ACQUIRED BY UNITED STATES.—Once acquired, the Secretary shall manage the non-Federal land in accordance with the Act of March 1, 1911 (commonly known as the Weeks Act; 16 U.S.C. 480 et seq.), and in accordance with the other laws and regulations pertaining to National Forest System lands.

(d) CONDITIONS ON CONVEYANCE OF FEDERAL LAND.—The conveyance by the Secretary under subsection (a) shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) That the recipient of the Federal land convey all 160 acres of the Federal land to the Sequoia Council of the Boy Scouts of America not later than four months after the date on which the recipient receives the Federal land from the Secretary under subsection (a).

(2) That, as described in section 5, the owner of the easement granted in section 4 have the right of first offer regarding any reconveyance of the Federal land by the Sequoia Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

(e) DISPOSITION AND USE OF CASH EQUALIZATION FUNDS.—The Secretary shall deposit the cash equalization payment received under subsection (a) in the fund established by Public Law 90-171 (commonly known as the Sisk Act; 16 U.S.C. 484a). The cash equalization payment shall be available to the Secretary until expended, without further appropriation, for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands for the National Forest System in the State of California.

(f) COST COLLECTION FUNDS.—The owner of the non-Federal land shall be responsible for all direct costs associated with processing the land exchange under this section and shall pay the Secretary the necessary funds, which shall be deposited in a cost collection account. Funds so deposited shall be available to the Secretary until expended, without further appropriation, for the cost associated with the land exchange. Any funds remaining after completion of the land exchange, which are not needed to cover expenses, shall be refunded to the owner of the non-Federal land.

SEC. 4. GRANT OF EASEMENT IN CONNECTION WITH HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT NO. 67.

(a) PURPOSE.—A hydroelectric project, licensed pursuant to the Federal Power Act (16

U.S.C. 791a et seq.) as Project No. 67, is located on a majority of the Federal land authorized for exchange under section 3. To protect the ability of the owner of Project No. 67 to continue to operate and maintain that hydroelectric project under the current and all future licenses or authorizations issued pursuant to the Federal Power Act or any other applicable law, this section is necessary.

(b) **EASEMENT REQUIRED.**—Before conveying the Federal land under section 3, the Secretary shall grant an easement, without consideration, to the owner of Project No. 67 for the right to enter, occupy, and use for hydroelectric power purposes the Federal land currently within the licensed boundary for Project No. 67. The Project No. 67 owner shall hold harmless the Secretary for any claims against the owner due to the grant of easement.

(c) **REQUIRED TERMS AND CONDITIONS.**—The easement granted under this section shall provide the following: “The United States of America, hereinafter called ‘Grantor,’ pursuant to a congressional authorization, hereby grants, transfers, and conveys unto the [insert name of Project No. 67 owner], its successors and assigns, hereinafter called ‘Grantee,’ all those certain exclusive easements and rights in, on, under, over, along, and across certain real property described in Exhibit A, attached hereto [attach description of real property subject to the easement] and incorporated herein (the ‘Property’), for any purpose or activity that Grantee deems convenient or necessary to the creation, generation, transmission, or distribution of hydropower on and off the Property, including, but not limited to, the right to inundate the Property with water, reservoir management, and compliance with legal obligations in accordance with the applicable Federal Energy Regulatory Commission license and those non-exclusive easements and rights to use, occupy, and enter the Property, and to allow others to use, occupy, and enter the Property, for other purposes related to hydropower and reservoir management and use, such as recreation by Grantee or the public, and regulation of any activities on the Property that may impact such purposes, at any time and from time to time. Grantor further grants, transfers, and conveys unto the Grantee the right of assignment, in whole or in part, to others, without limitation. Grantee shall have the right to take such actions on the Property as may be necessary to comply with all applicable laws, rules, regulations, ordinances, orders and other governmental, regulatory, and administrative authorities and requirements, or that may be necessary for the economical entry, occupancy, and use of the Property for hydropower purposes. Grantor, its successors and assigns, shall not deposit or permit or allow to be deposited, earth, rubbish, debris or any other substance or material on the Property, or so near thereto as to constitute, in the opinion of Grantee, an interference or obstruction to the hydropower and reservoir purposes. No other easements, leases, or licenses shall be granted on, under or over the Property by Grantor to any person, firm or corporation without the previous written consent of Grantee, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld. The terms, covenants and conditions of this Grant of Easement shall bind and inure to the benefit of the successors and assigns of Grantor and the successors and assigns of Grantee.”

SEC. 5. RIGHT OF FIRST OFFER FOR SUBSEQUENT CONVEYANCE OF FEDERAL LAND.

(a) **RIGHT OF FIRST OFFER.**—As a condition on the conveyance of the Federal land under section 3 and its reconveyance to the Se-

quoia Council of the Boy Scouts of America, as required by section 3(d)(1), the Secretary shall require that the Council agree to provide the owner of the easement granted under section 4 the right of first offer to obtain the Federal land, or any portion thereof, that the Council ever proposes to sell, transfer, or otherwise convey.

(b) **NOTICE AND OFFER.**—If the Council proposes to sell, transfer, or otherwise convey the Federal land or a portion thereof, the Council shall give the easement owner written notice specifying the terms and conditions on which the conveyance is proposed and offering to convey to the easement owner, on the same terms and conditions, the Federal land or the portion thereof proposed for conveyance.

(c) **ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION OF OFFER.**—Within 90 days after the easement owner receives the notice required by subsection (b) and all available documents necessary to perform reasonable due diligence on the proposed conveyance, the easement owner shall either accept or reject the offer. If the easement owner accepts the offer, the closing of the sale shall be governed by the terms of the offer in the notice.

(d) **EFFECT OF REJECTION.**—If the hydro-power easement owner rejects an offer under subsection (b) or fails to respond to the offer before the expiration of the 90-day period provided in subsection (c), the Council may convey the property covered by the notice to any other person on the same terms and conditions specified in the notice. If those terms and conditions are subsequently altered in any way, then the notice and offer shall again be made to the easement owner under subsection (b). The rejection by the easement owner of one or more of such offers shall not affect its right of first offer as to any other proposed conveyance by the Council.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

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

H.R. 1651, introduced by the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH), provides for the exchange of lands within the Sierra National Forest, California, and for other purposes. The bill would exchange 160 acres of Forest Service property, of which only 15 acres is above water, for 80 acres of private land surrounded by National Forest. The landowner has agreed to pay the difference of \$50,000 to the Forest Service to finalize the land transfer. After the completion of the exchange, the landowner will then convey the property to the Sequoia Council Boy Scouts, who have run a camp on the land through a special use permit for the last 30 years.

This bill will benefit both the Forest Service and the Sequoia Council Boy Scouts. I urge adoption of the bill.

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

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

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH), who authored this proposed bill.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1651 would direct the Secretary of Agriculture to consummate a land exchange on the Sierra National Forest in California. In exchange for the United States Forest Service receiving approximately 80 acres and a payment of \$50,000 from a private party, the Secretary of Agriculture would convey to the private party 160 acres, including two lake-front parcels. The private party plans to reconvey the 160 acres to the Sequoia Council of the Boy Scouts of America for use as a summer camp.

Mr. Speaker, we do not object to this legislation. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. 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 Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1651, 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.

NORTHERN ARIZONA NATIONAL FOREST LAND EXCHANGE ACT OF 2003

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2907) to provide for a land exchange in the State of Arizona between the Secretary of Agriculture and Yavapai Ranch Limited Partnership, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2907

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 “Northern Arizona National Forest Land Exchange Act of 2003”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

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

(1) certain parcels of private land in the approximately 170 square miles of land commonly known as the “Yavapai Ranch” and located in Yavapai County, Arizona, are intermingled with National Forest System land owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as part of Prescott National Forest;