

sense of the Congress that in the case of mineral and geothermal interests such exchanges should be completed within one year after the date of enactment of this Act"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(g) **EXPEDITIOUS COMPLETION OF MINERAL AND GEOTHERMAL INTERESTS.**—

"(1) **DEFINITION OF HOLDER.**—In this subsection, the term 'holder' means a company, or its successor, referred to in subsection (c).

"(2) **IN GENERAL.**—Within the period described in paragraph (7), the Secretary of the Interior shall acquire by exchange the mineral and geothermal interests in the Monument of each holder.

"(3) **MONETARY CREDITS.**—

"(A) **ISSUANCE.**—In exchange for the mineral and geothermal interests acquired by the Secretary of the Interior from a holder under paragraph (2), the Secretary of the Interior shall issue to the holder monetary credits that may be exercised by the holder for payment of—

"(i) not more than 50 percent of the bonus or other payments made by successful bidders in any sales of mineral, oil, gas, or geothermal leases under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.), or the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.); or

"(ii) not more than 50 percent of any royalty, rental, or advance royalty payment made to the United States to maintain any mineral, oil or gas, or geothermal lease issued under the Acts listed in clause (i).

"(B) **VALUE OF CREDITS.**—The credits issued under subparagraph (A) shall equal the fair market value of all mineral and geothermal interests conveyed in the exchange as determined under paragraph (4).

"(C) **ACCEPTANCE OF CREDITS.**—The Secretary of the Interior shall accept credits issued under subparagraph (A) in the same manner as cash for the payments described in subparagraph (A). The use and exercise of the credits shall be subject to the laws (including regulations) governing such payments, to the extent the laws are consistent with this subsection.

"(D) **TREATMENT OF CREDITS FOR DISTRIBUTION TO STATES.**—All amounts in the form of credits accepted by the Secretary of the Interior under subparagraph (C) for the payments described in subparagraph (A) shall be considered to be money received for the purpose of section 35 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191) and section 20 of the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1019).

"(4) **VALUATION OF INTERESTS.**—

"(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the mineral and geothermal interests to be conveyed by each holder in the exchanges required by paragraph (2) shall be valued by one of the following methods, as selected by the Secretary of the Interior:

"(i) **USE OF APPRAISAL REPORT.**—The 1982 value established by the report of the third party appraisal completed on September 11, 1991, shall be adjusted to reflect changes in the consumer price index for all urban consumers published by the Department of Labor as of the date on which the exchange is to be consummated pursuant to paragraph (7), or such other value as shall be mutually agreed to by the Secretary of the Interior and the holders not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this subsection.

"(ii) **NEW APPRAISAL.**—

"(I) **SELECTION OF APPRAISER.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary of the Interior and the holders shall mutually agree on the selection of a qualified appraiser to conduct an appraisal of the mineral and geothermal interests.

"(II) **NO AGREEMENT ON APPRAISER.**—If no appraiser is mutually agreed to under subclause (I), not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this subsection—

"(aa) the Secretary of the Interior and the holders shall each designate a qualified appraiser; and

"(bb) the two designated appraisers shall select a third qualified appraiser to perform the appraisal with the advice and assistance of the designated appraisers and in accordance with the instructions that were mutually agreed on for the September 11, 1991, third party appraisal.

"(III) **DATE OF VALUATION.**—The value of the mineral and geothermal interests to be conveyed by each holder shall be calculated as of August 26, 1982, adjusted to reflect changes in the consumer price index for all urban consumers published by the Department of Labor as of the date on which the exchange is to be consummated pursuant to paragraph (7).

"(IV) **COSTS.**—The Secretary of the Interior shall bear the costs of the process established by this clause.

"(B) **TIMELY APPRAISAL REPORT.**—The appraisal report resulting from subparagraph (A) shall be presented to the Secretary of the Interior timely to permit the Secretary of the Interior to determine the value of the mineral and geothermal interests to be conveyed by each holder. Not later than the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary of the Interior shall notify each holder of the determination.

"(C) **FAILURE OF PROCESS.**—If the Secretary of the Interior fails to make a determination under subparagraph (B) by the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection or if any holder does not agree with the value determined by the Secretary of the Interior under subparagraph (B), one or more of the holders may petition the United States Court of Federal Claims for a determination of the value of the mineral and geothermal interests to be conveyed by the holders in accordance with this subsection. Subject to the right of appeal, a determination by the Court shall be binding for purposes of this subsection on all parties.

"(5) **EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.**—

"(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, not later than 30 days after the completion of each exchange with a holder required by this subsection, the Secretary of the Interior shall establish, with the Minerals Management Service of the Department of the Interior, an exchange account for the holder for monetary credits described in paragraph (3).

"(B) **INITIAL BALANCE.**—The initial balance of credits in each holder's account shall be equal to the value as determined under paragraph (4) of the mineral and geothermal interests conveyed by the holder in the exchange.

"(C) **USE OF CREDITS.**—The balance of credits in a holder's account shall be available to the holder or its assigns for the purposes of paragraph (3). The Secretary of the Interior shall adjust the balance of credits in the account to reflect payments made pursuant to paragraph (3).

"(D) **TRANSFER OF CREDITS.**—

"(i) **IN GENERAL.**—A holder may transfer or sell any credits in the holder's account to another person.

"(ii) **USE OF TRANSFERRED CREDITS.**—Credits transferred under clause (i) may be used in accordance with this subsection only by a person that is qualified to bid on, or that holds, a mineral, oil, or gas lease under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.), or the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

"(iii) **NOTIFICATION.**—A holder shall notify the Secretary of the Interior of any transfer or sale under this subparagraph promptly after the transfer or sale.

"(E) **TIME LIMIT ON USE OF CREDITS.**—On the date that is 5 years after an account is created under subparagraph (A), the Secretary of the Interior shall terminate the account and any remaining credits in the account shall become unusable.

"(6) **TITLE TO INTERESTS.**—On the date of the establishment of an exchange account for a holder under paragraph (5)(A), title to any mineral and geothermal interests that are held by the holder and are to be acquired by the Secretary of the Interior under paragraph (2) shall transfer to the United States.

"(7) **COMPLETION OF EXCHANGES.**—The Secretary of the Interior shall complete the exchanges under paragraph (2) not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection or as soon as practicable after completion of the process described in paragraph (4)(C)."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill (S. 638), as amended, was deemed read the third time and passed.

NATIONAL DISCOVERY TRAILS ACT OF 1998

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1069) entitled the "National Discovery Trails Act of 1997, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Discovery Trails Act of 1998".

SEC. 2. NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM ACT AMENDMENTS.

(a)(1) Section 3(a) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1242(a)) is amended by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

"(5) National discovery trails, established as provided in section 5, which will be extended, continuous, interstate trails so located as to provide for outstanding outdoor recreation and travel and to connect representative examples of America's trails and communities. National discovery trails should provide for the conservation and enjoyment of significant natural, cultural, and historic resources associated with each trail and should be so located as to represent metropolitan, urban, rural, and back country regions of the Nation. Any such trail may be designated on federal lands and, with the consent of the owner thereof, on any non federal lands."

(2) **FEASIBILITY REQUIREMENTS; COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENT.**—Section 5(b) of such Act (16 U.S.C. 1244) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(12) For purposes of subsection (b), a trail shall not be considered feasible and desirable for designation as a national discovery trail unless it meets all of the following criteria:

"(A) The trail must link one or more areas within the boundaries of a metropolitan area (as those boundaries are determined under section 134(c) of title 23, United States Code). It should also join with other trails, connecting the National Trails System to significant recreation and resources areas.

"(B) The trail must be supported by at least one competent trailwide nonprofit organization. Each trail should have extensive local and trailwide support by the public, by user groups, and by affected State and local governments.

"(C) The trail must be extended and pass through more than one State. At a minimum, it should be a continuous, walkable route.

"(13) The appropriate Secretary for each national discovery trail shall administer the trail in cooperation with at least one competent trailwide volunteer-based organization. Where the designation of discovery trail is aligned with other units of the National Trails System, or State or local trails, the designation of a discovery trail shall not affect the protections or authorities provided for the other trail or trails, nor shall the designation of a discovery trail diminish the values and significance for which those trails were established."

(b) DESIGNATION OF THE AMERICAN DISCOVERY TRAIL AS A NATIONAL DISCOVERY TRAIL.—Section 5(a) of such Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating the paragraph relating to the California National Historic Trail as paragraph (18);

(2) by redesignating the paragraph relating to the Pony Express National Historic Trail as paragraph (19);

(3) by redesignating the paragraph relating to the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail as paragraph (20); and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(21) The American Discovery Trail, a trail of approximately 6,000 miles extending from Cape Henlopen State Park in Delaware to Point Reyes National Seashore in California, extending westward through Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, West Virginia, Ohio, and Kentucky, where near Cincinnati it splits into two routes. The Northern Midwest route traverses Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and Colorado, and the Southern Midwest route traverses Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado. After the two routes rejoin in Denver, Colorado, the route continues through Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and California. The trail is generally described in Volume 2 of the National Park Service feasibility study dated June 1995 which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, the District of Columbia. The American Discovery Trail shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in cooperation with at least one competent trailwide volunteer-based organization and other affected federal land managing agencies, and state and local governments, as appropriate. No lands or interests outside the exterior boundaries of federally administered areas may be acquired by the Federal Government solely for the American Discovery Trail. The provisions of sections 7(e), 7(f), and 7(g) shall not apply to the American Discovery Trail.”

(c) COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL DISCOVERY TRAIL PLAN.—Section 5 of such Act (16 U.S.C. 1244) is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(g) Within three complete fiscal years after the date of enactment of any law designating a national discovery trail, the administering Federal agency shall, in cooperation with at least one competent trailwide volunteer-based organization, submit a comprehensive plan for the protection, management, development, and use of the federal portions of the trail, and provide technical assistance to states and local units of government and private landowners, as requested, for non-federal portions of the trail, to the Committee on Resources of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate. The responsible Secretary shall ensure that the comprehensive plan for the entire trail does not conflict with existing agency direction and that the volunteer-based organization shall consult with the affected land managing agencies, the Governors of the affected States, affected county and local political jurisdictions, and local organizations maintaining components of the trail. Components of the comprehensive plan include—

“(1) policies and practices to be observed in the administration and management of the trail, including the identification of all significant natural, historical, and cultural resources to be preserved, model agreements necessary for joint trail administration among and between interested parties, and an identified carrying capacity for critical segments of the trail and a plan for their implementation where appropriate;

“(2) general and site-specific trail-related development including costs; and

“(3) the process to be followed by the volunteer-based organization, in cooperation with the appropriate Secretary, to implement the trail

marking authorities in section 7(c) conforming to approved trail logo or emblem requirements.”. Nothing in this Act may be construed to impose or permit the imposition of any landowner on the use of any non federal lands without the consent of the owner thereof. Neither the designation of a National Discovery Trail nor any plan relating thereto shall affect or be considered in the granting or denial of a right of way or any conditions relating thereto.”.

SEC. 3. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

The National Trails System Act is amended—

(1) in section 2(b) (16 U.S.C. 1241(b)), by striking “scenic and historic” and inserting “scenic, historic, and discovery”;

(2) in the section heading to section 5 (16 U.S.C. 1244), by striking “AND NATIONAL HISTORIC” and inserting “, NATIONAL HISTORIC, AND NATIONAL DISCOVERY”;

(3) in section 5(a) (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)), in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking “and national historic” and inserting “, national historic, and national discovery”; and

(B) by striking “and National Historic” and inserting “, National Historic, and National Discovery”;

(4) in section 5(b) (16 U.S.C. 1244(b)), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “or national historic” and inserting “, national historic, or national discovery”;

(5) in section 5(b)(3) (16 U.S.C. 1244(b)(3)), by striking “or national historic” and inserting “, national historic, or national discovery”;

(6) in section 7(a)(2) (16 U.S.C. 1246(a)(2)), by striking “and national historic” and inserting “, national historic, and national discovery”;

(7) in section 7(b) (16 U.S.C. 1246(b)), by striking “or national historic” each place such term appears and inserting “, national historic, or national discovery”;

(8) in section 7(c) (16 U.S.C. 1246(c))—

(A) by striking “scenic or national historic” each place it appears and inserting “scenic, national historic, or national discovery”;

(B) in the second proviso, by striking “scenic, or national historic” and inserting “scenic, national historic, or national discovery”; and

(C) by striking “, and national historic” and inserting “, national historic, and national discovery”;

(9) in section 7(d) (16 U.S.C. 1246(d)), by striking “or national historic” and inserting “national historic, or national discovery”;

(10) in section 7(e) (16 U.S.C. 1246(e)), by striking “or national historic” each place such term appears and inserting “, national historic, or national discovery”;

(11) in section 7(f)(2) (16 U.S.C. 1246(f)(2)), by striking “National Scenic or Historic” and inserting “national scenic, historic, or discovery trail”;

(12) in section 7(h)(1) (16 U.S.C. 1246(h)(1)), by striking “or national historic” and inserting “national historic, or national discovery”; and

(13) in section 7(i) (16 U.S.C. 1246(i)), by striking “or national historic” and inserting “national historic, or national discovery”.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill (S. 1069), as amended, was deemed read the third time and passed.

BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT ADMINISTRATIVE IMPROVEMENT AND WATERSHED PROTECTION ACT OF 1997

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1132) to modify the boundaries of the Bandelier National Monument to include the lands within the headwater of the Upper Alamo Watershed which drain into the Monument and which are not currently within the jurisdic-

tion of a Federal land management agency, to authorize purchase or donation of those lands and for other purposes, 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. 1132

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 “Bandelier National Monument Administrative Improvement and Watershed Protection Act of 1997”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that:

(1) Bandelier National Monument (hereinafter, the Monument) was established by Presidential proclamation on February 11, 1916, to preserve the archeological resources of a “vanished people, with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof. . .” (No. 1322; 39 Stat. 1746).

(2) At various times since its establishment, the Congress and the President have adjusted the Monument’s boundaries and purpose to further preservation of archeological and natural resources within the Monument.

(A) On February 25, 1932, the Otowi Section of the Santa Fe National Forest (some 4,699 acres of land) was transferred to the Monument from the Santa Fe National Forest (Presidential Proclamation No. 1191; 17 Stat. 2503).

(B) In December of 1959, 3,600 acres of Frijoles Mesa were transferred to the National Park Service from the Atomic Energy Committee (hereinafter, AEC) and subsequently added to the Monument on January 9, 1991, because of “pueblo-type archeological ruins germane to those in the monument” (Presidential Proclamation No. 3388).

(C) On May 27, 1963, Upper Canyon, 2,882 acres of land previously administered by the AEC, was added to the Monument to preserve “their unusual scenic character together with geologic and topographic features, the preservation of which would implement the purposes” of the Monument (Presidential Proclamation No. 3539).

(D) In 1976, concerned about upstream land management activities that could result in flooding and erosion in the Monument, Congress included the headwaters of the Rito de los Frijoles and the Cañada de Cochiti Grant (a total of 7,310 acres) within the Monument’s boundaries (Public Law 94-578; 90 Stat. 2732).

(E) In 1976, Congress created the Bandelier Wilderness, a 23,267 acres area that covers over 70 percent of the Monument.

(3) The Monument still has potential threats from flooding, erosion, and water quality deterioration because of the mixed ownership of the upper watersheds, along its western border, particularly in Alamo Canyon.

[(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are to] (b) Purpose.—The purpose of this Act is to modify the boundary of the Monument to allow for acquisition and enhanced protection of the lands within the Monument’s upper watershed.

SEC. 3. BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.

Effective on the date of enactment of this Act, the boundaries of the Monument shall be modified to include approximately 935 acres of land comprised of the Elk Meadows