public and private persons and entities, State Historic Preservation Offices, nonprofit Route 66 preservation entities, and Indian tribes in developing local preservation plans to guide efforts to protect the most important or representative resources of the Route 66 corridor.

SEC. 3. RESOURCE TREATMENT.

(a) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall develop a program of technical assistance in the preservation of the Route 66 corridor.

(2) GUIDELINES FOR PRESERVATION NEEDS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As part of the program under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall establish guidelines for setting priorities for preservation needs.

(B) BASIS.—The guidelines under subparagraph (A) may be based on national register standards, modified as appropriate to meet the needs for preservation of the Route 66 corridor.

(b) PROGRAM FOR COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall coordinate a program of historic research, curation, preservation strategies, and the collection of oral and video histories of events that occurred along the Route 66 corridor.

(2) DESIGN.—The program under paragraph (1) shall be designed for continuing use and implementation by other organizations after the Cultural Resource Programs are terminated.

(c) GRANTS.—The Secretary shall—

(1) make cost-share grants for preservation of the Route 66 corridor available for resources that meet the guidelines under subsection (a); and

(2) provide information about existing cost-share opportunities.

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated $10,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2009 to carry out the purposes of this Act.

VALLEY FORCE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2401) to authorize the addition of the Paoli Battlefield in Malvern, Pennsylvania, to Valley Forge National Historic Park, 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. STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date on which funds are made available for the purpose, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives a resource study of the Paoli Battlefield Site and the Brandywine Battlefield Site in Pennsylvania.

(b) CONTENTS.—The study under subsection (a) shall—

(1) identify the full range of resources and historic themes associated with the battlefields and their relationship to the American Revolutionary War and the Valley Forge National Historical Park; and

(2) identify alternatives for National Park Service involvement at the sites and include cost estimates for any necessary acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives identified.

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 3801

(Purpose: To amend in the nature of a substitute, Calendar Number 637, S. 2401)

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. ADDITION OF THE PAOLI BATTLEFIELD SITE TO THE VALLEY FORGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

Section 2(a) of Public Law 94–337 (16 U.S.C. 410aa–1(a)) is amended in the first sentence by striking ''which shall'' and inserting ''and the area known as the 'Paoli Battlefield', located in the borough of Malvern, Pennsylvania, described as the ''Proposed Addition to Paoli Battlefield'' on the map numbered 71572 and dated 2–17–98, (referred to in this Act as the 'Paoli Battlefield'), which map shall''.

SEC. 2. COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT OF PAOLI BATTLEFIELD.

Section 3 of Public Law (16 U.S.C. 410aa–2), is amended by adding at the end the following: ''The Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement with the borough of Malvern, Pennsylvania for the management by the borough of the Paoli Battlefield.''.

SEC. 3. ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR PAOLI BATTLEFIELD.

Section 4(a) of Public Law 94–337 (16 U.S.C. 410aa–3) is amended by striking ''not more than $13,895,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands'' and inserting ''not more than—

''(1) $13,895,000 for the acquisition of land and interests in land; and

''(2) if non-Federal funds in the amount of not less than $1,000,000 are available for the acquisition and donation to the National Park Service of land and interests in land within the Paoli Battlefield, $2,500,000 for the acquisition of land interests in land within the Paoli Battlefield''.

The amendment (No. 3801) was agreed to.

The committee amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The bill (S. 2401), as amended, was considered read the third time and passed.

OREGON PUBLIC LAND TRANSFER AND PROTECTION ACT OF 1998

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2513) to transfer administrative jurisdiction over certain Federal land located within or adjacent to Rogue River National Forest and to clarify the authority of the Bureau of Land Management to sell and exchange other Federal land in Oregon.

AMENDMENT NO. 3802

(Purpose: To direct the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain land at fair market value to Deschutes County, Oregon and make technical corrections)

On page 2, before line 3, insert the following:

TITLE III—CONVEYANCE TO DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON

Sec. 301. Conveyance to Deschutes County, Oregon.

On page 2, strike lines 11 through 13 and insert the following:

depicted on the map entitled ''BLM/Rogue River NF Administrative Jurisdiction Transfer, North Half'' and dated April 28, 1998, and the map entitled ''BLM/Rogue River NF Administrative Jurisdiction Transfer, South Half'' and dated April 28, 1998, consisting of approximately

On page 3, strike lines 13 through 16 and insert the following:

(1) LAND TRANSFER.—The Federal land depicted on the maps described in subsection (a)(1), consisting of approximately 1,632

On page 4, strike lines 9 through 11 and insert the following:

Federal land depicted on the maps described in subsection (a)(1), consisting of

On page 5, strike lines 9 through 11 and insert the following:

maps described in subsection (a)(1), consisting of approximately 960 acres within

On page 6, strike lines 15 and 16 and insert the following:

on the map entitled ''BLM/Rogue River NF Boundary Adjustment, North Half'' and dated April 28, 1998, and the map entitled ''BLM/Rogue River NF Boundary Adjustment, South Half'' and dated April 28, 1998.

On page 10, after line 3, add the following:

TITLE III—CONVEYANCE TO DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON

SEC. 301. CONVEYANCE TO DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell at fair market value to Deschutes County, Oregon, certain land to be used to protect the public's interest in clean water in the aquifer that provides drinking water for residents and to promote the public interest in the efficient delivery of social services and public amenities in southern Deschutes County, Oregon, by—

(1) providing land for private residential development to compensate for development prohibitions on private land currently zoned for residential development the development of which would cause increased pollution of ground and surface water;

(2) providing for the streamlined and low-cost acquisition of land by nonprofit and governmental social service entities that offer needed community services to residents of the area;

(3) allowing the County to provide land for community amenities and services such as open space, parks, roads, and other public spaces and uses to area residents at little or no cost to the public; and

(4) otherwise assist in the implementation of the Deschutes County Regional Problem Solving Project.

(b) SALE OF LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management (referred to in this section as the ''Secretary'') may make available for sale at fair market value to Deschutes County, Oregon, the land in Deschutes County, Oregon (referred to in this section as the ''County''), comprising approximately 544 acres and lying in Township 22, S., Range 10 E. Willamette Meridian, described as follows:

(A) Sec. 1:

(i) Government Lot 3, the portion west of Highway 97;

(ii) Government Lot 4;

(iii) SENW, the portion west of Highway 97; SWNW, the portion west of Highway 97, NWSW, the portion west of Highway 97; SWSW, the portion west of Highway 97;

(B) Sec. 2:

(i) Government Lot 1;

(ii) SENE, SESW, the portion east of Huntington Road; NESE; NWSE; SWSE; SESE, the portion west of Highway 97;

(C) Sec. 11:

(i) Government Lot 10;

(ii) NENE, the portion west of Highway 97; NWNE; SWNE, the portion west of Highway 97; NENW, the portion east of Huntington

Road; SWNW, the portion east of Huntington Road; SENW.

(2) SUITABILITY FOR SALE.—The Secretary shall convey the land under paragraph (1) only if the Secretary determines that the land is suitable for sale through the land use planning process.

(c) SPECIAL ACCOUNT.—The amount paid by the County for the conveyance of land under subsection (b)—

(1) shall be deposited in a special account in the Treasury of the United States; and

(2) may be used by the Secretary for the purchase of environmentally sensitive land east of Range Nine East in the State of Oregon that is consistent with the goals and objectives of the land use planning process of the Bureau of Land Management.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I am joined by my Oregon colleague, Senator SMITH, in offering an amendment to S. 2513. My amendment will provide the critical final step to enable Deschutes County, Oregon, in the completion of more than three years of intense work that they have done to find an effective way to protect their groundwater and wetlands from inappropriate residential development.

Deschutes County has completed several years collaborative work to resolve a number of extraordinarily difficult land use problems in that county. In particular, the County faces the prospect of development of more than 13,000 subdivided lots in the vicinity of the Deschutes River in the southern half of the county. More than half of these lots have not yet been developed, and the county now knows that if it does not prevent the further development of these lands, they are going to have major, intractable pollution of the groundwater and of the Deschutes River.

The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality tells us that at present rates of growth, this area faces serious ground water quality problems over the next decade. Further, these lands constitute the most important wildlife and wetlands habitat in the area.

After several years of working with federal and state agencies and local citizens, under the authority of Oregon's Regional Problem Solving initiative, the County has come up with a plan to use incentives to shift development from these sensitive lands, over on to Bureau of Land Management lands that are not nearly so sensitive. Under this plan, the County will sell parcels of this land to prospective residential developers. However, before a developer may acquire a tract, the developer must have purchased ''development rights'' to lands in environmentally sensitive areas. Once these rights are acquired, the land will be rezoned so as to prevent any future development in the undesirable area.

In fact, the BLM lands have already been logged. The BLM lands are easily served by a wastewater collection system and have other features that make the location far more appropriate for development. Local BLM officials have been deeply involved in this effort and tell us that if it fails, the damage to the natural environment of the area will be substantial, and far more expensive to deal with later.

I particularly want to thank Senator SMITH, Senator BUMPERS, and Chairman MURKOWSKI for working with me at this late date to work out this provision. I want to express my deep appreciation to Governor John Kitzhaber, whose Regional Problem Solving initiative paved the way for this effort. And finally, I want to thank the staff at the Bureau of Land Management here in Washington, in Portland, and at the Prineville District for approaching this matter from the distinct perspective of the greater benefit to the environment that this legislation will achieve.

I also note the very active participation of Deschutes County Commissioner Linda Swearingen, Assistant County Attorney Bruce White, and Community Development Director George Read. They have provided critical help to get this measure approved, and certainly it is their vision for the future of Deschutes County that has gotten us where we are today.

The amendment (No. 3802) was agreed to.

The bill (S. 2513), as amended, was considered read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 2513

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Oregon Public Land Transfer and Protection Act of 1998''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—ROGUE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST TRANSFERS

Sec. 101. Land transfers involving Rogue River National Forest and other public land in Oregon.

TITLE II—PROTECTION OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD GRANT LAND

Sec. 201. Definitions.

Sec. 202. No net loss of O & C land, CBWR land, or public domain land.

Sec. 203. Relationship to Umpqua land exchange authority.

TITLE III—CONVEYANCE TO DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON

Sec. 301. Conveyance to Deschutes County, Oregon.

TITLE I—ROGUE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST TRANSFERS

SEC. 101. LAND TRANSFERS INVOLVING ROGUE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST AND OTHER PUBLIC LAND IN OREGON.

(a) TRANSFER FROM PUBLIC DOMAIN TO NATIONAL FOREST.—

(1) LAND TRANSFER.—The public domain land depicted on the map entitled ''BLM/Rogue River NF Administrative Jurisdiction Transfer, North Half'' and dated April 28, 1998, and the map entitled ''BLM/Rogue River NF Administrative Jurisdiction Transfer, South Half'' and dated April 28, 1998, consisting of approximately 2,058 acres within the external boundaries of Rogue River National Forest in the State of Oregon, is added to and made a part of Rogue River National Forest.

(2) ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—Administrative jurisdiction over the land described in paragraph (1) is transferred from the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of Agriculture.

(3) MANAGEMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary of Agriculture shall manage the land described in paragraph (1) as part of Rogue River National Forest in accordance with the Act of March 1, 1911 (commonly known as the ''Weeks Law'') (36 Stat. 961, chapter 186), and other laws (including regulations) applicable to the National Forest System.

(b) TRANSFER FROM NATIONAL FOREST TO PUBLIC DOMAIN.—

(1) LAND TRANSFER.—The Federal land depicted on the maps described in subsection (a)(1), consisting of approximately 1,632 acres within the external boundaries of Rogue River National Forest, is transferred to unreserved public domain status, and the status of the land as part of Rogue River National Forest and the National Forest System is revoked.

(2) ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—Administrative jurisdiction over the land described in paragraph (1) is transferred from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) MANAGEMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary of the Interior shall administer such land under the laws (including regulations) applicable to unreserved public domain land.

(c) RESTORATION OF STATUS OF CERTAIN NATIONAL FOREST LAND AS REVESTED RAILROAD GRANT LAND.—

(1) RESTORATION OF EARLIER STATUS.—The Federal land depicted on the maps described in subsection (a)(1), consisting of approximately 4,298 acres within the external boundaries of Rogue River National Forest, is restored to the status of revested Oregon and California Railroad grant land, and the status of the land as part of Rogue River National Forest and the National Forest System is revoked.

(2) ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—Administrative jurisdiction over the land described in paragraph (1) is transferred from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) MANAGEMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary of the Interior shall administer the land described in paragraph (1) under the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181a et seq.), and other laws (including regulations) applicable to revested Oregon and California Railroad grant land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior.

(d) ADDITION OF CERTAIN REVESTED RAILROAD GRANT LAND TO NATIONAL FOREST.—

(1) LAND TRANSFER.—The revested Oregon and California Railroad grant land depicted on the maps described in subsection (a)(1), consisting of approximately 960 acres within the external boundaries of Rogue River National Forest, is added to and made a part of Rogue River National Forest.

(2) ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—Administrative jurisdiction over the land described in paragraph (1) is transferred from the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of Agriculture.

(3) MANAGEMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary of Agriculture shall manage the land described in paragraph (1) as part of Rogue River National Forest in accordance with the Act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961, chapter 186), and other laws (including regulations) applicable to the National Forest System.

(4) DISTRIBUTION OF RECEIPTS.—Notwithstanding the sixth paragraph under the heading ''FOREST SERVICE'' in the Act of May 23, 1908 and section 13 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 500), revenues derived from the

land described in paragraph (1) shall be distributed in accordance with the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181a et seq.).

(e) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—The boundaries of Rogue River National Forest are adjusted to encompass the land transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture under this section and to exclude private property interests adjacent to the exterior boundaries of Rogue River National Forest, as depicted on the map entitled ''BLM/Rogue River NF Boundary Adjustment, North Half'' and dated April 28, 1998, and the map entitled ''BLM/Rogue River NF Boundary Adjustment, South Half'' and dated April 28, 1998.

(f) MAPS.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the maps described in this section shall be available for public inspection in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service.

(g) MISCELLANEOUS REQUIREMENTS.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall—

(1) revise the public land records relating to the land transferred under this section to reflect the administrative, boundary, and other changes made by this section; and

(2) publish in the Federal Register appropriate notice to the public of the changes in administrative jurisdiction made by this section with regard to the land.

TITLE II—PROTECTION OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD GRANT LAND

SEC. 201. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) O & C LAND.—The term ''O & C land'' means the land (commonly known as ''Oregon and California Railroad grant land'') that—

(A) revested in the United States under the Act of June 9, 1916 (39 Stat. 218, chapter 137); and

(B) is managed by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management under the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181a et seq.).

(2) CBWR LAND.—The term ''CBWR land'' means the land (commonly known as ''Coos Bay Wagon Road grant land'') that—

(A) was reconveyed to the United States under the Act of February 26, 1919 (40 Stat. 1179, chapter 47); and

(B) is managed by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management under the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181a et seq.).

(3) PUBLIC DOMAIN LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''public domain land'' has the meaning given the term ''public lands'' in section 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702).

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term ''public domain land'' does not include O & C land or CBWR land.

(4) GEOGRAPHIC AREA.—The term ''geographic area'' means the area in the State of Oregon within the boundaries of the Medford District, Roseburg District, Eugene District, Salem District, Coos Bay District, and Klamath Resource Area of the Lakeview District of the Bureau of Land Management, as the districts and the resource area were constituted on January 1, 1998.

(5) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 202. NO NET LOSS OF O & C LAND, CBWR LAND, OR PUBLIC DOMAIN LAND.

In carrying out sales, purchases, and exchanges of land in the geographic area, the Secretary shall ensure that on expiration of the 10-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and on expiration of each 10-year period thereafter, the number of acres of O & C land and CBWR land in the geographic area, and the number of acres of O & C land, CBWR land, and public domain land in the geographic area that are available for timber harvesting, are not less than the number of acres of such land on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 203. RELATIONSHIP TO UMPQUA LAND EXCHANGE AUTHORITY.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, this title shall not apply to an exchange of land authorized under section 1028 of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4231), or any implementing legislation or administrative rule, if the land exchange is consistent with the memorandum of understanding between the Umpqua Land Exchange Project and the Association of Oregon and California Land Grant Counties dated February 19, 1998.

TITLE III—CONVEYANCE TO DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON

SEC. 301. CONVEYANCE TO DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell at fair market value to Deschutes County, Oregon, certain land to be used to protect the public's interest in clean water in the aquifer that provides drinking water for residents and to promote the public interest in the efficient delivery of social services and public amenities in southern Deschutes County, Oregon, by—

(1) providing land for private residential development to compensate for development prohibitions on private land currently zoned for residential development the development of which would cause increased pollution of ground and surface water;

(2) providing for the streamlined and low-cost acquisition of land by nonprofit and governmental social service entities that offer needed community services to residents of the area;

(3) allowing the County to provide land for community amenities and services such as open space, parks, roads, and other public spaces and uses to area residents at little or no cost to the public; and

(4) otherwise assist in the implementation of the Deschutes County Regional Problem Solving Project.

(b) SALE OF LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management (referred to in this section as the ''Secretary'') may make available for sale at fair market value to Deschutes County, Oregon, the land in Deschutes County, Oregon (referred to in this section as the ''County''), comprising approximately 544 acres and lying in Township 22, S., Range 10 E. Willamette Meridian, described as follows:

(A) Sec. 1:

(i) Government Lot 3, the portion west of Highway 97;

(ii) Government Lot 4;

(iii) SENW, the portion west of Highway 97; SWNW, the portion west of Highway 97, NWSW, the portion west of Highway 97; SWSW, the portion west of Highway 97;

(B) Sec. 2:

(i) Government Lot 1;

(ii) SENE, SESW, the portion east of Huntington Road; NESE; NWSE; SWSE; SESE, the portion west of Highway 97;

(C) Sec. 11:

(i) Government Lot 10;

(ii) NENE, the portion west of Highway 97; NWNE; SWNE, the portion west of Highway 97; NENW, the portion east of Huntington Road; SWNW, the portion east of Huntington Road; SENW.

(2) SUITABILITY FOR SALE.—The Secretary shall convey the land under paragraph (1) only if the Secretary determines that the land is suitable for sale through the land use planning process.

(c) SPECIAL ACCOUNT.—The amount paid by the County for the conveyance of land under subsection (b)—

(1) shall be deposited in a special account in the Treasury of the United States; and

(2) may be used by the Secretary for the purchase of environmentally sensitive land east of Range Nine East in the State of Oregon that is consistent with the goals and objectives of the land use planning process of the Bureau of Land Management.

VITIATION OF PASSAGE OF S. 2131

Mr. LOTT. I ask unanimous consent that passage of S. 2131 be vitiated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1998

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of S. 2131, and ask that the substitute amendment, which is at the desk, be agreed to, the bill be read a third time and passed, with the motion to reconsider laid upon the table.

I note that this legislation passed last evening, and this is a housekeeping matter to allow this matter to be received by the House quickly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 3803

(The text of the amendment is printed in today's RECORD under ''Amendments submitted.'')

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I am pleased to join in support of the Water Resources Development Act of 1998, one of the most important public works measures before the Senate. This important measure was approved this summer by the Committee on Environment and Public Works, on which I serve.

This legislation includes authorizations for numerous water resources projects important to my state. Three shoreline protection projects which will protect property, wildlife habitat, and contribute to New Jersey's coastal economy are authorized to proceed to construction.

Mr. President, I am pleased that this Committee has addressed a serious policy disagreement with the Administration over funding for shore protection projects. For the past five years, the Administration has requested no funding for new shore protection studies and has underfunded the construction work of ongoing projects. This year, the Administration proposed modifying the cost-share for shore protection projects to require the states and localities to finance the majority—65 percent, of the costs of periodic renourishment. This activity is the most expensive portion of the project, since these projects generally receive 3–5 year renourishments over their 50-year period.

I disagreed with this approach because I believed that it was unfair to