

that help reduce threats to federal forests and grasslands identified by the Chief of the Forest Service while conveying land to the State of Idaho that help the State's endowment fund beneficiaries.

I introduced identical legislation H.R. 2718, and I appreciate all of the assistance we got from the House Resources Committee in moving this bill through the process. This land exchange is an agreement on which everyone wins. The state of Idaho gets more timberland; the schools get more timber revenue; the people of the Boise area get more open space; and the state and federal agencies involved get a higher level of management efficiency.

I would appreciate your support of this small but important piece of legislation.

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

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1131.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds of those voting having responded in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PITKIN COUNTY LAND EXCHANGE ACT OF 2006

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 1129) to authorize the exchange of certain land in the State of Colorado.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Pitkin County Land Exchange Act of 2006".

SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to authorize, direct, expedite, and facilitate the exchange of land between the United States, Pitkin County, Colorado, and the Aspen Valley Land Trust.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ASPEN VALLEY LAND TRUST.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "Aspen Valley Land Trust" means the Aspen Valley Land Trust, a nonprofit organization as described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term "Aspen Valley Land Trust" includes any successor, heir, or assign of the Aspen Valley Land Trust.

(2) COUNTY.—The term "County" means Pitkin County, a political subdivision of the State of Colorado.

(3) FEDERAL LAND.—The term "Federal land" means—

(A) the approximately 5.5 acres of National Forest System land located in the County, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Ryan Land Exchange-Wildwood Parcel Conveyance to Pitkin County" and dated August 2004;

(B) the 12 parcels of National Forest System land located in the County totaling approximately 5.92 acres, as generally depicted on maps 1 and 2 entitled "Ryan Land Exchange-Smuggler Mountain Patent Remnants Conveyance to Pitkin County" and dated August 2004; and

(C) the approximately 40 acres of Bureau of Land Management land located in the County, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Ryan Land Exchange-Crystal River Parcel Conveyance to Pitkin County" and dated August 2004.

(4) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term "non-Federal land" means—

(A) the approximately 35 acres of non-Federal land in the County, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Ryan Land Exchange-Ryan Property Conveyance to Forest Service" and dated August 2004; and

(B) the approximately 18.2 acres of non-Federal land located on Smuggler Mountain in the County, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Ryan Land Exchange-Smuggler Mountain-Grand Turk & Pontiac Claims Conveyance to Forest Service" and dated August 2004.

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

SEC. 4. LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—If the County offers to convey to the United States title to the non-Federal land that is acceptable to the Secretary, the Secretary and the Secretary of the Interior shall—

(1) accept the offer; and

(2) on receipt of acceptable title to the non-Federal land, simultaneously convey to the County, or at the request of the County, to the Aspen Valley Land Trust, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land, except as provided in section 5(d), subject to all valid existing rights and encumbrances.

(b) TIMING.—It is the intent of Congress that the land exchange directed by this Act shall be completed not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5. EXCHANGE TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(a) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE.—The value of the Federal land and non-Federal land—

(1) shall be equal; or

(2) shall be made equal in accordance with subsection (c).

(b) APPRAISALS.—The value of the Federal land and non-Federal land shall be determined by the Secretary through appraisals conducted in accordance with—

(1) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions;

(2) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice; and

(3) Forest Service appraisal instructions.

(c) EQUALIZATION OF VALUES.—

(1) SURPLUS OF NON-FEDERAL LAND.—If the final appraised value of the non-Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the Federal land, the County shall donate to the United States the excess value of the non-Federal land, which shall be considered to be a donation for all purposes of law.

(2) SURPLUS OF FEDERAL LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If the final appraised value of the Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the non-Federal land, the value of the Federal land and non-Federal land may, as the Secretary and the County determine to be appropriate, be equalized by the County—

(i) making a cash equalization payment to the Secretary;

(ii) conveying to the Secretary certain land located in the County, comprising approximately 160 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Sellar Park Parcel" and dated August 2004; or

(iii) using a combination of the methods described in clauses (i) and (ii).

(B) DISPOSITION AND USE OF PROCEEDS.—

(i) DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS.—Any cash equalization payment received by the Secretary under clause (i) or (iii) of subparagraph (A) shall be deposited in the fund established by Public Law 90-171 (commonly known as the "Sisk Act") (16 U.S.C. 484a).

(ii) USE OF PROCEEDS.—Amounts deposited under clause (i) shall be available to the Secretary, without further appropriation, for the

acquisition of land or interests in land in Colorado for addition to the National Forest System.

(d) CONDITIONS ON CERTAIN CONVEYANCES.—

(1) CONDITIONS ON CONVEYANCE OF CRYSTAL RIVER PARCEL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of the conveyance of the parcel of Federal land described in section 3(3)(C) to the County, the County shall agree to—

(i) provide for public access to the parcel; and

(ii) require that the parcel shall be used only for recreational, fish and wildlife conservation, and public open space purposes.

(B) REVERSION.—At the option of the Secretary of the Interior, the parcel of land described in section 3(3)(C) shall revert to the United States if the parcel is used for a purpose other than a purpose described in subparagraph (A)(ii).

(2) CONDITIONS ON CONVEYANCE OF WILDWOOD PARCEL.—In the deed of conveyance for the parcel of Federal land described in section 3(3)(A) to the County, the Secretary shall, as determined to be appropriate by the Secretary, in consultation with the County, reserve to the United States a permanent easement for the location, construction, and public use of the East of Aspen Trail.

SEC. 6. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

(a) INCORPORATION, MANAGEMENT, AND STATUS OF ACQUIRED LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Land acquired by the Secretary under this Act shall become part of the White River National Forest.

(2) MANAGEMENT.—On acquisition, land acquired by the Secretary under this Act shall be administered in accordance with the laws (including rules and regulations) generally applicable to the National Forest System.

(3) LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.—For purposes of section 7 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460l-9), the boundaries of the White River National Forest shall be deemed to be the boundaries of the White River National Forest as of January 1, 1965.

(b) REVOCATION OF ORDERS AND WITHDRAWAL.—

(1) REVOCATION OF ORDERS.—Any public orders withdrawing any of the Federal land from appropriation or disposal under the public land laws are revoked to the extent necessary to permit disposal of the Federal land.

(2) WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL LAND.—On the date of enactment of this Act, if not already withdrawn or segregated from entry and appropriation under the public land laws (including the mining and mineral leasing laws) and the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.), the Federal land is withdrawn, subject to valid existing rights, until the date of the conveyance of the Federal land to the County.

(3) WITHDRAWAL OF NON-FEDERAL LAND.—On acquisition of the non-Federal land by the Secretary, the non-Federal land is permanently withdrawn from all forms of appropriation and disposal under the public land laws (including the mining and mineral leasing laws) and the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

(c) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS.—The Secretary, the Secretary of the Interior, and the County may agree to—

(1) minor adjustments to the boundaries of the parcels of Federal land and non-Federal land; and

(2) modifications or deletions of parcels and mining claim remnants of Federal land or non-Federal land to be exchanged on Smuggler Mountain.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) and the gentlewoman from South Dakota (Ms. HERSETH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

H.R. 1129, introduced by Representative MARK UDALL, would authorize a small land exchange in Pitkin County, Colorado, between the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Forest Service, and Pitkin County. This bill was passed by the House of Representatives on December 6, 2005, but was recently amended by the Senate. The amendment simply removed a provision of the bill encumbering the land known as the Crystal River parcel with a conservation easement.

The remaining portion of the bill would transfer 35 acres, once part of the Ryan Ranch in the White River National Forest to the Forest Service. This property is nearly surrounded by public land and valued by the community as open space. In exchange, Pitkin County would acquire 5.5 acres known as the Wildwood parcel from the Forest Service and a total of 45.92 acres from the Bureau of Land Management consisting of mining claims and land along the Crystal River.

The exchange is strongly supported by local officials and would help to consolidate public and private ownership in Pitkin County.

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

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

H.R. 1129 authorizes the exchange of certain lands between the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Pitkin County in Colorado.

One of the properties the Forest Service will acquire is a 35-acre parcel referred to as the Ryan property, which is one of the scenic gems of the Roaring Fork Valley. At the urging of the Forest Service, in 2000 Pitkin County and the Aspen Valley Land Trust acquired the Ryan property to protect it from development until a land exchange transferring it to Forest Service ownership could be arranged. Five years later, H.R. 1129 accomplishes that goal.

We would like to recognize Representative MARK UDALL for his leadership on H.R. 1129, as well as cosponsor Representative JOHN SALAZAR.

Mr. Speaker, we support H.R. 1129.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the motion to concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 1129, the Pitkin County Land Exchange Act and to express my thanks to Chairman POMBO and Ranking Member RAHALL for making it possible for the House to consider it today.

The bill provides for completion of a land exchange that involves Pitkin County, Colo-

rado, on the one hand and two federal agencies—the Forest Service and BLM—on the other.

Under the exchange, the county will transfer two parcels to the Forest Service—a 35-acre tract known as the “Ryan property” near the ghost town of Ashcroft; and addition about 18.2 acres of patented mining claims on Smuggler Mountain near Aspen, Colorado.

In return, the Federal Government would transfer to the county—

A 5.5 acre tract south of Aspen known as the “Wildwood” parcel, which the county will transfer to private ownership after reserving a permanent public easement for a trail;

About 5.92 acres in 12 scattered locations on Smuggler Mountain that abut or are near lands now owned by the county;

And, finally, a 40-acre tract of BLM land along the Crystal River, which will be subject to a permanent conservation easement limiting future use to recreational, fish and wildlife, and open space purposes.

The bill requires standard appraisals of all properties involved. It provides that if the lands going to the county are worth less than what the county is giving to the Federal Government, the county will waive additional payment, while if the lands provide by the county are worth less than those the county is to receive, the county will either pay cash to equalize or will convey an additional tract of about 160 acres, in the Sellers’ Meadow area near Hagerman Pass, to make up the difference.

The Resources Committee made some technical changes suggested by the administration and the county and the House passed the bill as so amended last year.

On September 29th, the Senate by unanimous consent passed an amended version of the House-passed bill, adding some provisions regarding public access to and future use of the lands to be acquired by the county and making a number of other, technical changes.

The Senate’s changes are consistent with the original intent of the legislation and are acceptable to the county. Accordingly, I urge the House to concur in the Senate amendment and so to send the bill to the President for signing into law.

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

Mr. RADANOVICH. 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 California (Mr. RADANOVICH) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 1129.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds of those voting having responded in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LOWER FARMINGTON RIVER AND SALMON BROOK WILD AND SCENIC RIVER STUDY ACT OF 2005

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 435) to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate a segment of the Farmington River and Salmon Brook in the State of Con-

necticut for study for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 435

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 “Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook Wild and Scenic River Study Act of 2005”.

SEC. 2. DESIGNATION OF ADDITIONAL SEGMENT OF FARMINGTON RIVER AND SALMON BROOK IN CONNECTICUT FOR STUDY FOR POTENTIAL ADDITION TO NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Section 5(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(139) LOWER FARMINGTON RIVER AND SALMON BROOK, CONNECTICUT.—The segment of the Farmington River downstream from the segment designated as a recreational river by section 3(a)(156) to its confluence with the Connecticut River, and the segment of the Salmon Brook including its mainstream and east and west branches.”.

(b) TIME FOR SUBMISSION.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to Congress a report containing the results of the study required by the amendment made by subsection (a).

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) and the gentlewoman from South Dakota (Ms. HERSETH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

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

Mr. Speaker, Senate 435, introduced by Senator LIEBERMAN of Connecticut and a companion to H.R. 1344 sponsored by our colleague NANCY JOHNSON, would study a segment of Farmington River and Salmon Brook in Connecticut for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic River System.

I urge adoption of the bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, the majority has already explained the purpose of S. 435, which passed the Senate in December 2005. The legislation is nearly identical to a bill which has already passed the House. Since S. 435 simply authorizes a study of a proposed river designation, we have no objection to the adoption of the legislation by the House today.

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

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Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON).

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. I thank the gentleman. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of S. 435,