

these acquired lands; and sets a 180 day deadline for the transfer, establishing a 50-50 cost-sharing standard for carrying out the transfer.

Unfortunately, after years of testimony from the District and support from the Administration, this legislation failed to pass the House of Representatives in the waning days of the 105th Congress. With such continued support for this logical and fair bill, I hope the House will put aside its differences and pass this worthy legislation soon. The Carlsbad Irrigation District has been waiting more than long enough to begin getting the benefits for that which they have paid.

ROUTE 66 LEGISLATION

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 292) to preserve the cultural resources of the Route 66 corridor and to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide assistance.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, once again this body will take an historic step in preserving one of America's cultural treasures—Route 66. Passage of S. 292, the Route 66 Corridor Preservation Act, will preserve the unique cultural resources along the famous Route and authorize the Interior Secretary to provide assistance through the Park Service. Congresswoman HEATHER WILSON of Albuquerque, New Mexico, re-introduced a companion bill (H.R. 66) in the House of Representatives. This legislation almost became law at the end of the 105th Congress, but failed to pass in the House of Representatives due to last minute political wrangling. However, I believe that unfortunate turn of events had more to do with political grandstanding than to any question of merit.

I introduced the "Route 66 Study Act of 1990," which directed the National Park Service to determine the best ways to preserve, commemorate and interpret Route 66. As a result of that study, I introduced legislation last summer authorizing the National Park Service to join with federal, state and private efforts to preserve aspects of historic Route 66, the nation's most important thoroughfare for east-west migration in the 20th century.

The Administration once again testified in favor of this legislation, which is identical to last year's bill. S. 292 authorizes a funding level over 10 years and stresses that we want the federal government to support grassroots efforts to preserve aspects of this historic highway.

Designated in 1926, the 2,200-mile Route 66 stretched from Chicago to Santa Monica, Calif. It rolled through eight American states, and in New Mexico, it went through the communities of Tucumcari, Santa Rosa, Albuquerque, Grants and Gallup. New Mexico added to the aura of Route 66, giving new generations of Americans their

first experience of our colorful culture and heritage. Route 66 allowed generations of vacationers to travel to previously remote areas and experience the natural beauty and cultures of the Southwest and Far West. This bill is designed to assist private efforts to preserve structures and other cultural resources of the historic Route 66 corridor.

S. 292 authorizes the National Park Service to support state, local and private efforts to preserve the Route 66 corridor by providing technical assistance, participating in cost-sharing programs, and making grants. The Park Service will also act as a clearing house for communication among federal, state, local, private and American Indian entities interested in the preservation of America's Main Street.

I thank my colleagues for once again recognizing the importance of this legislation. I hope this bill will not suffer unfairly as it did last year in the House, and we may quickly have a law recognizing the 20th Century equivalent to the Santa Fe Trail.

The bill (S. 292) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed; as follows:

S. 292

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

SECTION 1. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **ROUTE 66 CORRIDOR.**—The term "Route 66 corridor" means structures and other cultural resources described in paragraph (3), including—

(A) public land within the immediate vicinity of those portions of the highway formerly designated as United States Route 66; and

(B) private land within that immediate vicinity that is owned by persons or entities that are willing to participate in the programs authorized by this Act.

(2) **CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAMS.**—The term "Cultural Resource Programs" means the programs established and administered by the National Park Service for the benefit of and in support of preservation of the Route 66 corridor, either directly or indirectly.

(3) **PRESERVATION OF THE ROUTE 66 CORRIDOR.**—The term "preservation of the Route 66 corridor" means the preservation or restoration of structures or other cultural resources of businesses, sites of interest, and other contributing resources that—

(A) are located within the land described in paragraph (1);

(B) existed during the route's period of outstanding historic significance (principally between 1933 and 1970), as defined by the study prepared by the National Park Service and entitled "Special Resource Study of Route 66", dated July 1995; and

(C) remain in existence as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(4) **SECRETARY.**—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Cultural Resource Programs at the National Park Service.

(5) **STATE.**—The term "State" means a State in which a portion of the Route 66 corridor is located.

SEC. 2. MANAGEMENT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary, in collaboration with the entities described in subsection (c), shall facilitate the development of guidelines and a program of technical assistance and grants that will set priorities for the preservation of the Route 66 corridor.

(b) **DESIGNATION OF OFFICIALS.**—The Secretary shall designate officials of the National Park Service stationed at locations convenient to the States to perform the functions of the Cultural Resource Programs under this Act.

(c) **GENERAL FUNCTIONS.**—The Secretary shall—

(1) support efforts of State and local public and private persons, nonprofit Route 66 preservation entities, Indian tribes, State Historic Preservation Offices, and entities in the States for the preservation of the Route 66 corridor by providing technical assistance, participating in cost-sharing programs, and making grants;

(2) act as a clearinghouse for communication among Federal, State, and local agencies, nonprofit Route 66 preservation entities, Indian tribes, State Historic Preservation Offices, and private persons and entities interested in the preservation of the Route 66 corridor; and

(3) assist the States in determining the appropriate form of and establishing and supporting a non-Federal entity or entities to perform the functions of the Cultural Resource Programs after those programs are terminated.

(d) **AUTHORITIES.**—In carrying out this Act, the Secretary may—

(1) enter into cooperative agreements, including, but not limited to study, planning, preservation, rehabilitation and restoration;

(2) accept donations;

(3) provide cost-share grants and information;

(4) provide technical assistance in historic preservation; and

(5) conduct research.

(e) **PRESERVATION ASSISTANCE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall provide assistance in the preservation of the Route 66 corridor in a manner that is compatible with the idiosyncratic nature of the Route 66 corridor.

(2) **PLANNING.**—The Secretary shall not prepare or require preparation of an overall management plan for the Route 66 corridor, but shall cooperate with the States and local 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.

FERC LICENSING OF HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECTS ON FRESH WATERS IN HAWAII

The bill (S. 334) to amend the Federal Power Act to remove the jurisdiction of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to license projects on fresh waters in the State of Hawaii, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed; as follows:

S. 334

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

SECTION 1. PROJECTS ON FRESH WATERS IN THE STATE OF HAWAII.

Section 4(e) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 797(e)) is amended in the first sentence by striking “several States, or upon” and inserting “several States (except fresh waters in the State of Hawaii, unless a license would be required under section 23), or upon”.

WELLTON-MOHAWK TRANSFER ACT

The bill (S. 356) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain works, facilities, and titles of the Gila Project, and designated lands within or adjacent to the Gila Project, to the Wellton-Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed; as follows:

S. 356

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 referred to as the “Wellton-Mohawk Transfer Act”.

SEC. 2. TRANSFER.

The Secretary of the Interior (“Secretary”) is authorized to carry out the terms of the Memorandum of Agreement No. 8-AA-34-WAO14 (“Agreement”) dated July 10, 1998 between the Secretary and the Wellton-Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District (“District”) providing for the transfer of works, facilities, and lands to the District, including conveyance of Acquired Lands, Public Lands, and Withdrawn Lands, as defined in the Agreement.

SEC. 3. WATER AND POWER CONTRACTS.

Notwithstanding the transfer, the Secretary and the Secretary of Energy shall provide for and deliver Colorado River water and Parker-Davis Project Priority Use Power to the District in accordance with the terms of existing contracts with the District, including any amendments or supplements thereto or extensions thereof and as provided under section 2 of the Agreement.

SEC. 4. SAVINGS.

Nothing in this Act shall affect any obligations under the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act (Public Law 93-320, 43 U.S.C. 1571).

SEC. 5. REPORT.

If transfer of works, facilities, and lands pursuant to the Agreement has not occurred by July 1, 2000, the Secretary shall report on the status of the transfer as provided in section 5 of the Agreement.

SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION.

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

MINUTEMAN MISSILE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE ESTABLISHMENT ACT OF 1999

The bill (S. 382) to establish the Minuteman Missile National Historic Site in the State of South Dakota, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed; as follows:

S. 382

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 “Minuteman Missile National Historic Site Establishment Act of 1999”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Minuteman II intercontinental ballistic missile (referred to in this Act as “ICBM”) launch control facility and launch facility known as “Delta 1” and “Delta 9”, respectively, have national significance as the best preserved examples of the operational character of American history during the Cold War;

(2) the facilities are symbolic of the dedication and preparedness exhibited by the missileers of the Air Force stationed throughout the upper Great Plains in remote and forbidding locations during the Cold War;

(3) the facilities provide a unique opportunity to illustrate the history and significance of the Cold War, the arms race, and ICBM development; and

(4) the National Park System does not contain a unit that specifically commemorates or interprets the Cold War.

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

(1) to preserve, protect, and interpret for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the structures associated with the Minuteman II missile defense system;

(2) to interpret the historical role of the Minuteman II missile defense system—

(A) as a key component of America’s strategic commitment to preserve world peace; and

(B) in the broader context of the Cold War; and

(3) to complement the interpretive programs relating to the Minuteman II missile defense system offered by the South Dakota Air and Space Museum at Ellsworth Air Force Base.

SEC. 3. MINUTEMAN MISSILE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Minuteman Missile National Historic Site in the State of South Dakota (referred to in this Act as the “historic site”) is established as a unit of the National Park System.

(2) COMPONENTS OF SITE.—The historic site shall consist of the land and interests in land comprising the Minuteman II ICBM launch control facilities, as generally depicted on the map referred to as “Minuteman Missile National Historic Site”, numbered 406/80,008 and dated September, 1998, including—

(A) the area surrounding the Minuteman II ICBM launch control facility depicted as “Delta 1 Launch Control Facility”; and

(B) the area surrounding the Minuteman II ICBM launch control facility depicted as “Delta 9 Launch Facility”.

(3) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map described in paragraph (2) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(4) ADJUSTMENTS TO BOUNDARY.—The Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this Act as the “Secretary”) is authorized to make minor adjustments to the boundary of the historic site.

(b) ADMINISTRATION OF HISTORIC SITE.—The Secretary shall administer the historic site in accordance with this Act and laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(1) the Act entitled “An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes”, approved August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.); and

(2) the Act entitled “An Act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes”, approved August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(c) COORDINATION WITH HEADS OF OTHER AGENCIES.—The Secretary shall consult with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State, as appropriate, to ensure that the administration of the historic site is in compliance with applicable treaties.

(d) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with appropriate public and private entities and individuals to carry out this Act.

(e) LAND ACQUISITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary may acquire land and interests in land within the boundaries of the historic site by—

(A) donation;

(B) purchase with donated or appropriated funds; or

(C) exchange or transfer from another Federal agency.

(2) PROHIBITED ACQUISITIONS.—

(A) CONTAMINATED LAND.—The Secretary shall not acquire any land under this Act if the Secretary determines that the land to be acquired, or any portion of the land, is contaminated with hazardous substances (as defined in section 101 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601)), unless, with respect to the land, all remedial action necessary to protect human health and the environment has been taken under that Act.

(B) SOUTH DAKOTA LAND.—The Secretary may acquire land or an interest in land