

## NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 1 N., R. 30 E.  
 Sec. 2: S $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 Sec. 11: All.  
 Sec. 20: S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 Sec. 28: All.  
 T. 1 S., R. 30 E.  
 Sec. 2: Lots 1–12, S $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 Sec. 3: Lots 1–12, S $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 Sec. 4: Lots 1–12, S $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 Sec. 6: Lots 1 and 2.  
 Sec. 9: N $\frac{1}{2}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 Sec. 10: N $\frac{1}{2}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 Sec. 11: N $\frac{1}{2}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 T. 2 N., R. 30 E.  
 Sec. 20: E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 Sec. 21: SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 Sec. 28: W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 Sec. 29: E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 Sec. 32: E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 Sec. 33: W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 Aggregating 6,713.90 acres, more or less.

(2) STATUS OF SURFACE ESTATE.—Upon transfer of the surface estate of the lands described in paragraph (1), the surface estate shall be treated as real property subject to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.).

(3) WITHDRAWAL OF MINERAL ESTATE.—Subject to valid existing rights, the mineral estate of the lands described in paragraph (1) is withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws and the mineral and geothermal leasing laws, but not the Act of July 31, 1947 (commonly known as the Materials Act of 1947; 30 U.S.C. 601 et seq.).

(4) USE OF MINERAL MATERIALS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection or the Act of July 31, 1947, the Secretary of the Air Force may use, without application to the Secretary of the Interior, the sand, gravel, or similar mineral material resources on the lands described in paragraph (1), of the type subject to disposition under the Act of July 31, 1947, when the use of such resources is required for construction needs on Melrose Air Force Range, New Mexico.

(b) YAKIMA TRAINING CENTER, WASHINGTON.—

(1) TRANSFER.—Administrative jurisdiction over the surface estate of the following lands is hereby transferred from the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of the Army:

## WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN

T. 17 N., R. 20 E.  
 Sec. 22: S $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 Sec. 24: S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  and that portion of the E $\frac{1}{2}$  lying south of the Interstate Highway 90 right-of-way.  
 Sec. 26: All.  
 T. 16 N., R. 21 E.  
 Sec. 4: SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 Sec. 12: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 Sec. 18: Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, E $\frac{1}{2}$  and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 T. 17 N., R. 21 E.  
 Sec. 30: Lots 3 and 4.  
 Sec. 32: NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 T. 16 N., R. 22 E.  
 Sec. 2: Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$  and S $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 Sec. 4: Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$  and S $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 Sec. 10: All.  
 Sec. 14: All.  
 Sec. 20: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 Sec. 22: All.  
 Sec. 26: N $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 Sec. 28: N $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 T. 16 N., R. 23 E.  
 Sec. 18: Lots 3 and 4, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , and that portion of the E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  lying westerly of the westerly right-of-way line of Huntzinger Road.

Sec. 20: That portion of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  lying westerly of the easterly right-of-way line of the railroad.

Sec. 30: Lots 1 and 2, NE $\frac{1}{4}$  and E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 Aggregating 6,640.02 acres.

(2) STATUS OF SURFACE ESTATE.—Upon transfer of the surface estate of the lands described in paragraph (1), the surface estate shall be treated as real property subject to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.).

(3) WITHDRAWAL OF MINERAL ESTATE.—Subject to valid existing rights, the mineral estate of the lands described in paragraph (1) and of the following lands are withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws and the geothermal leasing laws, but not the Act of July 31, 1947 (commonly known as the Materials Act of 1947; 30 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) and the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.):

## WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN

T. 16 N., R. 20 E.  
 Sec. 12: All.  
 Sec. 18: Lot 4 and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 Sec. 20: S $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 T. 16 N., R. 21 E.  
 Sec. 4: Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 Sec. 8: All.  
 T. 16 N., R. 22 E.  
 Sec. 12: All.  
 T. 17 N., R. 21 E.  
 Sec. 32: S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 Sec. 34: W $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 Aggregating 3,090.80 acres.

(4) USE OF MINERAL MATERIALS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection or the Act of July 31, 1947, the Secretary of the Army may use, without application to the Secretary of the Interior, the sand, gravel, or similar mineral material resources on the lands described in paragraphs (1) and (3), of the type subject to disposition under the Act of July 31, 1947, when the use of such resources is required for construction needs on the Yakima Training Center, Washington.

## INTERPRETIVE CENTER AND MUSEUM, DIAMOND VALLEY LAKE, HEMET, CALIFORNIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2977) to assist the establishment of an interpretive center and museum in the vicinity of the Diamond Valley Lake in southern California to ensure the protection and interpretation of the paleontology discoveries made at the lake and to develop a trail system for the lake for use by pedestrians and nonmotorized vehicles.

The bill (S. 2977) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

## S. 2977

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

## SECTION 1. INTERPRETIVE CENTER AND MUSEUM, DIAMOND VALLEY LAKE, HEMET, CALIFORNIA.

(a) ASSISTANT FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTER AND MUSEUM.—The Secretary of the Interior shall enter into an agreement with an appropriate entity for the purpose of sharing costs incurred to design, construct, furnish, and operate an interpretive center and museum, to be located on lands under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, intended to preserve,

display, and interpret the paleontology discoveries made at and in the vicinity of the Diamond Valley Lake, near Hemet, California, and to promote other historical and cultural resources of the area.

(b) ASSISTANCE FOR NONMOTORIZED TRAILS.—The Secretary shall enter into an agreement with the State of California, a political subdivision of the State, or a combination of State and local public agencies for the purpose of sharing costs incurred to design, construct, and maintain a system of trails around the perimeter of the Diamond Valley Lake for use by pedestrians and nonmotorized vehicles.

(c) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary shall require the other parties to an agreement under this section to secure an amount of funds from non-Federal sources that is at least equal to the amount provided by the Secretary.

(d) TIME FOR AGREEMENT.—The Secretary shall enter into the agreements required by this section not later than 180 days after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out this section.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated not more than \$14,000,000 to carry out this section.

JAMESTOWN 400TH  
COMMEMORATION COMMISSION

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2885) to establish the Jamestown 400th Commemoration Commission, and for other purposes, which has been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with amendments as follows:

(Omit the part in black brackets and insert the part printed in italic)

## S. 2885

*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 “Jamestown 400th Commemoration Commission Act of 2000”.

## SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the founding of the colony at Jamestown, Virginia in 1607, the first permanent English colony in the New World, and the capital of Virginia for 92 years, has major significance in the history of the United States;

(2) the settlement brought people from throughout the Atlantic Basin together to form a multicultural society, including English, other Europeans, Native Americans, and Africans;

(3) the economic, political, religious, and social institutions that developed during the first 9 decades of the existence of Jamestown continue to have profound effects on the United States, particularly in English common law and language, cross cultural relationships, and economic structure and status;

(4) the National Park Service, the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, and the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation of the Commonwealth of Virginia collectively own and operate significant resources related to the early history of Jamestown; and

(5) in 1996—

(A) the Commonwealth of Virginia designated the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation as the State agency responsible for