

of the Secretary, the United States shall have a right of reentry with regard to the property, with title thereto reverting in the United States.

(f) **AUTHORIZED SALE OF PROPERTY.**—Notwithstanding subsections (c) and (e), the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the City to dispose of the real property conveyed under subsection (a) if the proceeds from such disposal are at least equal to the fair market value of the property and are paid to the United States. The Secretary shall deposit amounts received under this subsection into the special fund in the Treasury into which funds are deposited pursuant to the Act of December 4, 1967 (16 U.S.C. 484a), commonly known as the Sisk Act. The disposal of the conveyed property under this subsection shall be subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe.

(g) **ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.**—The Secretary of Agriculture may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance under subsection (a) as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. COOLEY] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon, [Mr. COOLEY].

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

(Mr. COOLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1581, sponsored by myself, which would authorize the transfer of the Sumpter Guard Station in my district from the U.S. Forest Service to the city of Sumpter, OR.

The Sumpter Guard Station was established in the 1940's, and the site consists of three very primitive buildings. Two of the buildings, made from railroad boxcars, are considered usable if the electrical wiring is brought up to current standards. The third building is a small outhouse and is not longer usable.

The station is located on 1.43 acres of land in the city of Sumpter, OR, and the site and buildings were recommended for disposal when the real property utilization survey was completed in 1988. Disposal of the property was contingent upon a thorough inventory of the cultural resource values and an assessment of any hazardous wastes at the site.

The Oregon State Historic Preservation Officer has concurred that the site is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and that transfer of ownership would not be an adverse effect. The hazardous materials report has been completed; no hazardous materials remain on the site.

The U.S. Forest Service fully supports the transfer, has no further use of the Sumpter Guard Station, and wishes to dispose of the property. The city of Sumpter, on the other hand, is eager to receive the property and utilize it immediately for public benefit as a park facility.

H.R. 1581 was reported favorably by the Committee on Resources by voice vote, and is noncontroversial. This is very sensible legislation for all interests, and I urge the Members of the House to support this measure.

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

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

(Mr. RICHARDSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, this is a good piece of legislation. Basically what it is is a conveyance from the Secretary of Agriculture to the city of Sumpter, OR, all right, title and interest of the United States to a parcel of land that is approximately 1.43 acres, as described in the bill. The conveyance will be subject to the condition that the city use the conveyed property for only public purpose, such as a city park, information center, or interpretive area.

The United States is relieved of liability for claims arising from the presence of hazardous materials on the conveyed property. If the city does not use the property in accordance with the conditions of the bill, then the Secretary has the option to take possession of the property, and, notwithstanding any provisions of the bill, the Secretary may authorize the city to dispose of the property.

The Secretary of Agriculture may require additional terms and conditions as are appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. COOLEY] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1581.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CLEVELAND NATIONAL FOREST LAND EXCHANGE ACT OF 1995

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 207) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into a land exchange involving the Cleveland National Forest, California, and to require a boundary adjustment for the national forest to reflect the land exchange, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 207

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 "Cleveland National Forest Land Exchange Act of 1995".

SEC. 2. LAND EXCHANGE, CLEVELAND NATIONAL FOREST, CALIFORNIA.

(a) **CONVEYANCE BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.**—

(1) **CONVEYANCE.**—In exchange for the conveyance described in subsection (b), the Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") shall convey to the Orange County Council of the Boy Scouts of America all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the parcel of land described in paragraph (2) located in the Cleveland National Forest. The parcel conveyed by the Secretary shall be subject to valid existing rights and to any easements that the Secretary considers necessary for public and administrative access.

(2) **DESCRIPTION OF PARCEL.**—The parcel of land referred to in paragraph (1) consists of not more than 60 acres of land in Section 28, Township 9 South, Range 4 East, San Bernardino Meridian, in the unincorporated territory of San Diego County, California.

(b) **CONVEYANCE BY THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA.**—

(1) **CONVEYANCE.**—In exchange for the conveyance described in subsection (a), the Orange County Council of the Boy Scouts of America shall convey to the United States all right, title, and interest to the parcel of land described in paragraph (2). The parcel conveyed under this subsection shall be subject to such valid existing rights of record as may be acceptable to the Secretary, and the title to the parcel shall conform with the title approval standards applicable to Federal land acquisitions.

(2) **DESCRIPTION OF PARCEL.**—The parcel of land referred to in paragraph (1) shall be approximately equal in value to the lands described in subsection (a)(2) and shall be at least the Southerly 94 acres of the Westerly ½ of Section 34, Township 9 South, Range 4 East, San Bernardino Meridian, in the unincorporated territory of San Diego County, California.

(c) **BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.**—Upon the completion of the land exchange authorized under this section, the Secretary shall adjust the boundaries of the Cleveland National Forest to exclude the parcel conveyed by the Secretary under subsection (a) and to include the parcel obtained by the Secretary under subsection (b). For purposes of section 7 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 4601-9), the boundary of the Cleveland National Forest, as modified by this Act, shall be considered the boundary of the forest as of January 1, 1965.

(d) **INCORPORATION INTO CLEVELAND NATIONAL FOREST.**—Upon acceptance of title by the Secretary, the parcel obtained by the Secretary under subsection (b) shall become part of the Cleveland National Forest and shall be subject to all laws applicable to such national forest.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. COOLEY] and the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON] will be recognized for 20 minutes each.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. COOLEY].

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

(Mr. COOLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 207, sponsored by Mr. COX, which would clear up a problem between the Boy Scouts and the Cleveland National Forest. The Lost Valley

Scout Reservation, located in a remote area of northern San Diego County and bordered by the Cleveland National Forest, is the principal summer camp for the 80,000 youth now served annually by the Orange County Council of the Boy Scouts of America. This 1,400-acre property was acquired by the council in 1956 through deeds based on an 1880 survey.

In 1987, the Forest Service surveyed the shared boundaries, and finding the 1880 surveys to be inaccurate, discovered a number of encroachments on Forest Service land. These included permanent buildings, a year-round residence, an unauthorized road, and buried water and electrical lines. The land is also heavily impacted by Scout use, as it lies between two camp activity centers.

The bill would authorize the exchange of the 43 acres of the Cleveland National Forest presently encroached upon or heavily impacted by the Lost Valley Scout Reservation for 94 acres now owned by the council.

H.R. 207 is noncontroversial and was reported favorably by the House Resources Committee by voice vote. I commend the sponsor for his work on this measure and urge the Members of the House to support this bill.

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

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

(Mr. RICHARDSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

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Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, we will be supporting this bill. This is a good piece of legislation. I think, as the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. COOLEY] explained, the Lost Valley Scout Reservation in California was built according to an 1880 survey. In 1987, a survey conducted by the Forest Service found that the Boy Scouts had encroached onto Cleveland National Forest in several locations. These locations include a year-round residence, an unauthorized road, and buried electrical and water lines.

Further, the land has been heavily impacted from Boy Scout use. This bill would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to exchange the encroached land to the Boy Scouts for land owned by the Scouts elsewhere in Orange County.

Mr. Speaker, I support this transfer which will allow the Orange County Council of Boy Scouts of America to use this land unencumbered for years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I am always pleased to pass good legislation that benefits the gentleman from California [Mr. COX], the Boy Scouts, and does away with unneeded bureaucracy.

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

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Califor-

nia [Mr. COX], the author of this legislation.

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues, the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. COOLEY] and the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON], for the kind words that they have just spoken in behalf of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, it should not take an act of Congress for kids to go to summer camp, but that really is what this bill is going to facilitate. For several years, the facilities used by up to 10,000 Boy Scouts in the Orange County area have been deteriorating. They have been unable to build improvements on their land because a master plan cannot be approved by San Diego County until this boundary dispute, which as the gentleman states goes back to 1880, is resolved.

Mr. Speaker, like good neighbors, the Boy Scouts who discovered this problem with their property some 30 years after acquiring it from the Federal Government, worked with the Forest Service in good neighborly fashion to resolve it and they have now done so.

Mr. Speaker, I would like especially to take a moment to thank Mike Harrison, Kent Gibbs, and Craig Reide of the Orange County Council of the Boy Scouts of America for the extraordinary work they have done in getting this bill this close to passage. I am also grateful to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] and other members of the Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Lands.

Mr. Speaker, I first introduced this bill in 1992, along with California Senator John Seymour. It has taken us a great deal of hard work and effort to get to this point. Instrumental in our success was the work of my colleague, the gentleman from southern California [Mr. CALVERT], who also authored this legislation with me, and who has worked tirelessly to make certain that Members of this body recognize the special urgency of this legislation. While the gentleman from California [Mr. CALVERT] wanted to be here to mark the passage of this legislation, he has been unavoidably detained off the Hill.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 207 may not be the most significant piece of legislation that this Congress considers, but it will have an immediate, tangible, and lasting positive impact on the lives of the thousands of Boy Scouts who spend their summers at the Lost Valley Scout Reservation.

H.R. 207 is the legislative route to implement the agreement that has been reached by the Boy Scouts and the Federal Government. Under the bill, up to 60 acres of the Cleveland National Forest presently encroached upon or heavily impacted by the Lost Valley Scout Reservation will be exchanged for 94 acres now owned by the Boy Scouts. The 94 acres of land do border the existing national forest and will expand the size of the Cleveland National Forest. Additionally, the Boy Scouts have agreed, at their own ex-

pense, to pay for new surveys and place monuments which will clearly mark the new boundaries.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 207 is supported by the Forest Service, which testified earlier this year that enactment of this legislation will "benefit the management of the National Forests by solving boundary, encroachment issues."

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I cannot stress enough the special urgency of this legislation. The county of San Diego has denied building permits for needed improvements at Lost Valley Scout Reservation, pending a master land use plan as I have mentioned. That master land use plan depends on passage of this bill. For all of these reasons, time is of the essence.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted that the leadership of this Congress has made passage of H.R. 207 a priority and I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join with me in supporting a bill that is good for our national parks, good for the Federal Government, and good for the Boy Scouts and good for about 10,000 campers.

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, today we will have the opportunity to bring an ongoing boundary issue to rest. H.R. 207, introduced by my colleague, Congressman COX, is long overdue and reinforces the Republican-led Congress' commitment to the concerns of ordinary citizens.

As a former Boy Scout myself, I understand the importance of the Lost Valley Scout Reservation to the tens of thousands of young people in southern California served by the facility since 1954. In 1987, the U.S. Forest Service conducted a border survey and found that a small portion of land in use by the Boy Scouts was actually on Federal land. Since that time, the camp has been denied permits by the county of San Diego to make necessary repairs to the facility until the property rights issue was resolved.

This no-nonsense legislation simply exchanges land between the Forest Service and the Boy Scouts. As simple as that may sound, it has taken a considerable amount of time for the bill to be considered. It was first introduced in 1992, but no action was taken by the Democrat-controlled Congress. It was again introduced in the 103d Congress, but efforts were stalled by the Clinton administration's refusal to issue an official Forest Service opinion.

I applaud Congressman COX for his tenacity and commitment to our young people. I urge all of my colleagues to put aside petty politics and support the Cleveland National Forest land exchange.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support H.R. 207 as introduced by my esteemed colleague from California [Mr. COX]. This is a matter of importance to my district and with that in mind I ask for passage of this bill.

Time is of the essence in this case. The county of San Diego has decided to disallow all building permits on the Lost Valley Scout Reservation until a master land plan is approved. This approval cannot come until this boundary dispute is resolved.

Lost Valley needs building permits now. The scout population at Lost Valley has increased 150 percent in just the past 3 years. As a result, repairs, and capital improvements must quickly commence. The Reservation is in dire need of 18 new staff cabins and a new dining hall. In fact, the local health department has only allowed the existing dining hall's continued operation with the understanding that it will be replaced in the near future.

This bill is a fair settlement to end this boundary dispute and I urge its passage.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, as I stated, I strongly support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from California [Mr. COX] for introducing this legislation. I think it is a very worthy cause, and I urge my colleagues also to support this.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHAYS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. COOLEY] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 207, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROTECTION OF WILD HORSES IN THE OZARK NATIONAL SCENIC RIVERWAYS

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 238) to provide for the protection of wild horses within the Ozark National Scenic Riverways and prohibit the removal of such horses, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 238

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

SECTION 1. FREE-ROAMING HORSES.

Section 7 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes", approved August 27, 1964 (16 U.S.C. 460m-6), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 7. (a) The Secretary, in accordance with this section, shall allow free-roaming horses in the Ozark National Scenic Riverways. Within 180 days after enactment of this section, the Secretary shall enter into an agreement with the Missouri Wild Horse League or another qualified nonprofit entity to provide for management of free-roaming horses. The agreement shall provide for cost-effective management of the horses and limit Federal expenditures to the costs of monitoring the agreement. The Secretary shall issue permits for adequate pastures to accommodate the historic population level of the free-roaming horse herd, which shall be not less than the number of horses in existence on the date of enactment of this section nor more than 50.

"(b) The Secretary may not remove, or assist in or permit the removal of, any free-

roaming horses from Federal lands within the boundary of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways unless the entity with whom the Secretary entered into the agreement under subsection (a), following notice and a 180-day response period, substantially fails to meet the terms and conditions of the agreement or in the case of an emergency as defined in the agreement.

"(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed as creating additional liability for the United States for any damages caused by the free-roaming horses to property located inside or outside the boundaries of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. COOLEY] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. COOLEY].

(Mr. COOLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 238, legislation which would direct the Secretary of the Interior to permit free-roaming horses to continue to inhabit Ozark National Scenic Riverway.

Free-roaming horses have existed in the vicinity of Ozark National Scenic Riverway for at least 50 years. For nearly 25 years after the park was established in 1964, the National Park Service coexisted in apparent harmony with the small number of horses which roam on lands both inside and outside the park boundary. Then suddenly, in about 1990, the National Park Service decided that the horses would have to be completely removed.

The only reason cited by the National Park Service to justify removal of the horses is that agency policy calls for removal of non-native plants and animals. However, the agency policy also calls for the National Park Service to conduct research to determine the effects of non-native animals on the park prior to initiating any such removal. The National Park Service has never conducted the required research, and has been unable to supply the committee with any scientific evidence documenting the impacts of these horses on park resources. Further, while the Park Service claims that the removal action is required under their policy, there are at least six areas in the park system where the National Park Service permits free roaming horses to exist, with no attempts to remove them. In other words, it appears that the national policies of this agency are applied on an arbitrary and selective basis by the field managers.

When the National Park Service attempted to remove these animals, they encountered massive public opposition from all corners within the State of Missouri. That opposition was ignored. Volunteer groups appeared at the doorstep of the National Park Service and offered to manage the horses at no cost

to the Federal Government. The door was slammed in their face. In fact, the National Park Service testified before our subcommittee that the only way to prevent future removal of the horses was to enact this legislation.

I know that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. EMERSON] has worked long and hard on this issue, and am witness to his extensive efforts to resolve this administratively. While such a solution may have been preferable, it is apparently not possible. Therefore, I commend this bill to my colleagues, urge they support it, and recommend its passage.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, for decades now locals and visitors to the Ozark National Scenic Riverways have come to enjoy the sight of the free-roaming horses which inhabit the area. When the National Park Service recommended removal of the horses in order to protect the riverways area, a fierce debate broke out.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to see the National Park Service and the local community work together to allow a small number of horses the freedom to roam the area unencumbered. The bill before us will allow for the Wild Horse League of Missouri, or a similar group, to manage and care for the feral horses in the area. The Wild Horse League, or similar groups, will also be responsible for any damage caused by the horses. Further, the bill directs the National Park Service to provide grazing land for the horses.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the author of this bill, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. EMERSON] and I see that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SKELTON] is here and will be speaking on the bill. Both gentlemen are outstanding Members of this body. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. EMERSON] has had wide interest in this issue. We are going to make sure that this bill passes. We hold the gentleman in extremely high regard. We wish the gentleman a very, very speedy recovery. We see the gentleman here.

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

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. EMERSON], the author of this bill.

(Mr. EMERSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I certainly want to thank the manager of the bill, the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. COOLEY], and the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON] for their diligent work in bringing this bill before us today. I also thank the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN], chairman of the Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Lands, and the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG],