

much time was spent on recreation. This is one of the things that the Congress and the committee might want to consider clarifying this, so that when a Member does go on a trip paid for by a private group, he should keep a record of how many hours and minutes he spends on official business and how many hours and minutes he spends on recreations so we would know clearly and so my colleagues do not find themselves in the same difficulty in which we have found ourselves.

In fact, I considered introducing legislation, but it is not my style to do something with tongue-in-cheek to say that we have got to have written records of every time we go and have a dinner with somebody, and we must write down who the person was and what was talked about. Do we really want that around here? Well, what is good for the goose is good for the gander, but it is certainly not my point to suggest that that should be done.

I have to tell my colleagues that my attorneys read the committee report, and they take violent exception to some of the characterizations in it, and urge, by the way, that all my colleagues read our reply to the report, but I accept the letter of reproof. I accept the appearance of impropriety. In the course of it, my attorneys tell me there were 150 subpoenas, 75 witnesses, 33 depositions; and they tell me time and time again in debriefings that they were informed that these witnesses by the staff attorneys were intimidated, were threatened, and were harassed.

I want to emphasize very strongly, these are not the gentlemen and ladies on the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. As far as I have been apprised, the gentlemen and the ladies on the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct conducted themselves in a manner which we all would expect them to conduct themselves. The staff, of course, was a different situation.

So in conclusion, this 4-year ordeal is over. I accept the findings to stop the hemorrhaging of legal fees and to put this behind us. I am less than thrilled by the drumbeat of malicious, inaccurate newspaper stories which have appeared over the period of time. I certainly want to thank my family and my friends, my staff and my colleagues for their tremendous support which I have received during this 4-year nightmare. And perhaps most significantly, as a result of the tremendous support I have received, our Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure has been able to be an effective committee, has been a committee which in fact, more than any other committee in the Congress, I am told, has seen 119 pieces of legislation signed into law, the largest and most productive committee of the Congress with, indeed, some historic pieces of legislation.

So I accept the findings of the committee in order to put this behind us. And most importantly I want to thank all my colleagues for their tremendous support over this period of time.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHUSTER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, the apologia pro vita sua we have just heard from the gentleman in the well is and represents one of the most intensely personal moments in this body; one of the most human experiences that we engage in. None of us, unless we stand in that well, as the gentleman has just done, can understand the pain and the difficulty, but also the strength of character it takes to deliver the statement the gentleman has just made, and to say "I accept the judgment." But it is characteristic of the gentleman to do so.

The gentleman has led the committee throughout all this ordeal with dignity and effectiveness. I know how pained the gentleman is over this report, but I am proud of this moment that he has taken to address his colleagues and to address the country and to address this institution, and I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SHUSTER. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend, and I yield back the balance of my time.

LAS CIENEGAS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA IN THE STATE OF ARIZONA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Pursuant to House Resolution 610 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 2941.

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IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2941) to establish the Las Cienegas National Conservation Area in the State of Arizona, with Mr. QUINN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in full support of H.R. 2941, which establishes the Cienegas National Conservation Area and the Sonoita Valley Conservation Planning District in the State of Arizona. Authored by my colleague, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE), this legislation will ensure the future protection and use of this area.

The purpose of H.R. 2941 is to preserve the many historical, recreation, and rangeland resources of the region

while also allowing for environmentally responsible grazing and recreation to continue. The planning district consists of approximately 137,000 acres of land in the Arizona counties of Pima and Santa Cruz. The conservation area on the southern end of the planning district encompasses nearly 42,000 acres of Federal public land. Both of these management prescriptions will conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the unique aquatic, wildlife, cave, historical, and other resources and values which allowing livestock grazing and recreation to continue.

In 1995, the Sonoita Valley Planning Partnership was formed to work on public lands issues in the Empire-Cienega Resources Conservation Area, which the BLM established in 1988. The partnership is comprised of various stakeholders, such as hiking clubs, conservation organizations, grazing and mining interests, off-highway vehicle clubs, mountain bike clubs, as well as Federal, States, and county government entities. The SVPP has developed a collaborative management plan for these lands, and the National Conservation Area designation gives this plan's objectives permanence.

The establishment of this conservation planning district and national conservation will not affect any property rights of any lands or interests in lands held by the State of Arizona, any political subdivisions of the State of Arizona, or any private landowners. In addition, reasonable access to non-federally owned lands or interest in lands within the NCA must be provided. The establishment of the National Conservation Area must also allow for multiple use, such as grazing, motorized vehicles, military overflights, and hunting.

Mr. Chairman, this bill ensures the designation of the NCA will not lead to the creation of protective perimeters or buffer zones. This bill also assures that any activity or use on lands outside the NCA are not precluded as a result of the designation. In addition, this bill directs the Secretary to develop and implement a comprehensive management plan for the long-term management of the area.

Mr. Chairman, my colleague, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE), deserves a lot of credit for bringing H.R. 2941 to this point. Following the initial hearing on this legislation, many concerns were raised about boundaries, private and State lands, and grazing language. After several months of negotiation with the minority and the Secretary of the Interior, he has produced legislation that is balanced and reasonable. I want to commend the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) for his patience and hard work. This is a worthy piece of legislation, and I strongly urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2941.

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

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. PASTOR), a member of the powerful Committee on Appropriations.

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

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support this legislation, which I have cosponsored and is of tremendous importance to Arizona maintenance.

I appreciate the efforts of the chairman of the Committee on Resources, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG); and the ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER); as well as the subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN); and my dear friend, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL), for moving this legislation.

As my colleagues know, this legislation will designate approximately 206,000 acres of land within Pima, Cochise, and Santa Cruz Counties as a National Conservation Area. I represent the area of the designation within Santa Cruz County. I believe, as do many others within Arizona, that it is important for this area to be designated a National Conservation Area.

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This designation would allow for the local people to continue their involvement in the use and preservation of this area by having a say in the important management plan to be developed by the Secretary of Interior.

In 1988, the Empire-Cienegas Resources Conservation Area was established by the Bureau of Land Management. In 1995, in order to address and work on land issues within the Conservation Area, a diverse and caring group of citizens formed the Sonoita Valley Planning Partnership. Virtually every group with an interest in the use and conservation of the area was included in the Partnership.

Conservation organizations have continued to have a say in how this land should be used and protected. Hiking clubs address the needs of the area both in the recreational activities and preservation. Off-highway vehicle clubs and mountain biking clubs have explored ways to use this land while protecting its pristine value and not spoiling it for wildlife and for plant species.

Ranchers have joined the Partnership to best explain how the land can be used for grazing without having a detrimental impact on the environment. Mining companies continue to work within the Partnership in hopes of ensuring an area will be preserved for recreation, wildlife, and beauty.

Finally, State, Federal, and local governments have been included to address the needs of their constituents which are not part of other groups.

Mr. Chairman, I commend the Sonoita Valley Planning Partnership for having developed a management plan for these lands. By Congress designating Las Cienegas as a National Conservation Area, we will give a permanence to the bold and innovative plan that the Partnership has developed. In fact, the management plan is the core of this National Conservation Area designation. In simple terms, it is a plan by local people for local lands.

Mr. Chairman, while there are many details to this legislation, it is important to point out that this bill would preserve a significant amount of land from Tucson to Mexico. It would create a biological corridor that is necessary for the long-term survival of several species that move within the designated area, not to mention protecting a diverse cross-section of plants. It would also sustain a long-term riparian area along two southern Arizona perennial streams.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, we all know there are several options for protecting this land. After looking at all the alternatives, I support the approach of the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) of the Sonoita Valley Planning Partnership as the best alternative to maintaining and preserving this area. By designating this area as a National Conservation Area, we are taking a practical and meaningful approach toward preserving our environment in southeastern Arizona.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I am happy to yield such time as he may consume to the author of this legislation, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE), who has done such an outstanding job on this legislation.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) for yielding me the time.

Mr. Chairman, to paraphrase Winston Churchill, consideration of H.R. 2941 marks not the beginning of the end for this legislation, but rather the end of the beginning.

I say that because this is the culmination of 5 years of work by the people who live and work in the area, but its enactment will mark the beginning of an effort to preserve 143,000 acres of land so that future generations can enjoy Arizona's great western heritage, ranching, outdoor recreation and vast open spaces of desert filled with wildlife.

This bill establishes the Las Cienegas National Conservation Area. Mr. Chairman, for the benefit of my colleagues, "Las Cienegas" means "the marshes," something we do not normally associate with Arizona. And yet this river bottom, this watershed is indeed one of the spectacular areas of marshes and bogs.

The legislation will ensure that a land management plan is developed that is consistent with local needs and interests. Besides grazing and recreation, other authorized uses of the lands and the NCA include motorized vehicles on specified roads and trails, continued military overflights, and hunting in accordance with State law.

However, future mineral leases are prohibited. The management plan of this NCA must be based on the local partnership's land use plan that has been collaborative in nature. The plan must include educational programs as well as the strategies for management of wildlife, cultural resources, and cave resources.

The bill also protects private property rights and it ensures access to private and other non-Federal properties within the NCA boundary.

This legislation reflects, I believe, a balanced approach to land management that recreation, hunting and ranching can coexist with the Sonoran desert ecosystem. Several perspectives have been brought to the table during the 5 years that this vision has been molded into its current shape, and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) alluded to some of that.

The interest of hiking clubs, of conservation groups, of grazing permittees, of mountain bike clubs, as well as State and county governments have all been intricately involved and interwoven in this consensus building process.

The bill does indeed, as a result, have very broad support. Both counties affected by this bill have passed unanimous bipartisan resolutions of support. It has shown to have bipartisan support here in the House of Representatives. It has support from the Department of Army and the very nearby Fort Huachuca. It has support of the City of Tucson and support of the Empire Ranch Foundation, of environmental organizations, of the Arizona and Pima Trail Associations, of the Southern Arizona Mountain Bike Association, of the Green Valley Hiking Club. And today, just this morning, I am pleased to say that the Governor of the State of Arizona has just faxed us a letter of her support.

Yes, it even has the support of developers.

The bill establishes a 142,800 acres Sonoita Valley Acquisition Planning District, which includes the 42,000 acres Las Cienegas National Conservation Area.

The goal of this acquisition planning district is to give the Secretary of the Interior the authority to reach a consensual agreement with the Governor of Arizona to acquire the State lands and prevent urban sprawl in the region.

This is a one-way street, however. The Secretary of Interior has to try to negotiate and coordinate with the State, but the State must weigh its options and decide whether this would be beneficial for them. If the State or other non-Federal landowners decide not to participate in this vision, this legislation does not prevent them from doing anything that would be allowed today on that land. It simply provides another option to the State as the major landholder within this acquisition planning area.

Also, let me point out that there are no private lands within the NCA

boundary, and non-Federal land within the acquisition planning district could become a part of the National Conservation Area only if they are acquired from a willing seller or if a conservation easement is purchased by the Bureau of Land Management.

Mr. Chairman, I am proud to be here today representing the people of southeastern Arizona on the development of this legislation. They have made a very conscious effort to work with their neighbors, to understand the differing interests, the competing interests that are included in this bill, and to come up with a plan that meets everyone's needs.

Lastly, I would like to take this opportunity to express my thanks and appreciation to the multitude of people who have helped us to get to this point. Many people have put their heart and soul into this bill.

I think of Luther Propst and Mary Vint with the Sonoran Institute; John and Mac Donaldson and John McDonald with the Empire Ranch, and I only wish, I might add, that I could give them some rain right now for their cattle and their feed; of Sheldon Clark, Peter Backus; Supervisors Ray Carroll of Pima County and Ron Morriss of Santa Cruz County; Arizona Game & Fish Commissioner Joe Carter; and Jesse Juen and Laurie Sedlmayr with the Bureau of Land Management.

I also commend Governor Hull and her staff for their valuable contributions to the legislation. I especially want to thank my colleague, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. PASTOR), for his consistent support. Lisa Daly with Legislative Counsel has to be commended for dealing with my staff's constant pestering and pleasantly and competently dealing with the seemingly never-ending changes to the bill.

Finally, I thank my own staff in Arizona: Kay McLoughlin, Bernadette Polley. And as a witness to just how long this has been going on, I express my thanks also to Melinda Carrell, who retired more than a year ago, not, I might add, because of this bill, but played an instrumental role in developing this legislation.

Without the dedicated work of Kevin Messner, who is with me on the floor today, giving birth to this bill countless times, negotiating improvements, and maneuvering through mine fields, we would not be here on the floor with this bill today.

And finally, last but not least, let me also thank the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), the chairman of subcommittee; Allen Freemyer from the majority staff; and Rick Healy from the minority staff for their invaluable input for bringing us here. These folks have been invaluable in this effort. I give my heartfelt thanks to them and say this is what I think the legislative process ought to be about.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of a 5-year bipartisan, multi-interest compromise that is being asked for by the people, and I can say virtually all the people, of southern Arizona.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I simply want to commend and congratulate the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) for the manner in which he has moved this legislation, as well as the subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

At the appropriate time, I will submit the statement of the ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) for the RECORD.

We support the revised bill.

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

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) for the excellent presentation that he just gave us concerning this piece of legislation.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, H.R. 2941, introduced by Mr. KOLBE, would establish a new national conservation area (NCA) in southeastern Arizona, near Tucson. The area consists of hills, grasslands and marshes along a stretch of Cienega Creek. Left unaddressed, this area is likely to succumb to urban sprawl.

At the hearing on H.R. 2941, Interior Secretary Babbitt testified in general support a conservation designation for the area. However, there were a significant number of problems with the language of the bill that the Secretary and others elaborated on.

Between the hearing and mark up of the legislation there were discussions among the majority and minority staffs, as well as BLM staff and the bill sponsor on changes that could be made to the bill to make it an acceptable proposal.

We appreciate the fact that the bill reported by the Resources Committee made many positive changes to the bill. However, in one instance the reported bill represented a step backward rather than a step forward.

We did not support the language in the Committee bill as it pertains to grazing. This language had the effect of according grazing a higher status than it has under current law. While the revised bill had many good features to it, on grazing it fell short.

I am pleased that the version of the bill made in order today under the Rule includes provisions that address the problem with the grazing language of the Committee-reported bill. The new language provides for environmentally sustainable grazing on appropriate lands within the conservation area. As such, this language will be consistent with the protection of the important resource values of the area.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the work of Representative KOLBE and his staff in addressing this important matter. I will be supporting H.R. 2941 with this new language and urge my colleagues to do likewise.

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

The CHAIRMAN. All time for general debate has expired.

In lieu of the amendment recommended by the Committee on Resources printed in the bill, it shall be in order to consider as an original bill

for the purpose of amendment under the 5-minute rule an amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and numbered 1. That amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read.

The text of the amendment in the nature of a substitute is as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following new text:

SECTION 1. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this Act, the following definitions apply:

(1) CONSERVATION AREA.—The term "Conservation Area" means the Las Cienegas National Conservation Area established by section 4(a).

(2) ACQUISITION PLANNING DISTRICT.—The term "Acquisition Planning District" means the Sonoita Valley Acquisition Planning District established by section 2(a).

(3) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term "management plan" means the management plan for the Conservation Area.

(4) PUBLIC LANDS.—The term "public lands" has the meaning given the term in section 103(e) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702(e)), except that such term shall not include interest in lands not owned by the United States.

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

SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SONOITA VALLEY ACQUISITION PLANNING DISTRICT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In order to provide for future acquisitions of important conservation land within the Sonoita Valley region of the State of Arizona, there is hereby established the Sonoita Valley Acquisition Planning District.

(b) AREAS INCLUDED.—The Acquisition Planning District shall consist of approximately 142,800 acres of land in the Arizona counties of Pima and Santa Cruz, including the Conservation Area, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Sonoita Valley Acquisition Planning District and Las Cienegas National Conservation Area" and dated October 2, 2000.

(c) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—As soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a map and legal description of the Acquisition Planning District. In case of a conflict between the map referred to in subsection (b) and the map and legal description submitted by the Secretary, the map referred to in subsection (b) shall control. The map and legal description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in such map and legal description. Copies of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, and in the appropriate office of the Bureau of Land Management in Arizona.

SEC. 3. PURPOSES OF THE ACQUISITION PLANNING DISTRICT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall negotiate with land owners for the acquisition of lands and interest in lands suitable for Conservation Area expansion that meet the purposes described in section 4(a). The Secretary shall only acquire property under this Act pursuant to section 7.

(b) FEDERAL LANDS.—The Secretary, through the Bureau of Land Management, shall administer the public lands within the Acquisition Planning District pursuant to this Act and the applicable provisions of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), subject to valid

existing rights, and in accordance with the management plan. Such public lands shall become part of the Conservation Area when they become contiguous with the Conservation Area.

(c) **FISH AND WILDLIFE.**—Nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State of Arizona with respect to fish and wildlife within the Acquisition Planning District.

(d) **PROTECTION OF STATE AND PRIVATE LANDS AND INTERESTS.**—Nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting any property rights or management authority with regard to any lands or interest in lands held by the State of Arizona, any political subdivision of the State of Arizona, or any private property rights within the boundaries of the Acquisition Planning District.

(e) **PUBLIC LANDS.**—Nothing in this Act shall be construed as in any way diminishing the Secretary's or the Bureau of Land Management's authorities, rights, or responsibilities for managing the public lands within the Acquisition Planning District.

(f) **COORDINATED MANAGEMENT.**—The Secretary shall coordinate the management of the public lands within the Acquisition Planning District with that of surrounding county, State, and private lands consistent with the provisions of subsection (d).

SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LAS CIENEGAS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In order to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the unique and nationally important aquatic, wildlife, vegetative, archaeological, paleontological, scientific, cave, cultural, historical, recreational, educational, scenic, rangeland, and riparian resources and values of the public lands described in subsection (b) while allowing livestock grazing and recreation to continue in appropriate areas, there is hereby established the Las Cienegas National Conservation Area in the State of Arizona.

(b) **AREAS INCLUDED.**—The Conservation Area shall consist of approximately 42,000 acres of public lands in the Arizona counties of Pima and Santa Cruz, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Sonoita Valley Acquisition Planning District and Las Cienegas National Conservation Area" and dated October 2, 2000.

(c) **MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.**—As soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a map and legal description of the Conservation Area. In case of a conflict between the map referred to in subsection (b) and the map and legal description submitted by the Secretary, the map referred to in subsection (b) shall control. The map and legal description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in such map and legal description. Copies of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, and in the appropriate office of the Bureau of Land Management in Arizona.

(d) **FOREST LANDS.**—Any lands included in the Coronado National Forest that are located within the boundaries of the Conservation Area shall be considered to be a part of the Conservation Area. The Secretary of Agriculture shall revise the boundaries of the Coronado National Forest to reflect the exclusion of such lands from the Coronado National Forest.

SEC. 5. MANAGEMENT OF THE LAS CIENEGAS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall manage the Conservation Area in a manner that

conserves, protects, and enhances its resources and values, including the resources and values specified in section 4(a), pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and other applicable law, including this Act.

(b) **USES.**—The Secretary shall allow only such uses of the Conservation Area as the Secretary finds will further the purposes for which the Conservation Area is established as set forth in section 4(a).

(c) **GRAZING.**—The Secretary of the Interior shall permit grazing subject to all applicable laws, regulations, and Executive Orders consistent with the purposes of this Act.

(d) **MOTORIZED VEHICLES.**—Except where needed for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, use of motorized vehicles on public lands in the Conservation Area shall be allowed only—

(1) before the effective date of a management plan prepared pursuant to section 6, on roads and trails designated for use of motorized vehicles in the management plan that applies on the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) after the effective date of a management plan prepared pursuant to section 6, on roads and trails designated for use of motor vehicles in that management plan.

(e) **MILITARY AIRSPACE.**—Prior to the date of the enactment of this Act the Federal Aviation Administration approved restricted military airspace (Areas 2303A and 2303B) which covers portions of the Conservation Area. Designation of the Conservation Area shall not impact or impose any altitude, flight, or other airspace restrictions on current or future military operations or missions. Should the military require additional or modified airspace in the future, the Congress does not intend for the designation of the Conservation Area to impede the military from petitioning the Federal Aviation Administration to change or expand existing restricted military airspace.

(f) **ACCESS TO STATE AND PRIVATE LANDS.**—Nothing in this Act shall affect valid existing rights-of-way within the Conservation Area. The Secretary shall provide reasonable access to nonfederally owned lands or interest in lands within the boundaries of the Conservation Area.

(g) **HUNTING.**—Hunting shall be allowed within the Conservation Area in accordance with applicable laws and regulations of the United States and the State of Arizona, except that the Secretary, after consultation with the Arizona State wildlife management agency, may issue regulations designating zones where and establishing periods when no hunting shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment.

(h) **PREVENTATIVE MEASURES.**—Nothing in this Act shall preclude such measures as the Secretary determines necessary to prevent devastating fire or infestation of insects or disease within the Conservation Area.

(i) **NO BUFFER ZONES.**—The establishment of the Conservation Area shall not lead to the creation of protective perimeters or buffer zones around the Conservation Area. The fact that there may be activities or uses on lands outside the Conservation Area that would not be permitted in the Conservation Area shall not preclude such activities or uses on such lands up to the boundary of the Conservation Area consistent with other applicable laws.

(j) **WITHDRAWALS.**—Subject to valid existing rights all Federal lands within the Conservation Area and all lands and interest therein which are hereafter acquired by the United States are hereby withdrawn from all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws and from location, entry, and patent under the mining

laws, and from operation of the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws and all amendments thereto.

SEC. 6. MANAGEMENT PLAN.

(a) **PLAN REQUIRED.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, through the Bureau of Land Management, shall develop and begin to implement a comprehensive management plan for the long-term management of the public lands within the Conservation Area in order to fulfill the purposes for which it is established, as set forth in section 4(a). Consistent with the provisions of this Act, the management plan shall be developed—

(1) in consultation with appropriate departments of the State of Arizona, including wildlife and land management agencies, with full public participation;

(2) from the draft Empire-Cienega Ecosystem Management Plan/EIS, dated October 2000, as it applies to Federal lands or lands with conservation easements; and

(3) in accordance with the resource goals and objectives developed through the Sonoita Valley Planning Partnership process as incorporated in the draft Empire-Cienega Ecosystem Management Plan/EIS, dated October 2000, giving full consideration to the management alternative preferred by the Sonoita Valley Planning Partnership, as it applies to Federal lands or lands with conservation easements.

(b) **CONTENTS.**—The management plan shall include—

(1) provisions designed to ensure the protection of the resources and values described in section 4(a);

(2) an implementation plan for a continuing program of interpretation and public education about the resources and values of the Conservation Area;

(3) a proposal for minimal administrative and public facilities to be developed or improved at a level compatible with achieving the resource objectives for the Conservation Area and with the other proposed management activities to accommodate visitors to the Conservation Area;

(4) cultural resources management strategies for the Conservation Area, prepared in consultation with appropriate departments of the State of Arizona, with emphasis on the preservation of the resources of the Conservation Area and the interpretive, educational, and long-term scientific uses of these resources, giving priority to the enforcement of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa et seq.) and the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.) within the Conservation Area;

(5) wildlife management strategies for the Conservation Area, prepared in consultation with appropriate departments of the State of Arizona and using previous studies of the Conservation Area;

(6) production livestock grazing management strategies, prepared in consultation with appropriate departments of the State of Arizona;

(7) provisions designed to ensure the protection of environmentally sustainable livestock use on appropriate lands within the Conservation Area;

(8) recreation management strategies, including motorized and nonmotorized dispersed recreation opportunities for the Conservation Area, prepared in consultation with appropriate departments of the State of Arizona;

(9) cave resources management strategies prepared in compliance with the goals and objectives of the Federal Cave Resources Protection Act of 1988 (16 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.); and

(10) provisions designed to ensure that if a road or trail located on public lands within

the Conservation Area, or any portion of such a road or trail, is removed, consideration shall be given to providing similar alternative access to the portion of the Conservation Area serviced by such removed road or trail.

(c) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—In order to better implement the management plan, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies pursuant to section 307(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1737(b)).

(d) RESEARCH ACTIVITIES.—In order to assist in the development and implementation of the management plan, the Secretary may authorize appropriate research, including research concerning the environmental, biological, hydrological, cultural, agricultural, recreational, and other characteristics, resources, and values of the Conservation Area, pursuant to section 307(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1737(a)).

SEC. 7. LAND ACQUISITION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) PRIORITY TO CONSERVATION EASEMENTS.—In acquiring lands or interest in lands under this section, the Secretary shall give priority to such acquisitions in the form of conservation easements.

(2) PRIVATE LANDS.—The Secretary is authorized to acquire privately held lands or interest in lands within the boundaries of the Acquisition Planning District only from a willing seller through donation, exchange, or purchase.

(3) COUNTY LANDS.—The Secretary is authorized to acquire county lands or interest in lands within the boundaries of the Acquisition Planning District only with the consent of the county through donation, exchange, or purchase.

(4) STATE LANDS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to acquire lands or interest in lands owned by the State of Arizona located within the boundaries of the Acquisition Planning District only with the consent of the State and in accordance with State law, by donation, exchange, purchase, or eminent domain.

(B) SUNSET OF AUTHORITY TO ACQUIRE BY EMINENT DOMAIN.—The authority to acquire State lands under subparagraph (A) shall expire 10 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(C) CONSIDERATION.—As consideration for the acquisitions by the United States of lands or interest in lands under this paragraph, the Secretary shall pay fair market value for such lands or shall convey to the State of Arizona all or some interest in Federal lands (including buildings and other improvements on such lands or other Federal property other than real property) or any other asset of equal value within the State of Arizona.

(D) TRANSFER OF JURISDICTION.—All Federal agencies are authorized to transfer jurisdiction of Federal lands or interest in lands (including buildings and other improvements on such lands or other Federal property other than real property) or any other asset within the State of Arizona to the Bureau of Land Management for the purpose of acquiring lands or interest in lands as provided for in this paragraph.

(b) MANAGEMENT OF ACQUIRED LANDS.—Lands acquired under this section shall, upon acquisition, become part of the Conservation Area and shall be administered as part of the Conservation Area. These lands shall be managed in accordance with this Act, other applicable laws, and the management plan.

SEC. 8. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

(a) PROTECTION OF CERTAIN LANDS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report describing the most effective measures to protect the lands north of the Acquisition Planning District within the Rincon Valley, Colossal Cave area, and Agua Verde Creek corridor north of Interstate 10 to provide an ecological link to Saguaro National Park and the Rincon Mountains and contribute to local government conservation priorities.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS ACT.—Not later than 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, and at least at the end of every 10-year period thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report describing the implementation of this Act, the condition of the resources and values of the Conservation Area, and the progress of the Secretary in achieving the purposes for which the Conservation Area is established as set forth in section 4(a).

The CHAIRMAN. During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chair may accord priority in recognition to a Member offering an amendment that he has printed in the designated place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Those amendments will be considered read.

The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may postpone a request for a recorded vote on any amendment and may reduce to a minimum 5 minutes the time for voting on any postponed question that immediately follows another vote, provided that the time for voting on the first question shall be a minimum of 15 minutes.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. KOLBE

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KOLBE:

Page 14, beginning on line 2, strike "by donation, exchange, purchase, or eminent domain" and insert "by donation, exchange, or purchase".

Page 14, strike lines 4 through 8.

Page 14, line 9, strike "(C)" and insert "(B)".

Page 14, line 19, strike "(D)" and insert "(C)".

Mr. KOLBE (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, just very briefly, this represents the last piece of the compromise on this legislation. After discussions at the last hour last night with the Secretary of Interior, we have agreed to remove the provision providing for any eminent domain provisions in the legislation.

If Arizona adopts a constitutional change this year, the provisions dealing with sale or exchange will still be valid, but we have removed the eminent domain. And this amendment accomplishes that.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KOLBE. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, we have examined the amendment to the amendment in the nature of a substitute and we feel it is a good amendment, and we would accept it.

Mr. Chairman, I include for the RECORD the following letter and attachment from the Congressional Budget Office:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, October 5, 2000.

Hon. DON YOUNG,
Chairman, Committee on Resources,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 2941, a bill to establish the Las Cienegas National Conservation Area in the State of Arizona.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Megan Carroll, who can be reached at 226-2860.

Sincerely,

BARRY B. ANDERSON
(For Dan L. Crippen, Director).

Enclosure.

H.R. 2941—A bill to establish the Las Cienegas National Conservation Area in the state of Arizona

As reported by the House Committee on Resources on October 4, 2000

CBO estimates that H.R. 2941 would have no significant impact on the federal budget. The bill could affect direct spending (including offsetting receipts); therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures would apply, but we estimate that any such impacts would be less than \$500,000 in any given year.

H.R. 2941 would establish the Sonoita Valley Conservation Planning District on 136,900 acres of land in Arizona. The bill would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish and operate an advisory council for 10 years to assist the Secretary in managing public lands within the proposed district. Within the district, H.R. 2941 also would establish the Las Cienegas National Conservation Area on 42,000 acres of federal lands and would specify requirements for managing those lands. The bill would direct the Secretary to prepare a management plan for the area and would authorize the Secretary to acquire, through purchase or exchange, non-federal lands within its boundaries. Subject to valid existing rights, H.R. 2941 would withdraw federal lands within the conservation area from mining and from mineral and geothermal leasing and development. Finally, H.R. 2941 would require the Secretary to report to the Congress on activities within the proposed planning district and conservation area.

Based on information from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), CBO estimates that implementing this legislation would cost about \$500,000 annually, assuming appropriation of the necessary sums. That estimate includes the estimated costs of establishing and managing the proposed district and conservation area, operating the advisory council, updating an existing management plan, and preparing the required reports.

Withdrawing lands within the proposed conservation area from mining and from mineral and geothermal leasing and development could result in forgone offsetting receipts from those lands if, under current law, the land would generate receipts from those activities. According to BLM, however, those lands currently generate no significant receipts from such activities, and the agency does not expect them to generate significant receipts over the next 10 years. CBO estimates that any forgone receipts that might

result under this provision would total less than \$500,000 a year.

H.R. 2941 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA). Any significant costs incurred by state, local, or tribal governments would result from voluntary decisions to participate in managing the areas affected by this bill.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Megan Carroll, who can be reached at 226-2860. This estimate was approved by Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KOLBE. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Chairman, we accept the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE).

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other amendments? If not, the question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MCHUGH) having assumed the chair, Mr. QUINN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2941) to establish the Las Cienegas National Conservation Area in the State of Arizona, pursuant to House Resolution 610, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

1300

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCHUGH). Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on the amendment to the amendment in the nature of a substitute adopted by the Committee of the Whole? If not, the question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2941, the legislation just passed.

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

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3244, VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING AND VIOLENCE PROTECTION ACT OF 2000

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey submitted the following conference report and

statement on the bill (H.R. 3244) to combat trafficking of persons, especially into the sex trade, slavery, and slavery-like conditions in the United States and countries around the world through prevention, through prosecution and enforcement against traffickers, and through protection and assistance to victims of trafficking:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. 106-939)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3244), an Act to combat trafficking of persons, especially into the sex trade, slavery, and slavery-like conditions, in the United States and countries around the world through prevention, through prosecution and enforcement against traffickers, and through protection and assistance to victims of trafficking, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000".

SEC. 2. ORGANIZATION OF ACT INTO DIVISIONS; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) DIVISIONS.—*This Act is organized into three divisions, as follows:*

(1) DIVISION A.—*Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.*

(2) DIVISION B.—*Violence Against Women Act of 2000.*

(3) DIVISION C.—*Miscellaneous Provisions.*

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

Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Organization of Act into divisions; table of contents.

DIVISION A—TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION ACT OF 2000

Sec. 101. Short title.

Sec. 102. Purposes and findings.

Sec. 103. Definitions.

Sec. 104. Annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices.

Sec. 105. Interagency Task Force To Monitor and Combat Trafficking.

Sec. 106. Prevention of trafficking.

Sec. 107. Protection and assistance for victims of trafficking.

Sec. 108. Minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking.

Sec. 109. Assistance to foreign countries to meet minimum standards.

Sec. 110. Actions against governments failing to meet minimum standards.

Sec. 111. Actions against significant traffickers in persons.

Sec. 112. Strengthening prosecution and punishment of traffickers.

Sec. 113. Authorizations of appropriations.

DIVISION B—VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT OF 2000

Sec. 1001. Short title.

Sec. 1002. Definitions.

Sec. 1003. Accountability and oversight.

TITLE I—STRENGTHENING LAW ENFORCEMENT TO REDUCE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Sec. 1101. Full faith and credit enforcement of protection orders.

Sec. 1102. Role of courts.

Sec. 1103. Reauthorization of STOP grants.

Sec. 1104. Reauthorization of grants to encourage arrest policies.

Sec. 1105. Reauthorization of rural domestic violence and child abuse enforcement grants.

Sec. 1106. National stalker and domestic violence reduction.

Sec. 1107. Amendments to domestic violence and stalking offenses.

Sec. 1108. School and campus security.

Sec. 1109. Dating violence.

TITLE II—STRENGTHENING SERVICES TO VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

Sec. 1201. Legal assistance for victims.

Sec. 1202. Shelter services for battered women and children.

Sec. 1203. Transitional housing assistance for victims of domestic violence.

Sec. 1204. National domestic violence hotline.

Sec. 1205. Federal victims counselors.

Sec. 1206. Study of State laws regarding insurance discrimination against victims of violence against women.

Sec. 1207. Study of workplace effects from violence against women.

Sec. 1208. Study of unemployment compensation for victims of violence against women.

Sec. 1209. Enhancing protections for older and disabled women from domestic violence and sexual assault.

TITLE III—LIMITING THE EFFECTS OF VIOLENCE ON CHILDREN

Sec. 1301. Safe havens for children pilot program.

Sec. 1302. Reauthorization of victims of child abuse programs.

Sec. 1303. Report on effects of parental kidnapping laws in domestic violence cases.

TITLE IV—STRENGTHENING EDUCATION AND TRAINING TO COMBAT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Sec. 1401. Rape prevention and education.

Sec. 1402. Education and training to end violence against and abuse of women with disabilities.

Sec. 1403. Community initiatives.

Sec. 1404. Development of research agenda identified by the Violence Against Women Act of 1994.

Sec. 1405. Standards, practice, and training for sexual assault forensic examinations.

Sec. 1406. Education and training for judges and court personnel.

Sec. 1407. Domestic Violence Task Force.

TITLE V—BATTERED IMMIGRANT WOMEN

Sec. 1501. Short title.

Sec. 1502. Findings and purposes.

Sec. 1503. Improved access to immigration protections of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 for battered immigrant women.

Sec. 1504. Improved access to cancellation of removal and suspension of deportation under the Violence Against Women Act of 1994.

Sec. 1505. Offering equal access to immigration protections of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 for all qualified battered immigrant self-petitioners.

Sec. 1506. Restoring immigration protections under the Violence Against Women Act of 1994.

Sec. 1507. Remedying problems with implementation of the immigration provisions of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994.

Sec. 1508. Technical correction to qualified alien definition for battered immigrants.

Sec. 1509. Access to Cuban Adjustment Act for battered immigrant spouses and children.

Sec. 1510. Access to the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act for battered spouses and children.