

SECTION 1. CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LANDS IN CARSON CITY, NEVADA.

(a) CONVEYANCE.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, shall convey to the city of Carson City, Nevada, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in the property described as Government lot 1 in sec. 8, T. 15 N., R. 20 E., Mount Diablo Meridian, as shown on the Bureau of Land Management official plat approved October 28, 1996, containing 4.48 acres, more or less, and assorted uninhabitable buildings and improvements.

(b) USE.—The conveyance of the property under subsection (a) shall be subject to reversion to the United States if the property is used for a purpose other than the purpose of a senior assisted living center or a related public purpose.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS).

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

Madam Speaker, I introduced H.R. 271 to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey a former Bureau of Land Management administrative site to the City of Carson City, Nevada for use as a senior citizen center.

Madam Speaker, the Carson City Senior Center was established in 1972 to provide a venue where seniors with limited mobility could have access to a senior center, an assisted living center, and an adult day care center in one condensed area. The center has expanded to the point that the land is required to extend it further to accommodate the growing demand for its services.

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The land adjacent to the center is former Bureau of Land Management property which has been vacant since 1997 and is completely surrounded by property owned by Carson City. The BLM has moved into a new office and is fully supportive of the land conveyance.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 271 is a non-controversial bill which has strong support from local and State officials, as well as the residents of Carson City, Nevada. I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 271 directs the Bureau of Land Management to donate a piece of Federal property in Carson City, Nevada, to the city for use as a senior citizen's assisted living center. The four-acre parcel has been vacant since 1997 when the BLM ceased using

it as a vehicle and supply storage facility and is adjacent to an existing senior center.

Carson City applied to acquire the property under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, but the residential nature of the proposed center does not qualify under the act.

Given the prohibitive expense to the community were they forced to purchase the property, as well as the valuable purpose for which they intend to use the land, this transfer appears to be appropriate. Importantly, the legislation specifies that the property will revert to Federal ownership if it ever ceases to be used as a senior center.

Madam Speaker, we support passage of H.R. 271, and I commend the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS) for his work on this bill.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, let me add in final remarks on this bill that Carson City is one of the fastest growing senior populations in the State of Nevada, and they have long outgrown the existing senior center, as we have already talked about.

The land we are discussing here is approximately 4.5 acres. It was formerly used for storage space by the BLM in Nevada, and has been long since vacated. It is conveniently located next to a long-term senior assisted living center that is much needed. The BLM, as I said earlier, is very much in support of this legislation. This is a great opportunity for the Federal Government to build upon their good neighbor status in the Western States by conveying this land to the City of Carson City.

Madam Speaker, I thank the leadership for bringing this bill to a vote today, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY), the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN). Also, I thank the staff who has worked hard to get this bill passed, including our staff, Mr. Matt Stroia, who is with us today. I urge an aye vote on the bill.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 271.

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.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was commu-

nicated to the House by Ms. Wanda Evans, one of his secretaries.

PROVIDING FURTHER PROTECTIONS FOR WATERSHED OF LITTLE SANDY RIVER

Mr. GIBBONS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 427) to provide further protections for the watershed of the Little Sandy River as part of the Bull Run Watershed Management Unit, Oregon, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 427

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

SECTION 1. INCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL PORTION OF THE LITTLE SANDY RIVER WATERSHED IN THE BULL RUN WATERSHED MANAGEMENT UNIT, OREGON.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Public Law 95-200 (16 U.S.C. 482b note; 91 Stat. 1425) is amended by striking section 1 and inserting the following:

“SECTION 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT UNIT; DEFINITION OF SECRETARY.

“(a) DEFINITION OF SECRETARY.—In this Act, the term ‘Secretary’ means—

“(1) with respect to land administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Agriculture; and

“(2) with respect to land administered by the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Interior.

“(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established, subject to valid existing rights, a special resources management unit in the State of Oregon, comprising approximately 98,272 acres, as depicted on a map dated May 2000 and entitled ‘Bull Run Watershed Management Unit’.

“(2) MAP.—The map described in paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of—

“(A) the Regional Forester-Pacific Northwest Region of the Forest Service; and

“(B) the Oregon State Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

“(3) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS.—The Secretary may periodically make such minor adjustments in the boundaries of the unit as are necessary, after consulting with the city and providing for appropriate public notice and hearings.”.

(b) CONFORMING AND TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SECRETARY.—Public Law 95-200 (16 U.S.C. 482b note; 91 Stat. 1425) is amended by striking “Secretary of Agriculture” each place it appears (except subsection (b) of section 1, as added by subsection (a), and except in the amendments made by paragraph (2)) and inserting “Secretary”.

(2) APPLICABLE LAW.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 2(a) of Public Law 95-200 (16 U.S.C. 482b note; 91 Stat. 1425) is amended by striking “applicable to National Forest System lands” and inserting “applicable to land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Forest Service (in the case of land administered by the Secretary of Agriculture) or applicable to land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management (in the case of land administered by the Secretary of the Interior)”.

(B) MANAGEMENT PLANS.—The first sentence of section 2(c) of Public Law 95-200 (16 U.S.C. 482b note; 91 Stat. 1426) is amended—

(i) by striking “subsection (a) and (b)” and inserting “subsections (a) and (b)”;

(ii) by striking “, through the maintenance” and inserting “(in the case of land administered by the Secretary of Agriculture) or section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712) (in the case of land administered by the Secretary of the Interior), through the maintenance”.

SEC. 2. MANAGEMENT.

(a) **TIMBER CUTTING RESTRICTIONS.**—Section 2(b) of Public Law 95-200 (16 U.S.C. 482b note; 91 Stat. 1426) is amended by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary shall prohibit the cutting of trees on Federal land in the unit, as designated in section 1 and depicted on the map referred to in that section.”

(b) **REPEAL OF MANAGEMENT EXCEPTION.**—The Oregon Resource Conservation Act of 1996 (division B of Public Law 104-208) is amended by striking section 606 (110 Stat. 3009-543).

(c) **REPEAL OF DUPLICATIVE ENACTMENT.**—Section 1026 of division I of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333; 110 Stat. 4228) and the amendments made by that section are repealed.

(d) **WATER RIGHTS.**—Nothing in this section strengthens, diminishes, or has any other effect on water rights held by any person or entity.

SEC. 3. LAND RECLASSIFICATION.

(a) **OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD LAND.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall identify any Oregon and California Railroad land that is subject to the distribution provision of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181f), within the boundary of the special resources management area described in section 1 of Public Law 95-200 (as amended by section 1(a)).

(b) PUBLIC DOMAIN LAND.—

(1) DEFINITION OF PUBLIC DOMAIN LAND.—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—In this subsection, the term “public domain land” has the meaning given the term “public land” in section 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702).

(B) **EXCLUSION.**—The term “public domain land” does not include any land managed under the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181a et seq.).

(2) **IDENTIFICATION.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall identify public domain land within the Medford, Roseburg, Eugene, Salem, and Coos Bay Districts and the Klamath Resource Area of the Lakeview District of the Bureau of Land Management in the State of Oregon that—

(A) is approximately equal in acreage and condition as the land identified in subsection (a); but

(B) is not subject to the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181a et seq.).

(c) **MAPS.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to Congress and publish in the Federal Register 1 or more maps depicting the land identified in subsections (a) and (b).

(d) **RECLASSIFICATION.**—After providing an opportunity for public comment, the Secretary of the Interior shall administratively reclassify—

(1) the land described in subsection (a), as public domain land (as the term is defined in subsection (b)) that is not subject to the distribution provision of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181f); and

(2) the land described in subsection (b), as Oregon and California Railroad land that is subject to the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181a et seq.).

SEC. 4. FUNDING FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION.

There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out, in accordance with section 323 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (16 U.S.C. 1101 note; 112 Stat. 2681-290), watershed restoration that protects or enhances water quality, or relates to the recovery of endangered species or threatened species listed under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), in Clackamas County, Oregon, \$10,000,000.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS).

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 427 was introduced by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) and would extend the boundary of the Bull Run Management Unit on U.S. Forest Service land near Portland, Oregon, to include the hydrologic boundary of the Little Sandy Watershed.

The Little Sandy has been identified as a potential source of drinking water by the City of Portland. As part of the Bull Run Management Unit, the Little Sandy would receive permanent management safeguards to protect the area's water supplies. The legislation would generally prohibit the cutting of trees in the Little Sandy.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 427 would permanently protect approximately 2,900 acres of the Mount Hood National Forest near Portland, Oregon. By adding the Little Sandy Watershed to the Bull Run Watershed Management Unit, the bill would prevent access and timber harvesting in this important watershed. The Little Sandy Watershed is 25 miles east of Portland and adjacent to the Bull Run Watershed, which is the primary municipal water supply for Portland.

Since 1892, when the area was protected by Presidential proclamation, the area has been protected through various measures. In 1977, the 95,000-acre Bull Run Watershed Management Unit was established by Public Law 95-200 to protect the watershed and plan

for municipal water use. In 1993, the Northwest Forest Plan provided additional protection by restricting timber harvests in sensitive areas.

In 1996, Congress passed the Oregon Resources Conservation Act which gave the Little Sandy Watershed temporary protection.

Madam Speaker, this bill affords permanent protection for this significant resource, and I join with my colleague from Nevada in commending the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) for his work on this bill both in the last Congress and this Congress, and urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the courtesy of the gentleman from Massachusetts in yielding me time and his support and also thank the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS). I thank the chair of the Committee on Natural Resources, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN); the forest subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. MCINNIS); and the ranking member, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. INSLEE), for their support and swift passage of this legislation.

Madam Speaker, we introduced the Little Sandy Protection Act to provide important protections for this sensitive watershed. This Little Sandy Protection Act enjoys broad bipartisan support of the Oregon delegation in both this House and the other body, and is strongly backed by local organizations, including the City of Portland. No resource is more fundamental to the livability of our communities than safe, clean drinking water. This legislation will help protect water quality and quantity for a million residents, not just in the city of Portland but throughout the Portland metropolitan area who drink the Bull Run water today and are counting on it for future generations.

This watershed, which stretches across three congressional districts, provides our region with its cleanest and most reliable source of drinking water. In fact, Portland is one of only two American metropolitan areas that provide fresh, untreated water to citizens due to the high quality of the fresh water that is available. This legislation helps protect the supply not just of the water, but also being sensitive to the fragile fish habitat that has been a concern for people in our region.

It also recognizes the natural significance of this area. President Teddy Roosevelt signed into law protections for the Bull Run Reserve over 97 years ago, and this measure brings us full circle by extending the boundary of the management unit to include the entire hydrologic boundary of the Little Sandy Watershed, another 2,800 acres.

This expansion is critical to secure water quality for potential drinking water for the metropolitan area for years to come.

Madam Speaker, the bill before us is the product of many years of discussion and deliberation amongst all parties concerned, and it is something that I began with former Senator Hatfield when I first joined this body. The bill provides additional protections for endangered salmon, it protects water quality, it maintains the integrity of the ONC county funding, and it authorizes Clackamas County to seek additional watershed restoration projects of \$10 million that relate to the Endangered Species Act and water quality improvement.

Madam Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 427, the Little Sandy Protection Act. It is the product of years of work, and it will pay dividends for years to come.

Mr. GIBBONS. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. McGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 427.

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.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GIBBONS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 451, H.R. 271, and H.R. 427, the three bills just considered.

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

There was no objection.

21ST CENTURY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2215) to authorize appropriations for the Department of Justice for fiscal year 2002, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2215

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act”.

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002

Sec. 101. Specific sums authorized to be appropriated.

Sec. 102. Appointment of additional assistant United States attorneys; reduction of certain litigation positions.

TITLE II—PERMANENT ENABLING PROVISIONS

Sec. 201. Permanent authority.

Sec. 202. Permanent authority relating to enforcement of laws.

Sec. 203. Notifications and reports to be provided simultaneously to committees.

Sec. 204. Miscellaneous uses of funds; technical amendments.

Sec. 205. Technical and miscellaneous amendments to Department of Justice authorities; authority to transfer property of marginal value; recordkeeping; protection of the Attorney General.

Sec. 206. Oversight; waste, fraud, and abuse of appropriations.

Sec. 207. Enforcement of Federal criminal laws by Attorney General.

Sec. 208. Counterterrorism fund.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS

Sec. 301. Repealers.

Sec. 302. Technical amendments to title 18 of the United States Code.

Sec. 303. Required submission of proposed authorization of appropriations for the Department of Justice for fiscal year 2003.

Sec. 304. Review of the Department of Justice.

Sec. 305. Study of untested rape examination kits.

Sec. 306. Report on DCS1000 (“Carnivore”).

Sec. 307. Study of allocation of litigating attorneys.

TITLE IV—VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Sec. 401. Short title.

Sec. 402. Establishment of Violence Against Women Office.

TITLE I—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002

SEC. 101. SPECIFIC SUMS AUTHORIZED TO BE APPROPRIATED.

There are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2002, to carry out the activities of the Department of Justice (including any bureau, office, board, division, commission, subdivision, unit, or other component thereof), the following sums:

(1) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.—For General Administration: \$93,433,000.

(2) ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW AND APPEALS.—For Administrative Review and Appeals: \$178,499,000 for administration of pardon and clemency petitions and for immigration-related activities.

(3) OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL.—For the Office of Inspector General: \$55,000,000, which shall include for each such fiscal year, not to exceed \$10,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character.

(4) GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES.—For General Legal Activities: \$566,822,000, which shall include for each such fiscal year—

(A) not less than \$4,000,000 for the investigation and prosecution of denaturalization and deportation cases involving alleged Nazi war criminals; and

(B) not to exceed \$20,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character.

(5) ANTITRUST DIVISION.—For the Antitrust Division: \$140,973,000.

(6) UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.—For United States Attorneys: \$1,346,289,000.

(7) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.—For the Federal Bureau of Investigation: \$3,507,109,000, which shall include for each such fiscal year—

(A) not to exceed \$1,250,000 for construction, to remain available until expended; and

(B) not to exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character.

(8) UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE.—For the United States Marshals Service: \$626,439,000, which shall include for each such fiscal year not to exceed \$6,621,000 for construction, to remain available until expended.

(9) FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM.—For the Federal Prison System, including the National Institute of Corrections: \$4,662,710,000.

(10) FEDERAL PRISONER DETENTION.—For the support of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions, as authorized by section 4013(a) of title 18 of the United States Code: \$724,682,000, to remain available until expended.

(11) DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION.—For the Drug Enforcement Administration: \$1,480,929,000, which shall include not to exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character.

(12) IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE.—For the Immigration and Naturalization Service: \$3,516,411,000, which shall include—

(A) not to exceed \$2,737,341,000 for salaries and expenses of enforcement and border affairs (i.e., the Border Patrol, deportation, intelligence, investigations, and inspection programs, and the detention program);

(B) not to exceed \$650,660,000 for salaries and expenses of citizenship and benefits (i.e., programs not included under subparagraph (A));

(C) for each such fiscal year, not to exceed \$128,410,000 for construction, to remain available until expended; and

(D) not to exceed \$50,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character.

(13) FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES.—For Fees and Expenses of Witnesses: \$156,145,000 to remain available until expended, which shall include for each such fiscal year not to exceed \$6,000,000 for construction of protected witness safesites.

(14) INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT.—For Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement: \$338,106,000, for expenses not otherwise provided for, for the investigation and prosecution of persons involved in organized crime drug trafficking, except that any funds obligated from appropriations authorized by this paragraph may be used under authorities available to the organizations reimbursed from such funds.

(15) FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION.—For the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: \$1,130,000.

(16) COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE.—For the Community Relations Service: \$9,269,000.

(17) ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND.—For the Assets Forfeiture Fund: \$22,949,000 for expenses authorized by section 524 of title 28, United States Code.

(18) UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION.—For the United States Parole Commission: \$10,862,000.

(19) FEDERAL DETENTION TRUSTEE.—For the necessary expenses of the Federal Detention Trustee: \$1,718,000.

(20) JOINT AUTOMATED BOOKING SYSTEM.—For expenses necessary for the operation of the Joint Automated Booking System: \$15,957,000.