

(5) Sterling Forest is an important outdoor recreational asset in the northeastern United States, within the most densely populated metropolitan region in the Nation;

(6) Sterling forest supports a mixture of hardwood forests, wetlands, lakes, glaciated valleys, is strategically located on a wildlife migratory route, and provides important habitat for 27 rare or endangered species;

(7) the protection of Sterling Forest would greatly enhance the Appalachian National Scenic Trail, a portion of which passes through Sterling Forest, and would provide for enhanced recreational opportunities through the protection of lands which are an integral element of the trail and which would protect important trail viewsheds;

(8) stewardship and management costs for units of the Palisades Park System are paid for by the States of New York and New Jersey; thus, the protection of Sterling Forest through the Palisades Interstate Park Commission will involve a minimum of Federal funds;

(9) given the nationally significant watershed, outdoor recreational, and wildlife qualities of Sterling Forest, the demand for open space in the northeastern United States, and the lack of open space in the densely populated tri-state region, there is a clear Federal interest in acquiring the Sterling forest for permanent protection of the watershed, outdoor recreational resources, flora and fauna, and open space; and

(10) such an acquisition would represent a cost effective investment, as compared with the costs that would be incurred to protect drinking water for the region should the Sterling Forest be developed.

SEC. 303. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Title are—

(1) to establish the Sterling Forest Reserve in the State of New York to protect the significant watershed, wildlife, and recreational resources within the New York-New Jersey highlands region;

(2) to authorize Federal funding, through the Department of the Interior, for a portion of the acquisition costs for the Sterling Forest Reserve;

(3) to direct the Palisades Interstate Park Commission to convey to the Secretary of the Interior certain interests in lands acquired within the Reserve; and

(4) to provide for the management of the Sterling Forest Reserve by the Palisades Interstate Park Commission.

SEC. 304. DEFINITIONS.

In this Title.

(1) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission” means the Palisades Interstate Park Commission established pursuant to Public Resolution No. 65 approved August 19, 1937 (ch. 707; 50 Stat. 719).

(2) RESERVE.—The term “Reserve” means the Sterling Forest Reserve.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 305. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STERLING FOREST RESERVE.

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—Upon the certification by the Commission to the Secretary that the Commission has acquired sufficient lands or interests therein to constitute a manageable unit, there is established the Sterling Forest Reserve in the State of New York.

(b) MAP.—

(1) COMPOSITION.—The Reserve shall consist of lands and interests therein acquired by the Commission with the approximately 17,500 acres of lands as generally depicted on the map entitled “Boundary Map, Sterling Forest Reserve”, numbered SFR-60,001 and dated July 1, 1994.

(2) AVAILABILITY FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION.—The map described in paragraph (1) shall be

on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Commission and the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—Subject to subsection (d), the Secretary shall transfer to the Commission such funds as are appropriated for the acquisition of lands and interests therein within the Reserve.

(d) CONDITIONS OF FUNDING.—

(1) AGREEMENT BY THE COMMISSION.—Prior to the receipt of any Federal funds authorized by this Act, the Commission shall agree to the following:

(A) CONVEYANCE OF LANDS IN EVENT OF FAILURE TO MANAGE.—If the Commission fails to manage the lands acquired within the Reserve in a manner that is consistent with this title the Commission shall convey fee title to such lands to the United States, and the agreement stated in this subparagraph shall be recorded at the time of purchase of all lands acquired within the Reserve.

(B) CONSENT OF OWNERS.—No lands or interest in land may be acquired with any Federal funds authorized or transferred pursuant to this title except with the consent of the owner of the land or interest in land.

(C) INABILITY TO ACQUIRE LANDS.—If the Commission is unable to acquire all of the lands within the Reserve, to the extent Federal funds are utilized pursuant to this title the Commission shall acquire all or a portion of the lands identified as “National Park Service Wilderness Easement Lands” and “National Park Service Conservation Easement Lands” on the map described in section 305(b) before proceeding with the acquisition of any other lands within the Reserve.

(D) CONVEYANCE OF EASEMENT.—Within 30 days after acquiring any of the lands identified as “National Park Service Wilderness Easement Lands” 29 and “National Park Service Conservation Easement Lands” on the map described in section 305(b), the Commission shall convey to the United States—

(i) conservation easements on the lands described as “National Park Service Wilderness Easement Lands” on the map described in section 305(b), which easements shall provide that the lands shall be managed to protect their wilderness character; and

(ii) conservation easements on the lands described as “National Park Service Conservation Easement Lands” on the map described in section 305(b), which easements shall restrict and limit development and use of the property to that development and use that is—

(I) compatible with the protection of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail; and

(II) consistent with the general management plan prepared pursuant to section 305(b).

(2) MATCHING FUNDS.—Funds may be transferred to the Commission only to the extent that they are matched from funds contributed by non-Federal sources.

SEC. 306. MANAGEMENT OF THE RESERVE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall manage the lands acquired within the Reserve in a manner that is consistent with the Commission's authorities and with the purposes of this title.

(b) GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Within 3 years after the date of enactment of this title, the Commission shall prepare a general management plan for the Reserve and submit the plan to the Secretary for approval.

SEC. 307. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this title, to remain available until expended.

(b) LAND ACQUISITION.—Of amounts appropriated pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary may transfer to the Commission not more than \$17,500,000 for the acquisition of

lands and interests in land within the Reserve.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the amendment be considered agreed to, the substitute as amended be agreed to, the bill as amended be considered read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 400), as amended, was considered read the third time and passed.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JULY 10, 1995

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent when the Senate reconvenes on Monday, July 10, that following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, no resolutions come over under the rule, the call of the calendar be dispensed with, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; there then be a period for the transaction of morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 1 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each; further, at the hour of 1 p.m., the Senate resume consideration of S. 343, the regulatory reform bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, at 1 p.m., Senator ABRAHAM will be recognized to offer an amendment to be followed by an amendment to be offered by Senators NUNN and COVERDELL. Votes on these two amendments will occur at 5:15 under a previous order.

Senators should also be on notice that further votes can be expected under the pending regulatory reform bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE RESCISSIONS PACKAGE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, with respect to the rescissions package, I regret we were unable to pass that, were unable to complete action on the rescissions package because it was something that had broad support on both sides of the aisle, support by the President.

The President very much wanted to have it done before this Fourth of July recess. As I indicated earlier, the Senator from Minnesota, Senator WELLSTONE, and the Senator from Illinois, Senator CAROL MOSELEY-BRAUN, were within their rights to block action on the bill.

But I must say, as I listened to their statements in which they wished they

could have offered their amendments, they had about 3 hours to offer amendments and used all that time and just had a discussion of the amendments and what was wrong with the bill.

And I am not certain when the rescissions package will be back for a vote. Unless there is an agreement on that side of the aisle I will not bring it back up on the Senate floor. As soon as the President can persuade my Democratic colleagues that this bill is necessary, it is important, and it ought to be passed, and I do not see any reason to take any further time of other Senators because we have a lot of important legislation.

But keep in mind, again this bill which was blocked contains money for the Oklahoma City disaster, it contains money for California earthquakes, it contains money for 39, I think 39, States which suffered disasters, including the States of Illinois, and maybe Minnesota. I am not certain.

So, while the Senators have every right to make their point about certain programs they do not agree with, this rescissions package had been the subject of long discussions, long debate, and even after it passed the Senate and the House, was vetoed by the President; more debate, more discussion by the White House and Democrats and Republicans on each side of the aisle.

So I hope when we come back we will have an agreement that we can take it up immediately, and have an up-or-down vote on the bill itself without amendments.

I would say again there was certainly every opportunity by either the Senator from Illinois or the Senator from Minnesota to offer all the amendments they wanted to offer today. They refused to offer amendments. So I proposed I would offer their amendments. I asked consent to offer their amendments. And they objected.

So I do not want the record to reflect that somehow they were somehow disadvantaged and did not have an opportunity to offer their amendment. That was not the case. They had plenty of time and could have offered the amendments. We could have been finished with that bill by now, and a lot of people around the country would have felt a lot better about it.

So I do not know how they explain it. But that will be their problem.

WELFARE DEBATE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, there has been a great deal of speculation in recent days over the prospects for passage of a welfare reform bill. Before de-

parting for the recess, I wanted the opportunity to set the record straight.

Notwithstanding the efforts of some to drive us apart, Republicans are committed to truly ending welfare as we know it. We are not unmindful of the struggles faced by many in this country who need a hand up some time in their lives, or of children who through no fault of their own need the helping hand of the Government. But, Mr. President, we are also not convinced that the Federal Government holds all the answers to the very real problems these people face. In fact, the real story is that notwithstanding the billions of dollars that have been spent over the last decade, the welfare rolls have continued to grow and the number of children at risk has increased. We have all decried these problems and have responded by adding to the list of the things that the States must do. Well, the time has come to listen to the States for a change and give them a chance to devise some solutions that fit their needs.

The issues that divide us are not insurmountable nor are they easily resolved. But the extraordinary thing is that the debate is not over whether we want block grants—it is how best to design them. Our differences are over how to distribute the funds and how much flexibility to give the States in the design of these programs.

The funding issue is a real one and of critical importance to all States. There are States that will experience real population growth that are concerned they will be disadvantaged in this new block grant environment. There are also States that in the past have committed considerable State resources to the program that feel their past contributions should be acknowledged.

No formula fight is ever easy, as every Senator knows. The House and Senate bills create loan funds—but this may not be the perfect answer. We will seek other options to balance the needs of all.

The second group of issues is equally thorny. None of us is unconcerned about the dramatic increase in the numbers of teen pregnancies and the number of children born out-of-wedlock. These are serious issues—not easily addressed. Many of us believe the Governors of our States can and will deal with these problems, as many of them have tried to do. They want us out of the way—that is what they are asking us—not dictating solutions. Others believe that the issue can best be addressed here.

I remain hopeful we can strike some middle ground and am working to that end.

For at the end of the day, we cannot fail. We must not break faith with the American people who sent us a clear message last fall—end welfare as we know it once and for all, require real work, and make it a temporary helping hand, not a lifestyle.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, JULY 10, 1995

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now stand in adjournment under the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 20.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 3:58 p.m., adjourned until Monday, July 10, 1995, at 12 noon.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 29, 1995:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

JOHN RAYMOND GARAMENDI, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, VICE FRANK A. BRACKEN, RESIGNED.

THE JUDICIARY

R. GUY COLE, JR., OF OHIO, TO BE U.S. CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT, VICE NATHANIEL R. JONES, RETIRED.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 30, 1995:

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 152, FOR REAPPOINTMENT AS CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF AND REAPPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF GENERAL WHILE SERVING IN THAT POSITION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.

CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

To be general

GEN. JOHN M. SHALIKASHVILI, 000-00-0000, U.S. ARMY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WILLIAM HARRISON COURTNEY, OF WEST VIRGINIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA.

THE JUDICIARY

BARRY TED MOSKOWITZ, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA VICE A NEW POSITION CREATED BY PUBLIC LAW 101-650, APPROVED DECEMBER 1, 1990.

STEPHEN M. ORLOFSKY, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY VICE DICKINSON R. DEBEVOISE, RETIRED.

WILLIAM K. SESSIONS III, OF VERMONT, TO BE U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF VERMONT VICE FRED I. PARKER, ELEVATED.

ORTRIE D. SMITH, OF MISSOURI, TO BE U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI VICE HOWARD F. SACHS, RETIRED.

DONALD C. POGUE, OF CONNECTICUT, TO BE JUDGE OF THE U.S. COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE VICE JAMES L. WATSON, RETIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

HOWARD MONROE SCHLOSS, OF LOUISIANA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY VICE JOAN LOGUE-KINDER.