

S. 1647

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

SECTION 1. JUDICIAL REVIEW OF FOREST MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title VII of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in the title heading, by adding: “; JUDICIAL REVIEW” at the end; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 708. JUDICIAL REVIEW OF FOREST MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.

“(a) DEFINITION OF FOREST MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY.—In this section, the term ‘forest management activity’ means a sale of timber, the issuance of a grazing permit or grazing lease, or any other activity authorized under a land use plan under this Act or a land or resource management plan under section 6 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604) to be carried out on Federal land.

“(b) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—A forest management activity and land use plan under this Act or a land or resource management plan under section 6 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604) (including an amendment to or revision of a plan) shall be subject to initial judicial review only in the United States district court for the district in which the affected land is located.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. prec. 1701) is amended—

(1) in the heading relating to title VII, by adding “; JUDICIAL REVIEW” at the end; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“Sec. 708. Judicial review of forest management activities.”.

BLACK HILLS FOREST
RESOURCE ASSOCIATION,
Rapid City, SD, March 14, 1996.

Hon. LARRY PRESSLER,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR PRESSLER: We have reviewed your draft legislation requiring that lawsuits involving forest management activities be filed in the United States district court in which the national forest is located.

We strongly support this legislation. Too often plaintiffs have “shopped” for courts that are backlogged or for the judges most inclined to offer favorable judgments. In our view, the public’s interest is best served by keeping trials as local as possible to facilitate appearances by witnesses, other participants, and observers, as well as providing the best opportunity for local citizens to be fully informed.

Clearly, local decisions should be made locally, and the public’s interest is not well served by allowing cases to be heard in far away courts with only a tangential stake in the outcome.

Thank you for your leadership on this issue.

TOM TROXEL,
Director.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, it gives me great pleasure to join Senator PRESSLER, my friend and colleague, as one of the original cosponsors for his timber sale proposal. This responsible legislative solution would cut court cost and remove delays which plague legitimate efforts to harvest timber from Federal lands.

Those who oppose any and all timber activities go to great lengths to obstruct the process. Frequently, they shop around for a court which supports their agenda. This usually creates a situation where the court making the ruling has neither a geographical connection nor a genuine first-hand understanding of the case and its consequences. Does this make judicial sense to any of my Senate colleagues?

Senator PRESSLER’s proposal is direct and straightforward. It simply requires that the court which conducts the judicial review and renders the decision must include the land in question within its district. Why is a Denver court more qualified to review a Black Hills timber sales than one in South Dakota? Common sense says the opposite would be true.

Senator PRESSLER’s approach will not prevent groups from challenging the timber sales on Federal lands. This proposal will not roll back any environmental statutes. To the contrary, it actually means the judicial decisions will be made more promptly. Why would any of these groups not want their court challenges acted upon promptly?

Senator PRESSLER’s plan also would cover other public policy issues like grazing permits and resource management plans. It makes sense that these judicial decisions, like timber sales, are made by those who will be directly affected, and who have the most knowledge of the situations.

Senator PRESSLER’s approach can be characterized as a focused and precise fix to the underlying statutes. It is in keeping with the administration’s “rifle-shot” procedure. The fundamental law is left in place and mere fine tuning occurs.

I ask all of my colleagues to give serious examination to this legislative proposal. It has merit and deserves both your support and your cosponsorship.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 287

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HARKIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 287, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow homemakers to get a full IRA deduction.

S. 953

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WELLSTONE], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. SMITH] were added as cosponsors of S. 953, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of black revolutionary war patriots.

S. 969

At the request of Mr. BRADLEY, the name of the Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 969, a bill to require that

health plans provide coverage for a minimum hospital stay for a mother and child following the birth of the child, and for other purposes.

S. 1039

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1039, a bill to require Congress to specify the source of authority under the United States Constitution for the enactment of laws, and for other purposes.

S. 1183

At the request of Mr. HATFIELD, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. FEINGOLD] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1183, a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1931—known as the Davis-Bacon Act, to revise the standards for coverage under the act, and for other purposes.

S. 1189

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. JOHNSTON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1189, a bill to provide procedures for claims for compassionate payments with regard to individuals with blood-clotting disorders, such as hemophilia, who contracted human immunodeficiency virus due to contaminated blood products.

S. 1245

At the request of Mr. ASHCROFT, the name of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SHELBY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1245, a bill to amend the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 to identify violent and hardcore juvenile offenders and treat them as adults, and for other purposes.

S. 1397

At the request of Mr. KYL, the name of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1397, a bill to provide for State control over fair housing matters, and for other purposes.

S. 1512

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. NICKLES] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1512, a bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to improve safety at public railway-highway crossings, and for other purposes.

S. 1610

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. BROWN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1610, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify the standards used for determining whether individuals are not employees.

S. 1612

At the request of Mr. HELMS, the name of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1612, a bill to provide for increased mandatory minimum sentences for criminals possessing firearms, and for other purposes.

S. 1613

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, the names of the Senator from Iowa [Mr.

GRASSLEY] and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PRESSLER] were added as cosponsors of S. 1613, a bill to amend the National School Lunch Act to provide greater flexibility to schools to meet the Dietary Guidelines for Americans under the school lunch and school breakfast programs, and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 85

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the names of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. GRAMS] and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CAMPBELL] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 85, a resolution to express the sense of the Senate that obstetrician-gynecologists should be included in Federal laws relating to the provision of health care.

SENATE RESOLUTION 152

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 152, a resolution to amend the Standing Rules of the Senate to require a clause in each bill and resolution to specify the constitutional authority of the Congress for enactment, and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 49—RELATIVE TO THE BILL (H.R. 2854) TO MODIFY THE OPERATION OF CERTAIN AGRICULTURE PROGRAMS

Mr. LUGAR submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 49

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in the enrollment of the bill (H.R. 2854) to modify the operation of certain agricultural programs, shall make the following corrections:

In section 215—

- (1) in paragraph (1), insert "and" at the end;
- (2) in paragraph (2), strike "; and" at the end and insert a period; and
- (3) strike paragraph (3).

SENATE RESOLUTION 233—RELATIVE TO THE 1999 WOMEN'S WORLD CUP TOURNAMENT

Ms. SNOWE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 233

Whereas soccer is one of the world's most popular sports;

Whereas the Women's World Cup tournament is the single most important women's soccer event;

Whereas the 1995 Women's World Cup tournament was broadcast to millions of fans in 67 nations;

Whereas the United States Soccer Federation is attempting to bring the 1999 Women's World Cup tournament to the United States;

Whereas the United States is capable of meeting all of the requirements of a host country, including financing, transportation, security, communication, and physical accommodations;

Whereas the United States successfully hosted the 1994 Men's World Cup tournament in nine cities throughout the Nation; and

Whereas the 1999 Women's World Cup tournament will contribute to national and international goodwill because the tournament will bring people from many nations together in friendly competition; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes and supports the efforts of the United States Soccer Federation to bring the 1999 Women's World Cup tournament to the United States; and

(2) requests that the President of the United States designate appropriate Federal agencies to work with the United States Soccer Federation to meet the Federation Internationale de Football Association's requirements for the 1999 Women's World Cup tournament host country.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a resolution supporting the efforts of the U.S. Soccer Federation to bring the 1999 Women's World Cup tournament to the United States.

Soccer is one of the world's most beloved sports, and its popularity in the United States has grown rapidly over the past 20 years. The Women's World Cup tournament, held every 4 years, is the single most important women's soccer event; the 1995 Women's World Cup was broadcast to millions of fans in 67 nations. Hosting this event will contribute to international goodwill and be a clear signal that America is serious about encouraging female participation in sports. Indeed, this tournament would serve as a showcase of the best female soccer athletes in the world, and something to which girls and young women could aspire.

Already, girls' soccer has experienced an explosion in popularity. On the high school level, it is reported that 41,119 girls played soccer in 1980, while 191,350 played in the 1994-95 school year. That's a remarkable increase of over 400 percent.

This increase is reflected on the collegiate level as well. In 1981, 77 schools sponsored women's soccer. By 1995, that number had swelled to 617. And a recent national survey indicates that of all the Americans who played soccer at least once during 1994, 39 percent were women.

These are very encouraging numbers. They demonstrate that soccer is a very appealing sport to women, and they demonstrate that soccer is an excellent way to get girls and women excited about participating in sports.

We all know that sports are just as important an activity for girls and women as they are for boys and men. Through sports, girls and women can get a feel for the positive competitive spirit which was, until recently, almost exclusively the property of boys and men.

Women and girls who participate in sports develop self-confidence, dedication, a sense of team spirit, and an ability to work under pressure—traits which enhance all aspects of their lives. In fact, 80 percent of women identified as key leaders in Fortune 500 companies have sports backgrounds.

Having the United States host the Women's World Cup in 1999 would be an

inspirational way to highlight the excitement of participation in sports, and the heights of greatness which women can reach in athletics. Indeed, it would give Americans the chance to see their own outstanding female soccer players in action. The U.S. National Team won the inaugural title in 1991, and finished third in last year's event before sold out crowds.

The success of the 1994 Men's World Cup Soccer tournament in the United States showed the world that we were ready to be the center of the soccer universe. Indeed, I think we all felt justifiable pride in providing the world with excellent venues as well as first-class transportation, security, communication, and accommodations.

In order for the U.S. Soccer Federation to submit a formal bid to the Federation Internationale de Football Association [FIFA] to host the Women's World Cup, it must show Government backing. In 1987, a similar resolution was agreed to demonstrate support for the U.S. bid to host the 1994 Men's World Cup. By agreeing to this resolution, we will officially recognize their efforts and request that the President of the United States designate appropriate Federal agencies to work with the U.S. Soccer Federation to meet FIFA's requirements for the 1999 tournament's host country.

I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this worthwhile effort.

SENATE RESOLUTION 234—RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF EDMUND S. MUSKIE

Mr. DASCHLE (for himself, Mr. DOLE, Mr. COHEN, and Ms. SNOWE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 234

Whereas, the Senate fondly remembers former Secretary of State, former Governor of Maine, and former Senator from Maine, Edmund S. Muskie,

Whereas, Edmund S. Muskie spent six years in the Maine House of Representatives, becoming minority leader,

Whereas, in 1954, voters made Edmund S. Muskie the State's first Democratic Governor in 20 years,

Whereas, after a second two-year term, he went on in 1958 to become the first popularly elected Democratic Senator in Maine's history,

Whereas, Edmund S. Muskie in 1968, was chosen as Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee,

Whereas, Edmund S. Muskie left the Senate to become President Carter's Secretary of State,

Whereas, Edmund S. Muskie served with honor and distinction in each of these capacities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable Edmund S. Muskie, formerly a Senator from the State of Maine.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourns today, it adjourn as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator.