

(d) FUNDING.—

(1) AID FUNDS.—Funding for the conference under subsection (a) may come from operating or program funds of the Agency for International Development.

(2) OTHER NATIONS.—The Agency for International Development shall encourage financial and other support from other nations, including those that have desalination technology and those that might benefit from such technology.

#### SEC. 8. REPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of the Army, shall prepare a report to the President and Congress concerning the administration of this Act.

(b) CONTENTS.—A report under subsection (a) shall describe—

(1) the actions taken by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Army during the calendar year preceding the year in which the report is submitted; and

(2) the actions planned for the following calendar year.

#### SEC. 9. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 4—

(1) \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 1997; and

(2) \$7,500,000 for each of fiscal years 1998 through 2001.

(b) DESALINIZATION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 5 such sums as are necessary, up to a total of \$40,000,000 for the period consisting of fiscal years 1997 through 2001, of which 50 percent shall be made available to the Department of the Interior and 50 percent shall be made available to the civil works program of the Army Corps of Engineers.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill (S. 811) was deemed read the third time and passed.

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, today the Senate has passed S. 811, the Water Desalination and Research and Development Act. This legislation, which was approved by the full Senate in both 1992 and 1994, is sponsored by Senators SIMON, REID, MACK, and others.

Very briefly, Mr. President, S. 811 authorizes an expanded U.S. research and development program with the goal of producing lower cost desalination technologies. The bill assigns primary program responsibility to the Department of the Interior, in coordination with the Army Corps of Engineers.

In addition to the basic research and development program, S. 811 authorizes the development of experimental desalination facilities and requires the Agency for International Development to host a conference for countries either currently using or planning to use desalination technologies.

Mr. President, in the face of growing domestic water shortages, as well as strategic international concerns, this legislation is designed to increase the U.S. commitment to developing more economical desalination technology.

S. 811, as reported, authorizes \$5 million in fiscal year 1997 for the basic research and development at the Interior Department; \$7.5 million is authorized for this purpose in each of fiscal years 1998 through 2001, for a 5-year total of \$35 million.

For the facility development program, \$40 million is authorized for fis-

cal years 1997 through 2001. I note that the total authorization for appropriations in this bill is \$20 million less than the \$95 million provided in the bill as introduced.

I thank Senator SIMON and the others who support this bill for working with us to reduce the authorization levels. Based upon the very limited amount of discretionary funding that will be available over the next 5 to 7 years, we have no choice but to do more with less in this area.

#### AMAGANSETT NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 378, H.R. 1836.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1836) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire property in the town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York, for inclusion in the Amagansett National Wildlife Refuge.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today in support of H.R. 1836 which will allow for the protection of New York's rarest plant species, the sandplain gerardia—also a federally endangered species—and six other rare plants while offering New Yorkers with spectacular recreational opportunities. I was happy to cosponsor identical legislation, S. 1422, which was introduced by my friend and colleague Senator MOYNIHAN. This bill will authorize the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to purchase a parcel of land on the South Fork of Long Island known as Shadmoor.

The Shadmoor property is a one-half mile stretch of sand, plants, and wildlife habitat fronted by 70-foot cliffs that reminded early settlers of the English moors. It is not only home to a number of rare and endangered plants, but also a wetland visited by several species of migratory birds. Also, the property is of interest to history buffs, as the property contains several bunkers constructed for the defense of America's coastline during World War II. It is truly a unique area that many will agree needs to be maintained.

Currently, this beachfront land with its wonderful vistas and serene beauty is threatened by development. However, because of the need to protect the sandplain gerardia, in order to provide for the habitat for migratory birds, and for the recreational opportunities it affords to all New Yorkers, it is an area that must be given proper and prompt consideration. This bill achieves these goals by allowing for the acquisition of this land for the purposes of preserving it for generations to come.

In addition, an amendment to this bill will make a technical correction in

the maps of the Coastal Barrier Resources System [COBRA]. This amendment is identical to S. 1352 which I introduced earlier this year with my friend and colleague Senator MOYNIHAN. In addition, Congressman FORBES introduced similar legislation, H.R. 2005, which passed the House of Representatives on October 30, 1995.

Mr. President, the administration testified in support of the correction contained in this amendment before the Oceans, Fisheries, and Wildlife Subcommittee of the House Committee on Resources. The Department of the Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service acknowledges that it was in error when it designated part of the Point O' Woods community on Fire Island in New York as part of an otherwise protected area. This legislation directs the Secretary of the Interior to correct this error and thereby allow the residents of the Point O' Woods community to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program [NFIP]. It will ease community efforts to relocate houses away from high erosion zones and allow the community to practice effective coastal barrier management.

The Federal Government actively encourages participation in the NFIP in order to minimize taxpayer costs in the event of a natural disaster. The technical correction made by this amendment will rectify a longstanding error and provide all eligible citizens with the opportunity to protect their homes with flood insurance.

I thank Senator MOYNIHAN, Senator CHAFEE, the members of their respective staffs, and especially the staff of the Senate Committee on Environmental and Public Works for working so diligently to ensure the passage of this important legislation.

AMENDMENT NO. 3957

(Purpose: To direct the Secretary of the Interior to make technical corrections to a map relating to the coastal Barrier Resources System)

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I understand there is an amendment at the desk offered by Senators MOYNIHAN and D'AMATO. I ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Maine [Mr. COHEN], for Mr. MOYNIHAN, for himself, and Mr. D'AMATO, proposes an amendment numbered 3957.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

#### SEC. 2. CORRECTIONS TO COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES MAP.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall make such corrections to the map described in subsection (b) as are necessary—

(1) to move the eastern boundary of the excluded area covering Ocean Beach, Seaview,

Ocean Bay Park, and part of Point O'Woods to the western boundary of the Sunken Forest Preserve; and

(2) to ensure that the depiction of areas as "otherwise protected areas" does not include any area that is owned by the Point O'Woods Association (a privately held corporation under the laws of the State of New York).

(b) MAP DESCRIBED.—The map described in this subsection is the map that is included in a set of maps entitled "Coastal Barrier Resources System", dated October 24, 1990, that relates to the unit of the Coastal Barrier Resources System entitled "Fire Island Unit NY-59P".

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate is considering H.R. 1836, legislation which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire 98 acres, known as the Shadmoor parcel, in East Hampton, NY, for inclusion in the Amagansett National Wildlife Refuge. Identical companion legislation, S. 1422, was introduced by Senators MOYNIHAN and D'AMATO on November 17, 1995 and recently reported by the Environment and Public Works Committee.

This legislation will strengthen conservation of important fish and wildlife within the National Wildlife Refuge System by protecting valuable coastal habitat for the federally endangered sandplain gerardia, 4 State-listed plant species, and over 70 species of birds, mammals, reptiles, and amphibians.

The Shadmoor parcel consists of maritime shrubland, freshwater wetlands, and rare maritime grassland. If acquired, this critical coastal habitat would be managed from the existing refuge offices for the Long Island National Wildlife Refuge Complex, with no additional staff needed. While the estimated costs for acquisition of the Shadmoor parcel range from \$5 to \$8 million, it is expected that the town of East Hampton and the local chapter of the Nature Conservancy will contribute a considerable portion of the project's total cost. I applaud the local community for their support for the Amagansett Refuge. This kind of partnership between the Fish and Wildlife Service, the local government, and conservation groups is exactly what we need as we seek to stretch limited Federal dollars.

Mr. President, I also support the amendment to H.R. 1836 offered by Senators MOYNIHAN and D'AMATO. This amendment also addresses important coastal resources on the barrier islands off the coast of New York. The Moynihan-D'Amato amendment simply adds a new section to H.R. 1836 directing the Secretary of the Interior to correct an error in the map relating to the Fire Island Unit of the Coastal Barrier Resources System. This provision has already been included in legislation, H.R. 2005, reported by the Environment and Public Works Committee last year and is identical to S. 1352, a bill introduced by Senators D'AMATO and MOYNIHAN.

This noncontroversial legislation would correct a mapping error by the Department of the Interior. Certainly,

the residents of Point O'Woods, NY—the area affected by this legislation—deserve to have this matter set straight.

Let me take a moment to describe how we got here.

In 1982, Congress enacted the Coastal Barrier Resources Act to promote several important goals—conservation of fish and wildlife, minimization of loss of human life, and reduction in Federal expenditures. How does this law accomplish all of this? It's simple. The Coastal Barrier Resources Act prohibits most Federal Expenditures and financial assistance within undeveloped coastal barriers that are designated as units of the Coastal Barrier Resources System.

Mr. President, the Coastal Barrier Resources Act makes perfect fiscal and environmental sense. It gets the Federal Government out of the expensive business of subsidizing development of ecologically sensitive and dangerous coastal areas. In fact, between 1982 and 1990, savings associated with the Coastal Barrier Resources Act were estimated by the Department of the Interior at over \$830 million.

With passage of the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990, Congress doubled the size of the Coastal Barrier Resources System, adding areas along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean and the gulf of Mexico, the beaches of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and the shores of the Great Lakes. The 1990 law also established a new category of coastal barriers designated as "otherwise protected areas." These encompass undeveloped coastal barriers with the boundaries of areas that are owned and managed for conservation purposes. Thus, otherwise protected areas include open spaces such as parklands, sanctuaries, and forest preserves. Under the 1990 law, sale of new Federal flood insurance is prohibited within otherwise protected areas, with one exception. Federal flood insurance can be obtained for structures that are used in a manner that is consistent with the purpose for which the area is protected.

Both the Coastal Barrier Resources Act and the 1990 act to expand the Coastal Barrier Resources System refer to a series of maps, approved by Congress and maintained by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, that depict the boundaries of the system units and the otherwise protected areas. Unfortunately, the map of the Fire Island Unit that was added in 1990 erroneously depicts a private area owned by the Point O'Woods Association as part of an otherwise protected area, known as the Sunken Forest Preserve. To correct this mistake, the Department of the Interior has recommended that the Point O'Woods property be removed from within the boundary depicted on the map for Fire Island Unit NY-59P. And, the Moynihan-D'Amato amendment does just that.

Mr. President, this legislation directs the Secretary of the Interior to correct the error on the map relating to the

Fire Island Unit of the Coastal Barrier Resources System by modifying the boundary of the otherwise protected area to exclude the Point O'Woods Association's property. As I mentioned, a bill to make this correction was introduced by Senator D'AMATO and Senator MOYNIHAN earlier this Congress and reported by the Environment and Public Works Committee.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment. It is important that the Congress modify the maps of Coastal Barrier Resources System units and otherwise protected areas when true mapping errors are identified. That is why we enacted a technical corrections bill last Congress, Public Law 103-461, and why I support this legislation. In each case, changes to the boundaries depicted on the Coastal Barrier Resources System maps were necessary because the areas in question did not qualify as undeveloped coastal barriers or as otherwise protected areas at the time that they were included in the system by Congress. And, in each case, the Department of the Interior supported making technical changes to the maps.

Mr. President, the integrity of the Coastal Barrier Resources System—a system that continues to save American taxpayers money—depends on maintenance of strict standards. Of course there are plenty of landowners who would prefer not to be included in the Coastal Barrier Resources System. But, it would undermine the purposes of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act if Congress were to start removing areas that did qualify as undeveloped coastal barriers when they were included in the system in 1982 or 1990. Not only that, but it would be patently unfair to property owners who are within the Coastal Barrier Resources System if Congress started to bend the rules for some but not for others.

I would like to thank the Senators from New York for working closely with the committee on this legislation authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to acquire an area of critical coastal habitat and making a needed correction in the Coastal Barrier Resources System. H.R. 1836 deserves enactment without delay.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that two letters from the Department of the Interior in support of the provisions included in the Moynihan-D'Amato amendment be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE,  
Washington, DC.

Hon. JOHN H. CHAFEE,  
Chairman, Committee on Environment and Public Works, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your January 26, 1996, request for the Department of the Interior's position regarding H.R. 2005, a bill proposing to make technical corrections to the Coastal Barrier Resources System.

Bill H.R. 2005 proposes to make technical corrections to the area identified as NY-59P which is part of the Fire Island National Seashore and is mapped as an "otherwise protected area" within the Coastal Barrier Resources System. This area was added to the System as a result of the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act in 1990.

"Otherwise protected areas" are defined by the Coastal Barrier Resources Act as coastal barriers which are "included within the boundaries of an area established under Federal, State, or local law, or held by a qualified organization as defined in Section 170(h)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, primarily for wildlife refuge, sanctuary, recreational, or natural resource conservation purposes." Congress with passage of the 1990 legislation, prohibited the sale of Federal flood insurance within "otherwise protected areas."

Bill H.R. 2005 will modify the area currently excluded from NY-59P which includes the subdivisions of Ocean Beach, Seaview, Ocean Bay Park and a part of Point O'Woods by extending this excluded area to the western boundary of the Sunken Forest Preserve; thus, removing a part of NY-59P from the System. Bill H.R. 2005 also proposes "to ensure that the depiction of areas as "otherwise protected areas" does not include any area that is owned by the Point O'Woods Association (a privately held corporation under the laws of the State of New York)."

The Point O'Woods Association property is not a part of the Fire Island National Seashore. Therefore, the Service recommends that the boundary of NY-59P be modified to remove the Point O'Woods property from within the boundary of NY-59P.

After careful consideration, we have determined that this change is consistent with the "technical corrections" that were approved by Congress with passage of the recent Public Law 103-461, November 2, 1994, using the delineation criteria formerly developed by the Department and later approved by Congress. Therefore, the area should not remain in the System and does require "correction."

The Department supports passage of H.R. 2005.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide you with this information. If you have any questions, please contact the Office of Legislative Services at (202) 208-5403.

Sincerely,

Director.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,  
Patchogue, NY, June 27, 1995.

ROBERT KINGSBURY,  
President, Point O'Woods Association, Point O'Woods, NY.

Re Coastal Barrier Resources System.

DEAR MR. KINGSBURY: I support your community's efforts to make the appropriate technical corrections to the Coastal Barrier Resources Systems map of Fire Island that was adopted by Congress in 1990. The corrected map will resolve the development inequities resulting from the flood insurance restrictions placed upon the eastern portion of Point O'Woods in its designation as an "otherwise protected area", under the Coastal Barrier Resources Act.

As you are aware, the legislation establishing the Fire Island National Seashore (Public Law 88-587, 1964) contemplates that the existing communities on Fire Island would continue to be available for human habitation and development, and prohibited, with minor exceptions, the Secretary of the Interior from acquiring land within those communities.

The mapping done in 1990 excluded from "otherwise protected area" status the other

16 communities on Fire Island, while designating the eastern part of Point O'Woods as an "otherwise protected area". Although located within the park's boundary, these communities are comprised of privately held properties and are, therefore, not considered by the park service to be "inholdings". As such, the community of Point O'Woods should not be designated as an "otherwise protected area". Additionally, Point O'Woods does not fit within the definition of "undeveloped coastal barrier", in that there are approximately 150 man-made structures in this 160-acre community.

It was an error that should be corrected, in order to grant the Point O'Woods community the same development rights as every other existing community on Fire Island, as defined in the Seashore's Federal Zoning Standards (36 C.F.R. Part 28). In other words, the continued use of relocated residences into areas within the community, and away from high erosional hazards is consistent with Fire Island National Seashore policy. An amended map would enable more effective coastal barrier management in the future. If you have any questions, or wish to discuss this further, feel free to call me at (516) 289-4810.

Sincerely,

JACK HAUPTMAN,  
Superintendent.

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

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

The amendment (No. 3957) was agreed to.

The bill (H.R. 1836) was deemed read the third time and passed.

#### NATIONAL CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES WEEK

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 243, designating "National Correctional Officers and Employees Week," and that the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 243) designating the week of May 5, 1996 as "National Correctional Officers and Employees Week."

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the resolution is agreed to and the preamble is agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 243) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

[The text of the resolution will appear in a future issue of the RECORD.]

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, MAY 6, 1996

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until the hour of 12 noon on Monday, May 6; further, that immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date; that no resolutions come over under the rule, that the call of the calendar be dispensed with; that the morning hour be deemed to have expired; and that there be a period for morning business until the hour of 3 p.m., with Senators to speak up to 5 minutes each, with the following Senators to speak for the designated times: Senator DASCHLE, or his designee, the first 90 minutes; Senator COVERDELL, or his designee, the last 90 minutes.

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, the Senate will conduct a period for morning business until 3 p.m. on Monday.

#### UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT—H.R. 2937

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 3 p.m. on Monday, the Senate resume consideration of H.R. 2937, regarding the White House Travel Office.

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

#### PROGRAM

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, Senators are also reminded that a cloture motion was filed today on the White House travel bill. Under the provisions of rule XXII, all first-degree amendments must be filed with the clerk by 1 p.m. on Monday. Also, Senators should be aware that the cloture vote will occur at 2:15 p.m. on Tuesday, May 7. However, no rollcall votes will occur during Monday's session of the Senate.

Mr. President, I hope the Senate can dispose of the Senate White House bill by the close of business on Tuesday. Also the Senate may be asked to consider any other legislative matter cleared for action.

#### ORDER FOR RECORD TO REMAIN OPEN

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD remain open until 2:30 p.m. today in order for Senators to submit statements.

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

#### ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order following my remarks and those of Senator BUMPERS and Senator DASCHLE.