

(2) A leasehold interest in Lot 1, and the west 100 feet of Lot 2 in Section 23 for the operation of a Cattle Crossing Facility, currently being operated by the Yuma-Sonora Commercial Company, Incorporated. The lease as currently held contains 24.68 acres, more or less. Any renewal or termination of the lease shall be by the Greater Yuma Port Authority.

(3) Reservation by the United States of a 245-foot perpetual easement for operation and maintenance of the 242 Lateral Canal and Well Field along the northern boundary of the East 300 feet of Section 22, Section 23, and the West 300 feet of Section 24 as shown on Reclamation Drawing Nos. 1292-303-3624, 1292-303-3625, and 1292-303-3626.

(4) A reservation by the United States of all rights to the ground water in the East 300 feet of Section 15, the East 300 feet of Section 22, Section 23, and the West 300 feet of Section 24, and the right to remove, sell, transfer, or exchange the water to meet the obligations of the Treaty of 1944 with the Republic of Mexico, and Minute Order No. 242 for the delivery of salinity controlled water to Mexico.

(5) A reservation of all rights-of-way and easements existing or of record in favor of the public or third parties.

(6) A right-of-way reservation in favor of the United States and its contractors, and the State of Arizona, and its contractors, to utilize a 33-foot easement along all section lines to freely give ingress to, passage over, and egress from areas in the exercise of official duties of the United States and the State of Arizona.

(7) Reservation of a right-of-way to the United States for a 100-foot by 100-foot parcel for each of the Reclamation monitoring wells, together with unrestricted ingress and egress to both sites. One monitoring well is located in Lot 1 of Section 23 just north of the Boundary Reserve and just west of the Cattle Crossing Facility, and the other is located in the southeast corner of Lot 3 just north of the Boundary Reserve.

(8) An easement comprising a 50-foot strip lying North of the 60-foot International Boundary Reserve for drilling and operation of, and access to, wells.

(9) A reservation by the United States of $\frac{15}{16}$ of all gas, oil, metals, and mineral rights.

(10) A reservation of $\frac{1}{16}$ of all gas, oil, metals, and mineral rights retained by the State of Arizona.

(11) Such additional terms and conditions as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(c) CONSIDERATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As consideration for the conveyance under subsection (a), the Greater Yuma Port Authority shall pay the United States consideration equal to the fair market value on the date of the enactment of this Act of the interest conveyed.

(2) DETERMINATION.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the fair market value of any interest in land shall be determined—

[(A) taking into account that the land is undeveloped, that 80 acres of the land is intended to be dedicated to use by the Federal Government for Federal governmental purposes, and that an additional substantial portion of the land is dedicated to public right-of-way, highway, and transportation purposes; and

[(B) deducting the cost of compliance with applicable Federal laws pursuant to subsection (e).]

(2) DETERMINATION.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the fair market value of any interest in land shall be determined taking into account that the land is undeveloped, that 80 acres is intended to be dedicated to use by the United States for Federal governmental purposes, and

that an additional substantial portion of the land is dedicated to public right-of-way, highway, and transportation purposes.

(d) USE.—The Greater Yuma Port Authority and its successors shall use the interests conveyed solely for the purpose of the construction and operation of an international port of entry and related activities.

(e) COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS.—Before the date of the conveyance, actions required with respect to the conveyance under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.), and other applicable Federal laws must be completed at no cost to the United States.

(f) USE OF 60-FOOT BORDER STRIP.—Any use of the 60-foot border strip shall be made in coordination with Federal agencies having authority with respect to the 60-foot border strip.

(g) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage and legal description of property conveyed under this section, and of any right-of-way that is subject to a right of use conveyed pursuant to subsection (a)(2)(E), shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary. The cost of the survey shall be borne by the Greater Yuma Port Authority.

(h) DEFINITIONS.—

(1) 60-FOOT BORDER STRIP.—The term “60-foot border strip” means lands in any of the Sections of land referred to in this Act located within 60 feet of the international boundary between the United States and Mexico.

(2) GREATER YUMA PORT AUTHORITY.—The term “Greater Yuma Port Authority” means Trust No. 84-184, Yuma Title & Trust Company, an Arizona Corporation, a trust for the benefit of the Cocopah Tribe, a Sovereign Nation, the County of Yuma, Arizona, the City of Somerton, and the City of San Luis, Arizona, or such other successor joint powers agency or public purpose entity as unanimously designated by those governmental units.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation.

Mr. SESSIONS. I ask unanimous consent the committee amendment be withdrawn.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 4330

Mr. SESSIONS. Senator MURKOWSKI has an amendment at the desk. I ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. SESSIONS], for Mr. MURKOWSKI, proposes an amendment numbered 4330.

(The text of the amendment is printed in today's RECORD under “Amendments Submitted.”)

Mr. SESSIONS. I ask unanimous consent the amendment be agreed to, the bill be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The amendment (No. 4330) was agreed to.

The bill (H.R. 3023), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

SPANISH PEAKS WILDERNESS ACT OF 1999

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Energy Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 898, and the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 898) designating certain land in San Isabel National Forest in the State of Colorado as the “Spanish Peaks Wilderness”.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 4331

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, Senator MURKOWSKI has an amendment at the desk, and I ask for its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. SESSIONS], for Mr. MURKOWSKI, for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN, proposes an amendment numbered 4331.

(The text of the amendment is printed in today's RECORD under “Amendments Submitted.”)

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The amendment (No. 4331) was agreed to.

The bill (H.R. 898), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

SAFETY AND WELL-BEING OF U.S. CITIZENS INJURED WHILE TRAVELING IN MEXICO

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Foreign Relations Committee be discharged from further consideration of H. Con. Res. 232, and the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 232) expressing the sense of the Congress concerning the safety and well-being of United States citizens injured while traveling in Mexico.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the concurrent resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (H. Con. Res. 232) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

INTERNATIONAL MALARIA CONTROL ACT OF 2000

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 728, S. 2943.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2943) to authorize additional assistance for international malaria control, and to provide for coordination and consultation in providing assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 with respect to malaria, HIV, and tuberculosis.

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

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 2943) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 2943

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “International Malaria Control Act of 2000”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The World Health Organization estimates that there are 300,000,000 to 500,000,000 cases of malaria each year.

(2) According to the World Health Organization, more than 1,000,000 persons are estimated to die due to malaria each year.

(3) According to the National Institutes of Health, about 40 percent of the world's population is at risk of becoming infected.

(4) About half of those who die each year from malaria are children under 9 years of age.

(5) Malaria kills one child each 30 seconds.

(6) Although malaria is a public health problem in more than 90 countries, more than 90 percent of all malaria cases are in sub-Saharan Africa.

(7) In addition to Africa, large areas of Central and South America, Haiti and the Dominican Republic, the Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia, and the Middle East are high risk malaria areas.

(8) These high risk areas represent many of the world's poorest nations.

(9) Malaria is particularly dangerous during pregnancy. The disease causes severe anemia and is a major factor contributing to maternal deaths in malaria endemic regions.

(10) Pregnant mothers who are HIV-positive and have malaria are more likely to pass on HIV to their children.

(11) “Airport malaria”, the importing of malaria by international travelers, is becoming more common, and the United Kingdom reported 2,364 cases of malaria in 1997, all of them imported by travelers.

(12) In the United States, of the 1,400 cases of malaria reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in 1998, the vast majority were imported.

(13) Between 1970 and 1997, the malaria infection rate in the United States increased by about 40 percent.

(14) Malaria is caused by a single-cell parasite that is spread to humans by mosquitoes.

(15) No vaccine is available and treatment is hampered by development of drug-resistant parasites and insecticide-resistant mosquitoes.

SEC. 3. ASSISTANCE FOR MALARIA PREVENTION, TREATMENT, CONTROL, AND ELIMINATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress recognizes the growing international problem of malaria and the impact of this epidemic on many nations, particularly in the nations of sub-Saharan Africa. Congress further recognizes the negative interaction among the epidemics of malaria, HIV and tuberculosis in many nations, particularly in the nations of sub-Saharan Africa. Congress directs the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development to undertake activities designed to control malaria in recipient countries by—

(1) coordinating with the appropriate Federal officials and organizations to develop and implement, in partnership with recipient nations, a comprehensive malaria prevention and control program; and

(2) coordinating, consistent with clause (i), malaria prevention and control activities with efforts by recipient nations to prevent and control HIV and tuberculosis.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the President \$50,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2001 and 2002 to carry out this paragraph.

SEC. 4. COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In providing the assistance and carrying out the activities provided for under this Act, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development should work in coordination with appropriate Federal officials.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of such interagency coordination and consultation is to help ensure that the financial assistance provided by the United States is utilized in a manner that advances, to the greatest extent possible, the public health of recipient countries.

(c) PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO RECIPIENT COUNTRIES.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall take appropriate steps to provide recipient countries with information concerning the development of vaccines and therapeutic agents for, HIV, malaria, and tuberculosis.

(d) INFORMATION SPECIFIED.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development should provide to appropriate officials in recipient countries information concerning participation in, and the results of, clinical trials conducted by United States Government agencies for vaccines and therapeutic agents for HIV, malaria, and tuberculosis.

(e) CONSIDERATION OF INTERACTION AMONG EPIDEMICS.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development should consider the interaction among the epidemics of HIV, malaria, and tuberculosis as the United States provides financial and technical assistance to recipient countries under this Act.

SUPPORTING EFFORTS OF BOLIVIA'S DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED GOVERNMENT

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Foreign Relations Committee be discharged

from further consideration of S. Res. 375, and the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 375) supporting the efforts of Bolivia's democratically elected government.

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

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 375) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 375

Whereas the stability of democracy in Latin America and the eradication of illegal narcotics from the Andean nations are vital national security interests of the United States;

Whereas the democratically elected Government of Bolivia has taken dramatic steps to eradicate illegal narcotics under the Dignity Plan, resulting in the elimination of 80 percent of the illegal coca crop in just two years, a record of achievement unmatched worldwide;

Whereas the Government of Bolivia is now approaching the completion of coca eradication in the Chapare and will begin eradication operations in the Yungas regions in 2002;

Whereas there are indications that narcotics traffickers from outside Bolivia are stepping up efforts to keep a foothold in Bolivia by agitating among the rural poor and indigenous populations, creating civil disturbances, blocking roads, organizing strikes and protests, and taking actions designed to force the Government of Bolivia to abandon its aggressive counter narcotics campaign; and

Whereas the government of Bolivian President Hugo Banzer Suarez has shown remarkable restraint in dealing with the protesters through dialogue and openness while respecting human rights; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That (a) the Senate calls upon the Government of Bolivia to continue its successful program of coca eradication and looks forward to the Government of Bolivia achieving its commitment to the total eradication of illegal coca in Bolivia by the end of 2002.

(b) It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the United States, as a full partner in Bolivia's efforts to build democracy, to eradicate illegal narcotics, and to reduce poverty through development and economic growth, should fully support the democratically elected Government of Bolivia;

(2) the release of emergency supplemental assistance already approved by the United States for sustainable development activities in Bolivia should be accelerated;

(3) on a priority basis, the President should look for additional ways to provide increased tangible support to the people and Government of Bolivia;

(4) the Government of Bolivia should continue to respect the human rights of all of