

(1) each year should begin with a day of peace and sharing during which—

(A) people around the world should gather with family, friends, neighbors, their faith community, or people of another culture to pledge nonviolence in the new year and to share in a celebratory new year meal; and

(B) Americans who are able should match or multiply the cost of their new year meal with a timely gift to the hungry at home or abroad in a tangible demonstration of a desire for increased friendship and sharing among people around the world; and

(2) the President should issue a proclamation each year calling on the people of the United States and interested organizations to observe such a day with appropriate programs and activities.

EXTENDING AUTHORITIES RELATING TO THE SENATE NATIONAL SECURITY WORKING GROUP

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 383 submitted earlier by Senators LOTT and DASCHLE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 383) extending the authorities relating to the Senate National Security Working Group.

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

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I am pleased to sponsor this resolution to extend the authorities of the Senate National Security Working Group through December 31, 2002.

The Senate National Security Working Group is a bipartisan Group, established almost two years ago by myself and the Democratic Leader, that seeks to shed further light on important national security topics of interest to the Senate and the American people. Such topics include, but are not limited to: ballistic missile defenses, arms control, export controls, and weapons of mass destruction.

During the 106th Congress, the Working Group held numerous important briefings on topics of concern to the members of the Group and the Senate. Senior Executive branch officials from the Departments of Defense and State and other U.S. Government agencies appeared before the Group to describe the status of and rationale for on-going diplomatic discussions and formal and informal negotiations on various issues and to answer questions from Republican and Democratic Senators about those discussions and negotiations.

I am certain the Administration would agree with my assessment that the give-and-take in those meetings served a useful purpose.

In addition, I am pleased to report that members of the Group and staff were able to travel overseas, as part of their official responsibilities, to witness first-hand on-going diplomatic discussions and negotiations involving the United States, Russia, and other nations, and to visit certain foreign capitols for intensive discussions with foreign diplomatic and military leaders

on topics of mutual concern. I strongly encourage the members of the Group to continue and expand this practice during the 107th Congress.

I am also pleased to announce that Senator THAD COCHRAN from my home state of Mississippi has agreed to serve during the 107th Congress as the Republican Administrative Co-Chairman of the Group. I appreciate his willingness to once again serve in this capacity. I look forward to participating in the Group's activities beginning early next year.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I rise to support the reauthorization of the Senate's National Security Working Group—NSWG. The NSWG was created last year as the successor to the Arms Control Observer Group, a group that had served the Senate well for over a decade.

Like its predecessor, the purpose of the NSWG is to be the Senate's non-partisan eyes and ears on defense and national security issues. Unlike nearly every other group in the Senate and the Congress, the National Security Working Group is composed of an equal number of Democrats and Republicans. This makeup was intended to ensure the NSWG worked by consensus. No single Senator or political party could dominate the group's agenda or actions. Establishing a group with equal numbers of Democrats and Republicans was also intended to signify that the Senate believes the issues that come before this group are too important to be discussed in a partisan setting.

These were the objectives the Senate had in mind when it unanimously approved the legislation authorizing the formation of this important group. They remain the objectives today. Although the group worked together relatively well in the year since it was established, a number of us believe it could work a little bit better if we formally spelled out some simple rules of the road to govern the group's routine activities. Therefore, at the same time we re-authorize the NSWG, I would also like to insert for the record a series of administrative procedures that clearly spell out how the group should conduct its business. As put forward in these procedures, the group's administrative co-chairmen must recommend travel in writing to the Majority and Minority leaders and both leaders must approve the travel request in writing. They encourage member participation and indicate that staff travel should be the exception not the rule.

It is my understanding that these procedures have been agreed by both leaders and the majority and minority co-chairmen of the NSWG. I believe their adoption will help meet the objectives we all hold for this unique and important group.

I ask unanimous consent they be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES FOR THE SENATE NATIONAL SECURITY WORKING GROUP

These administrative procedures govern the functioning of the Senate National Security Working Group (NSWG or Working Group) based on the authorizing legislation (S. Res. 75, as amended) agreed to March 25, 1999. They outline the agenda-setting process, travel procedures, routine functioning of the Working Group, and the procedures to ensure that complete records are kept in accordance with the proper use of government funds.

1. The staff should meet regularly (once a month during session), with recorded minutes. A central record of all Working Group papers should be maintained (with an access log) by the Office of Senate Security, with access to the records open to all Working Group Members and designated staff with appropriate clearances.

2. The Group's regular staff meetings should, if appropriate, include a briefing from the Administration on matters of concern to the Working Group.

3. These regular staff meetings should provide the forum for establishing a consensus recommendation to Members of agenda items for the Working Group and prospective briefings and/or trips to be arranged for the Working Group. Official notice of briefing to Members should be given no later than seven days prior to the briefing. Official notice will be issued by the Majority Administrative Co-Chairman and the Minority Administrative Co-Chairman.

4. Any Member may propose foreign travel, but both Administrative Co-Chairmen must recommend travel in writing. Their letter should indicate the dates, locations, and a detailed purpose of the trip, and the trip must correspond to the mission of the Working Group. Pursuant to S. Res. 75 Sec. 2(d), written authorization of both the Majority and Minority Leaders is required. Members and Staff from both sides must be invited on all trips in sufficient time to be able to plan for attendance. Travel should be arranged and conducted as a bipartisan delegation in order to minimize administrative and Host confusion.

5. It is the intent of the Working Group that Members participate personally in the role of observer at negotiating sessions (noting that neither Members nor staff are direct participants in any negotiating sessions). Therefore, in keeping with past practice and precedent, staff-only trips are expected to be the exception, not the rule. If staff-only foreign travel is determined to be necessary because no Working Group Member is able to participate, the Member requesting the travel must provide detailed justification to the Working Group for such a request and the request should go through the foreign travel approval process outlined above.

(a) When the Working Group opts to send staff only, staff shall be limited to no more than three for the Majority and three for the Minority. Nothing in the foregoing is to be construed as limiting the number of designated Working Group staff that can travel on a Member-led official delegation. Also in keeping with past precedent, staff missions may be briefed by either the head of the negotiation delegation or by his designee.

(b) In the event either Leader is unable to participate in a NSWG authorized trip, that Leader may designate a Senator who is not a Working Group member to travel in his or her place.

6. Each trip must be followed by an unclassified Memorandum to the Members, and, if necessary, a classified annex thereto, that outlines the itinerary, briefers, and topics covered in briefings. The memorandum also must be provided for the official file in the Office of Senate Security.

7. Reimbursements to eligible Members for staff expenses require the signature of both Administrative Co-Chairmen and require notification of designated staff by letter to the Senate Financial Clerk and to both Administrative Co-Chairmen. Vouchers for designated Majority staff shall be administered by the Majority Administrative Co-Chairman or his designee; vouchers for designated Minority staff shall be administered by the Minority Administrative Co-Chairman or his designee. Records shall be maintained by each Administrative Co-Chairman.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 383) was agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 383

Resolved, That Senate Resolution 105 of the One Hundred First Congress, agreed to April 13, 1989, as amended by Senate Resolution 75 of the One Hundred Sixth Congress, agreed to March 25, 1999, is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 4. The provisions of this resolution shall remain in effect until December 31, 2002.”.

ESTABLISHING THE LAS CIENEGAS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA IN ARIZONA

DESIGNATING CERTAIN NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LANDS AS WILDERNESS AREAS IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed, en bloc, to the following bills: H.R. 2941, H.R. 4646.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bills by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2941) to establish the Las Cienegas National Conservation Area in the State of Arizona.

A bill (H.R. 4646) to designate certain National Forest System lands within the boundaries of the State of Virginia as wilderness areas, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bills be read the third time and passed, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bills be printed in the RECORD, with the above occurring en bloc.

The bills (H.R. 2941 and H.R. 4646) were read the third time and passed, en bloc.

DIRECTING THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO CONVEY CERTAIN LAND IN NEVADA

DIRECTING THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO CONDUCT A STUDY REGARDING AN UPPER Housatonic VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA IN CONNECTICUT AND MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Energy Com-

mittee be discharged from the following bills and the Senate proceed, en bloc, to their consideration:

S. 2751 from the Energy Committee and H.R. 4312.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bills by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2751) to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain land in the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit.

A bill (H.R. 4312) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the suitability and feasibility of establishing an Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area in the State of Connecticut and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and for other purposes.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 4350 TO S. 2751

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH], for Mr. MURKOWSKI, proposes an amendment numbered 4350.

The amendment reads as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Washoe Indian Tribe Land Conveyance Act of 2000”.

SEC. 2. WASHOE TRIBE LAND CONVEYANCE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the ancestral homeland of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California (referred to in this section as the “Tribe”) included an area of approximately 5,000 square miles in and around Lake Tahoe, California and Nevada, and Lake Tahoe was the heart of the territory;

(2) in 1997, Federal, State, and local governments, together with many private landholders, recognized the Washoe people as indigenous people of Lake Tahoe Basin through a series of meetings convened by those governments at 2 locations in Lake Tahoe;

(3) the meetings were held to address protection of the extraordinary natural, recreational, and ecological resources in the Lake Tahoe region;

(4) the resulting multiagency agreement includes objectives that support the traditional and customary uses of Forest Service land by the Tribe; and

(5) those objectives include the provision of access by members of the Tribe to the shore of Lake Tahoe in order to reestablish traditional and customary cultural practices.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(1) to implement the joint local, State, tribal, and Federal objective of returning the Tribe to Lake Tahoe; and

(2) to ensure that members of the Tribe have the opportunity to engage in traditional and customary cultural practices on the shore of Lake Tahoe to meet the needs of spiritual renewal, land stewardship, Washoe horticulture and ethnobotany, subsistence gathering, traditional learning, and reunification of tribal and family bonds.

(c) CONVEYANCE.—Subject to valid existing rights and subject to the easement reserved under subsection (d), the Secretary of Agriculture shall convey to the Secretary of the Interior, in trust for the Tribe, for no consideration, all right, title, and interest in the

parcel of land comprising approximately 24.3 acres, located within the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit north of Skunk Harbor, Nevada, and more particularly described as Mount Diablo Meridian, T15N, R18E, section 27, lot 3.

(d) EASEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The conveyance under subsection (c) shall be made subject to reservation to the United States of a nonexclusive easement for public and administrative access over Forest Development Road #15N67 to National Forest System land.

(2) ACCESS BY INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES.—The Secretary shall provide a reciprocal easement to the Tribe permitting vehicular access to the parcel over Forest Development Road #15N67 to—

(A) members of the Tribe for administrative and safety purposes; and

(B) members of the Tribe who, due to age, infirmity, or disability, would have difficulty accessing the conveyed parcel on foot.

(e) USE OF LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In using the parcel conveyed under subsection (c), the Tribe and members of the Tribe—

(A) shall limit the use of the parcel to traditional and customary uses and stewardship conservation for the benefit of the Tribe;

(B) shall not permit any permanent residential or recreational development on, or commercial use of, the parcel (including commercial development, tourist accommodations, gaming, sale of timber, or mineral extraction); and

(C) shall comply with environmental requirements that are no less protective than environmental requirements that apply under the Regional Plan of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency.

(2) REVERSION.—If the Secretary of the Interior, after notice to the Tribe and an opportunity for a hearing, based on monitoring of use of the parcel by the Tribe, makes a finding that the Tribe has used or permitted the use of the parcel in violation of paragraph (1) and the Tribe fails to take corrective or remedial action directed by the Secretary of the Interior, title to the parcel shall revert to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the amendment, No. 4350, to S. 2751 be agreed to, the bills be read the third time and passed, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bills be printed in the RECORD, with the above occurring en bloc.

The amendment (No. 4350) was agreed to.

The bills (H.R. 4312 and S. 2751, as amended) were read the third time and passed, en bloc.

The bill (S. 2751), as amended, reads as follows:

S. 2751

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 “Washoe Indian Tribe Land Conveyance Act of 2000”.

SEC. 2. WASHOE TRIBE LAND CONVEYANCE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the ancestral homeland of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California (referred to in this section as the “Tribe”) included an area of approximately 5,000 square miles in and around Lake Tahoe, California and Nevada, and Lake Tahoe was the heart of the territory;