

or similar legislation in order to provide directly needed funding for fire departments; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of each house of Congress and to each member of Congress from Pennsylvania.

POM-425. A resolution adopted by the Board of Chosen Freeholders, Cape May County, NJ relative to the disposal of contaminated materials in the Atlantic Ocean at the Mud Dump site; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

POM-426. A resolution adopted by the Council of the City of Cambridge, MA relative to the island of Vieques, PR; to the Committee on Armed Services.

POM-427. A petition from a citizen of the State of Texas relative to amendment of the Constitution; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, without amendment:

S. 1653. A bill to reauthorize and amend the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (Rept. No. 106-230).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. KERRY, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. SARBANES):

S. 2181. A bill to amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act to provide full funding for funding the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and to provide dedicated funding for other conservation programs, including coastal stewardship, wildlife habitat protection, State and local park and open space preservation, historic preservation, forestry conservation programs, and youth conservation corps; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. GRASSLEY:

S. 2182. A bill to reduce, suspend, or terminate any assistance under the foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act to each country determined by the President to be engaged in oil price fixing to the detriment of the United States economy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Ms. SNOWE, and Mrs. LINCOLN):

S. 2183. A bill to ensure the availability of spectrum to amateur radio operators; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. KERRY, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. SARBANES):

S. 2181. A bill to amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act to provide full funding for funding the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and to provide dedicated funding for other conservation programs, including coastal stewardship, wildlife habitat protection, State and local part and open space preservation, historic preservation, forestry conservation programs, and youth conservation corps; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

CONSERVATION AND STEWARDSHIP ACT

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, today I am pleased to introduce the "Conservation and Stewardship Act," which is cosponsored by Senators HOLLINGS, BAUCUS, KERRY, BOXER, LIEBERMAN, BRYAN, AKAKA, LEAHY, and SARBANES. This comprehensive bill will provide permanent and dedicated funding from Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas revenues to be used for the Land and Water Conservation Fund and many other important conservation programs, including coastal, wildlife habitat, endangered species, historic preservation, State and local park and open space preservation, forestry and farmland conservation, and youth conservation corps programs. While the bill will ensure much-needed funding for many Federal conservation programs, most of the programs included in the bill will assist States, counties, or cities to implement local conservation and recreation projects. In addition, this legislation will, for the first time, fully fund the Payments In Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program, which provides payments to local governments for the loss of tax revenues resulting from Federal lands in their jurisdiction.

In developing this bill, I have tried to include a variety of programs to ensure that the benefits from OCS revenues—which are a federal resource belonging to all Americans—are equitably distributed throughout the country. While some programs in the bill are of specific interest to coastal States, others will have more application in interior areas; some programs in the bill provide funding for large cities and urban areas, while others are designed to assist rural communities. If we are to succeed in passing a comprehensive conservation bill this year, the benefits must extend to all regions of the country.

In addition, I think it's important to recognize that several very meritorious legislative proposals have already been put forward. One of my goals in developing this bill was to try and incorporate important programs from the other bills, and I am pleased that many of the sponsors of those proposals are also supporting this bill. I also want to recognize the efforts that Senator LANDRIEU, Senator MURKOWSKI, and others have made in generating support for a comprehensive conservation bill with their legislative proposal. While there are differences in our bills

and in some of our funding priorities, I believe our underlying goals are the same. I am committed to working with them, and with all other interested Senators, as we try to pass a bill this year.

I would like to add that my primary goal in introducing this bill is to try and move the legislative process forward in the Senate. I think a consensus approach, such as we are proposing today, is our only chance of getting a bill enacted into law this year.

I know some have questioned why these programs—or any program—should be provided with dedicated funding. When Congress amended the LWCF Act in 1968 to credit a portion of Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas lease revenues into the fund, the premise was that at least some of the revenues from OCS oil and gas production, a non-renewable resource, should be used to protect other resources throughout the country. I think that was a wise concept then, and one we should continue to adhere to today. Along those lines, it is important that whatever programs are included in a comprehensive bill contribute to enriching the natural, cultural, or historical legacy of this country. In my opinion, such a bill is not only justifiable, but necessary if we are going to be responsible to future generations.

Mr. President, I would like to briefly describe some of the major programs that would receive dedicated funding in this bill.

Since its enactment over 35 years ago, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act has been not only one of the most popular conservation measures ever signed into law, but one of the most far-sighted as well. Revenues deposited into the fund are used to protect our national and cultural heritage in our national parks, forests, wildlife refuges, wilderness areas, trails, wild and scenic rivers, and other important areas. In addition, the LWCF State grant program assists States in the planning, acquisition, and development of open space and outdoor recreation facilities.

However, over the past 35 years, appropriations from the LWCF have lagged far behind the amounts credited into the fund, even though demand for LWCF funding continues to increase. In fact, on average, less than half of the amounts credited to the fund have actually been authorized. Today, the fund's unappropriated balance exceeds \$13 billion. History has shown that if the LWCF remains subject to the annual appropriations process, the intent of the fund will never be fulfilled. For that reason, my bill uses OCS oil and gas receipts to provide dedicated funding for the LWCF and all of the other conservation programs in the bill. The bill funds the LWCF and its fully authorized level of \$900 million annually, divided equally between the Federal land acquisition and State grant programs.

In addition, I think it's important that the benefits we will get from fully

funding the LWCF not be negated by placing new restrictions on the land acquisitions in our national parks, forests and wildlife refuges. I am concerned about language in other bills on this issue which are pending in the House and Senate which would create new obstacles to protecting threatened national resources. I think a much better approach is to take the existing LWCF program, which has a proven track record, and ensure that it is adequately funded. However, I have included language which gives the Congress the ability to override proposed Federal agency expenditures, while ensuring that all of the money is actually spent for the intended purpose.

Likewise, I believe it's important that new restrictions not be placed on States for the use of the funds they receive under the State grant program. Although some have proposed to restructure the State program, I think the flexibility given to States in the current law is appropriate, and States should continue to determine how to allocate LWCF funds for recreational and open space needs, consistent with the requirements of the Act and with review by the Secretary of the Interior.

Title II of the Conservation and Stewardship Act provides funding to protect and restore our fragile coastal resources. It establishes the Ocean and Coast Conservation Fund, and dedicates \$365 million annually, primarily to States, to address a broad array of coastal and marine conservation needs. This fund is administered by the Secretary of Commerce. The bill also establishes the Outer Continental Shelf Impact Assistance Fund, administered by the Secretary of the Interior, to provide \$100 million annually to Coastal States suffering negative environmental impacts from oil and gas production on the OCS.

The Ocean and Coast Conservation Fund addresses four programs. The first account within the fund allocates \$250 million to Coastal States for a broad range of coastal and marine conservation activities which ensure protection for coral reefs, wetlands, estuaries and marine species. The second account allocates \$25 million to Coastal States to fund joint marine enforcement agreements between States and the Secretary of Commerce, thereby increasing enforcement capabilities for both Federal and State marine resource protection laws. The third account gives \$75 million to Coastal States to fund fisheries research and management. The fourth account allocates \$15 million to the Secretary of Commerce for the protection of coral reefs. A complementary program for protection of coral resources under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior is contained in Title VI of my bill as described further below.

Although other bills have been introduced which also address coastal funding, I believe the Ocean and Coast Conservation Fund contains several significant advantages. First, it requires

that all money received under this fund be used only for the protection of the marine and coastal environment. Second, it ties the amount of money States will receive to demonstrated conservation need rather than the amount of production occurring offshore the State, or a State's or county's proximity to that production. In this manner, my bill refrains from allowing money from this fund to be used as an incentive to begin or increase production in the Federal OCS. My bill also excludes revenues from leases included within areas covered by a moratorium on leasing.

The Outer Continental Shelf Impact Assistance Fund allocates \$100 million specifically to address the needs of those Coastal States which have hosted Federal OCS oil and gas production off their shores, and which have suffered negative environmental impacts from that production. Funds are distributed based on shoreline miles and coastal population (25 percent each) and the amount of production occurring offshore the Coastal State (50 percent). States can use the money only to mitigate adverse environmental impacts directly attributable to the development of oil and gas resources of the OCS.

The bill also establishes a separate Coral Reef Resources Restoration Fund. This fund provides \$15 million annually to the Secretary of the Interior for the protection of coral reef resources under the jurisdiction of the Secretary. The bill authorizes the Secretary to make grants, not to exceed 75 percent of the total costs, for projects which promote the viability of coral reef systems under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior. Grants would be available to natural resource agencies of States or Territories, educational or non-governmental institutions, or organizations with demonstrated expertise in the conservation of coral reefs.

Like many of the other comprehensive conservation proposals, my bill includes significant new funding to assist States in protecting wildlife habitat. The Conservation and Stewardship Act includes a \$350 million annual increase in deposits into the Pittman-Robertson fund, to help fund a broad variety of wildlife conservation programs, with an emphasis on protecting habitat for non-game species.

In addition, the bill establishes a new \$50 million fund to protect threatened and endangered species. Under the program, the Secretary of the Interior would be authorized to enter into agreements with private landowners to protect habitat for threatened and endangered species. This incentive program would assist landowners who voluntarily agree to take protective actions beyond what is required under existing law.

In addition to the funds provided for Federal and State programs through the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Conservation and Stewardship Act provides funding for several

programs to assist States, local governments, and other organizations in the protection of open space. The bill includes \$50 million in funding for the Forest Legacy Program, \$50 million for the Farmland Protection Program, and \$50 million for a new program to allow for the voluntary acquisition of conservation easements to prevent ranchlands from being converted to non-agricultural uses.

The bill also includes \$125 million for a new grant program to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior to help States conserve, on a matching basis, non-Federal lands or waters of clear regional or national interest.

Presently, OCS revenues are credited to only two funds: the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Historic Preservation Fund. Like the LWCF, appropriations from the HPF have lagged far behind the \$150 million that is annually credited to the fund. The Conservation and Stewardship Act will, for the first time, ensure that the fully authorized amount is expended. In addition, the bill requires that at least half of the fund, \$75 million, be available to States, tribes, and local governments to allow them to better carry out their responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act. The bill also requires that at least 50 percent of the Federal funds spent under the program be used for the restoration of historic properties.

The bill also funds the American Battlefield Protection Program at \$15 million per year, fulfilling recommendations made by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission. Funding would be available for preservation assistance for all types of battlefields, although with respect to Civil War battlefields, the funding priority would be for "Priority 1" battlefields identified in the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission's report.

Mr. President, it is well known that many of the natural and historic resources in the parks and historic sites of our National Park System are facing significant threats, especially given the limited funds available to the Park Service to address this issue. In an attempt to improve this problem, the Conservation and Stewardship Act creates a new "National Park System Resource Protection Fund" and provides \$150 million in annual funding. Moneys from the fund are available to the Secretary of the Interior to protect significant natural, cultural or historical resources in units of the National Park System that are threatened by activities occurring inside or outside of the park boundaries. The Secretary is also authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with State and local governments and other organizations to address these threats. In addition, the bill makes clear that the fund cannot be used to fund land acquisitions, permanent employee salaries, road construction, or projects which already receive funding through the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program.

Like many of the other programs included in this bill, the Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery Program is a program with overwhelming demand and, in recent years, little or non-existent funding. In an effort to revitalize this program, the Conservation and Stewardship Act provides \$75 million in dedicated funding each year for UPARR programs, a significant increase over recent appropriations.

I think it is important that a comprehensive conservation bill focus not only on land acquisition and other resource conservation programs, but also on improving the tie between these resources and local communities. I have included funding for four programs to assist the way communities, including young people, work with public and private partners to plan and take action for the long-term stewardship and maintenance of lands and resources.

Dedicated funding for the Youth Conservation Corps and related partnerships will enable us to make significant investments in two of our country's most valuable treasures—our natural resources and our young people. The investments in our youth and our natural resources can grow together and benefit one another.

The Youth Conservation Corps, and related partnerships with nonprofit, State, and local youth conservation corps ("YCC"), are administered by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior. It is clear that they are successful and popular programs. The demand for summer conservation jobs for youth overwhelmingly exceeds the supply. Over the past twenty years, a lack of adequate funding has been the biggest obstacle preventing YCC from realizing an even greater level of success.

Our parks, forests, wildlife refuges, and other public lands benefit because important conservation projects are completed at a lower cost. Our youth, on summer break from school, benefit by engaging in positive and meaningful activities. There are many types of projects that youth complete—construction, maintenance, reconstruction, restoration, repair, or rehabilitation of natural, cultural, historic, archaeological, recreational, or scenic resources.

Senator Scoop Jackson was the sponsor of the original legislation that created the YCC. He had the foresight and vision to create opportunities for young people to complete conservation and restoration projects on our public lands. The bill I am introducing today will enable us to embrace Senator Jackson's legacy by fully funding YCC, thereby achieving the levels of participation that existed during his tenure in the Senate.

Last year, the National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee held an oversight hearing on YCC and related partnerships. Both National Park Service Director Stanton, on behalf of the Department of the Interior, and Forest Service

Chief Dombeck expressed enthusiastic support for these programs. Similarly, over the past year I have learned that strong bipartisan Congressional support exists for YCC and related partnerships.

All of our country's public lands will benefit from these programs. The existing authorizing law includes a State grant component as well as opportunities for projects to be completed on public lands other than Federal lands.

I have a letter that I will submit for the record from the National Association of Service and Conservation Corps and the Student Conservation Association supporting inclusion of the YCC provision in this bill. Partnerships between members of these organizations and the Federal land management agencies seem to be the most cost effective and efficient way to maximize both the number of conservation projects and the youth who complete them. Dedicated funding will ensure that existing partnerships are maintained while also allowing for the creation of new partnerships across the country.

The Forest Service's Economic Action Program ("EAP") assists rural forest-dependent communities to foster stronger links between the health of forests and the well-being of communities. It is an important complement to land acquisition under the LWCF, helping rural communities to effectively participate in plans and actions that affect the future management of public and private forest lands.

One of the most important aspects of EAP is the emphasis on helping communities organize and develop their own broad-based local action plans. This is the first step in enabling a community to build a sustainable future based on the integration of economic, social, and environmental objectives. Communities can then focus on organizing, planning, and implementing natural resource based projects contained in their plans. Projects range from tourism and value-added manufacturing to historic preservation.

In addition to the planning component, EAP also helps communities to build rural business infrastructure to better use and market the byproducts of ecosystem restoration; strengthen, diversify, and expand their local economies; improve transportation networks for forest-based products; and increase their access to technology through partnerships. Projects range from tourism and value-added manufacturing to historic preservation.

EAP's focus is to promote self-sufficiency by leveraging small grants for capacity building. Many recipients of these grants are able to start forest-based small businesses with the Forest Service's technical and financial assistance. The Forest Service is the best, often the only, delivery mechanism because Forest Service personnel are already located and established in these communities.

As evidenced by a recent oversight hearing before the Subcommittee on

Forests and Public Land Management, the Economic Action programs are strongly supported by rural communities across the country. Lack of adequate and consistent funding is the primary obstacle that has prohibited these programs from achieving even greater levels of success.

I ask unanimous consent to place a letter in the RECORD from American Forests supporting inclusion of this program in the bill that I am introducing today. The National Network of Forest Practitioners also has expressed support for EAP in testimony before Congress for several years.

Urban and Community Forestry is an important program that has been overlooked in other recent legislative proposals. Through this program, the Forest Service works with national groups and networks, such as American Forests and the Alliance for Community Trees, and with local governments, community groups, and private businesses in hundreds of rural communities and cities across the country to heighten awareness of the ecological benefits that trees and forests provide.

Urban and community forests provide tremendous value to communities in terms of "ecological services," such as filtering air pollutants, cleaning drinking water, managing stormwater flows, and reducing energy consumption. Recent losses in tree and forest cover in communities in the United States translate into billions of dollars of lost value in terms of ecological services.

The Urban and Community Forestry Program is the key Federal program assessing and highlighting the significant environmental values associated with urban forests and helping communities plan and take action to preserve, restore, and maintain their green infrastructure. It is a capacity-building program, providing Federal technical and financial assistance to communities and empowering them to plan and take action for themselves, while strongly leveraging the Federal assistance.

This program complements the LWCF and other programs currently included in other legislative proposals to provide increased funding for conservation. This program could deliver increased levels of success with an increased and predictable level of funding.

My bill also provides full funding for the Payment In Lieu of Taxes Program. This program, like many of the others in this bill, is generally funded at far below its authorized level. The program compensates units of local governments, primarily counties, for the loss of tax revenues due to the presence of Federal lands within their jurisdiction, and recognizes the important partnership between the Federal government and local governments in any national conservation effort.

Mr. President, I have received letter from a broad coalition of environmental, conservation, and historic preservation groups in support of this

legislation. I ask unanimous consent that they be printed in the RECORD.

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

MARCH 6, 2000.

Hon. JEFF BINGAMAN,
Hart Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR BINGAMAN: All of the environmental and preservation organizations listed below are writing to thank you for your leadership in introducing the Conservation and Stewardship Act of 2000 and to express our strong support. Your bill is an excellent piece of legislation that achieves the objective of providing permanent mandatory funding for a number of critical conservation needs including: the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF); the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF); acquisition of non-federal lands of regional or national interest; coastal restoration; state wildlife conservation; endangered species protection; preservation of our national parks; urban recreation and forestry; conservation easements for farm, forest, and ranch land; and important rural assistance programs.

We are especially grateful that the Conservation and Stewardship Act of 2000 achieves these vital objectives while addressing important concerns that the environmental community has identified in other legislative efforts to achieve these same ends. We look forward to working with you, the President, and other leaders to ensure passage of sound conservation funding legislation in this Congress. Again, we deeply appreciate your leadership on this legislation.

Sincerely,

Defenders of Wildlife; Environmental Defense; Friends of the Earth; League of Conservation Voters; National Parks Conservation Association; Natural Resources Defense Council; National Trust for Historic Preservation; Scenic America; Sierra Club; The Wilderness Society; U.S. Public Interest Research Group; World Wildlife Fund.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION,
Washington, DC, March 6, 2000.

Hon. JEFF BINGAMAN,
Hart Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR BINGAMAN: On behalf of the National Wildlife Federation and our millions of members and supporters, I want to thank you for introducing the Conservation and Stewardship Act and express our strong support for this important legislation. This bill would make an historic contribution to conservation by providing substantial and reliable funding for the protection and restoration of our nation's wildlife; public lands; coastal and marine resources; historic and cultural treasures; state, local and urban parks and recreation programs; and open space.

As you know, the House Resources Committee has approved similar legislation, H.R. 701 the Conservation and Reinvestment Act, which was recently introduced by Chairman Frank Murkowski and Senator Mary Landrieu as S. 2123. Like your bill, H.R. 701/S. 2123 would provide permanent funding to a variety of important conservation programs. The National Wildlife Federation is supporting H.R. 701/S. 2123 while seeking key changes to improve the bill. Many of the changes we are seeking in H.R. 701/S. 2123 are already in your bill.

We are eager to see the sponsors of these related bills work together to find a proposal that can be passed by the Senate and enacted into law.

The National Wildlife Federation looks forward to working with you, the President,

and other leaders to ensure passage of sound conservation funding legislation in this Congress. Again, we deeply appreciate your leadership on this legislation.

Sincerely,

STEVEN J. SHIMBERG,
Vice President, Office of
Federal and International Affairs.

THE TRUST FOR PUBLIC LAND,
San Francisco, CA, March 6, 2000.

Hon. JEFF BINGAMAN,
Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR BINGAMAN: On behalf of The Trust for Public Land and our many land conservation partners across America, I am writing to thank you for your promotion of legislation that would bring important new substance and certainty to our national investment in resource land protection.

We are gratified that the Conservation and Stewardship Act you introduce today would institute structural revisions to the Land & Water Conservation Fund to ensure full annual funding of LWCF's currently authorized but only partly realized potential to protect federal lands—including our irreplaceable national parks, forests, wildlife refuges, and other public land treasures—and to provide urgently needed grants for state and local parkland and recreation partnerships. We also deeply appreciate the new federal tools your legislation would provide for the protection of threatened ranchlands and non-federal lands of regional and national significance; the enhancements it would afford to such other existing programs as the Forest Legacy Program, the Farmland Protection Program, the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act, and the Urban and Community Forestry Program; and its additional provisions to protect natural, cultural, recreational, and other crucial resources. And we are encouraged that your direct approach to establishing this lasting commitment to our nation's legacy of open spaces avoids new procedural complexities.

I am therefore pleased to offer The Trust for Public Land's support for the Conservation and Stewardship Act, and for your outstanding efforts to protect America's most vital resources. We look forward to working with you, as the legislative process unfolds this year, to secure permanent, stable funding for these vital programs.

Sincerely,

ALAN FRONT,
Senior Vice President.

AMERICAN FORESTS,
Washington, DC, March 6, 2000.

Hon. JEFF BINGAMAN,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR BINGAMAN: I am writing to express our support for the bill you are introducing today, the Conservation and Stewardship Act. There is a great need for stronger and more consistent annual investment in programs that protect, restore, and maintain lands and resources, and we believe your bill is an excellent vehicle for working toward this objective. We are especially pleased that the bill includes three programs administered by the USDA Forest Service—the Urban and Community Forestry Program, Forest Legacy Program, and Economic Action Programs. These programs complement the land acquisition elements of other Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) bills by providing for the ongoing stewardship of lands and resources.

American Forests is the oldest national nonprofit conservation organization in the U.S. Since 1875, we have worked with scientists, resource managers, policymakers, and citizens to promote policies and programs that help people improve the environ-

ment with trees and forests. We partner with public and private organizations in communities around the country providing technical information and resources to leverage local actions. Our Global ReLeaf campaign, which raises private funds and provides grants to local organizations for ecosystem restoration projects, has helped people plant more than 12 million trees since 1990.

The three programs I cited above focus on helping communities plan and take action for the long-term maintenance, or stewardship, of lands and resources. The Urban and Community Forestry Program provides technical and financial assistance to local governments and community groups around the country to develop plans and actions to protect and maintain "green infrastructure" and deal with sprawl and quality-of-life issues. Forest Legacy helps communities work with willing private forest landowners to confront development pressures through the use of conservation easements which allow landowners to maintain their forests in conservation uses. The Economic Action Programs assist rural forest-dependent communities to effectively participate in plans and actions affecting public and private forests, and to foster stronger links between the health of the forest and the well-being of communities.

We appreciate your leadership in calling attention to the need to increase support for stewardship programs while Congress is considering major new public investments in conservation programs through the LWCF. If we can be of any assistance with respect to your new bill, we stand ready to help.

Sincerely,

DEBORAH GANGLOFF,
Executive Director.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
SERVICE AND CONSERVATION CORPS,
Washington, DC, March 6, 2000.
STUDENT CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION,
Charlestown, NH, March 6, 2000.

Hon. JEFF BINGAMAN,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR BINGAMAN: The National Association of Service and Conservation Corps and the Student Conservation Association join in thanking you for your leadership in finding a means of support for youth partnership programs on the nation's public lands.

Together, we wish to announce our strong support for the legislation you are introducing today that will establish a \$60 million Youth Conservation Corps Fund with Outer Continental Shelf revenue, and which will take numerous other steps in support of essential Federal, state, and local conservation measures and programs.

State and local conservation and service corps in 31 states and the District of Columbia, as well as participants in the Student Conservation Association's programs nationwide, can look forward to the opportunity to work hard while providing conservation service that benefits the entire nation, thanks to this legislation.

We applaud your efforts and look forward to working with you to transform this vision into a reality that benefits the nation's youth and natural resources.

Sincerely yours,

KATHLEEN SELZ,
President, NASCC.

DALE PENNY,
President, SCA.

ALLIANCE FOR COMMUNITY TREES,

Dallas, TX, August 16, 1999.

Re support for the USDA Forest Service's Urban & Community Forestry Program to be part of the land and water conservation reauthorization bill.

Hon. JEFF BINGAMAN,
Budget Committee, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR BINGAMAN: The Miller/Young Land and Water Conservation Fund reauthorization bill includes funding for the Department of Interiors' Urban Parks Recovery Program (UPARR) but does not include any funding for the Forest Service's Urban and Community Forestry Program (U&CF).

While UPARR will address some of the basic physical components of the bill, it will not begin to touch the urban work needed to make the program a success in the community. The U&CF Program address's the community-based work and issues such as urban sprawl and natural resources and ecosystems.

We believe that the delivery system for the U&CF program has a wider audience, reaching Federal and State governments in all 50 states, as well as partners in the grassroots nonprofit community. The UPARR delivery system is strictly through the Federal government and in only 400 specific cities. The Alliance for Community Trees (ACT) members alone represents over 75 million Americans in twenty-eight states. ACT also partners with federal, state and local partners in every facet of the communities in which they serve. In addition, the Alliance for Community Trees groups, in partnership with the government agencies, will help address the human elements to the program through community outreach, technical assistance and volunteer opportunities. Lastly, we believe that the funding will be more productively spent through a coordinated effort of both UPARR and the U&CF Program.

Sincerely,

SUZANNE PROBART,
Issues Committee.

TREE NEW MEXICO, INC.,
Albuquerque, NM, August 16, 1999.

Re: Support for urban & community forestry programs in New Mexico through the proposed land and water conservation reauthorization bills.

Hon. JEFF BINGAMAN,
Budget Committee, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR BINGAMAN: Tree New Mexico (TNM) is New Mexico's premier nonprofit grassroots tree planting and education organization whose full-time programs offer volunteer tree planting opportunities, education and training to all NM citizens. Since 1990, Tree New Mexico has planted over 575,000 trees in urban, riparian, rural areas statewide. In addition, TNM's education program delivers environmental education and specialty training to over 6,000 New Mexico's children annually.

The various Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) reauthorization bills (H.R. 701—Young/Dingell, H.R. 798—Miller, S. 25—Landrieu/Murkowski, S. 446—Boxer, and S. 532—Feinstein) all included funding for conservation programs, land acquisition and park infrastructure through the Dept. of Interiors' Urban Parks Recovery Program (UPARR). Tree New Mexico recommends that the USDA Forest Service's Urban and Community Forestry Program (U&CF) is included in LWCF funding bill. While UPARR will address some of the basic physical components of the bill, it will not begin to touch the urban work needed to make the program a success in the community. In addition, the UPARR delivery system is strictly through

the Federal government and in only 400 specific cities. With the exception of perhaps Albuquerque, we do not feel this will benefit New Mexico very well.

The delivery system for the U&CF program has a wider audience, reaching Federal and State governments in all 50 states, as well as partners in the grassroots nonprofit community—like Tree New Mexico. The U&CF Program addresses the green infrastructure—trees and landscaping! Who would want to play ball or spend time in a park with no trees? We believe that the funding will be more productively spent through a coordinated effort of both UPARR and the U&CF Program.

Tree New Mexico respectfully urges you to take a leadership role by encouraging the committee to request that the Urban & Community Forestry Program receive funding from the Land & Water Conservation Fund for the benefit of all New Mexicans.

Sincerely,

SUZANNE PROBART,
Executive Director.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Let me conclude by particularly thanking David Brooks, Mary Katherine Ishee, and Bob Simon, who are all on the staff of our Energy and Natural Resources Committee. They have done yeoman's work in getting this bill prepared for introduction and obtaining the support of many of the Senators who are cosponsors on the bill.

I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the bill I have introduced today be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 2181

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 "Conservation and Stewardship Act".

TITLE I—LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Land and Water Conservation Fund Act Amendments of 2000".

SEC. 102. LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND AMENDMENTS.

(a) PERMANENT APPROPRIATION INTO THE FUND.—Section 2 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460l-5) is amended—

(1) in the first paragraph by striking "During the period ending September 30, 2015, there" and inserting "There";

(2) in paragraph (c)(1) by striking "not less than" and all that follows through the end of the paragraph and inserting "not less than \$900,000,000 for each fiscal year."; and

(3) in paragraph (c)(2) by striking "shall be credited" and all that follows through the end of the paragraph and inserting "shall be deposited into the fund from qualified Outer Continental Shelf revenues (as that term is defined in section 2(u) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331(u)) (as amended by the Coastal Stewardship Act of 2000)). Such moneys shall only be used to carry out the purposes of this Act.".

(b) PERMANENT FUNDING AUTHORITY.—Section 3 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460l-6) is amended to read as follows:

"Of amounts in the fund, \$900,000,000 shall be available each fiscal year for obligation or expenditure in accordance with section 5 of

this Act. Such funds shall be made available without further appropriation, and shall remain available until expended. Other moneys in the fund shall be available for expenditure only when appropriated therefor. Such appropriations may be made without fiscal year limitation.".

(c) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Section 5 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460l-7) is amended to read as follows:

"Fifty percent of the funds made available each fiscal year shall be used for Federal land acquisition purposes as provided in section 7 of this Act, and fifty percent shall be used for financial assistance to States as provided in section 6 of this Act.".

(d) STATE FUNDING ALLOCATIONS.—Section 6(b) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460l-8(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking "Sums appropriated and available" and inserting "Amounts made available";

(2) by striking paragraph (1) in its entirety and inserting the following:

"(1) Eighty percent of the amounts made available shall be apportioned as follows:

"(A) Sixty percent shall be apportioned equally among the several States;

"(B) Twenty percent shall be apportioned on the basis of the ratio which the population of each State bears to the total population of the United States; and

"(C) Twenty percent shall be apportioned on the basis of the urban population in each State (as defined by Metropolitan Statistical Areas)."; and

(3) in paragraph (2) by striking "At any time, the remaining appropriation" and inserting "The remaining allocation".

(e) FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.—Section 7(a) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460l-9(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking "Moneys appropriated" and all that follows through "subpurposes" and inserting the following:

"(1)(A) The President shall transmit, as part of the annual budget proposal, a priority list for Federal land acquisition projects. Funds shall be made available from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, without further appropriation, 15 days after the date the Congress adjourns sine die for each year, for the projects identified on the President's priority list, unless prior to such date, legislation is enacted establishing a different priority list.

"(B) If Congress enacts legislation establishing an alternate priority list, and such priority list funds less than the annual authorized funding amount identified in section 5, the difference between the authorized funding amount and the alternate priority list shall be available for expenditure, without further appropriation, in accordance with the priority list submitted by the President.

"(C)(1) In developing the annual land acquisition priority list, the President shall require the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to develop the priority list for the sites under each Secretary's jurisdiction. The Secretaries shall prepare the lists in consultation with the head of each affected bureau or agency, taking into account the best professional judgment regarding the land acquisition priorities and policies of each bureau or agency.

"(2) In preparing the lists referred to in paragraph (1), the Secretaries shall ensure that not less than \$5 million is made available each year for the acquisition of easements, on a willing seller basis, to provide for non-motorized access to public lands for hunting, fishing, and other recreational purposes.

“(D) Amounts made available from the fund for Federal land acquisition projects shall be used for the purposes and subpurposes identified in paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of this subsection.”; and

(2) by redesignating subsequent paragraphs accordingly.

SEC. 102. NON-FEDERAL LANDS OF REGIONAL OR NATIONAL INTEREST.

Title I of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601-4 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 14. NON-FEDERAL LANDS OF REGIONAL OR NATIONAL INTEREST.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF FUND.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund which shall be known as the “Non-Federal Lands of Regional or National Interest Fund” (in this section referred to as the “fund”). There shall be deposited into the fund \$125,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 and each fiscal year thereafter from qualified Outer Continental Shelf Revenues (as that term is defined in section 2(u) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331(u)) (as amended by the Coastal Stewardship Act of 2000)). Such moneys shall be used only to carry out the purposes of this section.

“(b) EXPENDITURES.—(1) Of the amounts in the fund, \$125,000,000 shall be available each year to the Secretary of the Interior for obligation or expenditure in accordance with this section. Such funds shall be available without further appropriation, subject to the requirements of this section, and shall remain available until expended.

“(2) The Secretary shall prepare, as part of the annual budget proposal, a priority list for grant projects to be funded under this section, from among the applications submitted pursuant to subsection (c). Moneys shall be available from the fund, without further appropriation, 15 days after the date Congress adjourns sine die each year, for the projects specified on the priority list, unless prior to such date, legislation is enacted establishing a different priority list.

“(c) GRANTS TO STATES.—(1) A State may submit an application to the Secretary for a grant to fund the conservation of non-Federal lands or waters of clear regional or national interest.

“(2) In determining whether to recommend the award of a grant under this section, the Secretary shall consider, on a competitive basis, the extent to which a proposed conservation project described in the grant application will conserve the natural, historic, cultural, and recreational values of the non-Federal lands or waters to be protected.

“(3) The Secretary shall give preference to proposed conservation projects—

“(A) that seek to protect ecosystems;

“(B) that are developed in collaboration with other States, or with private persons or entities; or

“(C) that are complementary to conservation or restoration programs undertaken on Federal lands.

“(4) A grant awarded to a State under this subsection shall cover not more than 50 percent of the total cost of the conservation project.”.

TITLE II—COASTAL STEWARDSHIP

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Coastal Stewardship Act of 2000.”

SEC. 202. AMENDMENT TO OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF LANDS ACT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 2 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(r) As used in sections 31 and 32, the term “coastline” has the meaning given such term in section 2(c) of the Submerged Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1301(c));

“(s) As used in sections 31 and 32, the term “Coastal State” has the same meaning given such term in section 304(4) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1453(4));

“(t) As used in sections 31 and 32, the term “leased tract” means a tract, maintained under section 6 or leased under section 8 for the purposes of drilling for, developing and producing oil and natural gas resources, which is a unit consisting of either a block, a portion of a block, a combination of blocks or portions of blocks (or both), as specified in the lease, and as depicted on an Outer Continental Shelf Official Protraction Diagram;

“(u) As used in sections 31 and 32, the term “qualified Outer Continental Shelf revenues” means all amounts received by the United States as bonus bids, rents, royalties (including payments for royalty taken in kind and sold), net profit share payments, and related late payment interest from natural gas and oil leases issued pursuant to section 8 or maintained under section 6, accruing from each leased tract or portion of a leased tract, the geographic center of which lies within a distance of 200 miles from any part of the coastline of any Coastal State. It shall not include amounts from any leased tract or portion of a leased tract which is included within any area of the Outer Continental Shelf where a moratorium on new leasing was in effect as of January 1, 1999, unless the leased tract or portion of leased tract was issued prior to the establishment of the moratorium and is in production as of January 1, 2000. For each leased tract or portion of a leased tract lying within the zone defined and governed by section 8(g), and to which section 8(g) applies, the term “qualified Outer Continental Shelf revenues” shall include only amounts remaining after payment has been to States in accordance with section 8(g).”.

(b) OCEAN AND COAST CONSERVATION.—The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 31. OCEAN AND COAST CONSERVATION FUND.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF FUND.—(1) There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund which shall be known as the “Ocean and Coast Conservation Fund” (in this section referred to as the “fund”). There shall be deposited into the fund \$365,000,000 from qualified Outer Continental Shelf revenues in fiscal year 2001 and each fiscal year thereafter. Such moneys shall be used only to carry out the purposes of this section.

“(2) Of the amounts in the fund, \$365,000,000 shall be available each fiscal year for obligation or expenditure in accordance with this section. Such funds shall be made available to the Secretary of Commerce without further appropriation, subject to the requirements of this section, and shall remain available until expended.

“(b) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Notwithstanding section 9, the Secretary of Commerce shall allocate funds available under this section as follows:

“(1) for uses identified in subsection (c), \$250,000,000;

“(2) for uses identified in subsection (d), \$25,000,000;

“(3) for uses identified in subsection (e), \$75,000,000; and

“(4) for uses identified in subsection (f), \$15,000,000.

“(c) COASTAL STEWARDSHIP.—(1) The Secretary of Commerce shall allocate among all Coastal States the funds available under subsection (b)(1) as follows:

“(A) 25 percent of the funds under this subsection shall be allocated based on the ratio of the coastline miles of the Coastal State to the coastline miles of all Coastal States;

“(B) 25 percent of the funds under this subsection shall be allocated based on the ratio of the coastal population of the Coastal State to the coastal population of all Coastal States;

“(C) 50 percent of the funds under this subsection shall be allocated based on the demonstrated conservation and protection needs of the Coastal State for coastal stewardship uses as determined under this subsection.

“(2) The Secretary of Commerce, in accordance with the requirements of this section, shall determine the allocation each State is entitled to receive based on demonstrated conservation and protection need under subsection (c)(1)(C).

“(3) To be eligible to receive moneys under subsection (c)(1)(C), a Coastal State must submit to the Secretary of Commerce an application demonstrating the conservation and protection needs of the Coastal State. Such application shall indicate how moneys received from that portion of the fund would be used in accordance with the allowable uses identified in this subsection. This application shall be submitted as part of the plan required under subsection (c)(6) and in accordance with the requirements of that subsection.

“(4) In determining the allocation of moneys based on demonstrated conservation and protection need as provided in subsection (c)(1)(C), priority shall be given to activities and plans—

“(A) which support and are consistent with National Estuary programs, National Estuarine Research Reserve programs, the National Marine Sanctuary Act, the Coastal Zone Management Act, and other State or Federal laws governing the conservation or restoration of coastal or marine fish habitat;

“(B) which promote coastal conservation, restoration, or water quality protection on a watershed or regional basis; or

“(C) which address coastal conservation needs created by seasonal or otherwise transient fluctuations in population in Coastal States.

“(5) Coastal States shall use moneys received under this subsection only for—

“(A) the conservation or protection of coastal and marine habitats including wetlands, estuaries, and coral reefs;

“(B) projects to remove abandoned vessels or marine debris that may adversely affect coastal habitat or living marine resources;

“(C) the reduction or monitoring of coastal polluted runoff or other coastal contaminants;

“(D) addressing watershed protection including conservation needs which cross jurisdictional boundaries;

“(E) the assessment, research, mapping and monitoring of coastal and marine habitats.

“(F) addressing coastal conservation needs associated with seasonal or otherwise transient fluctuations in coastal populations;

“(G) the establishment, monitoring or assessment of marine protected areas.

“(6) To be eligible to receive moneys under this subsection, a Coastal State must submit to the Secretary of Commerce a plan detailing the uses to which the Coastal State will put all funds received under this subsection. The plan shall be developed with public input, and must certify that uses set forth in the plan comply with all applicable Federal and State laws, including environmental laws. Each plan shall consider ways to use funds received under this subsection to assist local governments, non-profit organizations, or public institutions with activities or programs consistent with this subsection.

“(7) No funds under this subsection shall be made available to a Coastal State until the Secretary of Commerce has affirmatively found that all uses proposed by a Coastal

State are consistent with the purposes and requirements of this subsection.

“(d) COOPERATIVE ENFORCEMENT USES.—(1) The Governor of a State represented on an Interstate Fisheries Commission may apply to the Secretary of Commerce for execution of a cooperative enforcement agreement with the Secretary of Commerce. Cooperative agreements between the Secretary of Commerce and such States shall authorize the deputization of State law enforcement officers with marine law enforcement responsibilities, to perform duties of the Secretary of Commerce relating to any law enforcement provision of any marine resource laws enforced by the Secretary of Commerce, including the National Marine Sanctuaries Act. Such cooperative enforcement agreements shall be consistent with the purposes and intent of section 311(a) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1861(a)), to the extent applicable to the regulated activities, and may include specifications for joint management responsibilities as provided by section 1 of Public Law 91-412 (15 U.S.C. 1525).

“(2) Upon receiving an application meeting the requirements of this subsection, the Secretary of Commerce shall enter into the cooperative enforcement agreement with the requesting State.

“(3) Consistent with the fund amounts contained in subsection (b)(2), The Secretary of Commerce shall include in each cooperative enforcement agreement an allocation of funds to assist in management of the agreement. The allocation shall be equitably distributed among all States participating in cooperative enforcement agreements under this subsection, based upon consideration of the specific marine conservation enforcement needs of each participating State. Such agreement may provide for amounts to be withheld by the Secretary of Commerce for the cost of any technical or other assistance provided to the State by the Secretary of Commerce under the agreement.

“(e) COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT USES.—The Governor of any State represented on an Interstate Marine Fishery Commission may apply to the Secretary of Commerce for the execution of a research and management agreement, on a sole source basis, for the purpose of undertaking eligible projects required for the effective management of living marine resources of the United States. Upon determining that the application meets the requirements of this subsection, the Secretary of Commerce shall enter into such agreement. Such agreement may provide for amounts to be withheld by the Secretary of Commerce for the cost of any technical or other assistance provided to the State by the Secretary of Commerce under the agreement.

“(2) The Secretary of Commerce shall allocate to States participating in a research and management agreement under this subsection funds to assist in implementing the agreement, consistent with the amounts available under subsection (b)(3).

“(3) For purposes of this subsection, eligible projects are those which address critical needs identified in fishery management reports or plans developed and approved by a State, Marine Fisheries Commission, Regional Fishery Management Council, or other regional or tribal entity, charged with management and conservation of living marine resources, and that pertain to—

“(A) the collection and analysis of fishery data and information, including data on landings, fishing effort, biology, habitat, economics and social changes, including those information needs identified pursuant to section 401 of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1881); or

“(B) the development of measures to promote innovative or cooperative management of fisheries.

“(4) In making funds available under this subsection, the Secretary of Commerce shall give priority to eligible projects that meet any of the following criteria:

“(A) establishment of observer programs;

“(B) cooperative research projects developed among States, academic institutions, and the fishing industry, to obtain data or other information necessary to meet national or regional management priorities;

“(C) projects to reduce harvesting capacity performed in a manner consistent with section 312(b) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery and Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 1862(b));

“(D) projects designed to identify ecosystem impacts of fishing, including the relationship between fishing harvest and marine mammal population abundance; and

“(E) projects for the identification, conservation or restoration of fish habitat.

“(5) Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce shall adopt procedures necessary to implement this section.

“(f) CORAL REEF PROTECTION.—The Secretary of Commerce shall use amounts provided in subsection (b)(4) for the conservation and protection of coral reefs.

“(g) ANNUAL ACCOUNTING.—Not later than June 15 of each year, each Coastal State receiving moneys from the fund shall account for all moneys so received for the previous fiscal year in a written report to the Secretary of Commerce. This report shall include a description of all projects and activities receiving funds under this section.

“(h) CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL.—The Secretary of Commerce shall transmit, as part of the annual budget proposal, a priority list for allocations to Coastal States under subsection (c)(1)(C), and subsections (d), (e), and (f). Monies shall be made available from the fund 15 days after the sine die adjournment of the Congress each year, without further appropriation, for the projects identified on the priority list, unless prior to such date, legislation is enacted establishing a different priority list. If Congress enacts legislation establishing an alternate priority list, and such priority list funds less than the annual authorized funding amount identified in subsections (c)(3), (d), (e), or (f), the difference between the authorized funding amount and the alternate priority list shall be available for expenditure, without further appropriation, in accordance with the priority list submitted by the Secretary.

“SEC. 32. COASTAL IMPACT ASSISTANCE.

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) DISTANCE.—The term “distance” means minimum great circle distance, measured in statute miles; and

“(2) PRODUCING COASTAL STATE.—The term “Producing Coastal State” means a Coastal State, any portion of which lies within a distance of 200 miles from the geographic center of any leased tract having an approved plan of development, and which leased tract, as of January 1, 1999, was not covered by a moratorium on leasing, unless the lease was issued prior to the establishment of the moratorium and was in production on January 1, 1999.

“(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF FUND.—(1) There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund which shall be known as the “Outer Continental Shelf Impact Assistance Fund” (in this section referred to as the “fund”). There shall be deposited into the fund in fiscal year 2000 and each fiscal year thereafter \$100,000,000 from qualified Outer Continental Shelf revenues for each leased tract or portion of a leased tract lying seaward of the zone defined and governed by

section 8(g), or lying within that zone but to which section 8(g) does not apply. Such moneys shall be used only to carry out the purposes of this section.

“(2) Of the amounts in the fund, \$100,000,000 shall be available each fiscal year for obligation or expenditure in accordance with this section. Such funds shall be made available to the Secretary without further appropriation, subject to the requirements of this section, and shall remain available until expended.

“(c) PAYMENT TO PRODUCING COASTAL STATES.—

“(1) Notwithstanding section 9, the Secretary shall, without further appropriation, make payments in each fiscal year to Producing Coastal States equal to the amount deposited in the fund for the prior fiscal year.

“(2) Such payments shall be allocated among the Producing Coastal States as follows:

“(A) 25 percent of the funds shall be allocated based on the ratio of the shoreline miles of the Producing Coastal State to the shoreline miles of all Producing Coastal States;

“(B) 25 percent of the funds shall be allocated based on the ratio of the coastal population of the Producing Coastal State to the coastal population of all Producing Coastal States;

“(C) 50 percent of the funds shall be allocated based upon the Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas production offshore of such Producing Coastal State. The allocation shall only include qualified Outer Continental Shelf revenues from any leased tract the geographic center of which lies within a distance of 200 miles from any portion of such Producing Coastal State, but shall not include revenues from any leased tract or portion of a leased tract which, as of January 1, 1999, was covered by a moratorium on leasing, unless the lease was issued prior to the establishment of the moratorium and was in production on January 1, 1999. Each Producing Coastal State's allocable share shall be inversely proportional to the distance between the nearest port on the coastline of such Producing Coastal State and the geographic center of each leased tract or portion of the leased tract as determined by the Secretary.

“(e) MINIMUM STATE SHARE.—The allocable share of revenues for each Producing Coastal State shall not be less than \$2,000,000.

“(f) USES.—Producing Coastal States shall use moneys received from the fund only to mitigate adverse environmental impacts directly attributable to the development of oil and gas resources of the Outer Continental Shelf.

“(g) STATE PLANS AND ANNUAL REPORT.—

(1) Prior to the receipt of funds pursuant to this section in any fiscal year, a Producing Coastal State shall submit to the Secretary a plan for the use of such moneys. The plan shall be developed with public participation and in accordance with all applicable State and Federal laws. The Secretary shall make payments from the fund only upon determining, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, that the State plan ensures that the Producing Coastal State will use its allocated funds in a manner that is consistent with the purposes of this section.

(2) No later than June 15 of each year, each Producing Coastal State receiving money from this fund shall account for all moneys so received for the previous fiscal year in a written report to the Secretary and the Secretary of Commerce. The report shall include a description of all projects and activities receiving funds under this section.”.

TITLE III—WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION

SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE

This title may be cited as the "Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Act of 2000".

SEC. 302. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds and declares that—

(1) a diverse array of species of fish and wildlife is of significant value to the Nation for many reasons: aesthetic, ecological, educational, cultural, recreational, economic, and scientific;

(2) the United States should retain for present and future generations the opportunity to observe, understand, and appreciate a wide variety of wildlife;

(3) millions of citizens participate in outdoor recreation through hunting, fishing, and wildlife observation, all of which have significant value to the citizens who engage in these activities;

(4) providing sufficient and properly maintained wildlife associated recreational opportunities is important to enhancing public appreciation of a diversity of wildlife and the habitats upon which they depend;

(5) lands and waters which contain species neither classified as game nor identified as endangered or threatened can provide opportunities for wildlife associated recreation and education such as hunting and fishing permitted by applicable State or Federal law;

(6) hunters and anglers have for more than 60 years willingly paid user fees in the form of Federal excise taxes on hunting and fishing equipment to support wildlife diversity and abundance, through enactment of the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 1669 et seq.; commonly referred to as the Pittman-Robertson Act), and the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 777 et seq.; commonly referred to as the Dingell-Johnson Act);

(7) State programs, adequately funded to conserve a broader array of wildlife in an individual State and conducted in coordination with Federal, State, tribal, and private landowners and interested organizations, would continue to serve as a vital link in a nationwide effort to restore game and nongame wildlife, and the essential elements of such programs should include conservation measures which manage for a diverse variety of populations of wildlife; and

(8) cooperative conservation efforts aimed at preventing species from becoming endangered will significantly benefit private landowners and other citizens by responding to early warning signs of decline in a flexible, incentive-based manner that minimizes the social and economic costs often associated with listing species as threatened or endangered; and

(9) it is proper for Congress to bolster and extend this highly successful program to aid game and nongame wildlife in supporting the health and diversity of habitat, as well as providing funds for conservation education.

SEC. 303. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this title are—

(1) to extend financial and technical assistance to the States under the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act for the benefit of a diverse array of wildlife and associated habitats, including species that are not hunted or fished, to fulfill unmet needs of wildlife within the States while recognizing the mandate of the States to conserve all wildlife;

(2) to assure sound conservation policies through the development, revision and implementation of wildlife associated recreation and wildlife associated education and wildlife conservation law enforcement;

(3) to encourage State fish and wildlife agencies to create partnerships between the Federal Government, other State agencies,

wildlife conservation organizations, and outdoor recreation and conservation interests through cooperative planning and implementation of this title; and

(4) to encourage State fish and wildlife agencies to provide for public involvement in the process of development and implementation of a wildlife conservation and restoration program.

SEC. 304. DEFINITIONS.

(a) REFERENCE TO LAW.—The term "Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act" means the Act of September 2, 1937 (16 U.S.C. 669 et seq.), commonly referred to as the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act or Pittman-Robertson Act.

(b) WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION PROGRAM.—Section 2 of the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669a) is amended by inserting after "shall be construed" the first place it appears the following: "to include the wildlife conservation and restoration program and".

(c) STATE AGENCIES.—Section 2 of the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669a) is further amended by inserting "or State fish and wildlife department" after "State fish and game department".

(d) CONSERVATION.—Section 2 of the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669a) is further amended by striking the period at the end thereof, substituting a semicolon, and adding the following: "the term 'conservation' shall be construed to mean the use of methods and procedures necessary or desirable to sustain healthy populations of wildlife including all activities associated with scientific resources management such as research, census, monitoring of populations, acquisition, improvement and management of habitat, live trapping and translocation, wildlife damage management, and periodic or total protection of a species or population as well as the taking of individuals within wildlife stock or population if permitted by applicable State and Federal law; the term 'wildlife conservation and restoration program' shall be construed to mean a program developed by a State fish and wildlife department that the Secretary determines meets the criteria in section 6(d), the projects that constitute such a program, which may be implemented in whole or part through grants and contracts by a State to other State, Federal, or local agencies wildlife conservation organizations and outdoor recreation and conservation education entities from funds apportioned under this title, and maintenance of such projects; the term 'wildlife' shall be construed to mean any species of wild, free-ranging fauna including fish, and also fauna in captive breeding programs the object of which is to reintroduce individuals of a depleted indigenous species into previously occupied range; the term 'wildlife-associated recreation' shall be construed to mean projects intended to meet the demand for outdoor activities associated with wildlife including, but not limited to, hunting and fishing, such projects as construction or restoration of wildlife viewing areas, observation towers, blinds, platforms, land and water trails, water access, trailheads, and access for such projects; and the term 'wildlife conservation education' shall be construed to mean projects, including public outreach, intended to foster responsible natural resource stewardship.".

(e) FUNDING.—Subsection 3(a) of the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669b(a)) is amended in the first sentence—

(1) by inserting at the beginning thereof the following: "There shall be deposited into the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Fund (referred to as the "fund") in the Treasury: (1)"; and

(2) by striking "shall,";

(3) by inserting after "Internal Revenue Code of 1954" the following: "and (2) \$350,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 and each fiscal year thereafter from qualified Outer Continental Shelf revenues (as that term is defined in section 2(u) of the Outer Continental Shelf Land Act (43 U.S.C. 1331(u)) (as amended by the Coastal Stewardship Act of 2000))."; and

(4) by striking "be covered into" and all that follows through "is authorized" and inserting "Moneys in the fund are authorized".

SEC. 305. SUBACCOUNTS.

Section 3 of the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669b) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

"(c) A subaccount shall be established in the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Fund in the Treasury to be known as the "wildlife conservation and restoration account" and the deposits each fiscal year to such account shall be equal to the \$350,000,000 referred to in subsection (a)(2). Amounts in such account shall be made available without further appropriation, for apportionment at the beginning of fiscal year 2001 and each fiscal year thereafter to carry out State wildlife conservation and restoration programs.

"(d) Funds covered into the wildlife conservation and restoration account shall supplement, but not replace, existing funds available to the States from the sport fish restoration and wildlife restoration accounts and shall be used for the development, revision, and implementation of wildlife conservation and restoration programs and should be used to address the unmet needs for a diverse array of wildlife and associated habitats, with an emphasis on species that are not hunted or fished, for wildlife conservation, wildlife conservation education, and wildlife-associated recreation projects. Such funds may be used for new programs and projects as well as to enhance existing programs and projects.

"(e) Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b), with respect to the wildlife conservation and restoration account, so much of the appropriation apportioned to any State for any fiscal year as remains unexpended at the close thereof is authorized to be made available for expenditure in that State until the close of the fourth succeeding fiscal year. Any amount apportioned to any State under this subsection that is unexpended or unobligated at the end of the period during which it is available for expenditure on any project is authorized to be reapportioned to all States during the succeeding fiscal year.".

SEC. 306. ALLOCATION OF SUBACCOUNT RECEIPTS.

Section 4 of the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669c) is amended by adding the following:

"(c)(1) Notwithstanding subsection (a), not more than 2 percent of the revenues deposited into the wildlife conservation and restoration account in each fiscal year as the Secretary of the Interior may estimate to be necessary for expenses in the administration and execution of programs carried out under the wildlife conservation and restoration account shall be deducted for that purpose, and such amount is authorized to be made available thereafter until the expiration of the next succeeding fiscal year. Within 60 days after the close of such fiscal year, the Secretary shall apportion any portion thereof as remains unexpended, if any, on the same basis and in the same manner as is provided under paragraphs (2) and (3).

"(2) The Secretary, after making the deduction under paragraph (1), shall make the following apportionment from the amount remaining in the wildlife conservation and restoration account:

“(A) to the District of Columbia and to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, each a sum equal to not more than ½ of 1 percent thereof; and

“(B) to Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, each a sum equal to not more than ¼ of 1 percent thereof.

“(3) The Secretary, after making the deduction under paragraph (1) and the apportionment under paragraph (2), shall apportion the remaining amount in the wildlife conservation and restoration account for each year among the States in the following manner:

“(A) one-third of which is based on the ratio to which the land area of such State bears to the total land area of all such States; and

“(B) two-thirds of which is based on the ratio to which the population of such State bears to the total population of all such States.

“(4) The amounts apportioned under this paragraph shall be adjusted equitably so that no such State shall be apportioned a sum which is less than ½ of 1 percent of the amount available for apportionment under this paragraph for any fiscal year or more than 5 percent of such amount.

“(d) **WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION PROGRAM.**—(1) Any State, through its fish and wildlife department, may apply to the Secretary for approval of a wildlife conservation and restoration program or for funds to develop a program, which shall—

“(A) contain provision for vesting in the fish and wildlife department of overall responsibility and accountability for development and implementation of the program; and

“(B) contain provision for development and implementation of—

“(i) wildlife conservation projects which expand and support existing wildlife programs to meet the needs of a diverse array of wildlife species, including a wildlife strategy as set forth in subsection (e),

“(ii) wildlife associated recreation programs, including provisions for non-motorized public access to public lands, and

“(iii) wildlife conservation projects; and

“(C) contain provisions for public participation in the development, revision, and implementation of projects and programs stipulated in subparagraph (B) of this subsection.

“(2) If the Secretary finds that an application for such program contains the elements specified in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of paragraph (1), the Secretary shall approve such application and set aside from the apportionment to the State made pursuant to section 4(c) an amount that shall not exceed 90 percent of the estimated cost of developing and implementing segments of the program for the first 5 fiscal years following enactment of this subsection and not to exceed 75 percent thereafter. Not more than 10 percent of the amounts apportioned to each State from this subaccount for the State's wildlife conservation and restoration program may be used for law enforcement. Following approval, the Secretary may make payments on a project that is a segment of the State's wildlife conservation and restoration programs as the project progresses but such payments, including previous payments on the project, if any, shall not be more than the United States pro rata share of such project. The Secretary, under such regulations as he may prescribe, may advance funds representing the United States pro rata share of a project that is a segment of a wildlife conservation and restoration program, including funds to develop such program. For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘State’ shall include the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico,

the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

“(e) **WILDLIFE CONSERVATION STRATEGY.**—Any state that receives an apportionment pursuant to section 4(c) shall within five years of the date of the initial apportionment development and begin implementation of a wildlife conservation strategy based upon the best scientific information and data available that—

“(1) integrates available information on the distribution and abundance of species of wildlife, including law population and declining species as the State fish and wildlife department deems appropriate, that exemplify and are indicative of the diversity and health of wildlife of the State;

“(2) identifies the extend and condition of habitats and community types essential to conservation of species identified under paragraph (1);

“(3) identifies the problems which may adversely affect the species identified under paragraph (1) or their habitats, and provides for research to identify factors which may assist in restoration and more effective conservation of such species and their habitats;

“(4) determines those actions which should be taken to conserve the species identified under paragraph (1) in their habitats, and establishes priorities for implementing such conservation actions;

“(5) provides for periodic monitoring of species identified under paragraph (1) and their habitats and the effectiveness of the conservation actions determined under paragraph (4), and for adapting conservation actions as appropriate to respond to new information or changing conditions;

“(6) provides for the review of the State wildlife conservation strategy and, if appropriate, revision at intervals of not more than ten years;

“(7) provides for coordination by the State fish and wildlife department, during the development, implementation, review, and revision of the wildlife conservation strategy, with Federal, State, and local agencies and Indian tribes that manage significant areas of land or water within the State, or administer programs that significantly affect the conservation of species identified under paragraph (1) or their habitats.”.

SEC. 307. FACA.

Coordination with State fish and wildlife department personnel or with personnel of other State agencies pursuant to the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act or the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act shall not be subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.). Except for the preceding sentence, the provisions of this title relate solely to wildlife conservation and restoration programs as defined in this title and shall not be construed to affect the provisions of the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act relating to wildlife restoration projects or the provisions of the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act relating to fish restoration and management projects.

SEC. 308. LAW ENFORCEMENT.

The third sentence of subsection (a) of section 8 of the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669g) is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof: “, except that not more than 5 percent of the funds available from this subaccount for a State wildlife conservation and restoration program may be used for law enforcement through existing State programs.”.

SEC. 309. PROHIBITION AGAINST DIVERSION.

No designated State agency shall be eligible to receive matching funds under this Act if sources of revenue available to it on January 1, 1998, for conservation of wildlife are diverted for any purpose other than the admin-

istration of the designated State agency, it being the intention of Congress that funds available to States under this Act be added to revenues from existing State sources and not serve as a substitute for revenues from such sources. Such revenues shall include interest, dividends, or other income earned on the foregoing.

TITLE IV—ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES HABITAT PROTECTION

SEC. 401. ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES RECOVERY FUND.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—As used in this section—

(1) the term “recovery agreements” means Endangered and Threatened Species Recovery Agreements entered into by the Secretary under subsection (e); and

(2) the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund that shall be known as the “Endangered and Threatened Species Recovery Fund” (in this section referred to as the “fund”). There shall be deposited into the fund \$50,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 and each fiscal year thereafter from qualified Outer Continental Shelf revenues (as that term is defined in section 2(u) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331(u)) (as amended by the Coastal Stewardship Act of 2000)). Such moneys shall be used only to carry out the purposes of this section.

(b) **EXPENDITURES.**—Of the amounts in the fund, \$50,000,000 shall be available each fiscal year to the Secretary of the Interior for obligation or expenditure in accordance with this section. Such funds shall be made available without further appropriation, subject to the requirements of this section, and shall remain available until expended.

(c) **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.**—(1) The Secretary of the Interior may use amounts in the fund to provide financial assistance to any person for the development of recovery agreements.

(2) In providing assistance under this section, the Secretary shall give priority to the development and implementation of recovery agreements that—

(A) implement actions identified under recovery plans approved by the Secretary under section 4(f) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533(f));

(B) have the greatest potential for contributing to the recovery of an endangered or threatened species; and

(C) to the extent practicable, require the assistance of private landowners or the owners or operators of family farms.

(d) **PROHIBITION OF ASSISTANCE FOR REQUIRED ACTIVITIES.**—The Secretary may not provide financial assistance under this section for any action that is required by a permit issued under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) or that is otherwise required under that Act or any other Federal law.

(e) **ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES RECOVERY AGREEMENTS.**—The Secretary is authorized to enter into Endangered and threatened Species Recovery Agreements in accordance with this section. The purpose of such recovery agreements shall be to provide voluntary incentives for landowners to take actions to contribute to the recovery of endangered or threatened species. Each recovery agreement shall—

(1) require the person—

(A) to carry out on real property owned or leased by such person activities that are not otherwise required by law and that contribute to the recovery of an endangered or threatened species; and

(B) to refrain from carrying out on real property owned or leased by such person otherwise lawful activities that would inhibit

the recovery of a threatened or endangered species;

(2) describe the real property referred to in paragraph (1);

(3) specify species recovery goals for the agreement and measures for attaining such goals;

(4) establish a schedule for the implementation of the recovery agreement; and

(5) specify how the recovery agreement will be monitored to assess the effectiveness in attaining the species recovery goals.

SPECIES V—HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

SEC. 501. HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND AMENDMENTS.

Section 108 of the National Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470h) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(a)” before the first sentence of the first paragraph;

(2) by inserting “(b)” before the first sentence of the second paragraph;

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

“(c) There shall be deposited into the fund \$150,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 and each fiscal year thereafter from qualified Outer Continental Shelf revenues (as that term is defined in section 2(u) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331(u)) (as amended by the Coastal Stewardship Act of 2000)). Such moneys shall be used only to carry out the purposes of this Act.

“(d)(1) Of the amounts in the fund, \$150,000,000 shall be available each fiscal year for obligation or expenditure in accordance with paragraph (2). Such funds shall be made available without further appropriation, subject to the requirements of this Act, and shall remain available until expended.

“(2) Of the amounts made available each fiscal year—

“(A) not less than \$75,000,000 shall be available for State, local governmental, and tribal historic preservation programs as provided in subsections 101(b), (c), and (d) of this Act; and

“(B) \$15,000,000 shall be available to the American Battlefield Protection Program (section 604 of Public Law 104-333; 16 U.S.C. 469k) for the protection of threatened battlefields; and

“(C) the remainder shall be available for the matching grant programs authorized in section 101(e) of this Act: *Provided*, That not less than 50 percent of the amounts made available shall be used for preservation projects on historic properties in accordance with this Act, with priority given to the preservation of endangered historic properties.

“(e)(1) The President shall transmit, as part of the annual budget proposal, a list of matching grant programs to be funded and additional funding amounts, if any, for State, local governmental, and tribal historic programs. Funds shall be made available from the Historic Preservation Fund, without further appropriation, 15 days after the date the Congress adjourns *sine die* each year, for the programs identified by the President to be funded, unless prior to such date, legislation is enacted establishing funding, for other specific programs authorized in this Act.

“(2) If the list of programs approved by Congress funds less than the annual authorized funding amount, the remainder shall be available for expenditure, without further appropriation, in accordance with the list of programs submitted by the President.

“(3) If the President recommends additional funding for State, local government, or tribal historic preservation programs, priority shall be given to the preservation of endangered historic properties.”.

SEC. 502. AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION PROGRAM AMENDMENTS.

The American Battlefield Act of 1996 (section 604 of Public Law 104-333; 16 U.S.C. 469k) is amended as follows:

(1) in subsection (c)(2) by adding the following sentence at the end thereof: “Priority for financial assistance for the preservation of Civil War Battlefields shall be given to sites identified as Priority 1 battlefields in the 1993 “Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation’s Civil War Battlefields”;

(2) by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

“(d) FUNDING AUTHORITY.—Of amounts in the Historic Preservation Fund, \$15,000,000 shall be available each year for obligation or expenditure for the protection of threatened battlefields in accordance with this title. Such funds shall be available without further appropriation, and shall remain available until expended.”.

(3) By repealing subsection (e) in its entirety.

TITLE VI—NATURAL RESOURCE RESTORATION PROGRAMS

SEC. 601. NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM RESOURCE PROTECTION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund that shall be known as the “National Park System Resource Protection Fund” (in this title referred to as the “fund”). There shall be deposited into the fund \$150,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 and each fiscal year thereafter from qualified Outer Continental Shelf revenues (as that term is defined in section 2(u) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331(u)) (as amended by the Coastal and Marine Resources Enhancement Act of 2000). Such moneys shall be used only to carry out the purposes of this section.

(b) EXPENDITURES.—(1) Of the amounts in the fund, \$150,000,000 shall be available each fiscal year to the Secretary of the Interior for obligation or expenditure in accordance with this section. Such funds shall be made available without further appropriation, subject to the requirements of this section, and shall remain available until expended.

(2) Amounts in the fund shall only be used to protect significant natural, cultural or historical resources at units of the National Park System that are—

(A) threatened by activities occurring inside or outside park boundaries; or

(B) in need of stabilization or restoration.

(3) The Secretary is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with State and local governments and other public and private organizations to carry out the purposes of this section.

(4) No funds made available by this section shall be used for—

(A) acquisition of lands or interests therein;

(B) salaries of National Park Service permanent employees;

(C) construction of roads;

(D) construction of new visitor centers;

(E) routine maintenance activities; or

(F) specific projects which are funded by the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program (section 315 of Public Law 104-134; 16 U.S.C. 460l (note)).

(5)(A) The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare, as part of the annual budget proposal, a priority list for projects to be funded under this section. Moneys shall be made available from the fund, without further appropriation, 15 days after the date the Congress adjourns *sine die* each year, for the projects identified on the priority list, unless prior to such date, legislation is enacted establishing a different priority list.

(B) In preparing the list of projects to be funded under this section, the Secretary of

the Interior shall give priority to projects that—

(i) are identified in the park unit’s general management plan;

(ii) are included in authorized environmental restoration projects; or

(iii) are identified by the Secretary of the Interior as necessary to prevent immediate damage to a park unit’s natural, cultural, or historical resources.

(B) If Congress enacts legislation establishing an alternate priority list, and such priority list funds less than the annual authorized funding amount identified in subsection (b)(1), the difference between the authorized funding amount and the alternate priority list shall be available for expenditure, without further appropriation, in accordance with the priority list submitted by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 602. CORAL REEF RESOURCE CONSERVATION FUND.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF FUND.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund that shall be known as the “Coral Reef Resources Restoration Fund” (in this section referred to as the “fund”). There shall be deposited into the fund \$15,000,000 in fiscal year 2000 and each fiscal year thereafter from qualified Outer Continental Shelf revenues (as that term is defined in section 2 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331) (as amended by the Coastal and Marine Resources Enhancement Act of 1999)). Such moneys shall be used only to carry out the purposes of this section.

(b) EXPENDITURES.—(1) Of the amounts in this fund, \$15,000,000 shall be available each fiscal year to the Secretary of the Interior for obligation or expenditure in accordance with this section, and shall remain available until expended.

(2)(A) the Secretary shall prepare, as part of the annual budget proposal, a priority list for projects to be funded under this section. Monies shall be made available from the fund, without further appropriation, 15 days after the date the Congress adjourns *sine die* for each year, for the projects identified on that priority list, unless prior to such date, legislation is enacted establishing a different priority list.

(B) If Congress enacts legislation establishing an alternate priority list, and such priority list funds less than the annual authorized funding amount identified in subsection (b)(1), the difference between the authorized funding amount and the alternate priority list shall be available for expenditure, without further appropriation, in accordance with the priority list submitted by the Secretary.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—

(1) the term “coral reef” means species (including reef plants and coralline algae), habitats, and other natural resources associated with any reefs or shoals composed primarily of corals within all maritime areas and zones subject to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, including in the south Atlantic, Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and Pacific Ocean;

(2) the term “coral” means species of the phylum Cnidaria, including—

(A) all species of the orders Antipatharia (black corals), Scleractinia (stony corals), Gorgonacea (horny corals), Stolidonacea (organpipe corals and others), Alcyonacea (soft corals), and Coenothecalia (blue corals), of the class Anthozoa; and

(B) all species of the order Hydrocorallina (fire corals and hydrocorals), of the class Hydrozoa;

(3) the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior;

(4) the term “coral reef conservation project” means activities that contribute to or result in preserving, sustaining or enhancing coral reef ecosystems as healthy, diverse and viable ecosystems, including—

(A) actions to enhance or improve resource management of coral reefs, such as assessment, scientific research, protection, restoration and mapping;

(B) habitat monitoring and species surveys and monitoring;

(C) activities necessary for planning and development of strategies for coral reef management;

(D) Community outreach and education on coral reef importance and conservation; and

(E) activities in support of the enforcement of laws relating to coral reefs; and

(5) the term "coral reef task force" means the task force established under Executive Order 13089 (June 11, 1998).

(d) CORAL REEF CONSERVATION PROGRAM.—

(1) The Secretary shall provide grants of financial assistance for coral reef conservation projects on areas under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior in accordance with this section.

(2)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), Federal funds for any coral reef conservation project under this section may not exceed 75 percent of the total cost of such project. For purposes of this paragraph, the non-Federal share of project costs may be provided by in-kind contributions or other non-cash support.

(B) The Secretary may waive all or part of the matching fund requirement under paragraph (A) if the project costs are \$25,000 or less.

(3) Any relevant natural resource management authority of a State or territory of the United States, or other government authority with jurisdiction over coral reefs or whose activities affect coral reefs, or educational or non-governmental institutions or organizations with demonstrated expertise in marine science or the conservation of coral reefs, may submit a proposal for funding to the Secretary.

(4) The Secretary shall ensure that financial assistance provided under subsection (a) is distributed so that—

(A) not less than 40 percent of the funds available are awarded for conservation projects in the Pacific Ocean;

(B) not less than 40 percent of the funds are awarded for coral reef restoration and conservation projects in the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea; and

(C) remaining funds are awarded for coral reef project that address emerging priorities or threats identified by the Secretary in consultation with the Coral Reef Task Force.

(5) After consultation with the Coral Reef Task Force, States and territories, regional and local entities, and non-governmental organizations involved in coral and marine conservation, the Secretary shall identify—

(A) site-specific threats and constraints, and

(B) comprehensive threats known to affect coral reef ecosystems in the national parks, refuges, territories and possessions to be used in establishing funding priorities for grants issued under subsection (a).

(6) The Secretary shall review and rank final coral reef conservation project proposals according to the criteria set out in subsection (d) (7).

(A) For projects costing \$25,000 or greater, the Secretary shall provide for the merit-based peer review of the proposal and require standardized documentation of that peer review.

(B) As part of the peer review process for individual grants, the Secretary shall also request written comments from the appropriate bureaus or departments of State or territorial governments, or other governmental jurisdiction, where the project is proposed to be conducted.

(7) The Secretary shall evaluate final project proposals based on the degree to which the project will—

(A) promote the long-term protection, conservation, restoration or enhancement of coral reef ecosystems within or adjoining areas under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior;

(B) promote cooperative conservation projects with local communities, non-governmental organizations, educational or private institutions; or local affected governments, territories or insular areas;

(C) enhance public knowledge and awareness of coral reef resources and sustainable use through education and outreach;

(D) develop sound scientific information on the condition of coral reef ecosystems or the threats to such ecosystems, through mapping, monitoring, research and analysis; and

(E) enhance compliance with laws relating to coral reefs.

(8) Within 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall promulgate guidelines and requirements for implementing this section, including the requirements for project proposals.

(A) In developing guidelines and requirements, the Secretary shall consult with the Coral Reef Task Force, interested States, regional and local entities, and non-governmental organizations.

TITLE VII—URBAN PARK AND FORESTRY PROGRAMS

SEC. 701. URBAN PARK AND RECREATION RECOVERY FUND.

Section 1013 of the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978 (Title X of Public Law 95-625; 16 U.S.C. 2512) is amended to read as follows:

“(a) There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund that shall be known as the ‘Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Fund’ (referred to as the ‘fund’). There shall be deposited into the fund \$75,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 and each fiscal year thereafter from qualified Outer Continental Shelf revenues (as that term is defined in section 2(u) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331(u)) (as amended by the Coastal Stewardship Act of 2000)). Such moneys shall be used only to carry out the purposes of this Act.

“(b)(1) Of the amounts in the fund, \$75,000,000 shall be available each fiscal year for obligation or expenditure in accordance with this Act. Such funds shall be made available without further appropriation, subject to the requirements of this Act, and shall remain available until expended.

“(2) Not more than 3 percent of the funds made available in any fiscal year may be used for grants for the development of local park and recreation recovery programs pursuant to subsection 1007(a) and (c) of this Act.

“(3) Not more than 10 percent of the funds made available in any fiscal year may be used for innovation grants pursuant to section 1006 of this act.

“(4) Not more than 15 percent of the funds made available in any fiscal year may be provided as grants, in the aggregate, for projects in any one State.”

SEC. 702. URBAN AND COMMUNITY FORESTRY ASSISTANCE FUND.

Section 9(i) of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-313; 16 U.S.C. 2101(note)) is amended to read as follows:

“(a) There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund that shall be known as the ‘Urban and Community Forestry Assistance Fund’ (referred to as the ‘fund’). There shall be deposited into the fund \$50,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 and each fiscal year thereafter from qualified Outer Continental Shelf revenues (as that term is defined in section 2(u) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331(u)) (as

amended by the Coastal Stewardship Act of 2000)). Such moneys shall be used only to carry out the purposes of this Act.

“(b) Of the amounts in the fund, \$50,000,000 shall be available each fiscal year for obligation or expenditure in accordance with this Act. Such funds shall be made available without further appropriation, subject to the requirements of this Act, and shall remain available until expended.”

TITLE VIII—CONSERVATION EASEMENTS

SEC. 801. FOREST LEGACY FUND.

Section 7(l) of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-313; 16 U.S.C. 2010 (note)) is amended to read as follows:

“(a) There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund that shall be known as the ‘Forest Legacy Fund’ (referred to as the ‘fund’). There shall be deposited into the fund \$50,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 and each fiscal year thereafter from qualified Outer Continental Shelf revenues (as that term is defined in section 2(u) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331(u)) (as amended by the Coastal Stewardship Act of 2000)). Such moneys shall be used only to carry out the purposes of this Act.

“(b) Of the amounts in the fund, \$50,000,000 shall be available each fiscal year to the Secretary of Agriculture for obligation or expenditure in accordance with this Act. Such funds shall be made available without further appropriation, subject to the requirements of this Act, and shall remain available until expended.”

SEC. 802. FARMLAND PROTECTION PROGRAM.

Section 388(c) of Public Law 104-127 (16 U.S.C. 3831 (note)) is amended to read as follows:

“(a) There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund that shall be known as the ‘Farmland Protection Fund’ (referred to as the ‘fund’). There shall be deposited into the fund \$50,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 and each fiscal year thereafter from qualified Outer Continental Shelf revenues (as that term is defined in section 2(u) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331(u)) (as amended by the Coastal Stewardship Act of 2000)). Such moneys shall be used only to carry out the purposes of this Act.

“(b) Of the amounts in the fund, \$50,000,000 shall be available each fiscal year to the Secretary of Agriculture for obligation or expenditure in accordance with this Act. Such funds shall be made available without further appropriation, subject to the requirements of this Act, and shall remain available until expended.”

SEC. 803. RANGLAND PROTECTION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF RANGLAND PROTECTION FUND.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund that shall be known as the ‘Ranchland Protection Fund’ (in this section referred to as the ‘fund’). There shall be deposited into the fund \$50,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 and each fiscal year thereafter from qualified Outer Continental Shelf revenues (as that term is defined in section 2(u) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331(u)) (as amended by the Coastal Stewardship Act of 2000)). Such moneys shall be used only to carry out the purposes of this section.

(b) EXPENDITURES.—Of the amounts in the fund, \$50,000,000 shall be available each fiscal year to the Secretary of the Interior for obligation or expenditure in accordance with this section. Such funds shall be made available without further appropriation, subject to the requirements of this section, and shall remain available until expended.

(c) RANGLAND PROTECTION PROGRAM.—(1) The Secretary of the Interior shall establish and carry out a program, to be known as the ‘Ranchland Protection Program’, under

which the Secretary shall provide grants from the Ranchland Protection Fund to State or local governmental agencies, Indian tribes or appropriate non-profit organizations to provide the Federal share of the cost of purchasing permanent conservation easements on ranchland, for the purpose of protecting the continued use of the land as ranchland or open space and preventing its conversion to non-agricultural or open space uses.

(2) No funds made available under this section may be used to acquire any interest in land without the consent of the owner thereof.

(3) The holder of a conservation easement described in paragraph (1) may enforce the conservation requirements of the easement.

(4) Prior to making funds available for a grant under this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall receive certification from the Attorney General of the State in which the conservation easement is to be purchased that the conservation easement is in a form that is sufficient, under the laws of that State, to achieve the purpose of the Ranchland Protection Program and the terms and conditions of the grant.

(5) For the purposes of this section, the term "ranch land" means private or tribally owned range land, pasture land, grazed forest land, and hay land.

TITLE IX—NATURAL RESOURCE COMMUNITY INVESTMENT PROGRAMS

SEC. 901. YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS FUND.

Section 106 of the Youth Conservation Corps Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-378; 16 U.S.C. 1706) is amended to read as follows:

"(a) There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund that shall be known as the 'Youth Conservation Corps Fund' (in this section referred to as the 'fund'). There shall be deposited into the fund \$60,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 and each fiscal year thereafter from qualified Outer Continental Shelf revenues (as that term is defined in section 2(u) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331(u)) (as amended by the Coastal Stewardship Act of 2000)). Such moneys shall be used only to carry out the purposes of title I and II of this Act.

"(b) Of the amounts in the fund, \$60,000,000 shall be available each fiscal year for obligation or expenditure in accordance with titles I and II of this Act. Such funds shall be made available to the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior, without further appropriation, subject to the requirements of titles I and II of this Act, and shall remain available until expended."

SEC. 902. FOREST SERVICE RURAL COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE.

(a) RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.—The Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-313; 16 U.S.C. 2101 (note)) is amended by adding the following new section:

"SEC. 21. RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

"(a) The Secretary shall conduct a Rural Development program to provide technical assistance to rural communities for sustainable rural development purposes.

"(b) There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund that shall be known as the 'Forest Service Rural Development Fund' (in this section referred to as the 'fund'). There shall be deposited into the fund \$25,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 and each fiscal year thereafter from qualified Outer Continental Shelf revenues (as that term is defined in section 2(u) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331(u)) (as amended by the Coastal Stewardship Act of 2000)). Such moneys shall be used only to carry out the purposes of this Act.

"(c) Of the amounts in the fund, \$25,000,000 shall be available each fiscal year to the Sec-

retary of Agriculture for obligation or expenditure in accordance with this Act. Such funds shall be made available without further appropriation, subject to the requirements of this section, and shall remain available until expended."

(b) RURAL COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE.—Section 2379 of the National Forest-Dependent Rural Communities Economic Diversification Act (Public Law 101-624, 7 U.S.C. 6601 (note)) is amended to read as follows:

"(a) There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund that shall be known as the 'Forest Service Rural Community Assistance Fund' (in this section referred to as the 'fund'). There shall be deposited into the fund \$25,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 and each fiscal year thereafter from qualified Outer Continental Shelf revenues (as that term is defined in section 2(u) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331(u)) (as amended by the Coastal Stewardship Act of 2000)). Such moneys shall be used only to carry out the purposes of this Act.

"(b) Of the amounts in the fund, \$25,000,000 shall be available each fiscal year for obligation or expenditure in accordance with this Act. Such funds shall be made available without further appropriation, subject to the requirements of this Act, and shall remain available until expended."

TITLE X—PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES

SEC. 1001. PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES.

Section 6906 of title 31, United States Code, (96 Stat. 1035) is amended to read as follows:

"(a) There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund that shall be known as the 'Payment in Lieu of Taxes Fund' (referred to as the 'fund'). There shall be deposited into the fund in fiscal year 2001 and thereafter from qualified Outer Continental Shelf revenues (as that term is defined in section 2(u) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331(u)) (as amended by the Coastal Stewardship Act of 2000)) such moneys as are necessary to full fund payments to units of general local governments as provided in this Act.

"(b) Amounts in the fund shall be available each fiscal year to the Secretary of the Interior for obligation or expenditure in accordance with this Act. Such funds shall be made available without further appropriation, and shall remain available until expended."

By Mr. GRASSLEY:

S. 2182. A bill to reduce, suspend, or terminate any assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act to each country determined by the President to be engaged in oil price fixing to the detriment of the United States economy, and for other purposes; to the committee on Foreign Relations.

OIL PRICE REDUCTION ACT OF 2000

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, today I introduced a companion piece of legislation to H.R. 3822, the Oil Price Reduction Act of 2000. This bill will help to address the problems our constituencies are experiencing throughout the nation due to climbing fuel prices.

Last weekend I traveled back to my home and held a briefing near Des Moines to explain to my constituents that prices will likely rise significantly past current levels. I had the displeasure of looking truckers and farmers in the eye and telling them there is no relief in sight. In my home state we are experiencing price levels not seen

in almost a decade, but all I could tell them was that it is going to get worse.

Many of my colleagues know the cold, hard truth of the matter. When the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) finally makes a substantive, definitive decision to increase oil production, it will still most likely take 60 days before adequate levels of fuel can be distributed throughout the U.S. That means if the OPEC Cartel decided to remedy the harm they have imposed on the American consumer today, we are still at least six weeks away from witnessing the peak in the price increase. We could very well see \$2 per gallon gasoline by May and that is not acceptable.

Iowans and the rest of the nation should not have been subjected to this price spike. The monopolistic production controls promulgated by OPEC in March of 1999 should have been challenged by our administration upon establishment, not when we finally felt the pinch.

In addition, the Administration's energy policy is an aberration. This crisis only accentuates the problem with relying on foreign energy instead of expanding domestic opportunities. Since 1992, U.S. oil production is down 17% while consumption has risen 14%. We now import 56% of our oil and that number is growing rapidly. DOE predicts that by 2020 we will import 65% of our oil. Guess which country has benefited the most from the Administration's energy policy? As unbelievable as this seems it's Iraq. Saddam Hussein's Iraq is now our fastest growing source for oil. How can we be administering a policy that strengthens this dictator's grip on our economy and the Middle East?

The bill I introduced today would require the President of the United States to cut off foreign aid and arms sales to countries engaged in oil price fixing.

Specifically, the legislation would require the President to send a report to Congress, within 30 days of enactment, detailing the U.S. security relationship with each OPEC member and any other major oil exporting country; assistance programs and government-supported arms sales provided to those countries; and his determination regarding the extent each country is engaged in oil price fixing and whether such price fixing is detrimental to the U.S. economy.

The bill would then require the President to reduce, terminate or suspend any assistance or arms sales to the country or countries determined to be fixing oil prices.

In addition, the legislation would require the President to submit a report to Congress 90 days after enactment describing the diplomatic efforts by the U.S. to convince all major net oil exporting countries that current price levels are unsustainable and will cause widespread economic harm in oil consuming and developing nations.

Even if the production quotas put in place last year are lifted, low reserves

may continue to plunder American consumers and farmers during the busy summer vacation and planting seasons. The Clinton administration was caught off-guard this year without much of an energy policy. Now, the President needs to exercise his authority to help solve the problem, which is going to get worse before it gets better.

By Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Ms. SNOWE, and Mrs. LINCOLN):

S. 2183. A bill to ensure the availability of spectrum to amateur radio operators; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

THE AMATEUR RADIO SPECTRUM PROTECTION ACT

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I rise to introduce the Amateur Radio Spectrum Protection Act of 2000. This bill would help preserve the amount of radio spectrum allocated to the Amateur Radio Service during this era of dramatic change in our telecommunications system. I am pleased to introduce this bipartisan measure with my colleagues, Senator COLLINS, Senator AKAKA, Senator BOB SMITH, Senator SNOWE, and Senator LINCOLN.

Organized radio amateurs, more commonly known as "ham" operators, through formal agreements with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the National Weather Service, the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, and other government and private relief services, provide emergency communication when regular channels are disrupted by disaster. In Idaho, these trained volunteers have performed tasks as various as helping to rescue stranded back-country hikers, organizing cleanup efforts after the Payette River flooded, and helping the Forest Service communicate during major forest fires. In other communities, they may be found monitoring tornado touchdowns in the Midwest, helping authorities reestablish communication after a hurricane in the Gulf or sending "health and welfare" messages following an earthquake on the West Coast. Not only do they provide these services using their own equipment and without compensation, but they also give their personal time to participate in regular organized training exercises.

In addition to emergency communication, amateur radio enthusiasts use their spectrum allocations to experiment with and develop new circuitry and techniques for increasing the effectiveness of the precious natural resource of radio spectrum for all Americans. Much of the electronic technology we now take for granted is rooted in amateur radio experimentation. Moreover, amateur radio has long provided the first technical training for youngsters who grow up to be America's scientists and engineers.

The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 requires the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to conduct spectrum auctions to raise revenues. Some

of that revenue may come from the auction of current amateur radio spectrum. This bill simply requires the FCC to provide the Amateur Radio Service with equivalent replacement spectrum if it reallocates and auctions any of the Service's current spectrum.

The Amateur Radio Spectrum Protection Act of 2000 will protect these vital functions while also maintaining the flexibility of the FCC to manage the nation's telecommunications infrastructure effectively. It will not interfere with the ability of commercial telecommunications services to seek the spectrum allocations they require. I ask my colleagues to join the more than 670,000 U.S. licensed radio amateurs in supporting this measure and welcome their co-sponsorship.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 92

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 92, a bill to provide for biennial budget process and a biennial appropriations process and to enhance oversight and the performance of the Federal Government.

S. 569

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 569, a bill to amend the internal revenue Code of 1986 to exclude certain farm rental income from net earnings from self-employment if the taxpayer enters into a lease agreement relating to such income.

S. 577

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 577, a bill to provide for injunctive relief in Federal district court to enforce State laws relating to the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquor.

S. 642

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SANTORUM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 642, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for Farm and Ranch Risk Management Accounts, and for other purposes.

S. 820

At the request of Mr. BREAUX, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. THOMPSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 820, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the 4.3-cent motor fuel excise taxes on railroads and inland waterway transportation which remain in the general fund of the Treasury.

S. 1020

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. THOMAS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1020, a bill to amend chapter 1 of title 9, United States Code, to provide for greater fairness in the arbitration process relating to motor vehicle franchise contracts.

S. 1158

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. GRAMM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1158, a bill to allow the recovery of attorney's fees and costs by certain employers and labor organizations who are prevailing parties in proceedings brought against them by the National Labor Relations Board or by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

S. 1272

At the request of Mr. NICKLES, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VOINOVICH) were added as cosponsors of S. 1272, a bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to promote pain management and palliative care without permitting assisted suicide and euthanasia, and for other purposes.

S. 1452

At the request of Mr. SHELBY, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM), and the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT) were added as cosponsors of S. 1452, a bill to modernize the requirements under the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards of 1974 and to establish a balanced consensus process for the development, revision, and interpretation of Federal construction and safety standards for manufactured homes.

S. 1810

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1810, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to clarify and improve veterans' claims and appellate procedures.

S. 1855

At the request of Mr. MURKOWSKI, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY), and the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) were added as cosponsors of S. 1855, a bill to establish age limitations for airmen.

S. 1921

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1921, a bill to authorize the placement within the site of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial of a plaque to honor Vietnam veterans who died after their service in the Vietnam war, but as a direct result of that service.

S. 1980

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1980, a bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 to ensure improved access to the signals of local television stations by multichannel video providers to all households which desire such service in unserved and underserved rural areas by December 31, 2006.

S. 2023

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2023, a bill to provide for