

"(6) the term 'petition' means a written request submitted to the Secretary for the review of an action (or inaction) of the Navajo Nation that is claimed to be in violation of the approved tribal leasing regulations;

"(7) the term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of the Interior; and

"(8) the term 'tribal regulations' means the Navajo Nation regulations enacted in accordance with Navajo Nation law and approved by the Secretary."; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(e)(1) Any leases by the Navajo Nation for purposes authorized under subsection (a), and any amendments thereto, except a lease for the exploration, development, or extraction of any mineral resources, shall not require the approval of the Secretary if the lease is executed under the tribal regulations approved by the Secretary under this subsection and the term of the lease does not exceed—

"(A) in the case of a business or agricultural lease, 25 years, except that any such lease may include an option to renew for up to 2 additional terms, each of which may not exceed 25 years; and

"(B) in the case of a lease for public, religious, educational, recreational, or residential purposes, 75 years if such a term is provided for by the Navajo Nation through the promulgation of regulations.

"(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to individually owned Navajo Indian allotted land.

"(3) The Secretary shall have the authority to approve or disapprove tribal regulations referred to under paragraph (1). The Secretary shall approve such tribal regulations if such regulations are consistent with the regulations of the Secretary under subsection (a), and any amendments thereto, and provide for an environmental review process. The Secretary shall review and approve or disapprove the regulations of the Navajo Nation within 120 days of the submission of such regulations to the Secretary. Any disapproval of such regulations by the Secretary shall be accompanied by written documentation that sets forth the basis for the disapproval. Such 120-day period may be extended by the Secretary after consultation with the Navajo Nation.

"(4) If the Navajo Nation has executed a lease pursuant to tribal regulations under paragraph (1), the Navajo Nation shall provide the Secretary with—

"(A) a copy of the lease and all amendments and renewals thereto; and

"(B) in the case of regulations or a lease that permits payment to be made directly to the Navajo Nation, documentation of the lease payments sufficient to enable the Secretary to discharge the trust responsibility of the United States under paragraph (5).

"(5) The United States shall not be liable for losses sustained by any party to a lease executed pursuant to tribal regulations under paragraph (1), including the Navajo Nation. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to diminish the authority of the Secretary to take appropriate actions, including the cancellation of a lease, in furtherance of the trust obligation of the United States to the Navajo Nation.

"(6)(A) An interested party may, after exhaustion of tribal remedies, submit, in a timely manner, a petition to the Secretary to review the compliance of the Navajo Nation with any regulations approved under this subsection. If upon such review the Secretary determines that the regulations were violated, the Secretary may take such action as may be necessary to remedy the violation, including rescinding the approval of the tribal regulations and reassuming responsibility for the approval of leases for Navajo Nation tribal trust lands.

"(B) If the Secretary seeks to remedy a violation described in subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall—

"(i) make a written determination with respect to the regulations that have been violated;

"(ii) provide the Navajo Nation with a written notice of the alleged violation together with such written determination; and

"(iii) prior to the exercise of any remedy or the rescission of the approval of the regulation involved and the reassumption of the lease approval responsibility, provide the Navajo Nation with a hearing on the record and a reasonable opportunity to cure the alleged violation."

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR SLADE GORTON

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to my colleague from the State of Washington, Senator SLADE GORTON.

During the course of working with SLADE over the past several years, I have come to know a dedicated, intelligent individual who is recognized throughout Congress as a work horse. He is a life-long public servant who began his political career in the Washington state legislature, where he was elected by his Republican peers to the position of State House Majority Leader. After his tenure in the state house, he continued to serve the fine people of Washington as Attorney General. While serving in this position he argued fourteen cases before the Supreme Court, winning much acclaim for his proficiency as a lawyer.

We come from opposite coasts, yet there are many common ideological threads we share. I respect SLADE's commitment to fighting for the blue collar worker—the salt-of-the-earth, hard working individuals who I am also pleased to represent—along with his strong support for the law enforcement community and for states' rights. More importantly, I admire SLADE's determination, a trait which enabled him to serve three terms in the United States Senate.

Senator SLADE GORTON is a straightforward individual whose candor will be greatly missed, and I feel that I can speak for all of my colleagues when I express my gratitude for his countless contributions to the Senate. I wish him and his wife Sally health, happiness, and success in the years to come.

ATLANTIC STRIPED BASS CONSERVATION ACT

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I rise today in support of a provision in H.R. 2903, the Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act. This legislation authorizes a population study of Atlantic striped bass to determine if there is sufficient diversity in year classes to ensure successful recruitment and healthy stocks for continued commercial and recreational fishing.

The Atlantic striped bass is considered one of the success stories in recent fisheries management. Striped bass

stocks along the Atlantic coast experienced precipitous declines during the 1970s and early 1980s. This decline was attributed to the increase in the number of recreational and commercial fishermen, and the use of increasingly efficient gear. Because the decline was widespread and encompassed multiple jurisdictions, recovery efforts were delegated to the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC) under the authority of the Striped Bass Conservation Act of 1984, and later the Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Act of 1993. The ASMFC consists of coastal member states from Maine to Florida.

In an effort to rebuild striped bass stocks, the ASMFC halted both commercial and recreational fishing for striped bass beginning in the mid-1980s. The ASMFC began to allow limited recreational and commercial fishing for striped bass in the early 1990s, when striped bass began to show signs of recovery. Today even though stock abundance remains high, cautious vigilance of coast-wide fisheries performance and its impact on resource conditions should continue to be a primary task of the ASMFC.

The Atlantic Striped Bass, or stripers as they are known in the Bay state, are the number one recreational fishery in Massachusetts. In 1999 recreational fishermen caught 4.7 million stripers in the Bay state, this represents 33 percent of all stripers caught along the East coast from North Carolina to Maine. While most states allow anglers to keep two fish, Massachusetts allows anglers one fish, so that even though 33 percent of all stripers are caught in Massachusetts, only 10 percent of the recreational landings occur in Massachusetts. The difference between caught and landed fish is fish caught and released. Massachusetts has a small commercial fishery for the striped bass as well. In 1999 commercial fishermen landed 40,000 stripers, which represented 4 percent of the commercial harvest on the East coast.

These figures do not even begin to represent what stripers mean to our economy. In a 1996 US Fish and Wildlife Service survey the agency estimated that 886,000 anglers spent 10.7 million days fishing for striped bass in salt water during 1996. Average expenditures for all Atlantic Coast saltwater trips were about \$800 per angler in 1996, for a total estimated annual expenditure in this fishery of \$762 million.

Stripers are an anadromous fish that frequents brackish waters and depends on a healthy estuarine ecosystem for its survival. As such, it is affected by non-point source pollution and habitat loss and degradation, more so than an offshore fish. I am very concerned that without a national program to identify and reduce sources of non-point pollution, that eventually our striped stocks will again crash as they did in the 1970s. On two occasions the United States Senate has passed S. 1534, the Coastal Zone Management Act of 2000.

This bill authorizes states to apply for funding that specifically targets non-point pollution, and in turn help striped bass populations. Mr. President, the sound policies of S. 1534 will help the striped bass.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

A TRIBUTE TO JOHN J. HOCK

• Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to John J. Hock, the devoted father of my press secretary Jim Hock.

John Hock will be remembered by friends and family for his deep devotion to his religious faith, family, and football. His family members recall that although he was not one to yell or scream, he always commanded great respect from everyone who knew him. His greatest treasure was his family. Jim always spoke of the selflessness of this father, who even in his last days, wanted to ensure that his family would be taken care of once he was gone.

A natural athlete, Mr. Hock played in the National Football League as an offensive tackle for the Chicago Cardinals. During the Korean war, Mr. Hock, a participant in the Olympic trials in the late 1940's, also entertained troops while on USO football teams in Japan. After returning from the Korean war, he was traded to the Los Angeles Rams, where he played as a guard from 1953-1957. As captain of the Santa Clara University's football team, Mr. Hock led his teammates to victory over the top-ranked University of Kentucky in the 1965 Orange Bowl.

During the off-season, Mr. Hock taught high school in Los Angeles to make ends meet. It was while he was working as a teacher that he met his wife, Bernadette. His family remembers how devoted they were to one another. Because her husband was too humble to promote himself, Mrs. Hock carried around his paying cards to give to friends. Their son Joseph put it best when he said that his mother and father were one.

In 1960, his pro-football career over and family growing, Mr. Hock moved into sales and marketing at Western Carloading, a Los Angeles-based trucking and shipping company. From 1988 until this year, he worked as a sales agent for Coldwell Baker Realty in Mahwah, spending his freetime with his grandchildren, his family members said.

He is survived by his wife of 45 years, Bernadette, his sister, Ruth Rahe, his children, Jay, Joseph, Jim, Mary, Susan, Anna, and Lisa, and 11 of his grandchildren.

Mr. President, Mr. Hock will be greatly missed, not because he entertained us, but because he stands as a reminder of the importance of family. As the holiday season draws near, let us all remember what John Hock always knew: Family and friends are truly the sweetest rewards.●

ON THE DEATH OF SALIM Y. SARAFSA

• Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to pay respect to a dear friend of mine who passed away recently. Salim Y. Sarafa helped start the Chaldean-Iraqi Association of Michigan, became its first president in 1954 and served three terms in that post. The association's first facility was built in 1979, and now includes the Southfield Manor and the Shenandoah Golf and Country Club.

Salim served on the St. Michael's School Board and was vice-chairman of the Associated Food Dealers of Michigan. He also helped develop a school that taught students to read, write, and speak Arabic. He was active in the National Association of Arab-Americans, the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee and the Republican Party at the state and national levels.

He was born in Telkaif, Iraq, in 1921. He earned an education degree from the University of Baghdad and became a high school teacher in 1942. He went on to teach in Kut in southern Iraq for four years before being promoted to assistant principal of a school near Baghdad. He left teaching to become director general of the Iraqi Department of Public Works.

Salim came to the United States in 1951. While living with the George Jonna family, he worked in their store, Union Pacific Market, until he opened his own store in 1953. He met and married Margaret George that same year.

In 1957, he and four partners opened Big Dipper Market, Detroit's largest independent supermarket at the time. He also was involved in a construction company, convenience store and wholesale business over the years. He got into the real estate business in 1968 and remained active until retiring in 1995.

He is survived by three sons, Joe, Michael, and Mark; two daughters, Judy Jonna and Doreen Mangrum; and ten grandchildren. His wife Margaret died in 1998.

Salim and Margaret Sarafa lived their lives dedicated to the American way while preserving the core values of the Chaldean culture. They were able to raise their family and start their business in the land of the free while never forgetting the people who were not blessed with the same chance. I am so very proud to call them my friends.●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 6, 1999, the Secretary of the Senate, on December 8, 2000, during the recess of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolution:

H.R. 3514. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a system of sanctuaries for chimpanzees that have been

designated as being no longer needed in research conducted or supported by the Public Health Service, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4640. An act to make grants to States for carrying out DNA analyses for use in the Combined DNA Index System of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to provide for the collection and analysis of DNA samples from certain violent and sexual offenders for use in such systems, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 128. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2001, and for other purposes.

Under authority of the order of the Senate of January 6, 1999, the enrolled bills and joint resolution were signed subsequently by the President pro tempore (Mr. THURMOND).

The message further announced that under authority of the order of the Senate of January 6, 1999, the following enrolled bills, previously signed by the Speaker of the House, were signed on December 8, 2000, by the President pro tempore (Mr. THURMOND):

S. 1972. An act to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the town of Dolores, Colorado, the current site of the Joe Rowell Park.

S. 2594. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to contract with the Mancos Water Conservancy District to use the Mancos Project facilities for impounding, storage, diverting, and carriage of non-project water for the purpose of irrigation, domestic, municipal, industrial, and any other beneficial purposes.

S. 3137. An act to establish a commission to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the birth of James Madison.

H.R. 3048. An act to amend section 879 of title 18, United States Code, to provide clearer coverage over threats against former Presidents and members of their families, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4281. An act to establish, wherever feasible, guidelines, recommendations, and regulations that promote the regulatory acceptance of new and revised toxicological tests that protect human and animal health and the environment while reducing, refining, or replacing animal tests and ensuring human safety and product effectiveness.

H.R. 4827. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, to prevent the entry by false pretenses to any real property, vessel, or aircraft of the United States or secure area of any airport, to prevent the misuse of genuine and counterfeit police badges by those seeking to commit a crime, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on December 8, 2000, he had presented to the President of the United States, the following enrolled bills:

S. 1972. An act to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the town of Dolores, Colorado, the current site of the Joe Rowell Park.

S. 2594. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to contract with the Mancos Water Conservancy District to use the Mancos Project facilities for impounding, storage, diverting, and carriage of non-project water for the purpose of irrigation, domestic, municipal, industrial, and any other beneficial purposes.

S. 3137. An act to establish a commission to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the birth of James Madison.