

Girl Scout week. I am joined in supporting this resolution by Senator MIKULSKI and Senator HATCH.

On March 16, 1950, the Girl Scouts of the United States of America became the first national organization for girls to be granted a Federal charter by Congress.

The Girl Scout Organization has long been dedicated to inspiring girls and young women with the highest ideals of character, conduct, and service to others to that they may become model citizens in their communities. It is not easy growing up, particularly in today's society. The Girl Scouts is one organization that has consistently guided young women in their formative years.

For 88 years, the Girl Scout movement has provided valuable leadership skills for countless girls and young women across the nation. Today, overall membership in the Girl Scouts is the highest it has been in 26 years, with 2.7 million girls and over 850,000 adult volunteers. I am proud to say that I, too, was a Girl Scout.

I am pleased to be joined by Senator MIKULSKI in support of this legislation which designates the week beginning March 11, 2000, as "National Girl Scout Week." I ask our colleagues to join us.

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I proudly rise today to pay tribute to the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. on the occasion of the 88th anniversary of its founding. To honor an organization that gives back so much to our communities, Congress has established March 12–18 as National Girl Scout Week.

Created in 1912 by Juliette Gordon Law, the first Girl Scout group consisted of only 18 girls. Since then, the Girl Scouts have evolved into the largest voluntary organization for girls in the world. Nearly 3.5 million active members strive toward excellence in character, conduct, patriotism and service—attributes that are vital to a young person's development. The Girl Scouts have given direction to over 40 million American women throughout its rich 86-year history.

Girl Scouting empowers young women from every background with the tools they will need to be the outstanding leaders of the future. For example, we all know about those famous Girl Scout cookies. I have certainly enjoyed my fair share. Through their annual cookie sales, girls learn valuable life lessons in goal setting, money management, and community involvement.

Of course, there is much more to scouting than the sale of cookies, such as the organization's long tradition of serving others without the expectation of reward. Girls are encouraged to incorporate service into their lives, whether it takes the form of common, everyday acts around the house or community service work outside the home. Instilled with compassion for others, Girl Scouts head into the world as caring, valuable members of society.

Additionally, I take this opportunity to commend the 850,000 adult volun-

teers who serve as leaders for the Girl Scouts. Their devotion to providing opportunities for girls to meet their potential is unparalleled. In my home state of Minnesota, nearly 20,000 volunteers devote their time and energy to over 60,000 Girl Scouts. Clearly, without these dedicated volunteers, the Girl Scouts would not provide the effective leadership it offers today.

For 88 years, the members and adult volunteers of the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. have worked tirelessly for the betterment of this nation. I congratulate them on their achievements and wish for them a prosperous future as the Girl Scouts continue to nurture the lives of America's young women.

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

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

The resolution (S. Res. 273) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

#### S. RES. 273

Whereas March 12, 2000, is the 88th anniversary of the founding of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America;

Whereas on March 16, 1950, the Girl Scouts of the United States of America became the first national organization for girls to be granted a Federal charter by Congress;

Whereas through annual reports required to be submitted to Congress by its charter, the Girl Scouts of the United States of America regularly informs Congress of its progress and program initiatives;

Whereas the Girl Scouts of the United States of America is dedicated to inspiring girls and young women with the highest ideals of character, conduct, and service to others so that they may become model citizens in their communities;

Whereas the Girl Scouts of the United States of America offers girls aged 5 through 17 a variety of opportunities to develop strong values and life skills and provides a wide range of activities to meet girls' interests and needs;

Whereas the Girl Scouts of the United States of America has a membership of nearly 3,000,000 girls and over 900,000 adult volunteers, and is one of the preeminent organizations in the United States committed to girls growing strong in mind, body, and spirit; and

Whereas by fostering in girls and young women the qualities on which the strength of the United States depends, the Girl Scouts of the United States of America, for 88 years, has significantly contributed to the advancement of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week beginning March 11, 2000, as "National Girl Scout Week"; and  
(2) requests the President to issue a proclamation designating the week beginning March 11, 2000, as "National Girl Scout Week" and calling on the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

#### RESOLUTION INDEFINITELY POSTPONED—S. RES. 270

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Resolution 270 be indefinitely postponed.

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

#### NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION ESTABLISHMENT ACT AMENDMENTS

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 440, S. 1653.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:  
A bill (S. 1653) to reauthorize and amend the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act.

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

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate today has unanimously passed S. 1653, a bill to reauthorize and amend the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. The Committee on Environment and Public Works, which I chair, reported this bill, again unanimously, last month. At that time, I noted how important it was to get the local communities and businesses involved in protecting the environment.

The Foundation was created in 1984 because Congress saw the need to create a private, nonprofit organization that could build public-private partnerships and consensus, where previously there had only been acrimony and, many times, contentious litigation. It was also envisioned that the Foundation would serve as an important tool in our effort to make a difference on the ground in communities throughout the United States. In its 16 years of existence the Foundation has more than lived up to our original expectations.

We have long known that the Federal government does not have all the financial resources necessary to solve the numerous environmental problems that exist in our country. We also know that local communities care and know more about their natural environment than the agencies in Washington, D.C. More often than not local communities recognize problems before they become environmental disasters that require significant amounts of money to resolve, if they can even be resolved. In order to ensure that the funds are available to local communities the Foundation has established something called "challenge grants."

"Challenge grants" are a mixture of federal and non-federal funds directed to on-the-ground conservation projects. They are called "challenge grants" because any grant awarded is expected to be matched by non-federal dollars. During this time of fiscal constraint, it is important to use all available resources to help us protect the environment. Local communities, states, individuals, nonprofit organizations and

businesses can apply to the Foundation for a "challenge grant" for a specific project in one of five major areas: conservation education, wetlands and private lands, neotropical bird conservation, fisheries conservation and management, and wildlife and habitat management.

Since 1984, the Foundation has raised over \$305 million in private donations using \$135 million in Federal funds as leverage. Last year alone, they raised more than \$50 million using \$17 million of federal seed money. With these funds, the Foundation has financed more than 3,500 conservation projects throughout the United States and in 35 other countries. This is an extremely impressive record. Moreover, all of the Foundation's operating costs are covered by private donations, which means that federal and private dollars given for conservation are spent only on conservation.

The Foundation's 1999 annual report was just released, and I encourage all my colleagues to take a look at the number of partnerships that the Foundation has forged with, and the range of innovative projects that they have spearheaded. The organizations that the Foundation works with are a virtual who's who in the business world. Let me take a few minutes to discuss some of the projects they are currently working on.

The Foundation has pioneered some notable conservation programs, including implementing the North American Waterfowl Management plan, Partners in Flight for neotropical birds, Bring Back the Natives Program, the Exxon Save the Tiger Fund, and the establishment of the Conservation Plan for Sterling Forest in New York and New Jersey, to name a few.

The Shell Oil Company has pledged \$5 million to the Foundation over the next five years to create the Shell Marine Habitat Program, a matching grant program. The Shell Marine Habitat Program supports problem-solving habitat restoration projects, practical research, education programs and innovative partnerships to preserve the Gulf of Mexico and Gulf coast marine environments. Funding is focused on efforts to reduce hypoxia and red and brown tides, and to protect barrier islands, coral reefs and other marine habitats. Last year alone \$3.4 million were spent on these efforts, \$3.15 million of which was from Shell and other private donors. More importantly, this project is receiving a significant amount of local support. A day-long effort last year to restore saltmarsh habitat had over 1,500 volunteers who planted 57,000 plants. It is these kinds of efforts that will make a significant difference to the health of the Gulf of Mexico.

Another fine example is the Budweiser Outdoor Programs. For six weeks last fall, a percentage of all bottles and cans of Budweiser sold was allocated for conservation purposes. The Foundation partnership with

Budweiser resulted in more than a quarter of a million dollars that will help conserve vital elk and deer habitat, enhance wetlands and sustain healthy upland game bird populations in the Rocky Mountains.

In New Hampshire the Foundation worked closely with local organizations to purchase a 60-acre conservation easement along the entire shoreline of Clarksville Pond. Clarksville Pond is a beautiful area located in the heart of the Northern Forest. The owners of this land own a small campground that they needed to make some improvements which they could not afford. The sale of a permanent public access conservation easement was one way the property owners could raise the necessary funds without selling their land, and losing their livelihood. This is a win-win situation for everyone involved. The property owners were able to keep their land, the public was granted permanent access to the pond, and this beautiful area will remain undeveloped.

As I said, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation has more than fulfilled the hopes of its original sponsors. It has helped to bring cooperative solutions to some difficult natural resource issues and is becoming widely recognized for its innovative approach to solving environmental problems. I strongly support the Foundation's work and want it to continue its important conservation efforts.

Mr. President, this legislation is quite simple. It makes three key changes to current law. First, the bill would expand the Foundation's governing Board of Directors from 15 members to 25 members. This will allow a greater number of individuals with a strong interest in conservation to actively participate in, and contribute to, the Foundation's activities.

The bill's second key feature would expand the Foundation's jurisdiction. Currently, the Foundation is only authorized to work with the Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. S. 1653 would authorize them to work with all agencies within the Department of the Interior and the Department of Commerce. Mr. President, it is my view that the Foundation has an excellent track record, and all the agencies within the Departments of the Interior and Commerce should benefit from their knowledge and experience.

Finally, the bill would reauthorize appropriations to the Department of the Interior and the Department of Commerce through 2004.

Mr. President, last year this bill passed the Senate by unanimous consent, but unfortunately the House was unable to duplicate our efforts. I believe that this legislation will produce real conservation benefits and I thank my colleagues for once again giving the bill their support.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise to strongly support the passage of S. 1653, the National Fish and Wildlife Founda-

tion Establishment Act Amendments, a bipartisan bill that will encourage cooperative approaches to wildlife conservation.

By way of background, in 1984, with broad bipartisan support, Congress created the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, a nonprofit corporation with the mission of conserving our nation's fish, wildlife, plant, and other natural resources.

Over the past 15 years, the Foundation has established a solid track record. It has achieved on-the-ground results. It has also stretched federal dollars and built public-private partnerships essential to conservation efforts. All told, the Foundation has provided more than 3,500 grants to over 940 private local organizations, state and country governments, tribes, federal and interstate agencies, and colleges and universities in all 50 states.

By requiring grantees to match Foundation grants with non-federal funds, the \$135 million in federal funds invested by the Foundation have been leveraged to deliver more than \$440 million to natural resource conservation efforts. Significantly, these funds are used to help build public-private partnerships among individual landowners, government and tribal agencies, conservation organizations, and business. The result is the development of consensus, locally-driven solutions to the challenges involved in protecting and managing fish, wildlife, plants, and other natural resources.

In my home state of Montana, where fishing, hunting, and the enjoyment of our natural resources are deeply ingrained into our way of life, the Foundation has made important contributions to conservation efforts. These contributions include supporting environmental education, habitat restoration and protection, resource management, and the development of conservation policy.

In 2000, the Foundation will support nine important projects in Montana, for a total \$821,700. These projects include restoring arctic grayling within their historic range in the upper Missouri River basin; improving trout passage through the Milltown Dam to assist fluvial westslope cutthroat and bull trout moving upstream to spawn; supporting the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee; supporting a comprehensive K thru 12 environmental education program for 300 Bitterroot Valley students; and partnerships with private landowners to conserve Montana's shortgrass prairie habitat and the bird species it supports.

Let me describe one of these efforts in a little more detail. In Northwest Montana, westslope cutthroat and bull trout have declined throughout their historic range over the last 100 years, in part because of barriers that limit their spawning migrations.

To address this problem, the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, working with the Blackfoot Chapter of Trout Unlimited will capture, tag, and transport mature

westslope cutthroat and bull trout around Milltown Dam near Missoula and release them upstream of the dam so the fish can continue their spawning migration in the upper Clark Fork watershed (including the Blackfork River and its tributaries, and the Rock Creek drainage). Radio transmitters will be implanted in the fish to monitor their spawning sites and success.

This is just one example. Over the years, the Foundation has funded 187 projects and delivered a total of almost \$13 million to conservation projects in Montana.

Mr. President, even with these accomplishments, the need to conserve the nation's natural resources remains. Today, in too many areas of the country, the health and sustainability of fish, wildlife, and plants, and the habitats on which they depend, are threatened. Bitter disputes continue to arise among interests when solutions to difficult natural resource problems are sought. Tight budgets often severely limit the ability of governments and private entities to adequately address conservation challenges. Because of all these factors, the Foundation, which promotes conservation by building partnerships and consensus, is as important today as it was in 1984.

The bill we are considering, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act Amendments, will increase the Foundation's ability to carry out its mission. First and foremost, the legislation authorizes federal appropriations through 2004 to support the Foundation's work. The legislation also strengthens the Foundation by increasing the size of its board of directors and allowing board members to be removed for nonperformance. Finally, the bill broadens the Foundation's authority by allowing it to work with all agencies within the Departments of Interior and Commerce.

The legislation is nearly identical to legislation the Senate passed last year.

Mr. President, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation has provided valuable assistance to this nation's natural resource conservation efforts over the past 15 years. If the legislation we are considering today is enacted, I have no doubt that the Foundation will continue its solid record of accomplishment. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

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

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

The bill (S. 1653) was read a third time and passed, as follows:

S. 1653

*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 "National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act Amendments of 1999".

#### SEC. 2. PURPOSES.

Section 2(b) of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3701(b)) is amended by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

"(1) to encourage, accept, and administer private gifts of property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the activities and services of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Commerce to further the conservation and management of fish, wildlife, plants, and other natural resources;"

#### SEC. 3. BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FOUNDATION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT AND MEMBERSHIP.—Section 3 of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3702) is amended by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT AND MEMBERSHIP.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Foundation shall have a governing Board of Directors (referred to in this Act as the 'Board'), which shall consist of 25 Directors appointed in accordance with subsection (b), each of whom shall be a United States citizen.

"(2) REPRESENTATION OF DIVERSE POINTS OF VIEW.—To the maximum extent practicable, the membership of the Board shall represent diverse points of view relating to conservation and management of fish, wildlife, plants, and other natural resources.

"(3) NOT FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.—Appointment as a Director of the Foundation shall not constitute employment by, or the holding of an office of, the United States for the purpose of any Federal law."

(b) APPOINTMENT AND TERMS.—Section 3 of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3702) is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

"(b) APPOINTMENT AND TERMS.—

"(1) AGENCY HEADS.—The Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere shall be Directors of the Foundation.

"(2) APPOINTMENTS BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), after consulting with the Secretary of Commerce and considering the recommendations submitted by the Board, the Secretary of the Interior shall appoint 23 Directors who meet the criteria established by subsection (a), of whom—

"(i) at least 6 shall be educated or experienced in fish, wildlife, or other natural resource conservation;

"(ii) at least 4 shall be educated or experienced in the principles of fish, wildlife, or other natural resource management; and

"(iii) at least 4 shall be educated or experienced in ocean and coastal resource conservation.

"(B) TRANSITION PROVISION.—

"(1) CONTINUATION OF TERMS.—The 15 Directors serving on the Board as of the date of enactment of this paragraph shall continue to serve until the expiration of their terms.

"(ii) NEW DIRECTORS.—The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint 8 new Directors. To the maximum extent practicable, those appointments shall be made not later than 45 calendar days after the date of enactment of this paragraph.

"(3) TERMS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), each Director (other than a Director described in paragraph (1)) shall be appointed for a term of 6 years.

"(B) INITIAL APPOINTMENTS TO NEW MEMBER POSITIONS.—Of the Directors appointed by the Secretary of the Interior under paragraph (2)(B)(ii), the Secretary shall appoint—

"(i) 2 Directors for a term of 2 years;

"(ii) 3 Directors for a term of 4 years; and

"(iii) 3 Directors for a term of 6 years.

"(4) VACANCIES.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior shall fill a vacancy on the Board. To the maximum extent practicable, a vacancy shall be filled not later than 45 calendar days after the occurrence of the vacancy.

"(B) TERM OF APPOINTMENTS TO FILL UNEXPIRED TERMS.—An individual appointed to fill a vacancy that occurs before the expiration of the term of a Director shall be appointed for the remainder of the term.

"(5) REAPPOINTMENT.—An individual (other than an individual described in paragraph (1)) shall not serve more than 2 consecutive terms as a Director, excluding any term of less than 6 years.

"(6) REQUEST FOR REMOVAL.—The Executive Committee of the Board may submit to the Secretary a letter describing the non-performance of a Director and requesting the removal of the Director from the Board.

"(7) CONSULTATION BEFORE REMOVAL.—Before removing any Director from the Board, the Secretary shall consult with the Secretary of Commerce."

(c) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 4(c)(5) of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3703(c)(5)) is amended by striking "Directors of the Board" and inserting "Directors of the Foundation".

(2) Section 6 of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3705) is amended—

(A) by striking "Secretary" and inserting "Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Commerce"; and

(B) by inserting "or the Department of Commerce" after "Department of the Interior".

#### SEC. 4. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE FOUNDATION.

(a) PRINCIPAL OFFICE OF THE FOUNDATION.—Section 4(a)(3) of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3703(a)(3)) is amended by inserting after "the District of Columbia" the following: "or in a county in the State of Maryland or Virginia that borders on the District of Columbia".

(b) INVESTMENT AND DEPOSIT OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—Section 4(c) of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3703(c)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (7) as paragraphs (7) through (11), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

"(3) to invest any funds provided to the Foundation by the Federal Government in obligations of the United States or in obligations or securities that are guaranteed or insured by the United States;

"(4) to deposit any funds provided to the Foundation by the Federal Government into accounts that are insured by an agency or instrumentality of the United States;

"(5) to make use of any interest or investment income that accrues as a consequence of actions taken under paragraph (3) or (4) to carry out the purposes of the Foundation;

"(6) to use Federal funds to make payments under cooperative agreements entered into with willing private landowners to provide substantial long-term benefits for the restoration or enhancement of fish, wildlife, plants, and other natural resources on private land;"

(c) AGENCY APPROVAL OF ACQUISITIONS OF PROPERTY.—Section 4(e)(1) of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3703(e)(1)) is amended by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

"(B) the Foundation notifies the Federal agency that administers the program under

which the funds were provided of the proposed acquisition, and the agency does not object in writing to the proposed acquisition within 60 calendar days after the date of the notification.”

(d) **REPEAL.**—Section 304 of Public Law 102-440 (16 U.S.C. 3703 note) is repealed.

(e) **AGENCY APPROVAL OF CONVEYANCES AND GRANTS.**—Section 4(e)(3)(B) of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3703(e)(3)(B)) is amended by striking clause (ii) and inserting the following:

“(ii) the Foundation notifies the Federal agency that administers the Federal program under which the funds were provided of the proposed conveyance or provision of Federal funds, and the agency does not object in writing to the proposed conveyance or provision of Federal funds within 60 calendar days after the date of the notification.”

(f) **RECONVEYANCE OF REAL PROPERTY.**—Section 4(e) of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3703(e)) is amended by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following:

“(5) **RECONVEYANCE OF REAL PROPERTY.**—The Foundation shall convey at not less than fair market value any real property acquired by the Foundation in whole or in part with Federal funds if the Foundation notifies the Federal agency that administers the Federal program under which the funds were provided, and the agency does not disagree within 60 calendar days after the date of the notification, that—

“(A) the property is no longer valuable for the purpose of conservation or management of fish, wildlife, plants, and other natural resources; and

“(B) the purposes of the Foundation would be better served by use of the proceeds of the conveyance for other authorized activities of the Foundation.”

(g) **EXPENDITURES FOR PRINTING SERVICES OR CAPITAL EQUIPMENT.**—Section 4 of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3703) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(h) **EXPENDITURES FOR PRINTING SERVICES OR CAPITAL EQUIPMENT.**—The Foundation shall not make any expenditure of Federal funds in connection with any 1 transaction for printing services or capital equipment that is greater than \$10,000 unless the expenditure is approved by the Federal agency that administers the Federal program under which the funds were provided.”

#### **SEC. 5. FUNDING.**

Section 10 of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3709) is amended to read as follows:

#### **“SEC. 10. FUNDING.**

“(a) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act for each of fiscal years 2000 through 2004—

“(A) \$30,000,000 to the Department of the Interior; and

“(B) \$10,000,000 to the Department of Commerce.

“(2) **REQUIREMENT OF ADVANCE PAYMENT.**—The amount made available for a fiscal year under paragraph (1) shall be provided to the Foundation in an advance payment of the entire amount on October 1, or as soon as practicable thereafter, of the fiscal year.

“(3) **USE OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS.**—Subject to paragraph (4), amounts made available under paragraph (1) shall be provided to the Foundation for use for matching, on a 1-to-1 basis, contributions (whether in currency, services, or property) made to the Foundation by private persons and State and local government agencies.

“(4) **PROHIBITION ON USE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.**—No Federal funds made

available under paragraph (1) shall be used by the Foundation for administrative expenses of the Foundation, including for salaries, travel and transportation expenses, and other overhead expenses.

“(b) **ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATION.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In addition to the amounts authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), the Foundation may accept Federal funds from a Federal agency under any other Federal law for use by the Foundation to further the conservation and management of fish, wildlife, plants, and other natural resources in accordance with the requirements of this Act.

“(2) **USE OF FUNDS ACCEPTED FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.**—Federal funds provided to the Foundation under paragraph (1) shall be used by the Foundation for matching, in whole or in part, contributions (whether in currency, services, or property) made to the Foundation by private persons and State and local government agencies.

“(c) **PROHIBITION ON USE OF GRANT AMOUNTS FOR LITIGATION AND LOBBYING EXPENSES.**—Amounts provided as a grant by the Foundation shall not be used for—

“(1) any expense related to litigation; or

“(2) any activity the purpose of which is to influence legislation pending before Congress.”

#### **SEC. 6. LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY.**

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

#### **“SEC. 11. LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY.**

“Nothing in this Act authorizes the Foundation to perform any function the authority for which is provided to the National Park Foundation by Public Law 90-209 (16 U.S.C. 19e et seq.).”

### **NATIONAL SAFE PLACE WEEK**

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 447, Senate Resolution No. 258.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 258) designating the week beginning March 12, 2000, as “National Safe Place Week.”

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

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

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

The resolution (S. Res. 258) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 258

Whereas today’s youth are vital to the preservation of our country and will be the future bearers of the bright torch of democracy;

Whereas youth need a safe haven from various negative influences such as child abuse, substance abuse and crime, and they need to have resources readily available to assist them when faced with circumstances that compromise their safety;

Whereas the United States needs increased members of community volunteers acting as positive influences on the Nation’s youth;

Whereas the Safe Place program is committed to protecting our Nation’s most valuable asset, our youth, by offering short term “safe places” at neighborhood locations where trained volunteers are available to counsel and advise youth seeking assistance and guidance;

Whereas Safe Place combines the efforts of the private sector and non-profit organizations uniting to reach youth in the early stages of crisis;

Whereas Safe Place provides a direct means to assist programs in meeting performance standards relative to outreach/community relations, as set forth in the Federal Runaway and Homeless Youth Act guidelines;

Whereas the Safe Place placard displayed at businesses within communities stands as a beacon of safety and refuge to at-risk youth;

Whereas over 300 communities in 33 States and more than 6,800 business locations have established Safe Place programs;

Whereas over 35,000 young people have gone to Safe Place locations to get help when faced with crisis situations;

Whereas through the efforts of Safe Place coordinators across the country each year more than one-half million students learn that Safe Place is a resource if abusive or neglectful situations exist; and

Whereas increased awareness of the program’s existence will encourage communities to establish Safe Places for the Nation’s youth throughout the country: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) proclaims the week of March 12 through March 18, 2000, as “National Safe Place Week”; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States and interested groups to promote awareness of and volunteer involvement in the Safe Place programs, and to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

### **TIBETAN DAY OF COMMEMORATION**

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of Senate Resolution 60 and the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 60) recognizing the plight of the Tibetan people on the 40th anniversary of Tibet’s attempt to restore its independence and calling for serious negotiations between China and the Dalai Lama to achieve a peaceful solution to the situation in Tibet.

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

Mr. MACK. Mr. President, S. Res. 60, makes March 10, 2000 the Tibetan Day of Commemoration. This marks the forty-first anniversary of the 1959 Lhasa uprising over the course of which over 87,000 Tibetans were killed, arrested, or deported to labor camps by the People’s Liberation Army. So tomorrow, we honor the memory of the