

New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 739, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve programs for homeless veterans, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 63

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. McCONNELL) was added as a co-sponsor of S. Res. 63, a resolution commemorating and acknowledging the dedication and sacrifice made by the men and women who have lost their lives while serving as law enforcement officers.

S. RES. 68

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) was added as a co-sponsor of S. Res. 68, a resolution designating September 6, 2001 as "National Crazy Horse Day."

S. CON. RES. 28

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a co-sponsor of S. Con. Res. 28, a concurrent resolution calling for a United States effort to end restrictions on the freedoms and human rights of the enslaved people in the occupied area of Cyprus.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. NELSON of Florida):

S. 771. A bill to permanently prohibit the conduct of offshore drilling on the outer Continental Shelf off the State of Florida, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today with my colleague, Senator BILL NELSON, to introduce legislation that will protect the coast of Florida in the future from the damages of offshore drilling.

In past Congresses, I have introduced similar legislation that sought to codify the annual moratorium on leasing in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico and ensure that state's receive all environmental documentation prior to making a decision on whether to allow drilling off of their shores.

Today, I am introducing legislation that takes these steps, plus several others. The Outer Continental Shelf Protection Act will protect Florida's fragile coastline from outer continental shelf leasing and drilling in three important ways.

First, we transform the annual moratorium on leasing and preleasing activity off the coast of Florida into a permanent ban covering planning areas in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico, the Straits of Florida, and the Florida section of the South Atlantic.

Second, the Outer Continental Shelf Protection Act corrects an egregious conflict in regulatory provisions where an effected state is required to make a consistency determination for proposed oil and gas production or development

under the Coastal Zone Management Act prior to receiving the Environmental Impact Statement, EIS, for them from the Mineral Management Service.

Our bill requires that the EIS is provided to affected states before they make a consistency determination, and it requires that every oil and gas development plan have an EIS completed prior to development.

Third, our bill buys back leases in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico which are an immediate threat to Florida's natural heritage and economic engine.

What does this bill mean for Florida? The elimination of preleasing activity and lease sales off the coast of Florida protects our economic and environmental future.

For years, I have taken my children and grandchildren to places like Grayton Beach so that they can appreciate the natural treasures and local cultures that are part of both their own heritage and that of the Florida Panhandle.

We have a solemn obligation to preserve these important aspects of our state's history for all of our children and grandchildren. Much of our identity as Floridians is tied to the thousands of miles of pristine coastline that surround most of our state.

The Florida coastline will not be safe if offshore oil and gas resources are developed. For example, a 1997 Environmental Protection Agency, EPA, study indicated that even in the absence of oil leakage, a typical oil rig can discharge between 6,500 and 13,000 barrels of waste per year. The same study also warned of further harmful impact on marine mammal populations, fish populations, and air quality.

In addition to leakages and waste discharges, physical disturbances caused by anchoring, pipeline placement, rig construction, and the resuspension of bottom sediments can also be destructive. Given these conclusions, Floridians are unwilling to risk the environmental havoc that oil or natural gas drilling could wreak along the sensitive Panhandle coastline.

Because the natural beauty and diverse habitats of the Gulf of Mexico, the Florida Keys, and Florida's Atlantic Coast attract visitors from all over the world and support a variety of commercial activities, an oil or natural gas accident in these areas could have a crippling effect on the economy. In 1996, the cities of Panama City, Pensacola, and Fort Walton Beach reported \$1.5 billion in sales to tourists. Florida's fishing industry benefits from the fact that nearly 90 percent of reef fish caught in the Gulf of Mexico come from the West Florida continental shelf.

For the last several years, I have been working with my colleagues, former Senator Connie Mack and now Senator BILL NELSON, Congressman JOE SCARBOROUGH, and others to head off the threat of oil and natural gas drilling. In June of 1997, we introduced

legislation to cancel six natural gas leases seventeen miles off of the Pensacola coast and compensate Mobil Oil Corporation for its investment. Five days after the introduction of that legislation and two months before it was scheduled to begin exploratory drilling off Florida's Panhandle, Mobil ended its operation and returned its leases to the federal government.

While that action meant that Panhandle residents faced one less economic and environmental catastrophe-in-the-making, it did not completely eliminate the threats posed by oil and natural gas drilling off Florida's Gulf Coast. Florida's Congressional representatives fight hard each year to extend the federal moratorium on new oil and natural gas leases in the Gulf of Mexico. But that solution is temporary.

Today we are introducing the Outer Continental Shelf Protection Act to make permanent our efforts to protect Florida's coastlines. I look forward to working with my colleagues on the Energy and Natural Resources Committee to move this legislation forward and protect the coast of future generations of Floridians and visitors to Florida.

By Ms. COLLINS:

S. 772. A bill to permit the reimbursement of the expenses incurred by an affected State and units of local government for security at an additional non-governmental property to be secured by the Secret Service for protection of the President for a period of not to exceed 60 days each fiscal year; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, today I introduce a bill to provide fair reimbursement to state and local law enforcement organizations for additional costs incurred by them in providing frequent assistance to the Secret Service to protect the President of the United States.

Of course, the Secret Service has the principal responsibility for protecting our Presidents. Without the assistance of state and local law enforcement organizations, however, providing that protection would be more costly and more difficult, if not impossible. For the most part, state and local law enforcers provide this assistance with no need for or expectation of reimbursement from the Federal government. In some cases, however, reimbursement is appropriate. It is appropriate, for example, when state and local law enforcement organizations are required to incur substantial expenses on a frequent basis in localities that are small and thus does not have adequate financial bases to provide the necessary services without reimbursement.

This is not a new idea. Dating back to at least the Administration of President Jimmy Carter, the Federal government has provided reimbursement to local and sometimes state organizations where sitting Presidents maintain a principal residence. In the early 1990s, reimbursement was provided for