

Mr. DOMENICI. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. STABENOW). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DOMENICI. Madam President, parliamentary inquiry: Am I scheduled now in morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further use of time on the majority side, the Senator may proceed.

Mr. DOMENICI. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. DOMENICI pertaining to the introduction of S. 2540 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. DOMENICI. I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call to the roll.

Mr. THOMAS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. THOMAS. We are in morning business; is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

PUBLIC LANDS

Mr. THOMAS. Madam President, we have been very involved in relatively few issues over the past 6 weeks. We were on energy, and for about 3 weeks we have been on trade. Obviously, our attention has been very strongly on terrorism and doing the things that are necessary both overseas and internally. At the same time, we have talked among ourselves, of course, and one of the elements is to do normal business.

Today, I want to talk about an issue that is quite often normal business, particularly for those of us in the West, and that is public lands. Of course, there are a lot of aspects to public lands.

In States such as Wyoming, about 50 percent of the State belongs to the Federal Government, and therefore what is done with public lands has a great deal to do with our economy and our activities. We feel very strongly about it, of course. It is a big issue for us. The idea of multiple use is one that is always debatable and is being discussed. There are different kinds of public lands. There are those set aside for wilderness, for a special use, for a special reason, and there are those with various restrictions, set aside for parks or U.S. forests. So there are constant issues that relate to the use of that land.

Of course, much of our domestic energy is produced on public lands. So we need to make sure we can work on the extraction of energy and domestic production and, at the same time, maintain the quality of the environment. That is a debatable issue. I think we can do that, and we have demonstrated

in Wyoming that you can have multiple use and production of resources, and you can have grazing and, at the same time, protect the land and the environment. So energy has become very much an issue.

As you know, the whole question over ANWR was the idea that we now look overseas for about 60 percent of our energy. We need to increase our domestic production so we become less dependent upon others. That continues to be an issue. But it is not only ANWR. That was simply the poster child. The fact is, in the West it is a very continuing and important issue. We are involved in doing EISs right now, and EPA and endangered species issues, which go together to make decisions.

Access is also very important. People like to visit public lands with multiple use. The question of roads comes up. Most people agree that outside of the wilderness, limited roads are the answer. Again, we have to protect the environment.

One of the things we have pushed for and continue to do so—and this administration has promised to do and I think is doing—is to allow for more flexibility and more local input. It is true the locals cannot make the decisions regarding public lands, but they can have very helpful input into how they are managed.

We are also talking about the use of snow machines in Yellowstone Park. Of course, there is some controversy about that. Some people don't think there ought to be anybody in the park in the wintertime. Millions of cars are there in the summer, but there are only a few thousand in the winter and that seems to upset them. Nobody is suggesting we continue to do it as we have in the past. But there are now reliable sources that can make quieter machines so that they can be managed better and separated from cross-country skiers. You can do a number of things to allow the owners to participate in public lands.

Another issue that has been discussed is the matter of fires. We are into that season now and we have already had forest and grass fires in some places. Certainly, we are better prepared for that now, partly because we have had three dry years. The Forest Service has invested a great deal more in personnel and equipment to deal with that problem.

One of the other issues that sometimes is controversial is the idea of trying to prevent forest fires by the removal of excess forage and fuel. It is something that has been done and can be done, and we have not done enough of it perhaps. We ought to be able to do some thinning in various places that will make fires less likely to occur, rather than putting all of our emphasis on fighting a fire after it has begun.

So public lands has a lot of interesting issues and always will, of course. There are people on both sides that sort of take extreme positions. Some

say we should not touch those lands; they should be set aside totally. Others are not concerned about damage to the environment. So we need to find a reasonable middle ground so we can have access, so we can have multiple use and, at the same time, we can preserve the resource.

I want to talk briefly today about one aspect of it and that is our national parks. National parks are different, at least for one reason, in that they were set aside as national parks for a specific reason. The reason that is so different is the BLM lands—Bureau of Land Management. Most of the lands in Wyoming were not set aside, they were residual, what was left after the Homestead Act had been completed. So they may or may not have any particular significant character to them. Parks, on the other hand, do have significant character or they would not be designated as parks. So we have been working on that.

In 1998, I was successful in passing Vision 2014 in which we dealt for the first time in a number of years with ways to help strengthen parks, in terms of management and their concessions, and in terms of dealing with the natural resource needs, and dealing with financing of national parks. It provides for improved management, increased accountability. As in any other issue, there has to be accountability when you are talking about millions of dollars. Of course, it has to be management when you are talking about millions of people going there. So we were very pleased with that law. I think it is doing some things that are very useful.

Part of the funding in the past has been what has been called the demonstration fee project, which created park passes. That has been in place now for 3 years. The National Park Foundation has been instrumental in its success. Now there is a very attractive portfolio and picture and so on, and persons can buy this pass, which does two things. One, it gives accessibility to all 385 national parks and also helps to contribute to the sustenance of those parks. We certainly want to continue that program, but we are now going to be working on something that does expire. It is called the Demonstration Fee Program. It expires at the end of this year. It has been in existence for about 5 years. It was an opportunity for some small additional fee on certain parks and allowed for income and the opportunity to make expenditures on what is good for visitors in the parks. It extended not only to the Park Service but also the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the U.S. Forest Service.

It turns out the collection of the fee in many places is very difficult. In fact, with the BLM it is almost impossible. If there is a public land forest, and in some instances there are facilities, they can probably do that, but it is very difficult. On the other hand, parks almost always have an admission site, a gate for entry.

So the idea is the principal support for parks and public lands is provided through taxes from everyone, and then some small contribution made by those visitors. We are trying to avoid the idea of each park having various charges.

Eighty percent of the funds that come from the fees are used in the park where they are collected. Some parks cannot collect, so 20 percent is reallocated generally. But a major part of the fee goes to the park where the fee is collected.

We modified it some. We are making a permanent fee, rather than the demonstration fee which expires. We made provisions and criteria for the charging of the fee. We have a business management plan on the park and determine the feasibility of this program. Not all parks will be involved. We will do away with the nickel-and-dime fees where you pay for every little thing.

This provides a great opportunity. We talk a lot about the lack of funding for parks. Particularly in the infrastructure, that is probably true. This administration has made it clear they intend to increase the funding for the infrastructure, particularly of larger parks such as Yellowstone or Yosemite where there are millions of people visiting, where we have highway problems, sewer problems, facility problems. We have introduced a bill that makes this permanent. It helps fund our parks and keep them strong.

We have over 385 national parks in America. In addition, there are heritage sites and other parks administered by the Park Service. That is one of the real treasures of the United States, our national parks—whether they be in Florida, in the Everglades or elsewhere.

We are working on a fee demonstration program for national parks. The purpose is to keep them the valuable asset they are. They have to be preserved. We changed some concessions so they contribute more, yet make them competitive. We are seeking to get business management in the larger parks. They are big business, operating in millions of dollars each year. Times change. We are seeking to change with it. The purpose is to effectively manage the resources so they are available to their owners to visit.

We look forward to the passage of the fee demonstration project.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BAUCUS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be dispensed with.

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

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

ANDEAN TRADE PREFERENCE EXPANSION ACT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now resume consideration of H.R. 3009, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Baucus/Grassley amendment No. 3401, in the nature of a substitute.

Dorgan amendment No. 3442 (to amendment No. 3401), to require the U.S. Trade Representative to identify effective trade remedies to address the unfair trade practices of the Canadian Wheat Board.

Reid (for Reed) amendment No. 3443 (to amendment No. 3401), to restore the provisions relating to secondary workers.

Reid (for Nelson of Florida/Graham) amendment No. 3440 (to amendment No. 3401), to limit tariff reduction authority on certain products.

Reid (for Bayh) amendment No. 3445 (to amendment No. 3401), to require the ITC to give notice of section 202 investigations to the Secretary of Labor.

Reid (for Byrd) amendment No. 3447 (to amendment No. 3401), to amend the provisions relating to the Congressional Oversight Group.

Reid (for Byrd) amendment No. 3448 (to amendment No. 3401), to clarify the procedures for procedural disapproval resolutions.

Reid (for Byrd) amendment No. 3449 (to amendment No. 3401), to clarify the procedures for extension disapproval resolutions.

Reid (for Byrd) amendment No. 3450 (to amendment No. 3401), to limit the application of trade authorities procedures to a single agreement resulting from Doha.

Reid (for Byrd) amendment No. 3451 (to amendment No. 3401), to address disclosures by publicly traded companies of relationships with certain countries or foreign-owned corporations.

Reid (for Byrd) amendment No. 3452 (to amendment No. 3401), to facilitate the opening of energy markets and promote the exportation of clean energy technologies.

Reid (for Byrd) amendment No. 3453 (to amendment No. 3401), to require that certification of compliance with section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 be provided with respect to certain goods imported into the United States.

Boxer/Murray amendment No. 3431 (to amendment No. 3401), to require the Secretary of Labor to establish a trade adjustment assistance program for certain service workers.

Boxer amendment No. 3432 (to amendment No. 3401), to ensure that the U.S. Trade Representative considers the impact of trade agreements on women.

Reid (for Durbin) amendment No. 3456 (to amendment No. 3401), to extend the temporary duty suspensions with respect to certain wool.

Reid (for Durbin) amendment No. 3457 (to amendment No. 3401), to extend the temporary duty suspensions with respect to certain wool.

Reid (for Durbin) amendment No. 3458 (to amendment No. 3401), to establish and implement a steel import notification and monitoring program.

Reid (for Harkin) amendment No. 3459 (to amendment No. 3401), to include the prevention of the worst forms of child labor as one of the principal negotiating objectives of the United States.

Reid (for Corzine) amendment No. 3461 (to amendment No. 3401), to help ensure that trade agreements protect national security, social security, and other significant public services.

Reid (for Corzine) amendment No. 3462 (to amendment No. 3401), to strike the section dealing with border search authority for certain contraband in outbound mail.

Reid (for Hollings) amendment No. 3463 (to amendment No. 3401), to provide for the certification of textile and apparel workers who lose their jobs or who have lost their jobs since the start of 1999 as eligible individuals for purposes of trade adjustment assistance and health insurance benefits, and to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prevent corporate expatriation to avoid U.S. income tax.

Reid (for Hollings) amendment No. 3464 (to amendment No. 3401), to ensure that ISAC Committees are representative of the producing sectors of the U.S. economy.

Reid (for Hollings) amendment No. 3465 (to amendment No. 3401), to provide that the benefits provided under any preferential tariff program, excluding the North American Free Trade Agreement, shall not apply to any product of a country that fails to comply within 30 days with a U.S. Government request for the extradition of an individual for trial in the United States if that individual has been indicted by a Federal grand jury for a crime involving a violation of the Controlled Substances Act.

Reid (for Landrieu) amendment No. 3470 (to amendment No. 3401), to provide trade adjustment assistance benefits to certain maritime workers.

Brownback amendment No. 3446 (to amendment No. 3401), to extend permanent normal trade relations to the nations of central Asia and the south Caucasus, and Russia.

Grassley modified amendment No. 3474 (to amendment No. 3446), to express the sense of the Senate regarding the United States-Russian Federation summit meeting, May 2002.

Reid (for Jeffords) amendment No. 3521 (to amendment No. 3401), to authorize appropriations for certain staff of the U.S. Customs Service.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the time until 11:30 a.m. shall be for debate only, with the time equally divided and controlled by the two leaders or their designees.

The Senator from Montana.

Mr. BAUCUS. Madam President, we have had 3 good weeks of debate on this bill. I urge my colleagues now to think about voting to invoke cloture so we can get past this bill and get on to other business. We have already disposed of 19 amendments. A number of other proposed amendments have been addressed through colloquies and will also be included in the managers' amendment at the end of this legislation.

I might say, early in the debate we were able to forge a historic compromise on trade adjustment assistance which expanded the program to deserving groups of workers and, for the first time, provided health care adjustment to TAA recipients.

That is an extremely important development. Currently, trade adjustment assistance—that is, assistance to workers displaced because of trade—is paltry. It doesn't help workers very much. It only applies to primary workers anyway. We made huge, significant improvements to help develop a consensus on trade; that is, so more people