

valor during World War I and to direct the Secretary of the Army to conduct a review of military service records to determine whether certain other African American World War I veterans should be awarded the Medal of Honor for actions during that war.

S. 2035

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2035, a bill to provide for the establishment of health plan purchasing alliances.

S. 2135

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2135, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for a 5-year extension of the authorization for appropriations for certain medicare rural grants.

S. 2184

At the request of Mr. BREAUX, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2184, a bill to provide for the reissuance of a rule relating to ergonomics.

S. 2194

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2194, a bill to hold accountable the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. CORZINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2194, *supra*.

S. 2215

At the request of Mr. LEVIN, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2215, a bill to halt Syrian support for terrorism, end its occupation of Lebanon, stop its development of weapons of mass destruction, cease its illegal importation of Iraqi oil, and by so doing hold Syria accountable for its role in the Middle East, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2215, *supra*.

S. 2239

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2239, a bill to amend the National Housing Act to simplify the downpayment requirements for FHA mortgage insurance for single family homebuyers.

S. 2268

At the request of Mr. MILLER, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. MURKOWSKI), the Senator from Texas (Mr. GRAMM), and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) were added as cosponsors of S. 2268, a bill to amend the Act establishing the Department of Commerce to protect manufacturers and sellers in the firearms and

ammunition industry from restrictions on interstate or foreign commerce.

S. 2271

At the request of Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2271, a bill to provide for research on, and services for, individuals with post-abortion depression and psychosis.

S. 2392

At the request of Mr. EDWARDS, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2392, a bill to amend the National and Community Service Act of 1990 to establish a Community Corps, and for other purposes.

S. 2426

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2426, a bill to increase security for United States ports, and for other purposes.

S. 2447

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2447, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to freeze the reduction in payments to hospitals for indirect costs of medical education.

S. 2480

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2480, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to exempt qualified current and former law enforcement officers from state laws prohibiting the carrying of concealed handguns.

S. 2492

At the request of Mr. CLELAND, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2492, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to require that agencies, in promulgating rules, take into consideration the impact of such rules on the privacy of individuals, and for other purposes.

S. 2534

At the request of Mr. BIDEN, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) were added as cosponsors of S. 2534, a bill to reduce crime and prevent terrorism at America's seaports.

S. 2558

At the request of Mr. REED, the names of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2558, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the collection of data on benign brain-related tumors through the national program of cancer registries.

S. 2570

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER) were added as co-

sponsors of S. 2570, a bill to temporarily increase the Federal medical assistance percentage for the medicaid program, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 37

At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 37, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services within the Department of Health and Human Services relating to modification of the medicaid upper payment limit for non-State government owned or operated hospitals published in the Federal Register on January 18, 2002, and submitted to the Senate on March 15, 2002.

S. RES. 253

At the request of Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 253, a resolution reiterating the sense of the Senate regarding Anti-Semitism and religious tolerance in Europe.

S. RES. 270

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 270, a resolution designating the week of October 13, 2002, through October 19, 2002, as "National Cystic Fibrosis Awareness Week."

S. RES. 272

At the request of Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ALLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 272, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the success of the Varela Project's collection of 10,000 certified signatures in support of a national referendum and the delivery of these signatures to the Cuban National Assembly.

S. CON. RES. 28

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL) was added as a cosponsor 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 enclaved people in the occupied area of Cyprus.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire:

S. 2575. A bill to preserve the sovereignty of the United States over property owned by the United States, to preserve State sovereignty over and private property rights in non-Federal property surrounding Federal Property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to introduce the Senate version of the American Land Sovereignty Act of 2002. Quite simply, this

legislation would help to ensure American sovereignty over property and private property rights will be part of the World Heritage Program and the United Nations Man and Biosphere Program. The two programs referenced in this legislation are international land conservation programs in which the U.S. is a signatory and active participant. As written, these international agreements could impose international land use policy on the United States and have a terrible consequence on private property owners by prohibiting or limiting the use of private land located near any designated sites. Put simply, the intent of my legislation is to protect private property rights.

The purpose of the World Heritage Convention is to identify and list worldwide natural and cultural sites and monuments considered to be of such exceptional interest and such universal value that their protection is the responsibility of all mankind. Each country adopting the Convention, which the United States did in 1973, pledges to protect listed sites and monuments within its borders. Twenty U.S. sites are listed, including many of our own natural wonders like Yellowstone and Grant Canyon National Parks.

The purpose of the Biosphere Reserve Program is to promote cooperation and communication among a worldwide network of areas that would include all major ecosystems. Under the Program, countries can nominate an area for inclusion into the Program based on the area's significance for ecological research and study of representative biological regions of the world. There are currently 47 biosphere reserves in the U.S., including Everglades and Dry Tortugas National Parks, Glacier National Park, and the New Jersey Pine-lands.

While the intentions of both of these programs are admirable, the United States should not participate without assurances that American sovereignty and private property rights are protected above all else. I have been deeply concerned with the erosion of U.S. sovereignty by various international agreements for some time and have grave concerns with any action by the United Nations, or any other body, that would infringe upon private property rights.

The American Land Sovereignty Protection Act aims to protect the sovereignty of the U.S. and the rights of private property owners by requiring congressional approval before any area within the borders of the United States is made a part of an international land reserve. In so doing, this bill asserts the constitutional power of Congress to exercise its right and responsibility to preserve and protect the rights of individual property owners, and create laws that govern lands belonging to the United States.

Given that inclusion of an area into one of these programs could cause an

adverse impact on the value or use of private property in the area and on the local and regional economy, the legislation also requires that any nominations made to these two programs undergo public comment. Additionally, I will be giving full consideration to adding a provision that will allow States, local governments, or private property owners a veto right over any nomination. I look forward to exploring this possibility as the legislation moves through the Senate.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 2575

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 "American Land Sovereignty Protection Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the power to dispose of and make all necessary rules governing property belonging to the United States is vested in Congress under section 3 of article IV of the Constitution;

(2) some Federal property designations under international agreements concern land use policies and regulations for property belonging to the United States that, under section 3 of article IV of the Constitution, can be implemented only by an Act of Congress;

(3) some international property designations, such as those under the United States Biosphere Reserve Program and the Man and Biosphere Program of the United Nations Scientific, Educational, and Cultural Organization, operate under independent national committees, such as the United States National Man and Biosphere Committee, that have no legislative directive or authorization from Congress;

(4) actions by the United States in making such designations may affect the use and value of nearby non-Federal property;

(5) the sovereignty of the States is a critical component of our Federal system of government and a bulwark against the unwise concentration of power;

(6) private property rights are essential for the protection of freedom;

(7) actions by the United States to designate property belonging to the United States under international agreements in some cases conflict with congressional constitutional responsibilities and the sovereign powers of the States; and

(8) actions by the President in applying certain international agreements to property owned by the United States diminish the authority of Congress to make rules respecting the property.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to reaffirm the power of Congress under section 3 of article IV of the Constitution over international agreements that concern disposal, management, and use of property belonging to the United States;

(2) to protect State powers not reserved to the Federal Government under the Constitution from Federal actions designating property under international agreements;

(3) to ensure that no United States citizen suffers any diminishment or loss of individual rights as a result of Federal action designating property under an international

agreement for the purpose of imposing restrictions on use of the property;

(4) to protect private interests in property from diminishment as a result of Federal action designating property under international agreements; and

(5) to provide a process under which the United States may, when it is desirable to do so, designate property under an international agreement.

SEC. 3. CLARIFICATION OF CONGRESSIONAL ROLE IN WORLD HERITAGE SITE LISTING.

Section 401 of the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 470a-1) is amended—

(1) by striking "SEC. 401. (a)" and inserting the following:

"SEC. 401. PARTICIPATION BY THE UNITED STATES.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—";

(2) in the first sentence of subsection (a)—

(A) by striking "The Secretary of the Interior" and inserting "Subject to subsections (b), (c), (d), and (e), the Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this section as the 'Secretary')"; and

(B) by inserting "(referred to in this section as the 'Convention') after '1973';

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking "(b) The Secretary of the Interior" and inserting "(b) NOMINATION OF PROPERTY TO WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE.—The Secretary"; and

(B) in the fourth sentence—

(i) by striking "Representatives and" and inserting "Representatives,"; and

(ii) by inserting before the final period "and the appropriate State and local governments";

(4) in subsection (c), by striking "(c) No non-Federal property may be nominated by the Secretary of the Interior" and inserting "(c) NOMINATION OF NON-FEDERAL PROPERTY TO WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE.—No non-Federal property may be nominated by the Secretary"; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

"(d) REQUIREMENTS FOR NOMINATION OF PROPERTIES.—The Secretary shall not nominate a property under subsection (b) unless—

"(1) the Secretary publishes a proposed nomination in the Federal Register and conducts a proceeding under sections 555, 556, and 557, of title 5, United States Code;

"(2) the Secretary, in carrying out the proceeding described in paragraph (1)—

"(A) considers—

"(i) natural resources associated with the property proposed to be nominated and other property located within 10 miles of the property to be nominated; and

"(ii) the impact that inclusion of the property proposed to be nominated on the World Heritage List would have on existing and future uses of the property proposed to be nominated or other property located within 10 miles of the property to be nominated; and

"(B) determines that commercially viable uses (in existence on the date of the nomination) of the property proposed to be nominated and of other property located within 10 miles of the property proposed to be nominated will not be adversely affected by inclusion of the property on the World Heritage List; and

"(3) the Secretary submits to Congress a report that—

"(A) contains the information described in subparagraphs (A) and (B);

"(B) describes the necessity for including the property on the list; and

"(C) proposes legislation authorizing nomination of the property; and

"(4) the nomination is specifically authorized by an Act of Congress enacted after the date of the report.

“(e) **OBJECTION TO INCLUSION OF PROPERTY.**—The Secretary shall object to the inclusion of property in the United States on the list of World Heritage in Danger established under Article 11.4 of the Convention, unless—

“(1) the Secretary submits to Congress the report required under subsection (d)(1)(C); and

“(2) the Secretary is specifically authorized to assent to the inclusion of the property on the list by an Act of Congress enacted after the date of submission of the report under paragraph (1).

“(f) **DECISIONMAKING.**—Notwithstanding any provision of the Convention, all land management decisions with respect to any Federal or State land shall remain the responsibility of the land management agency that administers the land.”

SEC. 4. PROHIBITION AND TERMINATION OF UNAUTHORIZED UNITED NATIONS BIOSPHERE RESERVES.

Title IV of the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 470a-1 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 403. PROHIBITION AND TERMINATION OF UNAUTHORIZED UNITED NATIONS BIOSPHERE RESERVES.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—No Federal official may nominate property in the United States for designation as a Biosphere Reserve under the Man and Biosphere Program of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization unless—

“(1) the Secretary of State publishes a proposed nomination in the Federal Register and conducts a proceeding under sections 555, 556, and 557, of title 5, United States Code;

“(2) the Secretary of State, in carrying out the proceeding described in paragraph (1)—

“(A) considers—

“(i) natural resources associated with the property proposed to be nominated and other property located within 10 miles of the property to be nominated; and

“(ii) the impact that inclusion of the property proposed to be designated as a Biosphere would have on existing and future uses of the property proposed to be nominated or other property located within 10 miles of the property to be nominated;

“(B) determines that commercially viable uses (in existence on the date of the nomination) of the property proposed to be nominated and of other property located within 10 miles of the property proposed to be nominated will not be adversely affected by designation of the property as a Biosphere; and

“(3) the Secretary of State submits to Congress a report that—

“(A) contains the information described in subparagraphs (A) and (B);

“(B) describes the necessity for including the property in the program; and

“(C) proposes legislation authorizing nomination of the property; and

“(4) the nomination is specifically authorized by an Act of Congress enacted after the date of the report.

“(b) **OBJECTION TO INCLUSION OF PROPERTY.**—The Secretary of State shall object to the designation of property in the United States as a Biosphere Reserve under the Man and Biosphere Program of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, unless—

“(1) the Secretary of State submits Congress the report required under subsection (a)(1)(C); and

“(2) the Secretary of State is specifically authorized to assent to the inclusion of the property on the list by an Act of Congress enacted after the date of submission of the report under paragraph (1).

“(c) **PROPERTIES DESIGNATED BEFORE DATE OF ENACTMENT.**—Any designation of property

in the United States as a Biosphere Reserve under the Man and Biosphere Program of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization made before the date of enactment of this section shall terminate on December 31, 2003, unless the Biosphere Reserve—

“(1) is specifically authorized by a law enacted after the date of enactment of this section and before December 31, 2003;

“(2) consists solely of property that on the date of enactment of this section is owned by the United States; and

“(3) is subject to a management plan that specifically ensures that the use of nearby non-Federal property is not limited or restricted as a result of the designation.”

“(c) **DECISIONMAKING.**—Notwithstanding any provision of the Convention, all land management decisions with respect to any Federal or State land shall remain the responsibility of the land management agency that administers the land.”

SEC. 5. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

Title IV of the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 470a-1 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in the last sentence of section 401(b), by striking “Committee on Natural Resources” and inserting “Committee on Resources”; and

(2) in section 402, by striking “SEC. 402. Prior to the approval” and inserting the following:

“SEC. 402. MITIGATION OF ADVERSE EFFECTS OF FEDERAL UNDERTAKINGS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

“Prior to the approval”.

By Mr. BINGAMAN:

S. 2576. A bill to establish the Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation to establish the Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area in northern New Mexico. The national heritage area will be established as part of a collaborative effort between local residents, Indian tribes, businesses, and local governments, who are coming together to preserve the area.

By establishing the Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area, I hope to commemorate the significant but complex heritage of northern New Mexico communities and Indian tribes, from the pre-Spanish colonization period to present day. Establishing a national heritage area will benefit the northern New Mexico communities, local residents, students, and visitors, as well as help the local protection and interpretation of the unique cultural, historical, and natural resources of northern New Mexico. By introducing this legislation, it is my hope that we will not only honor the past, but also inspire the future.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 2576

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 “Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area Act”.

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) northern New Mexico encompasses a mosaic of cultures and history, including several Indian tribes and the descendants of Spanish ancestors who settled in the area in 1598;

(2) the combination of cultures, languages, folk arts, customs, and architecture make northern New Mexico unique;

(3) the area includes spectacular natural, scenic, and recreational resources;

(4) there is broad support from local governments and interested individuals to establish a National Heritage Area to coordinate and assist in the preservation and interpretation of these resources;

(5) in 1991, the National Park Service study Alternative Concepts for Commemorating Spanish Colonization identified several alternatives consistent with the establishment of a National Heritage Area, including conducting a comprehensive archaeological and historical research program, coordinating a comprehensive interpretation program, and interpreting a cultural heritage scene; and

(6) establishment of a National Heritage Area in northern New Mexico would assist local communities and residents in preserving these unique cultural, historical and natural resources.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act—

(1) the term “heritage area” means the Northern Rio Grande Heritage Area; and

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

SEC. 4. NORTHERN RIO GRANDE NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is hereby established the Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area in the State of New Mexico.

(b) **BOUNDARIES.**—The heritage area shall include the counties of Santa Fe, Rio Arriba, and Taos in the State of New Mexico.

(c) **MANAGEMENT ENTITY.**—The Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area, Inc., a non-profit corporation chartered in the State of New Mexico, shall serve as the management entity for the heritage area.

SEC. 5. AUTHORITY AND DUTIES OF THE MANAGEMENT ENTITY.

(a) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the management entity shall develop and forward to the Secretary a management plan for the heritage area.

(2) The management entity shall develop the management plan in cooperation with affected communities, tribal and local governments and shall provide for public involvement in the development and implementation of the management plan.

(3) The management plan shall, at a minimum—

(A) provide recommendations for the conservation, funding, management, and development of the resources of the heritage area;

(B) identify sources of funding;

(C) include an inventory of the cultural, historical, archaeological, natural, and recreational resources of the heritage area;

(D) provide recommendations for educational and interpretive programs to inform the public about the resources of the heritage area; and

(E) an analysis of ways in which local, State, Federal, and tribal programs may best be coordinated to promote the purposes of this Act.

(4) If the management entity fails to submit a management plan to the Secretary as provided in paragraph (1), the heritage area shall no longer be eligible to receive Federal

funding under this Act until such time as a plan is submitted to the Secretary.

(5)(A) The Secretary shall approve or disapprove the management plan within 90 days after the date of submission.

(B) If the Secretary disapproves the management plan, the Secretary shall advise the management entity in writing of the reasons therefor and shall make recommendations for revisions to the plan.

(6) The management entity shall periodically review the management plan and submit to the Secretary any recommendations for proposed revisions to the management plan. Any major revisions to the management plan must be approved by the Secretary.

(b) **AUTHORITY.**—The management entity may make grants and provide technical assistance to tribal and local governments, and other public and private entities to carry out the management plan.

(c) **DUTIES.**—The management entity shall—

(1) give priority in implementing actions set forth in the management plan;

(2) coordinate with tribal and local governments to better enable them to adopt land use policies consistent with the goals of the management plan;

(3) encourage by appropriate means economic viability in the heritage area consistent with the goals of the management plan; and

(4) assist local and tribal governments and non-profit organizations in—

(A) establishing and maintaining interpretive exhibits in the heritage area;

(B) developing recreational resources in the heritage area;

(C) increasing public awareness of, and appreciation for, the cultural, historical, archaeological and natural resources and sites in the heritage area;

(D) the restoration of historic structures related to the heritage area; and

(E) carrying out other actions that the management entity determines appropriate to fulfill the purposes of this Act.

(d) **PROHIBITION ON ACQUIRING REAL PROPERTY.**—The management entity may not use Federal funds received under this Act to acquire real property or an interest in real property.

(e) **PUBLIC MEETINGS.**—The management entity shall hold public meetings at least annually regarding the implementation of the management plan.

(f) **ANNUAL REPORTS AND AUDITS.**—(1) For any year in which the management entity receives Federal funds under this Act, the management entity shall submit an annual report to the Secretary setting forth accomplishments, expenses and income, and each entity to which any grant was made by the management entity.

(2) The management entity shall make available to the Secretary for audit all records relating to the expenditure of Federal funds and any matching funds. The management entity shall also require, with respect to all agreements authorizing expenditure of Federal funds by other organizations, that the receiving organization make available to the Secretary for audit all records concerning the expenditure of those funds.

SEC. 6. DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.

(a) **TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.**—The Secretary may, upon request of the management entity, provide technical and financial assistance to develop and implement the management plan.

(b) **PRIORITY.**—In providing assistance under subsection (a), the Secretary shall give priority to actions that facilitate—

(1) the conservation of the significant natural, cultural, historical, archaeological,

scenic, and recreational resources of the heritage area; and

(2) the provision of educational, interpretive, and recreational opportunities that are consistent with the resources and associated values of the heritage area.

SEC. 7. SAVINGS PROVISIONS.

(a) **NO EFFECT ON PRIVATE PROPERTY.**—Nothing in this Act shall be construed—

(1) to modify, enlarge, or diminish any authority of Federal, State, tribal, or local governments to regulate any use of privately owned lands; or

(2) to grant the management entity any authority to regulate the use of privately owned lands.

(b) **AUTHORITY OF GOVERNMENTS.**—Nothing in this Act shall be construed—

(1) to modify, enlarge, or diminish any authority of Federal, State, tribal, or local governments to manage or regulate any use of land as provided for by law or regulation; or

(2) to authorize the management entity to assume any management authorities over such lands.

SEC. 8. SUNSET.

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any financial assistance under this Act after September 30, 2017.

SEC. 9. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated \$10,000,000 to carry out this Act. Not more than \$1,000,000 may be appropriated for any fiscal year. The Federal share of the costs for any activity funded under this Act shall not exceed 50 percent.

By Mr. FITZGERALD (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. BINGAMAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Mrs. CLINTON):

S. 2577. A bill to repeal the sunset of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 with respect to the exclusion from Federal income tax for restitution received by victims of the Nazi Regime; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 2577

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 “Holocaust Restitution Tax Fairness Act of 2002”.

SEC. 2. REPEAL OF APPLICABILITY OF SUNSET OF THE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TAX RELIEF RECONCILIATION ACT OF 2001 WITH RESPECT TO EXCLUSION FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX FOR RESTITUTION RECEIVED BY VICTIMS OF NAZI REGIME.

Section 901 of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(c) **EXCEPTION.**—Subsection (a) shall not apply to section 803 (relating to no federal income tax on restitution received by victims of the Nazi regime or their heirs or estates).”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 280—DESIGNATING JUNE 5, 2002, AS “NATIONAL HUNGER AWARENESS DAY” AND AUTHORIZING THAT THE SENATE OFFICE OF SENATOR RICHARD J. DURBIN BE USED TO COLLECT DONATIONS OF FOOD FROM JUNE 5, 2002, UNTIL JUNE 14, 2002, FROM CONCERNED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND STAFF TO ASSIST FAMILIES SUFFERING FROM HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. DODD, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 280

Whereas food insecurity and hunger are a fact of life for millions of low-income Americans and can produce physical, mental, and social impairments;

Whereas recent census data show that almost 13,000,000 children in the United States live in families experiencing hunger or food insecurity;

Whereas the problem of hunger and food insecurity can be found in rural, suburban, and urban America, touching nearly every American community;

Whereas although substantial progress has been made in reducing the incidence of hunger and food insecurity in the United States, certain groups, including the working poor, the elderly, homeless people, children, migrant workers, and Native Americans remain vulnerable to hunger and the negative effects of food deprivation;

Whereas the people of the United States have a long tradition of providing food assistance to hungry people through acts of private generosity and public support programs;

Whereas the United States Government, through Federal food assistance programs like the Federal Food Stamp Program, child nutrition programs, and food donation programs, provides essential nutrition support to millions of low-income people;

Whereas there is a growing awareness of the important public and private partnership role that community-based organizations, institutions of faith, and charities provide in assisting hungry and food insecure people;

Whereas more than 50,000 local community-based organizations rely on the support and efforts of more than 1,000,000 volunteers to provide food assistance and services to millions of vulnerable people;

Whereas a diverse group of organizations, including America’s Second Harvest, the United States Conference of Mayors, and other organizations have documented substantial increases in requests for emergency food assistance over the past year; and

Whereas all Americans can help participate in hunger relief efforts in their communities by donating food and money, by volunteering, and by supporting public policies aimed at reducing hunger: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates June 5, 2002, as “National Hunger Awareness Day”;;

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe “National Hunger Awareness Day”—