

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on July 11, 2006, at 2:30 p.m. to hold a closed briefing.

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

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

COMMEMORATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 448, S. Res. 301.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 301) commemorating the 100th anniversary of the National Audubon Society.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Environment and Public Works without amendment and amendments to the preamble, as follows:

(The part intended to be stricken is shown in boldface brackets and the part intended to be inserted is shown in italic.)

S. RES. 301

Whereas the welfare of the citizens of the United States is greatly enriched by the purposeful endeavors of individuals and organizations committed to the preservation and protection of our environment, and the enhancement of, and appreciation for, our natural surroundings;

Whereas the National Audubon Society, the Nation's largest bird conservation organization, is celebrating its Centennial year in 2005, having been incorporated on January 5, 1905, by dedicated women and men eager to save from extinction the Great Egret and other bird species killed for their feathers to support the fashion industry;

Whereas it is the intent of the Senate to recognize and pay tribute to the National Audubon Society upon the occasion of its 100th anniversary;

Whereas the founders of the National Audubon Society withstood violence and opposition to organize one of the longest-lived and most successful conservation groups in the United States, dedicated to the protection of birds, other wildlife, and their habitats through advocacy of environmental policy and education based on sound science;

Whereas the dedicated efforts of Audubon volunteers, members, and staff in support of landmark bird protection legislation have aided in the rescue efforts of the following species from the threat of extinction: Bald Eagles, Egrets, Ibis, Herons, Flamingos, Whooping Cranes, Peregrine Falcons, Brown Pelicans, Roseate Spoonbills, Atlantic Puffins, and Condors;

Whereas the National Audubon Society lent critical support to the protection of wildlife habitats through the passage of legislation, such as the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act and the Act popularly known as the Everglades Restoration Act, the identification of 1,800 habitats critical to the survival of bird species through Audubon's Important Bird Areas Program, and the establishment of private bird sanctuaries;

Whereas the National Audubon Society played a critical role in the establishment of the Nation's first wildlife refuge, Florida's Pelican Island, in 1903, and the subsequent protection of Pelican Island and other refuge areas in the National Wildlife Refuge system; and

[Whereas birds are excellent indicators of environmental health, as impacted by such factors as pollution, climate change, toxins, and habitat loss, as well as our own long-term well being, and it is in our best interest to heed such indicators, which may ultimately affect human populations; and]

Whereas recognizing that the national network of community-based nature centers and chapters, scientific and educational programs, and advocacy of the National Audubon Society, engages millions of people of all ages and backgrounds in positive conservation experiences, and are integral to maintaining the health and beauty of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 100th anniversary of the National Audubon Society;

(2) congratulates the National Audubon Society on this milestone; and

(3) encourages the National Audubon Society to continue its important work to ensure that the next 100 years of conservation are a success.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported amendments be agreed to; the resolution, as amended, be agreed to; the preamble, as amended, be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 301

Whereas the welfare of the citizens of the United States is greatly enriched by the purposeful endeavors of individuals and organizations committed to the preservation and protection of our environment, and the enhancement of, and appreciation for, our natural surroundings;

Whereas the National Audubon Society, the Nation's largest bird conservation organization, is celebrating its Centennial year in 2005, having been incorporated on January 5, 1905, by dedicated women and men eager to save from extinction the Great Egret and other bird species killed for their feathers to support the fashion industry;

Whereas it is the intent of the Senate to recognize and pay tribute to the National Audubon Society upon the occasion of its 100th anniversary;

Whereas the founders of the National Audubon Society withstood violence and opposition to organize one of the longest-lived and most successful conservation groups in the United States, dedicated to the protection

of birds, other wildlife, and their habitats through advocacy of environmental policy and education based on sound science;

Whereas the dedicated efforts of Audubon volunteers, members, and staff in support of landmark bird protection legislation have aided in the rescue efforts of the following species from the threat of extinction: Bald Eagles, Egrets, Ibis, Herons, Flamingos, Whooping Cranes, Peregrine Falcons, Brown Pelicans, Roseate Spoonbills, Atlantic Puffins, and Condors;

Whereas the National Audubon Society lent critical support to the protection of wildlife habitats through the passage of legislation, such as the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act and the Act popularly known as the Everglades Restoration Act, the identification of 1,800 habitats critical to the survival of bird species through Audubon's Important Bird Areas Program, and the establishment of private bird sanctuaries;

Whereas the National Audubon Society played a critical role in the establishment of the Nation's first wildlife refuge, Florida's Pelican Island, in 1903, and the subsequent protection of Pelican Island and other refuge areas in the National Wildlife Refuge system; and

Whereas recognizing that the national network of community-based nature centers and chapters, scientific and educational programs, and advocacy of the National Audubon Society, engages millions of people of all ages and backgrounds in positive conservation experiences, and are integral to maintaining the health and beauty of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 100th anniversary of the National Audubon Society;

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(3) encourages the National Audubon Society to continue its important work to ensure that the next 100 years of conservation are a success.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration en bloc to Calendar No. 471, S. 1509; Calendar No. 465, S. 2041; Calendar No. 497, S. 2430.

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

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported amendment be agreed to, the bills as amended, if amended, be read the third time and passed, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bills be printed in the RECORD en bloc.

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

CAPTIVE PRIMATE SAFETY ACT OF 2005

The bill (S. 1509) to amend the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 to add non-human primates to the definition of prohibited wildlife species, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 1509

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 “Captive Primate Safety Act of 2005”.

SEC. 2. ADDITION OF NON-HUMAN PRIMATES TO THE DEFINITION OF PROHIBITED WILDLIFE SPECIES.

Section 2(g) of the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 (16 U.S.C. 3371(g)) is amended by inserting “or any non-human primate” before the period at the end.

ED FOUNTAIN PARK EXPANSION ACT

The bill (S. 2041) to provide for the conveyance of a United States Fish and Wildlife Service administrative site to the city of Las Vegas, Nevada, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2041

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 “Ed Fountain Park Expansion Act”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **ADMINISTRATIVE SITE.**—The term “administrative site” means the parcel of real property identified as “Lands to be Conveyed to the City of Las Vegas; approximately, 7.89 acres” on the map entitled “Ed Fountain Park Expansion” and dated November 1, 2005.

(2) **CITY.**—The term “City” means the city of Las Vegas, Nevada.

(3) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

SEC. 3. CONVEYANCE OF UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE ADMINISTRATIVE SITE, LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall convey to the City, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the administrative site for use by the City—

(1) as a park; or

(2) for any other recreation or nonprofit-related purpose.

(b) **ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.**—As a condition of the conveyance under subsection (a), the Secretary shall require that the City pay the administrative costs of the conveyance, including survey costs and any other costs associated with the conveyance.

(c) **REVERSORY INTEREST.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—If the Secretary determines that the City is not using the administrative site for a purpose described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a), all right, title, and interest of the City in and to the administrative site (including any improvements to the administrative site) shall revert, at the option of the Secretary, to the United States.

(2) **HEARING.**—Any determination of the Secretary with respect to a reversion under paragraph (1) shall be made—

(A) on the record; and

(B) after an opportunity for a hearing.

GREAT LAKES FISH AND WILDLIFE RESTORATION ACT OF 2006

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2430) to amend the Great Lakes

Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act of 1990 to provide for implementation of recommendations of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service contained in the Great Lakes Fishery Resources Restoration Study, which had been reported from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act of 2006”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the Great Lakes have fish and wildlife communities that are structurally and functionally changing;

(2) successful fish and wildlife management focuses on the lakes as ecosystems, and effective management requires the coordination and integration of efforts of many partners;

(3) it is in the national interest to undertake activities in the Great Lakes Basin that support sustainable fish and wildlife resources of common concern provided under the recommendations of the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration authorized under Executive Order 13340 (69 Fed. Reg. 29043; relating to the Great Lakes Interagency Task Force);

(4) additional actions and better coordination are needed to protect and effectively manage the fish and wildlife resources, and the habitats upon which the resources depend, in the Great Lakes Basin;

(5) as of the date of enactment of this Act, actions are not funded that are considered essential to meet the goals and objectives in managing the fish and wildlife resources, and the habitats upon which the resources depend, in the Great Lakes Basin; and

(6) the Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 941 et seq.) allows Federal agencies, States, and tribes to work in an effective partnership by providing the funding for restoration work.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

Section 1004 of the Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 941b) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraphs (1), (4), and (12);

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (2), (3), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (13), and (14) as paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10), (11), and (12), respectively;

(3) in paragraph (4) (as redesignated by paragraph (2)), by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: “, and that has Great Lakes fish and wildlife management authority in the Great Lakes Basin”; and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (7) (as redesignated by paragraph (2)) the following:

“(8) the term ‘regional project’ means authorized activities of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service related to fish and wildlife resource protection, restoration, maintenance, and enhancement impacting multiple States or Indian Tribes with fish and wildlife management authority in the Great Lakes basin.”;

SEC. 4. IDENTIFICATION, REVIEW, AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PROPOSALS.

Section 1005 of the Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 941c) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 1005. IDENTIFICATION, REVIEW, AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PROPOSALS AND REGIONAL PROJECTS.

*“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subsection (b)(2), the Director—*

“(1) shall encourage the development and, subject to the availability of appropriations, the implementation of fish and wildlife restoration proposals and regional projects based on the results of the Report; and

“(2) in cooperation with the State Directors and Indian Tribes, shall identify, develop, and, subject to the availability of appropriations, implement regional projects in the Great Lakes Basin to be administered by Director in accordance with this section.

*“(b) **IDENTIFICATION OF PROPOSALS AND REGIONAL PROJECTS.**—*

*“(1) **REQUEST BY THE DIRECTOR.**—The Director shall annually request that State Directors and Indian Tribes, in cooperation or partnership with other interested entities and in accordance with subsection (a), submit proposals or regional projects for the restoration of fish and wildlife resources.*

*“(2) **REQUIREMENTS FOR PROPOSALS AND REGIONAL PROJECTS.**—A proposal or regional project under paragraph (1) shall be—*

“(A) submitted in the manner and form prescribed by the Director; and

“(B) consistent with—

“(i) the goals of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, as amended;

“(ii) the 1954 Great Lakes Fisheries Convention;

“(iii) the 1980 Joint Strategic Plan for Management of Great Lakes Fisheries, as revised in 1997, and Fish Community Objectives for each Great Lake and connecting water as established under the Joint Strategic Plan;

“(iv) the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 4701 et seq.);

“(v) the North American Waterfowl Management Plan and joint ventures established under the plan; and

“(vi) the strategies outlined through the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration authorized under Executive Order 13340 (69 Fed. Reg. 29043; relating to the Great Lakes Interagency Task Force).

*“(3) **SEA LAMPREY AUTHORITY.**—The Great Lakes Fishery Commission shall retain authority and responsibility to formulate and implement a comprehensive program to eradicate or minimize sea lamprey populations in the Great Lakes Basin.*

*“(c) **REVIEW OF PROPOSALS.**—*

*“(1) **ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMITTEE.**—There is established the Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Proposal Review Committee, which shall operate under the guidance of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.*

*“(2) **MEMBERSHIP AND APPOINTMENT.**—*

*“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Committee shall consist of 2 representatives of each of the State Directors and Indian Tribes, of whom—*

“(i) 1 representative shall be the individual appointed by the State Director or Indian Tribe to the Council of Lake Committees of the Great Lakes Fishery Commission; and

“(ii) 1 representative shall have expertise in wildlife management.

*“(B) **APPOINTMENTS.**—Each representative shall serve at the pleasure of the appointing State Director or Tribal Chair.*

*“(C) **OBSERVER.**—The Great Lakes Coordinator of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall participate as an observer of the Committee.*

*“(D) **RECUSAL.**—A member of the Committee shall recuse himself or herself from consideration of proposals that the member, or the entity that the member represents, has submitted.*

*“(3) **FUNCTIONS.**—The Committee shall—*

“(A) meet at least annually;

“(B) review proposals and special projects developed in accordance with subsection (b) to assess the effectiveness and appropriateness of the proposals and special projects in fulfilling the purposes of this title; and

“(C) recommend to the Director any of those proposals and special projects that should be funded and implemented under this section.

*“(D) **IMPLEMENTATION OF PROPOSALS AND REGIONAL PROJECTS.**—*

*“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—After considering recommendations of the Committee and the goals specified in section 1006, the Director shall—*