

extend their existing license fee revenue and other State generated funds on other important programs, such as wildlife habitat.

I would like to thank the following groups who have expressed support for this legislation: the National Rifle Association, the National Governing Body for the Olympic Shooting Sports, the Colorado Firearms Coalition, the Colorado Wildlife Federation, the Colorado Backcountry Hunters and Anglers, and the Rocky Mountain Bighorn Society.

I believe that hunting and recreational shooting are legitimate activities—activities that also are appropriate where not prohibited on our public lands. This bill is designed to maintain these activities in a safe and convenient manner. It is my hope that the public lands agencies continue to work with the States, sportsmen and hunters, the recreational shooting interests, nearby communities, and others so that these opportunities are safe and available.

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

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

S. 1702

*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 “Target Practice and Marksmanship Training Support Act”.

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS; PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the use of firearms for target practice and marksmanship training activities on Federal land is allowed, except to the extent specific portions of that land have been closed to those activities;

(2) in recent years preceding the date of enactment of this Act, portions of Federal land have been closed to target practice and marksmanship training for many reasons;

(3) the availability of public target ranges on non-Federal land has been declining for a variety of reasons, including continued population growth and development near former ranges;

(4) providing opportunities for target practice and marksmanship training at public target ranges on Federal and non-Federal land can help—

(A) to promote enjoyment of shooting, recreational, and hunting activities; and

(B) to ensure safe and convenient locations for those activities;

(5) Federal law in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, including the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669 et seq.), provides Federal support for construction and expansion of public target ranges by making available to States funds that can be used for construction, operation, and maintenance of public target ranges; and

(6) it is in the public interest to provide increased Federal support to facilitate the construction or expansion of public target ranges.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to facilitate the construction and expansion of public target ranges, including ranges on Federal land managed by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

#### SEC. 3. DEFINITION OF PUBLIC TARGET RANGE.

In this Act, the term “public target range” means a specific location that—

- (1) is identified by a governmental agency for recreational shooting;
- (2) is open to the public;
- (3) may be supervised; and
- (4) may accommodate rifle, pistol, or shotgun shooting.

#### SEC. 4. AMENDMENTS TO PITTMAN-ROBERTSON WILDLIFE RESTORATION ACT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 2 of the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669a) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through (8) as paragraphs (3) through (9), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) the term ‘public target range’ means a specific location that—

“(A) is identified by a governmental agency for recreational shooting;

“(B) is open to the public;

“(C) may be supervised; and

“(D) may accommodate rifle, pistol, or shotgun shooting.”.

(b) EXPENDITURES FOR MANAGEMENT OF WILDLIFE AREAS AND RESOURCES.—Section 8(b) of the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669g(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking “(b) Each State” and inserting the following:

“(b) EXPENDITURES FOR MANAGEMENT OF WILDLIFE AREAS AND RESOURCES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), each State”;

(2) in paragraph (1) (as so designated), by striking “construction, operation,” and inserting “operation”;

(3) in the second sentence, by striking “The non-Federal share” and inserting the following:

“(3) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal share”;

(4) in the third sentence, by striking “The Secretary” and inserting the following:

“(4) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary”;

(5) by inserting after paragraph (1) (as designated by paragraph (1) of this subsection) the following:

“(2) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding the limitation described in paragraph (1), a State may pay up to 90 percent of the cost of acquiring land for, expanding, or constructing a public target range.”.

(c) FIREARM AND BOW HUNTER EDUCATION AND SAFETY PROGRAM GRANTS.—Section 10 of the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669h-1) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following:

“(3) ALLOCATION OF ADDITIONAL FUNDS.—Of the amount apportioned to a State for any fiscal year under section 4(b), the State may elect to allocate not more than 10 percent, to be combined with the amount apportioned to the State under paragraph (1) for that fiscal year, for acquiring land for, expanding, or constructing a public target range.”;

(2) by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

“(b) COST SHARING.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided by paragraph (2), the Federal share of the cost of any activity carried out using a grant under this section shall not exceed 75 percent of the total cost of the activity.

“(2) PUBLIC TARGET RANGE CONSTRUCTION OR EXPANSION.—The Federal share of the cost of acquiring land for, expanding, or constructing a public target range in a State on Federal or non-Federal land pursuant to this section or section 8(c) shall not exceed 90 percent of the cost of the activity.”; and

(3) in subsection (c)(1)—

(A) by striking “Amounts made” and inserting the following:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), amounts made”;

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) EXCEPTION.—Amounts provided for acquiring land for, constructing, or expanding a public target range shall remain available for expenditure and obligation during the 5-fiscal-year period beginning on October 1 of the first fiscal year for which the amounts are made available.”.

#### SEC. 5. LIMITS ON LIABILITY.

(a) DISCRETIONARY FUNCTION.—For purposes of chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly referred to as the “Federal Tort Claims Act”), any action by an agent or employee of the United States to authorize the use of Federal land for purposes of target practice or marksmanship training by a member of the public shall be considered to be the exercise or performance of a discretionary function.

(b) CIVIL ACTION OR CLAIMS.—Except to the extent provided in chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, the United States shall not be subject to any civil action or claim for money damages for injury to or loss of property, personal injury, or death caused by an activity occurring at a public target range that is—

(1) funded in whole or in part by the Federal Government pursuant to the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669 et seq.); or

(2) located on Federal land.

#### SEC. 6. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING CO-OPERATION.

It is the sense of Congress that, consistent with applicable laws and regulations, the Chief of the Forest Service and the Director of the Bureau of Land Management should cooperate with State and local authorities and other entities to carry out waste removal and other activities on any Federal land used as a public target range in order to encourage continued use of that land for target practice or marksmanship training.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 281—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF “NATIONAL CAMPUS SAFETY AWARENESS MONTH”

Mr. SPECTER (for himself and Mr. DURBIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 281

Whereas people on college and university campuses are not immune from the potential acts of crime that the rest of society in the United States faces;

Whereas, pursuant to the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20 U.S.C. 1092(f)), colleges and universities reported that from 2005 to 2007, 117 murders, 10,563 forcible-sex offenses, 16,632 aggravated assaults, and 3,226 cases of arson occurred on or around college and university campuses;

Whereas criminal experts estimate that between 20 to 25 percent of female undergraduate students become victims of rape or attempted rape;

Whereas the aggressor in a sexual assault is usually an acquaintance or friend of the victim;

Whereas less than 5 percent of the victims of sexual assaults report those assaults to law enforcement;

Whereas each year 13 percent of female students enrolled in an undergraduate program at a college or university will be victims of stalking;

Whereas approximately 1,825 college and university students between the ages of 18 and 24 die each year from unintentional, alcohol-related injuries, including motor vehicle accidents;

Whereas Security On Campus, Inc., a national nonprofit group dedicated to promoting safety and security on college and university campuses, has designated September as National Campus Safety Awareness Month;

Whereas, each September since 2005, Security On Campus, Inc. has partnered with colleges and universities across the United States to offer educational programming on sexual assault, alcohol and drug abuse, hazing, stalking, and other critical campus safety issues; and

Whereas National Campus Safety Awareness Month provides an opportunity for campus communities to become engaged in efforts to improve campus safety: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Campus Safety Awareness Month; and

(2) encourages colleges and universities throughout the United States to provide campus safety and other crime awareness and prevention programs to students throughout the year.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I have sought recognition today to submit a resolution supporting the goals and ideals of a National Campus Safety Awareness Month. Educational institutions should be safe havens where we send our children to learn and grow without fear for their protection and wellbeing, but unfortunately this is not always the case. On April 5, 1986, in the early morning hours, Jeanne Clery, a 19-year-old Lehigh University student was brutally raped and murdered in her dormitory room. This heinous crime in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania opened the nation's eyes to the true extent of crime on college and university campuses.

When I was District Attorney of Philadelphia, I dealt with many incidents of campus crime and I learned firsthand of its severity. However, I believe that many would be surprised by the extent of the problem. Colleges and universities have reported that from 2005 to 2007, 117 murders, 10,563 forcible-sex offenses, 16,632 aggravated assaults, and 3,226 cases of arson have occurred on or around college and university campuses. Criminal experts estimate that between 20 and 25 percent of female undergraduate students become victims of rape or attempted rape. And each year 13 percent of female students enrolled in an undergraduate program at a college or university are victims of stalking. Additionally, approximately 1,825 college and university students between the ages of 18 and 24 die each year from unintentional, alcohol-related injuries, including motor vehicle accidents.

Since their daughter's death, Connie Clery and her late husband Howard worked tirelessly in their daughter's memory to protect the lives of college students by warning them of these aforementioned dangers. They founded Security On Campus, Inc., a national nonprofit based in King of Prussia,

Pennsylvania, which is dedicated to promoting safety and security on college and university campuses. Security On Campus, Inc. has found that the beginning of each new school year can be a dangerous time for students, especially for first-year students who are in a new environment and on their own for the first time. For this reason, Security On Campus, Inc. has designated September as National Campus Safety Awareness Month.

Each September since 2005, Security On Campus, Inc. has partnered with colleges and universities across the United States to offer educational programming on critical campus safety issues. In 2008, Security On Campus, Inc. partnered with more than 350 institutions across the country, including 29 from Pennsylvania, to participate in National Campus Safety Awareness Month during September. Campuses offered a wide array of safety programming throughout the month covering everything from the most serious issues of sexual assault and the risks of alcohol abuse to how to protect personal property from burglary. Additionally, Security On Campus, Inc. offers educational videos on sexual assault, alcohol abuse, hazing and stalking that are often integrated into NCSAM programming. Other programming includes safety carnivals set up in high pedestrian traffic areas like student centers or cafeterias, door hangers with safety tips in residence halls, residence hall floor programs, fire safety presentations, Fatal Vision goggles for DUI's, and the Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network's Get Carded Day.

When the Clerys approached me shortly after their daughter's murder, I worked with them to develop the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1989, which became law in 1990. This Act was modified and included in the Higher Education Act of 1998, as the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act. Since this legislation was enacted, the issue of campus crime has become a routine part of the college selection process, and crime statistics are readily available on the internet so families can compare colleges. It is clear that this legislation has had a positive impact on college and university campus safety. In fact, the U.S. Department of Justice reported that between 1994 and 2004 there was a 9 percent drop in violent crime on campus and a 30 percent drop in property crime. However, it is important to remember that while the law has significantly changed the landscape of campus security for the better, it is evident that more work remains to be done. That is why I continue to advocate for the goals of the National Campus Safety Awareness Month.

Throughout the past several years, I have worked together with the Clerys, Security On Campus, Inc., and crime prevention professionals on campus across the country to help raise much

needed awareness about these dangers. Thus, I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort by supporting the goals and ideals of a National Campus Safety Awareness Month.

SENATE RESOLUTION 282—REMEMBERING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF HURRICANE HUGO, WHICH STRUCK CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA ON SEPTEMBER 21 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 22, 1989

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. DEMINT) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 282

Whereas September 21 through September 22, 2009, marks the 20th anniversary of Hurricane Hugo, one of the most destructive storms in United States history, making landfall in South Carolina;

Whereas Hurricane Hugo, with a storm surge that rose as high as 20 feet along the South Carolina coast, killed 57 people in the mainland United States and 29 people in the United States Caribbean islands and left an estimated 65,000 people homeless;

Whereas Hurricane Hugo resulted in 4 presidential disaster declarations, for the United States Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, and North Carolina;

Whereas Hurricane Hugo inflicted an estimated \$7,000,000,000 in total damages within the United States and an additional \$3,000,000,000 in damages to the United States Virgin Islands;

Whereas Hurricane Hugo set a record as the most expensive hurricane to strike the United States up until that time;

Whereas Hurricane Hugo underscored the critical value of early evacuation, bold leadership, and personal and regional preparation and planning;

Whereas the people of South Carolina rose to meet Hurricane Hugo, working tirelessly to prepare for the storm and to assist their fellow citizens in its aftermath;

Whereas Hurricane Hugo was a reminder of the kindness and compassion of people, as help came from all parts of the Nation to assist in the areas damaged by Hugo;

Whereas the magnitude of the Hurricane Hugo disaster and difficulties with the Federal response led to important changes to the preparedness and response efforts of the Federal Government with respect to hurricanes in the United States; and

Whereas September is National Preparation Month and the President has emphasized the responsibility of all people of the United States to take time to prepare for potential emergencies by preparing an emergency supply kit and a family emergency plan, and to educate themselves about potential disasters: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved* That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the historical significance of the 20th anniversary of Hurricane Hugo; and

(2) remembers the victims of Hurricane Hugo.

SENATE RESOLUTION 283—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF THE FIRST ANNUAL NATIONAL WILD HORSE AND BURRO ADOPTION DAY TAKING PLACE ON SEPTEMBER 26, 2009

Mr. REID (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. ENSIGN, and Ms. LANDRIEU)