

PERMANENT PROTECTION FOR AMERICA'S  
RESOURCES 2000(Authors: Congressman George Miller/  
Senator Barbara Boxer)

Permanent Protection For America's Resources 2000 is a bold initiative to provide long-promised funding from offshore oil resources for the acquisition, improvement and maintenance of public resources throughout the United States: public lands, parks and open space, marine and coastal resources, historic preservation, fish and wildlife. Resources 2000 will provide permanent, annual funding for high priority resource preservation goals:

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND  
(FEDERAL): \$450 MILLION

One-half of the annual \$900 million allocation of the LWCF would be dedicated to Federal land acquisition purposes. These funds would be used to acquire lands or interests in lands as authorized by Congress for our national parks, national forests, national wildlife refuges, and public lands.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND  
(STATESIDE): \$450 MILLION

One-half of the annual \$900 million allocation of the LWCF would go for matching grants to the States for the acquisition of lands or interests, planning, and development of outdoor recreation facilities. Two-thirds of the funds shall be allocated by formula of which 30% shall be distributed equally among the States, and 70% apportioned on the basis of the population each State bears to the total population of all States. One-third would be awarded on the basis of competitive grants. Modifies the requirements of the State Plan in order to be more flexible in meeting the purposes of the Act.

URBAN PARKS RECREATION AND RECOVERY  
PROGRAM (UPARR): \$100 MILLION

Matching grants to local governments to rehabilitate recreation areas and facilities, provide for the development of improved recreation programs, and to acquire, develop, or construct new recreation sites and facilities.

## HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND: \$150 MILLION

Funding for the programs of the Historic Preservation Act, including grants to the States, maintaining the National Register of Historic Places, and administer numerous historic preservation programs. Allows up to one-third of the funds for priority preservation projects of public and private entities, including preserving historic structures and sites, as well as, significant documents, photographs, works of art, etc.

## LANDS RESTORATION: \$250 MILLION

Provides funds to undertake a coordinated program on Federal and Indian lands to restore degraded lands, protect resources that are threatened with degradation, and protect public health and safety.

ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES  
RECOVERY FUND: \$100 MILLION

Creates a dedicated source of funding to the Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service for the purpose of implementing a private landowners incentive program for the recovery of endangered and threatened species and the habitat that they depend on. Monies would be used by the Secretaries to enter into "endangered and threatened species recovery agreements" with private landowners, providing grants to (1) carry out activities and protect habitat (not otherwise required by law) that would contribute to the recovery of a threatened or endangered species or (2) to refrain from carrying out otherwise lawful activities that would inhibit the recovery of such species. Priority will be given to small land-

owners who would otherwise not have the resources to participate in such programs.

## LIVING MARINE RESOURCES: \$300 MILLION

Funding for the conservation, restoration and management of ocean fish and wildlife of the United States. Two-thirds of the total would be available to coastal states (including Great Lakes States, territories, and possessions of the U.S.) for the development, revision, and implementation of comprehensive ocean fish and wildlife conservation plans. Funds would be allocated to the states by a formula that gives two-thirds weight to a state's coastal population and one-third weight to the length of a state's shoreline. Minimum and maximum grants sizes will be utilized to ensure equitable funding among the states. To be approved, a state ocean fish and wildlife conservation plan must provide for: an inventory of ocean fish and wildlife and their habitat; identification and prioritization of conservation actions; monitoring of plan species and the effectiveness of conservation actions; public input; and periodic plan review and revision.

The remaining one-third of funds would be awarded by the Secretary of Commerce as competitive, peer-reviewed grants for living marine resource conservation. High priority would be given to proposals involving public/private conservation partnerships, but any person would be eligible to apply for a grant under this provision. A maximum grant size will be established to ensure that a small number of large projects do not consume the bulk of the funding in a given fiscal year.

NATIVE FISH/WILDLIFE CONSERVATION,  
RESTORATION, MANAGEMENT: \$350 MILLION

Permanent appropriation for the conservation of native fish, wildlife and plants. It amends the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1980 (FWCA, 16 U.S.C. 2901 et seq.) to make funding available to the states for the development and implementation of comprehensive native wildlife conservation plans. To be approved, a state's plan must provide for: an inventory of wildlife and its habitat on a state-wide basis; identification and prioritization of conservation actions; monitoring of plan species and the effectiveness of conservation actions; public input; and periodic plan review and revision. Funds are to be allocated on a formula based one-third on the area of a state relative to the total area of all the states and two-thirds on the relative population of a state.

States are eligible for reimbursement of 75 percent of the cost of developing and implementing state wildlife conservation plans. Federal funds are only available for plan development costs for the first 10 years. As an additional incentive, federal funds will pay for up to 90 percent of: plan development costs during the first three years; and conservation actions undertaken by two or more states. In addition, in the absence of an approved plan, the Secretary may reimburse a state for certain on-the-ground conservation actions during the first five years of the program.

FARM AND RANGE LAND, OPEN SPACE AND  
FOREST CONSERVATION GRANTS: \$150 MILLION

Matching, competitive grants to state, local and tribal governments for purchase of conservation easements to protect privately owned farm and range land, open space and forests from encroaching development. To help communities grow in ways that maintain open space and viable agricultural sectors of their economies. Grants could be used to match state or local long term bond initiatives approved by voters to preserve green spaces for conservation, recreation and other environmental goals.

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL JAMES W.  
KELLEY, JR.**HON. BARBARA CUBIN**

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 23, 1999*

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the outstanding service and dedication to this country by one of Wyoming's native sons. Colonel James W. Kelley, Jr., originally from Sheridan, Wyoming, is retiring from the United States Air Force this month after 30 years of service.

Colonel Kelley has received numerous awards during his successful career in the Air Force. Although all of the awards are impressive, I am most impressed by such things as the Meritorious Service Medal for being directly involved in five serious Pararescue helicopter missions that were credited with savings six lives. Through his work in health and rescue, it is impossible to know how many people are alive today because of Colonel Kelley's bravery and dedication. An even greater number were afforded vital assistance and comfort in times of need.

I salute Colonel Kelley for his years of service to this country. Although we have come to expect people of high caliber and dedication in our Armed Forces, Colonel Kelley will be missed by the Air Force after his retirement. As an American, I am proud of Colonel Kelley's service. Coming from Wyoming, I am proud that one of our native sons has made such a vital contribution to the defense of this great country. I'm sure I speak for every citizen of Wyoming in thanking Colonel Kelley for his years of service, and in wishing him every success in his endeavors when he retires from the Air Force.

IN HONOR OF MAYOR NORM  
MUSIAL**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 23, 1999*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in honor of Mayor Norm Musial for his many years of service and countless contributions to the citizens of North Olmsted, Ohio.

Norm Musial is a man of enormous talent and vision. His leadership and commitment to his fellow citizens have made a difference in his community. A diplomat and statesman, his contributions to the citizens of North Olmsted have been noteworthy.

Norm Musial has been an active member of the North Olmsted community since he and his wife Pat moved there in 1963. Mr. Musial is a past president of the North Olmsted Jaycees and also has served as president of the North Olmsted Republican Club. In 1967, Mayor Musial was selected as one of "Five Outstanding Young Men of Ohio", and in 1969 he was selected as "North Olmsted Citizen of the Year".

Norm Musial's sense of vision for the future, combined with his strategic planning background, sensitivity to residents' needs, and administrative experience has helped him provide uncompromised leadership to the people of North Olmsted.