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ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

• Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I have sought recognition today to summarize for my colleagues, and for the public, the activities and accomplishments of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs during the 106th Congress. I am pleased to report, as chairman of the committee, that this Congress has been one of significant accomplishment.

When this Congress convened, it was determined that three veterans' priorities needed to be met. We had to increase the availability of Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)-provided health care services, particularly long-term care services, to World War II veterans. We had to improve educational assistance benefits—so-called Montgomery GI bill or MGIB benefits—made available by VA to veterans, principally young veterans, newly released from service. And we had to address and rectify vestigial elements of discrimination against women contained in veterans' statutes. With the assistance of the committee's ranking minority member, Senator JOHN D. ("JAY") ROCKEFELLER IV, and in bipartisan partnership with all of the committee's members, we have achieved all three of these goals—and more.

First, with the enactment of the Veterans Millennium Health Care and Benefits Act of 1999, Public Law 106-117 (Millennium Act), the Congress provided for the first time that the most deserving of veterans—those with severe service-connected disabilities—will be assured of receiving nursing home care should they need it—and so long as they need it. Under the terms of the Millennium Act, any veteran who needs nursing home care to treat a service-connected disability will get it. Similarly, any veteran who is rated as 70 percent disabled or higher by VA due to a service-connected cause will be provided with needed nursing home

care—even if the condition which causes the need for such care is not itself service-connected. Further, all veterans who are enrolled for VA care—even those who do not have service-connected disabilities—will, under the terms of the Millennium Act, receive any and all non-institutional alternatives to inpatient long-term care—services such as home health aide services, adult day health care services, and the like—as they might need to forestall the day on which they will have to resort to inpatient long-term care. Finally, the Millennium Act mandates that VA maintain the nursing home capacity that it now has, and that it initiate pilot programs to determine, first, the most cost-effective ways of providing more nursing home care to more veterans and, second, the feasibility of providing to veterans, and their spouses, assisted living services.

With enactment last month of the Veterans Benefits and Health Care Improvement Act of 2000, Public Law 106-419, the other two priorities which had been identified at the outset of the 106th Congress were also met. Under that statute, a veteran who has served a three-year enlistment and who returns to school after service will be eligible to receive as much as \$800 per month in assistance payments while he or she is in school. In January 1997, when I assumed the chairmanship of the committee, veteran-students could receive no more than \$427 per month in Montgomery GI bill assistance; thus, in four years, assistance to full time veteran students has been increased by 87 percent.

The Veterans Benefits and Health Care Improvement Act also addressed two issues of importance to women veterans: It provided that special compensation benefits—those provided to male veterans when they lose, due to a service-connected cause, a so-called creative organ—will also be afforded to

women veterans who sustain the service-connected loss of a breast. And it provided—based on sound scientific evidence—that children with birth defects of women Vietnam veterans will be provided compensation, health care, and job training benefits.

These three measures—addressing the disparate needs of older, younger, and women veterans—are not the only veterans-related legislative accomplishments of the 106th Congress. To the contrary, the list of other legislative achievements is long. In addition to providing the long-term care benefits I have already outlined, the Millennium Act also specifies that VA will itself provide, or reimburse the uninsured costs of, emergency care needed by any veteran enrolled for VA care. It mandates, further, that VA enhance the services it provides to homeless veterans, and to veterans with post-traumatic stress disorders, drug abuse disorders, and injuries from sexual trauma. It provides, in addition, that higher priority access to VA care will be provided to veterans who were wounded in combat and are, as a consequence, recipients of the Purple Heart. And, finally, it authorizes VA to provide enhanced care, as space is available, to active duty service personnel and military retirees (who normally receive care from their respective military services), and reauthorizes the provision of health care evaluations to the spouses and children of Persian Gulf war veterans.

Further in the area of health care benefits, the Millennium Act and the Veterans Benefits and Health Care Improvement Act jointly enhance services provided to veterans by improving VA assistance to State-run veterans' nursing home facilities; by authorizing 13 major hospital construction projects; by improving provisions of law relating to nurse, dentist, and pharmacist pay and the recruitment of

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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physician assistants, social workers, and medical support staff; by increasing VA incentives to collect reimbursements from non-service-disabled veterans' health insurance carriers—funds that are not remitted to the Treasury but are funneled back into VA hospitals; and by encouraging increased VA and Department of Defense cooperation in the procurement of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies. And last, but surely not least in the area of health care, VA's health care system received the two greatest increases ever in funding for fiscal years 2000 and 2001, increases of \$1.7 billion and \$1.4 billion respectively. The ranking member and I very much appreciate that the chairman and ranking member of the VA, HUD and Independent Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee, Senators BOND and MIKULSKI, heard our call for such funding increases.

In the area of veterans' readjustment benefits and other non-healthcare-related benefits provided by VA, I have already outlined the significant increases in monthly Montgomery GI bill benefits that have been gained since 1997, and the improvements in women veterans' benefits. Beyond these accomplishments, there is a lengthy and strong record of accomplishment. In addition to increasing veterans' educational assistance allowances, the Veterans Benefits and Health Care Improvement Act also increased education assistance benefits provided to the widows and surviving children of persons who were killed in service or who died after service from service-connected causes. And these survivors' educational assistance benefits were, for the first time, "indexed" by the Veterans Benefits and Health Care Improvement Act so that they will keep pace with inflation. The Veterans Benefits and Health Care Improvement Act and the Millennium Act also improved VA educational assistance programs by allowing benefits to be paid to students taking test preparation courses and certification or licensing examinations, and by paying benefits to students during term breaks and, retroactively, to students who are veterans' survivors and who are deemed eligible for such benefits only after their educations have begun. In addition, those statutes also expanded eligibility standards applicable to post-Vietnam era veterans by allowing those who had participated in the less generous Veterans Educational Assistance Program or VEAP program of the late 1970's and early 1980's to convert to Montgomery GI bill eligibility. Finally, the Veterans Benefits and Health Care Improvement Act liberalized MGIB participation rules so that officer candidates and veterans serving second enlistments would not, due to technicalities in the law, be denied Montgomery GI bill eligibility.

Benefits other than educational assistance benefits were also improved by the Veterans Benefits and Health Care Improvement Act, the Millennium Act,

and other committee-approved legislation. Compensation benefits provided to radiation-exposed veterans were modified by the addition, under the Millennium Act, of bronchiolo-alveolar cancer to the listing of diseases that are presumed to be service-connected if they are contracted by radiation-exposed veterans. The Veterans Benefits and Health Care Improvement Act specifies that compensation will be provided, for the first time, to reservists who suffer heart attacks or strokes while on active duty and to veterans who are injured while participating in VA-sponsored compensated work therapy programs. In addition, that statute provides for a long-overdue increase in the net worth threshold at which compensation payments are suspended in certain cases involving veterans who are hospitalized on a long term basis, though I hasten to add that a repeal of this limitation—which, under current law, applies to mentally incompetent hospitalized veterans but not to other hospitalized veterans—will remain a top priority of mine. And benefits provided to veterans' widows were improved by liberalizing eligibility for survivors of former prisoners of war and widows who have remarried. In addition, the Veterans Claims Assistance Act of 2000, Public Law 106-475, reinstated and improved court-struck provisions of law requiring that VA assist veterans and other claimants—principally, widows and surviving children—in the preparation of their claims to VA for benefits. And Public Laws 106-118 and 106-413 increased VA compensation, survivors' benefits, and other cash-transfer benefits by 2.4 percent and 3.5 percent, respectively, thereby assuring that VA benefits keep pace with inflation.

In the area of insurance benefits, the Veterans Benefits and Health Care Improvement Act increased the amount of life insurance available to service members from \$200,000 to \$250,000, and authorized insurance program participation by members of the Reserves. That statute also freezes premiums paid by certain insured veterans who have reached the age of 70. And, in the area of housing benefits, the Veterans Benefits and Health Care Improvement Act improved remodeling grant programs to assist disabled veterans in making their homes accessible, and the Millennium Act extended mortgage loan guarantee benefits to members of the Reserves.

In order to assist veterans in gaining meaningful post-service employment, the Veterans Benefits and Health Care Improvement Act extends eligibility for Federal contractor outreach programs to recently-separated veterans. In addition, the Veterans Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development Act of 1999, Public Law 106-50, provides technical, financial, and procurement assistance to veteran-owned small businesses.

Finally, in the area of memorial affairs, the Millennium Act mandates

that VA establish six new national cemeteries in areas which VA had identified as being underserved. In addition, the Millennium Act facilitated last month's dedication of the World War II Memorial on the National Mall by authorizing the American Battle Monuments Commission to borrow funds needed to proceed now while World War II veterans remain alive to see the memorial they earned. Finally, the Veterans Benefits and Health Care Improvement Act extended eligibility for burial, and funeral expense and plot allowances, to certain U.S.-citizen Filipino veterans, improved VA assistance to States in establishing State cemeteries, and extended job-protection benefits to Reserve and Guard members who take leave from their civilian jobs to honor veterans by serving in burial details.

Mr. President, I commend and thank the ranking minority member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, and all of the committee's members, for their extraordinary diligence and cooperation in assisting me in pressing forward the numerous improvements to veterans programs that I have outlined in this statement. The Veterans' Affairs Committee operates in an unusually bipartisan way—a way that might be a model for constructive activity in the 107th Congress. We will continue to so act, and we anticipate that the 107th Congress will show a record of accomplishment similar to that which characterizes the 106th.●

THE COMMODITY FUTURES MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2000

● Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I ask to print in the RECORD a letter from the President's Working Group on Financial Markets strongly supporting the Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000.

The act provides certainty for over-the-counter swaps and authorizes a new financial product, the "security future," to be traded under a regulatory scheme that protects investors against fraud, market manipulation and insider trading.

The act contains three principal components. It would provide legal certainty that specified types of swaps which are traded over-the-counter are not regulated as futures. The Report of the President's Working Group on Over-the-Counter Derivatives Markets and the Commodity Exchange Act, issued in November 1999, strongly recommended that Congress enact legislation to provide OTC swaps with legal certainty in order to "reduce systemic risk in the U.S. financial markets and enhance the competitiveness of the U.S. financial sector."

In addition the act would authorize trading in futures on single stocks and narrow-based stock indices. These are new investment products which, until now, have been prohibited from trading by the Shad-Johnson Accord, which this act would repeal. By authorizing

securities futures, the act would allow financial markets to increase the number of products they trade and give investors additional investment options. The Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission negotiated the proposed regulatory regimen over securities futures, which is designed to protect investors against fraud, insider trading and market manipulation. The regulatory regimen will call for joint regulation by both the SEC and CFTC of these markets and the intermediaries that trade in them. Imposing strong investor protections is absolutely necessary if we are to allow trading in these new investment products.

The act also contains regulatory relief provisions for the futures markets that would codify recent CFTC regulations.

I would like to highlight certain important aspects of titles III and IV of the act.

Title III addresses the SEC's authority over security-based swap agreements. It carefully carves out products traditionally viewed as securities in exclusions from the definition of swap agreements. It is important to note that title III does not eliminate the SEC's existing authority to regulate products that are securities.

Title III applies anti-fraud and anti-manipulation provisions of the Federal securities laws to securities-based swap agreements, including those entered into by banks. Title III amends section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and its anti-fraud protections to apply to "any securities-based swap agreement." In extending these protections, the act makes explicit that rules promulgated under section 10(b) to address fraud, manipulation, or insider trading apply to securities-based swap agreements. Thus, current and future anti-fraud rules will apply to swap agreements to the same extent as they do to securities. This will enhance protection for investors and for the financial markets, and will permit the SEC to respond as necessary to developments in these markets.

Title III states that existing judicial precedent relating to various securities statutes and rules is applicable to securities-based swaps to the same extent as it is to securities. Thus, for example, cases interpreting these statutory provisions which establish theories of liability and private rights of actions would apply directly to securities-based swaps.

Title IV, Legal Certainty for Bank Products Act of 2000, clarifies the current law, under which the CFTC does not regulate traditional banking products. Such products include deposit accounts, CDs, banker's acceptances, letters of credit, loans, credit card accounts, and loan participations. When a question arises, title IV provides a mechanism for determining whether a product is an "identified," or traditional, banking product. To qualify as

an identified banking product, section 403 requires two conditions to be met: (1) that the product cannot have been either prohibited by the Commodity Exchange Act or regulated by the CFTC on or before December 5, 2000, and (2) that the bank has obtained a certification from its regulator that the bank product was commonly offered by any bank prior to December 5, 2000. The latter test requires that the product was actively bought, sold, purchased, or offered by or to multiple customers and is not just a transaction customized for a single client or handful of clients.

Section 405 excludes a hybrid product from the Commodity Exchange Act if under a "predominance test" it is primarily an identified banking product and not a contract, agreement or transaction appropriately regulated by the CFTC. The act dictates how to resolve disputes about the application of this test.

The bill's definition of "security future" does not include products excluded under title IV and other sections of the Commodity Exchange Act, e.g., certain swaps, identified banking products, etc. Thus, the new grants of authority of this act to the SEC would not extend to these products. However, these exclusions do not limit the definition of "security" or the SEC's jurisdiction under existing statutes. For example, the SEC has, and will continue to have, jurisdiction over all over-the-counter options.

The act will have a significant impact on the futures markets as well as on the securities markets and investors. The United States investment markets are the envy of the world. This act is intended to strengthen those markets as it provides legal certainty for over-the-counter swaps, authorizes the trading of futures on single stocks and narrow-based stock indices, and gives regulatory relief for the futures markets.

The letter from the President's Working Group on Financial Markets follows:

DECEMBER 15, 2000.

Hon. PAUL S. SARBANES,
Ranking Member, Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR SARBANES: The Members of the President's Working Group on Financial Markets strongly support the Commodities Futures Modernization Act. This important legislation will allow the United States to maintain its competitive position in the over-the-counter derivative markets by providing legal certainty and promoting innovation, transparency and efficiency in our financial markets while maintaining appropriate protections for transactions in non-financial commodities and for small investors.

Sincerely,

LAWRENCE H. SUMMERS,
Secretary, Department of the Treasury.
ALAN GREENSPAN,
Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve.

ARTHUR LEVITT,
Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission.
WILLIAM J. RAINER,
Chairman, Commodity Futures Trading Commission.•

HAWAIIAN NATIONAL PARK LANGUAGE CORRECTION ACT OF 2000

On December 15, 2000, the Senate amended and passed S. 939, as follows:
S. 939

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 "Hawaiian National Park Language Correction Act of 2000".

TITLE I—CORRECTION IN DESIGNATIONS OF HAWAIIAN NATIONAL PARKS.

SEC. 101. CORRECTIONS IN DESIGNATIONS OF HAWAIIAN NATIONAL PARKS.

(a) HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Public Law 87-278 (75 Stat. 577) is amended by striking "Hawaii Volcanoes National Park" each place it appears and inserting "Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park".

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law (other than this Act), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to "Hawaii Volcanoes National Park" shall be considered a reference to "Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park".

(b) HALEAKALA NATIONAL PARK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Public Law 86-744 (74 Stat. 881) is amended by striking "Haleakala National Park" and inserting "Haleakala National Park".

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law (other than this Act), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to "Haleakala National Park" shall be considered a reference to "Haleakala National Park".

(c) KALOKO-HONOKOHAU.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 505 of the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 396d) is amended—

(A) in the section heading, by striking "KALOKO-HONOKOHAU" and inserting "KALOKO-HONOKOHAU"; and

(B) by striking "Kaloko-Honokohau" each place it appears and inserting "Kaloko-Honokohau".

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law (other than this Act), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to "Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park" shall be considered a reference to "Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park".

(d) PU'UHONUA O HONAUNAU NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Act of July 21, 1955 (chapter 385; 69 Stat. 376), as amended by section 305 of the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 3477), is amended by striking "Puuhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park" each place it appears and inserting "Pu'uhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park".

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law (other than this Act), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to "Puuhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park" shall be considered a reference to "Pu'uhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park".

(e) PU'UKOHOLA HEIAU NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Public Law 92-388 (86 Stat. 562) is amended by striking "Puukohola

Heiau National Historic Site" each place it appears and inserting "Pu'ukohola Heiau National Historic Site".

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law (other than this Act), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to "Puukohola Heiau National Historic Site" shall be considered a reference to "Pu'ukohola Heiau National Historic Site".

SEC. 102. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) Section 401(8) of the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-625; 92 Stat. 3489) is amended by striking "Hawaii Volcanoes" each place it appears and inserting "Hawai'i Volcanoes".

(b) The first section of Public Law 94-567 (90 Stat. 2692) is amended in subsection (e) by striking "Haleakala" each place it appears and inserting "Haleakala".

TITLE II—PEOPLING OF AMERICA THEME STUDY

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Peopling of America Theme Study Act".

SEC. 202. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) an important facet of the history of the United States is the story of how the United States was populated;

(2) the migration, immigration, and settlement of the population of the United States—

(A) is broadly termed the "peopling of America"; and

(B) is characterized by—

(i) the movement of groups of people across external and internal boundaries of the United States and territories of the United States; and

(ii) the interactions of those groups with each other and with other populations;

(3) each of those groups has made unique, important contributions to American history, culture, art, and life;

(4) the spiritual, intellectual, cultural, political, and economic vitality of the United States is a result of the pluralism and diversity of the American population;

(5) the success of the United States in embracing and accommodating diversity has strengthened the national fabric and unified the United States in its values, institutions, experiences, goals, and accomplishments;

(6)(A) the National Park Service's official thematic framework, revised in 1996, responds to the requirement of section 1209 of the Civil War Sites Study Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 1a-5 note; Public Law 101-628), that "the Secretary shall ensure that the full diversity of American history and prehistory are represented" in the identification and interpretation of historic properties by the National Park Service; and

(B) the thematic framework recognizes that "people are the primary agents of change" and establishes the theme of human population movement and change—or "peopling places"—as a primary thematic category for interpretation and preservation; and

(7) although there are approximately 70,000 listings on the National Register of Historic Places, sites associated with the exploration and settlement of the United States by a broad range of cultures are not well represented.

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

(1) to foster a much-needed understanding of the diversity and contribution of the breadth of groups who have peopled the United States; and

(2) to strengthen the ability of the National Park Service to include groups and events otherwise not recognized in the peopling of the United States.

SEC. 203. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) THEME STUDY.—The term "theme study" means the national historic landmark theme study required under section 204.

(3) PEOPLING OF AMERICA.—The term "peopling of America" means the migration to and within, and the settlement of, the United States.

SEC. 204. THEME STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall prepare and submit to Congress a national historic landmark theme study on the peopling of America.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the theme study shall be to identify regions, areas, trails, districts, communities, sites, buildings, structures, objects, organizations, societies, and cultures that—

(1) best illustrate and commemorate key events or decisions affecting the peopling of America; and

(2) can provide a basis for the preservation and interpretation of the peopling of America that has shaped the culture and society of the United States.

(c) IDENTIFICATION AND DESIGNATION OF POTENTIAL NEW NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The theme study shall identify and recommend for designation new national historic landmarks.

(2) LIST OF APPROPRIATE SITES.—The theme study shall—

(A) include a list in order of importance or merit of the most appropriate sites for national historic landmark designation; and

(B) encourage the nomination of other properties to the National Register of Historic Places.

(3) DESIGNATION.—On the basis of the theme study, the Secretary shall designate new national historic landmarks.

(d) NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.—

(1) IDENTIFICATION OF SITES WITHIN CURRENT UNITS.—The theme study shall identify appropriate sites within units of the National Park System at which the peopling of America may be interpreted.

(2) IDENTIFICATION OF NEW SITES.—On the basis of the theme study, the Secretary shall recommend to Congress sites for which studies for potential inclusion in the National Park System should be authorized.

(e) CONTINUING AUTHORITY.—After the date of submission to Congress of the theme study, the Secretary shall, on a continuing basis, as appropriate to interpret the peopling of America—

(1) evaluate, identify, and designate new national historic landmarks; and

(2) evaluate, identify, and recommend to Congress sites for which studies for potential inclusion in the National Park System should be authorized.

(f) PUBLIC EDUCATION AND RESEARCH.—

(1) LINKAGES.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—On the basis of the theme study, the Secretary may identify appropriate means for establishing linkages—

(i) between—

(I) regions, areas, trails, districts, communities, sites, buildings, structures, objects, organizations, societies, and cultures identified under subsections (b) and (d); and

(II) groups of people; and

(ii) between—

(I) regions, areas, districts, communities, sites, buildings, structures, objects, organizations, societies, and cultures identified under subsection (b); and

(II) units of the National Park System identified under subsection (d).

(B) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the linkages shall be to maximize opportunities for public education and scholarly research on the peopling of America.

(2) COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS.—On the basis of the theme study, the Secretary shall, subject to the availability of funds, enter into cooperative arrangements with State and local governments, educational institutions, local historical organizations, communities, and other appropriate entities to preserve and interpret key sites in the peopling of America.

(3) EDUCATIONAL INITIATIVES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The documentation in the theme study shall be used for broad educational initiatives such as—

(i) popular publications;

(ii) curriculum material such as the Teaching with Historic Places program;

(iii) heritage tourism products such as the National Register of Historic Places Travel Itineraries program; and

(iv) oral history and ethnographic programs.

(B) COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS.—On the basis of the theme study, the Secretary shall implement cooperative programs to encourage the preservation and interpretation of the peopling of America.

SEC. 205. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.

The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with educational institutions, professional associations, or other entities knowledgeable about the peopling of America—

(1) to prepare the theme study;

(2) to ensure that the theme study is prepared in accordance with generally accepted scholarly standards; and

(3) to promote cooperative arrangements and programs relating to the peopling of America.

SEC. 206. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this title.

TITLE III—LITTLE SANDY RIVER WATERSHED PROTECTION, OREGON.

SEC. 301. INCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL PORTION OF THE LITTLE SANDY RIVER WATERSHED IN THE BULL RUN WATERSHED MANAGEMENT UNIT, OREGON.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Public Law 95-200 (16 U.S.C. 482b note) is amended by striking section 1 and inserting the following:

"SECTION 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT UNIT; DEFINITION OF SECRETARY.

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established, subject to valid existing rights, a special resources management unit in the State of Oregon comprising approximately 98,272 acres, as depicted on a map dated May 2000, and entitled 'Bull Run Watershed Management Unit'.

"(2) MAP.—The map described in paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Regional Forester-Pacific Northwest Region, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, and in the offices of the State Director, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior.

"(3) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS.—Minor adjustments in the boundaries of the unit may be made from time to time by the Secretary after consultation with the city and appropriate public notice and hearings.

"(b) DEFINITION OF SECRETARY.—In this Act, the term 'Secretary' means—

"(1) with respect to land administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Agriculture; and

"(2) with respect to land administered by the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Interior."

(b) CONFORMING AND TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SECRETARY.—Public Law 95-200 (16 U.S.C. 482b note) is amended by striking

“Secretary of Agriculture” each place it appears (except subsection (b) of section 1, as added by subsection (a), and except in the amendments made by paragraph (2)) and inserting “Secretary”.

(2) APPLICABLE LAW.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 2(a) of Public Law 95-200 (16 U.S.C. 482b note) is amended by striking “applicable to National Forest System lands” and inserting “applicable to National Forest System land (in the case of land administered by the Secretary of Agriculture) or applicable to land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management (in the case of land administered by the Secretary of the Interior)”.

(B) MANAGEMENT PLANS.—The first sentence of section 2(c) of Public Law 95-200 (16 U.S.C. 482b note) is amended—

(i) by striking “subsection (a) and (b)” and inserting “subsections (a) and (b)”; and

(ii) by striking “, through the maintenance” and inserting “(in the case of land administered by the Secretary of Agriculture) or section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712) (in the case of land administered by the Secretary of the Interior), through the maintenance”.

SEC. 302. MANAGEMENT.

(a) TIMBER HARVESTING RESTRICTIONS.—Section 2(b) of Public Law 95-200 (16 U.S.C. 482b note) is amended by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary shall prohibit the cutting of trees on Federal land in the entire unit, as

designated in section 1 and depicted on the map referred to in that section.”.

(b) REPEAL OF MANAGEMENT EXCEPTION.—The Oregon Resource Conservation Act of 1996 (division B of Public Law 104-208) is amended by striking section 606 (110 Stat. 3009-543).

(c) REPEAL OF DUPLICATIVE ENACTMENT.—Section 1026 of division I of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333; 110 Stat. 4228) and the amendments made by that section are repealed.

(d) WATER RIGHTS.—Nothing in this section strengthens, diminishes, or has any other effect on water rights held by any person or entity.

SEC. 303. LAND RECLASSIFICATION.

(a) Within 6 months of the date of enactment of this title, the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior shall identify any Oregon and California Railroad lands (O&C lands) subject to the distribution provision of the Act of August 28, 1937 (chapter 876, title II, 50 Stat. 875; 43 U.S.C. 1181f) within the boundary of the special resources management area described in section 301 of this title.

(b) Within 18 months of the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary of the Interior shall identify public domain lands within the Medford, Roseburg, Eugene, Salem and Coos Bay Districts and the Klamath Resource Area of the Lakeview District of the Bureau of Land Management approximately equal in size and condition as those lands identified in subsection (a) but not subject to the Act of August 28, 1937 (chapter 876, title II, 50 Stat. 875; 43 U.S.C. 1181a-f). For pur-

poses of this subsection, “public domain lands” shall have the meaning given the term “public lands” in section 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702), but excluding therefrom any lands managed pursuant to the Act of August 28, 1937 (chapter 876, title II, 50 Stat. 875; 43 U.S.C. 1181a-f).

(c) Within 2 years after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to Congress and publish in the Federal Register a map or maps identifying those public domain lands pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of this section. After an opportunity for public comment, the Secretary of the Interior shall complete an administrative land reclassification such that those lands identified pursuant to subsection (a) become public domain lands not subject to the distribution provision of the Act of August 28, 1937 (chapter 876, title II, 50 Stat. 875; 43 U.S.C. 1181f) and those lands identified pursuant to subsection (b) become Oregon and California Railroad lands (O&C lands) subject to the Act of August 28, 1937 (chapter 876, title II, 50 Stat. 875; 43 U.S.C. 1181a-f).

SEC. 304. ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION.

In order to further the purposes of this title, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated \$10,000,000 under the provisions of section 323 of the FY 1999 Interior Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-277) for Clackamas County, Oregon, for watershed restoration, except timber extraction, that protects or enhances water quality or relates to the recovery of species listed pursuant to the Endangered Species Act (P.L. 93-205) near the Bull Run Management Unit.