Sports is now the fastest growing sport in the country, drawing millions of spectators and tens of millions of television viewers each year. For example, 13 million fans will attend NASCAR races alone in 2003. Millions of additional fans will attend races sanctioned by the Automobile Racing Club of America, (ACRA); Championship Auto Racing Teams (CART); Indy Racing League (IRL); and the Sports Car Club of America (SCCA).

Tracks are found throughout the country, with over 900 facilities in all 50 States hosting races sponsored by sanctioning bodies. These tracks make significant contributions to the economies of our communities, ranging from smaller facilities that host weekly racing series to the largest superspeedways such as Talladega and Daytona.

Fans travel hundreds and sometimes thousands of miles to attend these races, frequently arriving several days ahead of the headline event. Once at the destination track, they enjoy a variety of entertainment attractions, including racing simulators, concerts, memorabilia vendors, hospitality facilities, opportunities to meet drivers, tours of the track and garage areas, etc. Motorsports entertainment facilities are amusement parks, dedicated to the themes of speed and competition.

My resolution today recognizes the importance and growth of motorsports. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution. More specifically, the motorsports entertainment industry for its impressive contributions to the national economy and its ongoing evolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 254—COMMEMDING THE FLORIDA MARLINS BASEBALL TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2003 WORLD SERIES

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

S. RES. 254

Whereas on October 25, 2003, the Florida Marlins defeated the New York Yankees, 2 to 0, in Game 6 of the World Series, to capture their second World Series title in the 11 sea-

Whereas the Florida Marlins became the first visiting team to celebrate a World Se-

Whereas the Florida Marlins were named World Series Most Valuable Player and Outstanding Pitcher, Josh Beckett, 5 hit shutout, on 3 days rest in Yankee Sta-

Whereas the Florida Marlins upset the San Francisco Giants in 4 games to win the Divi-

Whereas the Florida Marlins won the World Series in 7 games; and

Whereas fans of the Florida Marlins and the South Florida community demonstrated commendable team support and pride: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Florida Marlins for winning the 2003 World Series;

(2) recognizes the achievements of the players, coaches, and support staff who were instrumental in securing a second World Series title for the Florida Marlins; and

(3) commends the support and pride of the fans of the Florida Marlins;

(4) directs the Secretary of the Interior to transmit for appropriate display an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) the owner of the Florida Marlins, Jeffrey Loria;

(B) the general manager of the Florida Marlins, Larry Lucchino;

(C) the manager of the Florida Marlins, Jack McKeon; and

(D) each player and coach of the 2003 World Series Champion Florida Marlins baseball team.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2025. Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mrs. CLINTON, and Mr. DAYTON) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1904, to improve the capacity of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to plan and conduct hazardous fuels reduction projects on National Forest System lands and Bureau of Land Management lands aimed at protecting communities, watersheds, and certain other at-risk lands from catastrophic wildfire, to enhance efforts to protect watersheds and address threats to forest and rangeland health, including catastrophic wildfire, across the landscape, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

T I T L E. FIREFIGHTERS MEDICAL MONITORING ACT

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE. This Title shall be referred to as the Firefighters Medical Monitoring Act of 2003.

SECTION 2. MONITORING OF FIREFIGHTERS IN DISASTER AREAS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health shall monitor the long-term medical health of those firefighters who fought fires in any area declared a disaster area by the Federal Government.

(b) HEALTH MONITORING.—The long-term health monitoring referred to in subsection (a) shall include, but not be limited to, pulmonary illness, neurological damage, and cardiovascular damage, and shall utilize the medical expertise in the local areas affected.

(c) AUTHORIZATION.—To carry out this Title, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary in each of fiscal years 2004 through 2008.

SA 2026. Mrs. BOXER (for herself and Mrs. CLINTON) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1904, to improve the capacity of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to plan and conduct hazardous fuels reduction projects on National Forest System lands and Bureau of Land Management lands aimed at protecting communities, watersheds, and certain other at-risk lands from catastrophic wildfire, to enhance efforts to protect watersheds and address threats to forest and rangeland health, including catastrophic wildfire, across the landscape, and for other purposes; as follows:
At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**TITLE.** DISASTER AIR QUALITY MONITORING ACT

**SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Title shall be referred to as the "Disaster Air Quality Monitoring Act of 2003".

**SECTION 2. MONITORING OF AIR QUALITY IN DISASTER AREAS.**

(a) In general. Not later than six (6) months after the enactment of this legislation, the Environmental Protection Agency shall provide each of its regional offices with a mobile and fixed monitoring network to monitor the emissions of hazardous air pollutants in areas declared a disaster as referred to in subsection (b), and publish such information on a daily basis on its web site and in other forums, until such time as the Environmental Protection Agency has determined that the danger has subsided.

(b) The areas referred to in subsection (a) are those areas declared a disaster area by the Federal Government.

(c) The monitoring referred to in subsection (a) shall include the continuous and spontaneous monitoring of hazardous air pollutants in areas declared a disaster as referred to in subsection (b), and publish such information on a daily basis on its web site and in other forums, until such time as the Environmental Protection Agency has determined that the danger has subsided.

**SEC. 3. PURPOSES.**

The purposes of this title are—

(1) to recognize—

(A) the importance of the water, forest, agricultural, wildlife, recreational, and cultural resources of the High-lands; and

(B) the national significance of the High-lands region to the United States.

(2) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to work in partnership with the Secretary to protect, conserve, and restore the resources of the High-lands; and

(3) to continue the ongoing Forest Service programs in the Highlands region to assist the Highlands regions, units of local government, and private forest and farm landowners in the conservation and stewardship of the land and natural resources in the Highlands region.

**SEC. 04. DEFINITIONS.**

In this title:

(1) Highlands region. The term "High-lands region" means the physiographic provin-ce, defined by the Reading Prong and eco-logically similar adjacent upland areas, that encompasses more than 2,000,000 acres extending from eastern Pennsylvania through the States of New Jersey and New York to northwestern Connecticut.

(2) Highlands State. The term "High-lands State means—

(A) the State of Connecticut;

(B) the State of New Jersey;

(C) the State of New York;

(D) the State of Pennsylvania; and

(E) any agency or department of any of those States (including the Palisades Interstate Park Commission).

(3) Highlands Stewardship Area. The term "Highlands Stewardship Area" means the stewardship area designated under section 05.

(4) Land Conservation Partnership Project. The term "land conservation part-nership project" means a project in which a Highlands State acquires from a willing seller land or an interest in land in the Highlands Stewardship Area for the purpose of permanently protecting, conserving, or preserving the land or interest in the land through a partnership with the Federal Government.

(5) Secretary. The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(6) Study. The term "study" means the New York-New Jersey Highlands Regional Study conducted by the Forest Service in 2000.

(7) Update. The term "update" means the New York-New Jersey Highlands Regional Study: 2002 Update conducted by the Forest Service.
SEC. 05. DESIGNATION OF HIGHLANDS STEWARDSHIP AREA.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The Secretary and Secretary of the Interior may designate the Highlands Stewardship Area, to be composed of portions of the region identified by the Forest Service as having high conservation values.

(b) CONSULTATION AND RESOURCE ANALYSES.—In designating the Highlands Stewardship Area, the Secretary and the Secretary of the Interior shall—

(1) consult with the Governors of the Highlands States and units of local government; and

(2) use the study, the update, and any additional studies conducted by the Forest Service in the Highlands region.

SEC. 06. LAND CONSERVATION PARTNERSHIP PROJECTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Annually, the Governors of the Highlands States, with input from interested units of local government and the public, may jointly identify land conservation partnership projects within the Highlands Stewardship Area that shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for consideration under subsection (b).

(b) DESIGNATION OF PROJECTS.—From among the projects submitted under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) designate land conservation partnership projects that are eligible to receive financial assistance under this section; and

(2) submit proposals for the projects to Congress.

(c) CONDITIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible for financial assistance under subsection (a), a Highlands State shall enter into an agreement with the Secretary of the Interior that—

(A) identifies—

(i) the Highlands State that will own or hold and manage the land or interest in land; and

(ii) the source of funds to provide the non-Federal share under paragraph (2); and

(B) describes the management objectives for the land that will ensure permanent protection and use of the land for the purpose for which the assistance is provided;

(2) provides that the Highlands State converts, uses, or disposes of the project for a purpose inconsistent with the purpose for which the assistance was provided, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, the United States may—

(i) seek specific performance of the conditions of financial assistance in United States District Court; or

(ii) seek reimbursement from the Highlands State in an amount that is, as determined at the time of conversion, use, or disposal, the greater of—

(I) the total amount of the financial assistance provided for the project by the Federal Government under this section; or

(II) the amount by which the financial assistance increased the value of the land or interest in land; and

(D) provides that the land conservation partnership project shall be consistent with areas identified as having high conservation value in—

(i) the Forest Service study and update, including—

(1) Important Areas (study);

(II) Conservation Focal Areas (update); and

(III) Conservation Priorities (update); and

(ii) any similar study conducted by the Forest Service in the Highlands region.

(2) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT.—The Federal share of the cost of carrying out a land conservation partnership project under this subsection shall not exceed 50 percent of the cost of the land conservation partnership project.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior from the general funds of the Treasury or the Land and Water Conservation Fund, for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2014, $25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2014, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 07. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PROGRAMS IN THE HIGHLANDS REGION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—To meet land resource goals of, and the stewardship, scientific, and conservation challenges identified in, the study, update, and any future study that the Forest Service may undertake in the High-lands Region, the Secretary (acting through the Chief of the Forest Service), in consultation with the Chief of the Natural Resource Conservation Service, shall continue to assist the Highlands States, units of local government, and private forest and farm landowners in the conservation and stewardship of the land and natural resources in the Highlands region.

(b) DUTIES.—The Secretary shall—

(1) in consultation with the Highlands States and consistent with this title, undertake studies and research in the Highlands Region;

(2) make the findings of the study publicly available and update and maintain a public dialogue regarding implementation; and

(3) assist the Highlands States, units of local government, individual landowners, and private organizations in identifying and using technical and financial assistance programs provided by the Forest Service and other units of the Department of Agriculture.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out subsection (b) $1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2014.

SEC. 08. PRIVATE PROPERTY PROTECTION AND LACK OF REGULATORY EFFECT.

(a) EFFECT OF TITLE.—Nothing in this title—

(1) requires any private property owner to permit public access (including Federal, State, or local government access) to private property; or

(2) modifies any provision of Federal, State, or local law with regard to public access.

(b) LIABILITY.—Designation of the Highlands Stewardship Area shall not create any liability, or have any effect on any liability under any other law, of any private property owner with respect to any person injured on private property.

(c) LAND USE.—Nothing in this title modifies any authority of the Federal Government or State or local government to regulate land use.

(d) PARTICIPATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY OWNERS IN HIGHLANDS STEWARDSHIP AREA PROGRAMS.—Nothing in this title requires the owner of any private property located within the Highlands Stewardship Area to participate in any conservation program, financial or technical assistance program, or any other program established under this title.

(e) PURCHASE OF LAND OR INTEREST IN LAND FROM WILLING SELLERS.—Funds made available under this Act may be used to purchase land or interests in land from willing sellers only.

SA 2025. Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself, Mr. MCCAIN, Ms. SNOWE, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. CHAFFEE, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. AKAKA, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. CORZINE, and Ms. CANTWELL) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 139, to provide for a price of scientific research on abrupt climate change, to accelerate the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the United States by establishing a market-driven system of greenhouse gas tradeable allowances that could be used interchangeably with passenger vehicle fuel economy standards, to limit greenhouse gas emissions in the United States and reduce dependence upon foreign oil, and ensure benefits to consumers from the trading in such allowances; as follows:

SECTION I. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Climate Stewardship Act of 2003".

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

 Sec. 1. Short title.
 Sec. 2. Table of contents.
 Sec. 3. Definitions.

Title I—Federal Climate Change Research and Related Activities.

Sec. 101. National Science Foundation fellowships.

Sec. 102. Commerce Department study of technology transfer barriers.

Sec. 103. Report on United States impact of Kyoto protocol.

Sec. 104. Research grants.

Sec. 105. Abrupt climate change research.

Sec. 106. NIST greenhouse gas functions.

Sec. 107. Development of new measurement technologies.

Sec. 108. Enhanced environmental measurements and standards.

Sec. 109. Technology development and diffusion.

Sec. 110. Agricultural outreach program.

Title II—National Greenhouse Gas Database.

Sec. 201. National greenhouse gas database and registry established.

Sec. 202. Inventory of greenhouse gas emissions for covered entities.

Sec. 203. National greenhouse gas reduction reporting.

Sec. 204. Measurement and verification.

Title III—Market-driven Greenhouse Gas Reductions.

Subtitle A—Emission Reduction Requirements; Use of Tradeable Allowances.

Sec. 301. Covered entities must submit allowances for emissions.

Sec. 302. Compliance.

Sec. 303. Borrowing against future reductions.

Sec. 304. Other uses of tradeable allowances.

Sec. 305. Exemption of source categories.

Subtitle B—Establishment and Allocation of Tradeable Allowances.

Sec. 331. Establishment of tradeable allowances.

Sec. 332. Determination of tradeable allowance values.

Sec. 333. Allocation of tradeable allowances.

Sec. 334. Ensuring target adequacy.

Sec. 335. Initial allocations for early participation.

Subtitle C—Climate Change Credit Corporation.

Sec. 351. Establishment.

Sec. 352. Purposes and functions.
Sec. 371. Sequestration accounting.

(12) LEAKAGE.—The term “leakage” means:
(A) an increase in greenhouse gas emissions by one facility or entity caused by a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by another facility or entity; or
(B) a decrease in sequestration that is caused by an increase in sequestration at another location.

(13) PERMANENCE.—The term “permanence” means the extent to which greenhouse gas emissions that are not returned to the atmosphere will not later be returned to the atmosphere.

(14) REGISTRY.—The term “registry” means the registry of greenhouse gas emission reductions established under section 201(b)(2).

(15) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Commerce.

(16) SEQUESTRATION.—(A) In general.—The term “sequestration” means the capture, long-term separation, isolation, or removal of greenhouse gases from the atmosphere.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “sequestration” includes:
(i) agricultural and conservation practices;
(ii) reforestation;
(iii) forest preservation; and
(iv) any other appropriate method of capture, long-term separation, isolation, or reduction of greenhouse gases from the atmosphere, as determined by the Administrator.

(C) EXCLUSIONS.—The term “sequestration” does not include:
(i) any conversion of, or negative impact on, a native ecosystem; or
(ii) any introduction of non-native species.

(17) SOURCE CATEGORY.—The term “source category” means a process or activity that leads to direct emissions of greenhouse gases, as listed in the Inventory.

(18) STATIONARY SOURCE.—The term “stationary source” means generally any source of greenhouse gases except those emissions resulting directly from an engine for transportation purposes.

TITLE I—FEDERAL CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

SEC. 101. NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIPS.

The Director of the National Science Foundation shall establish a fellowship program for students pursuing graduate studies in climate science, that is, scientific research on potential abrupt climate change or energy-efficient technology; and

SEC. 102. COMMERCE DEPARTMENT STUDY OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER BARRIERS.

(a) STUDY.—The Assistant Secretary of Technology Policy at Department of Commerce shall conduct a study of technology transfer barriers, best practices, and outcomes of technology transfer activities at Federal laboratories related to the licensing and commercialization of energy efficient technologies, and other technologies that, compared to similar technology in commercial use, result in reduced emissions of greenhouse gases or increased sequestration of greenhouse gases. The study shall be submitted to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the House Committee on Science within 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act. The Assistant Secretary shall work with the existing interagency partnership on intellectual property established in the National Academy of Sciences.

(b) AGENCY REPORT TO INCLUDE INFORMATION ON TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER INCOME AND ROYALTIES.—Paragraph (2)(B) of section 11(f) of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3710(f)) is amended—
(1) by striking “15 percent,” in paragraph (1)(A) and inserting “25 percent”;
(2) by inserting “$250,000 for climate change-related technologies” after “$150,000” each place it appears in paragraph (3).

SEC. 103. REPORT ON UNITED STATES IMPACT OF KYOTO PROTOCOL.

Within 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall execute and submit to the National Academy of Science for a report to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the House of Representatives a report on the extent to which the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol will have

(1) United States industry and its ability to compete globally;

(2) international cooperation on scientific research and development efforts; and

(3) United States participation in international environmental climate change mitigation efforts and technology development.

SEC. 104. RESEARCH GRANTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The National Science Foundation shall include, as part of the annual request for appropriations for the Science and Technology Policy Institute, a request for appropriations to fund research in the priority areas on the list developed under paragraph (1).

(b) AUTHORIZATION.—For fiscal year 2004 and each fiscal year thereafter, there are authorized to be appropriated to the National Science Foundation not less than $25,000,000 to carry out the purposes of this section, that may be used for research grants to carry out research in priority areas.
(3) to incorporate these mechanisms into advanced geophysical models of climate change; and
(4) to test the output of these models against an improved global array of records of past abrupt climate changes.

d. Abrupt Climate Change Defined.—In this section, the term "abrupt climate change" shall be understood to occur so rapidly or unexpectedly that human or natural systems may have difficulty adapting to it.

c. Authorization of Appropriations.—There are appropriated to be authorized to the Secretary for fiscal year 2004 $65,000,000 to carry out this section, such sum to remain available until expended.

SEC. 106. NIST GREENHOUSE GAS FUNCTIONS.
Section 2(c) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 272(c)) is amended—
(1) by striking "and" after the semicolon in paragraph (2);
(2) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3); and
(3) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:
"(2) technologies to calculate non-carbon dioxide greenhouse gas emissions from transportation.

SEC. 107. DEVELOPMENT OF NEW MEASUREMENT TECHNOLOGIES.
To facilitate implementation of section 204, the Secretary shall initiate a program to develop, with technical assistance from appropriate Federal agencies, innovative standards and measurement technologies to calculate greenhouse gas emissions or reductions from industrial processes designed to reduce or eliminate greenhouse gases or increased sequestration of greenhouse gases or increased sequestration of greenhouse gases.

SEC. 108. ENHANCED ENVIRONMENTAL MEASUREMENTS AND STANDARDS.
The National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 271 et seq.) is amended—
(1) by redesigning sections 17 through 32 as sections 18 through 33, respectively; and
(2) by inserting after section 16 the following:
"SEC. 17. CLIMATE CHANGE STANDARDS AND PROCESSES.
"(a) In General.—The Director shall establish within the Institute a program to perform and support research on global climate change standards and processes, with the goal of providing scientific and technical knowledge applicable to the reduction of greenhouse gases (as defined in section 38 of the Climate Stewardship Act of 2003) and of facilitating implementation of section 204 of that Act.
"(b) Research Program.—
"(1) In General.—The Director is authorized to conduct, directly or through contracts or grants, a global climate change standards and processes research program.
"(2) Research Projects.—The specific contents and priorities of the research program shall be determined in consultation with appropriate agencies, including the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The program generally shall include basic and applied research—
"(A) to develop and provide the enhanced measurements, calibrations, data, models, and reference material standards which will enable the monitoring of greenhouse gases;
"(B) to assist in establishing a baseline reference point for future trading in greenhouse gases and the measurement of progress in emissions reductions;
"(C) that will be exchanged internationally, as scientific or technical information which has the potential of developing mutually recognized measurements, standards, and procedures for reducing greenhouse gases; and
"(D) to assist in developing improved industrial processes designed to reduce or eliminate greenhouse gases.
"(c) National Measurement Laboratories.—
"(1) In General.—In carrying out this section, the Director shall utilize the collective skills of the National Measurement Laboratories of the National Institute of Standards and Technology to improve the accuracy of measurements, permit better understanding and control of these industrial chemical processes and result in the reduction or elimination of greenhouse gases.
"(2) Material Building Research.—The National Measurement Laboratories shall conduct research under this subsection that includes—
"(A) developing material and manufacturing processes which are designed for energy efficiency and reduced greenhouse gas emissions into the environment;
"(B) developing chemical processes to be used by industry that, compared to similar processes which result in increased emissions of greenhouse gases or increased sequestration of greenhouse gases; and
"(C) enhancing building performance with a focus in developing standards or tools which will help incorporate low- or no-emission technologies into building designs.
"(3) Standards and Tools.—The National Measurement Laboratories shall develop standards and tools under this subsection that include software to assist designers in selecting alternate building materials, performance data on materials; artificial intelligence-aided design procedures for building systems and materials; building-improved test methods and rating procedures for evaluating the energy performance of residential and commercial appliances and products.
"(d) National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program.—The Director shall utilize the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program under this section to establish a program to include specific calibration or test standards and related methods and protocols to satisfy the unique needs for accreditation in measuring the production of greenhouse gases. In carrying out this subsection the Director may cooperate with other Federal agencies and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for the Federal Government, State, and local governments, and private organizations.

SEC. 110. AGRICULTURAL OUTREACH PROGRAM.
(a) In General.—The Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Global Change Program Office and in consultation with the heads of other appropriate departments and agencies, shall establish the Climate Change Education and Outreach Initiative Program and fund, and reach out to, agricultural organizations and individual farmers on global climate change.
(b) Program Components.—The program—
(1) is designed to be designed to ensure that agricultural organizations and individual farmers receive detailed information about—
"(A) the potential impact of climate change on their operations and well-being;
"(B) market-driven, economic opportunities that may come from storing carbon in soils and vegetation, including private sector markets for carbon storage; and
"(C) techniques for measuring, monitoring, verifying, and inventorying such carbon capture efforts;
(2) may incorporate existing efforts in any area of activity referenced in paragraph (1) or in related areas of activity;
(3) shall provide—
"(A) outreach materials to interested parties;
"(B) workshops and technical assistance;
"(C) may include the creation and development of regional centers on climate change or carbon capture and storage (including such centers within NRCS and the Cooperative State Research Education and Extension Service).

TITLE II—NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS DATABASE
SEC. 201. NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS DATA BASE AND REGISTRY ESTABLISHED.
(a) Establishment.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator, in coordination with the Secretary, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the private sector and governmental sectors, shall establish, operate, and maintain a database, to be known as the "National Greenhouse Gas Database", to collect, verify, and analyze information on greenhouse gas emissions by entities.
(b) National Greenhouse Gas Database Components.—The database shall consist of—
(1) an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions; and
(2) a registry of greenhouse gas emission reductions and increases in greenhouse gas sequestrations.
(c) Comprehensive System.—
(1) In General.—Not less than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall promulgate regulations to implement a comprehensive system for greenhouse gas emissions reporting, inventorying, and reductions registration.
(2) Requirements.—The Administrator shall, to the maximum extent practicable, that—
"(A) the comprehensive system described in paragraph (1) is designed to—
"(i) maximize completeness, transparency, and consistency of data and information reported; and
"(ii) minimize costs incurred by entities in measuring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions, and
"(B) the regulations promulgated under paragraph (1) establish procedures and protocols necessary—
"(i) to prevent the double-counting of greenhouse gas emissions or emission reductions reported by more than 1 reporting entity;
"(ii) to provide for corrections to errors in data submitted to the database;
"(iii) to provide for adjustment to data by reporting entities that have had a significant organizational change (including mergers, acquisitions, and divestitures), in order to maintain comparability among data in the database over time.
to provide for adjustments to reflect new technologies or methods for measuring or calculating greenhouse gas emissions; (v) to account for changes in registration of ownership of emission reductions resulting from a voluntary private transaction between reporting entities; and (vi) to clarify the responsibility for reporting in the facility, owned or controlled by more than 1 entity.

3. SERIAL NUMBERS.—Throughout regulations promulgated under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall develop and implement a system that provides—

(A) for the verification of submitted emissions reductions registered under section 204; (B) for the provision of unique serial numbers to identify the registered emission reductions made by an entity relative to the baseline of the entity; (C) for the tracking of the registered reductions associated with the serial numbers; and (D) for such action as may be necessary to prevent counterfeiting of the registered reductions.

SEC. 202. INVENTORY OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FOR COVERED ENTITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than July 1st of each year beginning more than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, and each covered entity shall submit to the Administrator a report that states, for the preceding calendar year, the entity-wide greenhouse gas emissions as reported at the facility level, including—

(1) the total quantity of direct greenhouse gas emissions from stationary sources, expressed in units of carbon dioxide equivalents, that are sold or imported by the entity and the amount of greenhouse gases, expressed in units of carbon dioxide equivalents, that would be emitted when these products are used for transportation in the United States, as determined by the Administrator under section 303(b); (2) the amount of petroleum products sold or imported by the entity and the amount of greenhouse gases, expressed in units of carbon dioxide equivalents, that are sold or imported by the entity and will ultimately be emitted in the United States, as determined by the Administrator under section 303(d); and (3) the amount of hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, or sulfur hexafluoride, expressed in units of carbon dioxide equivalents, that are sold or imported by the entity and will ultimately be emitted in the United States, as determined by the Administrator under section 303(b).

(b) COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA.—The Administrator shall collect and analyze information reported under subsection (a) for use under title III.

SEC. 203. GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTION REPORTING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the requirements described in subsection (b)—

(1) a covered entity may register greenhouse gas emission reductions achieved after 1990 and before 2010 under this section; and (2) an entity that is not a covered entity may register greenhouse gas emission reductions achieved at any time since 1990 under this section.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—(1) The Administrator shall—

(A) establish a baseline; and (B) submit the report described in subsection (c)(1).

(2) REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO ENTITIES ENTERING INTO CERTAIN AGREEMENTS.—An entity that enters into an agreement with a participant in the registry for the purpose of achieving greenhouse gas reduction shall not be required to comply with the requirements specified in paragraph (1) unless that entity is required to comply with the requirements by reason of an activity other than the agreement.

(c) REPORTS.—

(1) REQUIRED REPORT.—Not later than July 1st of the 4th calendar year beginning more than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, subject to paragraph (3), an entity described in subsection (a) shall submit to the Administrator a report, for the preceding calendar year, the entity-wide greenhouse gas emissions (as reported at the facility level), including—

(A) the total quantity of direct greenhouse gas emissions from stationary sources, expressed in units of carbon dioxide equivalents, that would be emitted when these products are used for transportation in the United States, as determined by the Administrator under section 303(b); (B) the amount of petroleum products sold or imported by the entity and the amount of greenhouse gases, expressed in units of carbon dioxide equivalents, that are sold or imported by the entity and will ultimately be emitted in the United States, as determined by the Administrator under section 303(d); (C) the amount of hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, or sulfur hexafluoride, expressed in units of carbon dioxide equivalents, that are sold or imported by the entity and will ultimately be emitted in the United States, as determined by the Administrator under section 303(b); and (D) for such action as may be necessary to prevent counterfeiting of the registered reductions.

(2) REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO ENTITIES ENTERING INTO CERTAIN AGREEMENTS.—An entity that enters into an agreement with a participant in the registry for the purpose of achieving greenhouse gas reduction shall not be required to comply with the requirements specified in paragraph (1) unless that entity is required to comply with the requirements by reason of an activity other than the agreement.

(d) REPORTS.—

(1) REQUIRED REPORT.—An entity that participates in the registry under this Act, and that fails to submit a report required under this section, may (along with es-
(4) provides a comparison of current and past atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases; and

(5) describes the activity during the year covered by the reporting of greenhouse gas emissions allowances.

SEC. 204. MEASUREMENT AND VERIFICATION.

(a) STANDARDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish or update, in coordination with the Administrator, the Secretary of Energy, and the Secretary of Agriculture, comprehensive measurement and verification methods and standards to ensure a consistent and technically accurate record of greenhouse gas emissions, emission reductions, and atmospheric concentrations for use in the registry.

(b) REVIEW AND REVISION.—The Secretary shall periodically review, and revise as necessary, the methods and standards developed under subsection (a).

(c) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.—The Secretary shall—

(1) make available to the public for comment, in draft form and for a period of at least 90 days, the methods and standards developed under subsection (a); and

(2) after the 90-day period referred to in paragraph (1), in coordination with the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Administrator, and other appropriate authorities, adopt the methods and standards developed under subsection (a) for use in implementing the database.

(d) EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may obtain the services of experts and consultants in the private and nonprofit sectors in accordance with section 309 of title 5, United States Code, in the areas of greenhouse gas measurement, certification, and emission trading.

(2) AVAILABLE ARRANGEMENTS.—In obtaining any services described in paragraph (1), the Secretary may use any available grant, contract, cooperative agreement, or other arrangement authorized by law.

SEC. 205. USE OF TRADEABLE ALLOWANCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—With beginning calendar year 2012—

(1) each covered entity in the electric generation and transmission, industrial, or commercial sector shall submit one tradeable allowance for every metric ton of greenhouse gases, measured in units of carbon dioxide equivalents, that it emits from stationary sources, except those described in paragraph (2);

(2) each producer or importer of hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, or sulfur hexafluoride that is a covered entity shall submit to the Administrator one tradeable allowance for every metric ton of greenhouse gases, measured in units of carbon dioxide equivalents, that it produces or imports and that will ultimately be emitted in the United States, as determined by the Administrator under subsection (c) and

(3) each petroleum refiner or importer that is a covered entity shall submit one tradeable allowance for every metric ton of petroleum product it sells that will produce one metric ton of greenhouse gases, measured in units of carbon dioxide equivalents, as determined by the Administrator under subsection (b), when used for transportation.

(b) DETERMINATION OF TRANSPORTATION SEQUESTRATION NET INCENTIVE.—For the purpose of satisfying the tradeable allowance submission requirement under this section, the Administrator may determine the net incentive for sequestration in agricultural soils, adjusted, if necessary, to comply with the accounting standards and methods established under section 312.

(c) DEDICATED PROGRAM FOR SEQUESTRATION IN AGRICULTURAL SOILS.—If a covered entity chooses to satisfy 15 percent of its total allowance submission requirements under the provisions of subsection (b), it shall satisfy up to 1.5 percent of its total allowance submission requirement by submitting to the Administrator an equivalent net increase in sequestration in agricultural soils, as registered in the database, adjusted, if necessary, to comply with the accounting standards and methods established under section 312.

SEC. 303. BORROWING AGAINST FUTURE REDUCTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall establish a program under which a covered entity may—

(1) receive a credit in the current calendar year for anticipated reductions in emissions in the following calendar year by—

(i) the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in a geological storage facility approved by the Administrator under section 204(a)(2)(F); and

(ii) the entity agrees to submit tradeable allowances for any portion of the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions that is subsequently emitted from that facility.

(b) DETERMINATION OF TRADEABLE ALLOWANCE CREDITS.—The Administrator may...
(b) Determination of Tradeable Allowance Credits.—The Administrator may make credits available under subsection (a) only for anticipated reductions in emissions that—

(1) are attributable to the realization of capital investments in equipment, the construction, reconstruction, or acquisition of facilities for the deployment of new technologies—

(A) for which the covered entity has executed a binding contract and secured, or applied for all necessary permits and operating or implementation authority;

(B) that will not become operational within the current year; and

(C) that will become operational and begin to reduce emissions from the covered entity within 5 years after the year in which the credit is used.

(2) will be realized within 5 years after the year in which the credit is used.

(c) Carrying Cost.—If a covered entity uses a credit under this section to meet the requirements of this Act for a calendar year (referred to as the use year), the tradeable allowance requirement for the year from which the credit was taken (referred to as the source year) shall be increased by an amount equal to—

(1) 10 percent for each credit borrowed from the source year; multiplied by

(2) the number of years beginning after the use year and before the source year.

(d) Banking of Tradeable Allowances.—A credit from a year beginning more than 5 years after the current year may not be used to meet the requirements of this Act for the current year.

(e) Failure to Achieve Reductions Generating Credit.—If a covered entity that uses a credit under this section fails to achieve the anticipated reduction for which the credit was granted for the year from which the credit was taken, then—

(1) the covered entity's requirements under this Act for that year shall be increased by the amount of the credit, plus the amount determined under subsection (c);

(2) the tradeable allowances submitted by the covered entity for that year shall be counted first against the increase in those requirements; and

(3) the minimum entity may not use credits under this section to meet the increased requirements.

SEC. 304. OTHER USES OF TRADEABLE ALLOWANCES.

(a) In General.—Tradeable allowances may be sold, exchanged, purchased, retired, or used as provided in this section.

(b) Intersector Trading.—Covered entities may purchase or otherwise acquire tradeable allowances from other covered sectors to satisfy the requirements of section 303.

(c) Climate Change Credit Organization.—The Climate Change Credit Corporation established under section 351 may sell tradeable allowances allocated to it under section 332(a)(2) to any covered entity or to any investor, broker, or dealer in such tradeable allowances. The Climate Change Credit Corporation shall use all proceeds from such sales in accordance with the provisions of section 352.

(d) Banking of Tradeable Allowances.—Notwithstanding the requirements of section 301, a covered entity that has more than a sufficient amount of tradeable allowances to satisfy the requirements of section 301, may refrain from using a tradeable allowance in order to sell, exchange, or use the tradeable allowance in the following manner:

(1) Exemption of Source Categories.—The Administrator may grant an exemption from the requirements of this Act to a source category if the Administrator determines, after public notice and comment, that it is not feasible to measure or estimate emissions from that source category, unit, or process, or that measurement or estimation becomes feasible.

(2) Reduction of Limitations.—If the Administrator exempts a source category under subsection (a), the Administrator shall also reduce the total tradeable allowances under section 333(a)(1) by the amount of greenhouse gas emissions that the exempted source category emitted in the year 2000, as identified in the 2000 Inventory.

(3) Limitation on Exemption.—The Administrator may not grant an exemption under subsection (a) to carbon dioxide produced from fossil fuel.

SUBTITLE B—ESTABLISHMENT AND ALLOCATION OF TRADEABLE ALLOWANCES

SEC. 331. ESTABLISHMENT OF TRADEABLE ALLOWANCES.

(a) In General.—The Administrator shall promulgate regulations to establish tradeable allowances, denominated in units of carbon dioxide equivalents, for calendar years beginning after 2005, equal to—

(1) 5896 million metric tons, measured in units of carbon dioxide equivalents, reduced by—

(2) the amount of emissions of greenhouse gases in calendar year 2000 from non-covered entities.

(b) Serial Numbers.—The Administrator shall assign a unique serial number to each tradeable allowance established under subsection (a), and shall take such action as may be necessary to prevent counterfeiting of tradeable allowances.

(c) Nature of Tradeable Allowances.—A tradeable allowance is property right, and nothing in this title or any other provision of law limits the authority of the United States to terminate or limit a tradeable allowance.

(d) Non-Covered Entity.—In this section:

(1) In General.—The term "non-covered entity" means an entity that—

(A) owns or controls a source of greenhouse gas emissions in the electric power, industrial, or commercial sectors of the United States economy (as defined in the Inventories); or

(B) produces or imports petroleum products for use in transportation, or produces or imports hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, or sulfur hexafluoride; and

(2) is not a covered entity.

(2) Exception.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), an entity that is a covered entity for any calendar year beginning after 2009 shall not be considered to be a non-covered entity for purposes of subsection (a) only because it emitted, or its products would have emitted, 10,000 metric tons or less of greenhouse gases measured in units of carbon dioxide equivalents, in the year 2000.

SEC. 332. DETERMINATION OF TRADEABLE ALLOWANCE ALLOCATIONS.

(a) In General.—The Secretary shall determine—

(1) the amount of tradeable allowances to be allocated to each covered sector that sector's allotments determined by the Administrator under section 332 (adjusted for any such initial allocations and the allocation to the Climate Change Credit Corporation established under section 351); and

(2) allocate to the Climate Change Credit Corporation established under section 351 the tradeable allowances allocable to that Corporation.

(b) IntraSectoral Allocations.—The Administrator shall, by regulation, establish a process for the allocation of tradeable allowances under this section, without cost to covered entities, that will—

(1) encourage investments that increase the efficiency of the processes that produce greenhouse gas emissions;

(2) minimize the costs to the government of allocating the tradeable allowances;

(3) not penalize a covered entity for emissions reductions made before 2010 and registered with the database; and

(4) provide sufficient allocation for new entrants into the sector.

(c) Point Source Allocation.—The Administrator shall allocate the tradeable allowances for the electricity generation, industrial, and commercial sectors to the entities owning or controlling the point sources of greenhouse gas emissions within that sector.

(d) Hydrofluorocarbons, Perfluorocarbons, and Sulfur Hexafluoride.—The Administrator shall allocate the tradeable allowances for producers or importers of hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, or sulfur hexafluoride to such producers or importers.

(e) Special Rule for Allocation Within the United States Manufacturing Sector.—The Administrator shall allocate the tradeable allowances for the transportation sector to petroleum refiners or importers that produce or import petroleum products that will be used as fuel for transportation.

(f) Allocations to Certain States; Rural Electric Cooperatives.—In General.—The Administrator shall make the allocations described in paragraphs (2) and (3) each year at no cost. The
allocations shall be offset from the allowances allocated to the Climate Change Credit Corporation.

(2) STATE ALLOCATIONS.—The Administrator shall allocate, for all electric generating units located in a State in which the average heating value of coal consumed by electric generating units in 1999 was less than 7,000 Btu per pound, allowances in an amount equal to the greenhouse gas emissions of the units in 2000, multiplied by 1.3.

(3) RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES.—For each electric generating unit that is owned or operated by a rural electric cooperative and not taken into account for purposes of paragraph (2), the Administrator shall allocate allowances in an amount equal to the greenhouse gas emissions of each such unit in 2000, plus an amount equal to the average emissions growth expected for all such units.

SEC. 334. ENSURING TARGET ADEQUACY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere shall review the allowances established by section 331 no less frequently than biennially—

(1) re-evaluate the levels established by that subsection, after taking into account the best available science and the most currently available data, and

(2) re-evaluate the environmental and public health impacts of specific concentration levels of greenhouse gases, to determine whether the allowances established therein continue to be consistent with the objective of the United Nations’ Framework Convention on Climate Change of stabilizing levels of greenhouse gas emissions at a level that will prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.

(b) REVIEW OF 2010 LEVELS.—The Under Secretary shall specifically review the level under section 331(b)(1), and transmit a report on his reviews, together with any recommendations, including legislative recommendations, for modification of the levels, to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, the House of Representatives Committee on Science, and the House of Representatives Committee on Energy and Commerce.

SEC. 335. INITIAL ALLOCATIONS FOR EARLY PARTICIPATION AND ACCELERATED PARTICIPATION.

Before making any allocations under section 332 or section 333(a), the Administrator shall allocate—

(1) to any covered entity an amount of tradeable allowances equivalent to the amount of greenhouse gas emissions reductions registered by that covered entity in the national greenhouse gas database if—

(A) the covered entity has requested to use the registered reduction in the year of allocation;

(B) the reduction was registered prior to 2010; and

(C) the Administrator retains the unique serial number assigned to the reduction under section 220(i)(3); and

(2) to any covered entity that has entered into an accelerated participation agreement under section 336, such tradeable allowances as the Administrator has determined to be appropriate.

SEC. 336. BONUS FOR ACCELERATED PARTICIPATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—If a covered entity executes a tradeable allowance under which it agrees to reduce its level of greenhouse gas emissions to a level no greater than the level of its greenhouse gas emissions in 1990 by the year 2000 and then, for the 6-year period beginning with calendar year 2010, the Administrator shall—

(1) provide additional tradeable allowances to that entity when allocating allowances under section 334 in order to recognize the additional emissions reductions that will be required of the covered entity; and

(2) allow that entity to satisfy 20 percent of its requirements under section 301 by—

(A) submitting tradeable allowances from another nation’s market in greenhouse gas emissions under the conditions described in subsection (b)(1); (B) submitting a registered net increase in sequestration, as registered in the National Greenhouse Gas Database established under section 201, and as adjusted by the appropriate sequestration rate established under section 371; or

(C) submitting a greenhouse gas emission reduction (obtained net increase in sequestration) that was registered in the National Greenhouse Gas Database by a person that is not a covered entity.

(b) TERMINATION.—An entity that executes an agreement described in subsection (a) may terminate the agreement at any time.

(c) FAILURE TO MEET COMMITMENT.—If an entity that executes an agreement described in subsection (a) fails to achieve the level of emissions to which it committed by calendar year 2010—

(1) its requirements under section 301 shall be increased by the amount of any tradeable allowances provided to it under subsection (a)(3); and

(2) any tradeable allowances submitted thereafter shall be counted first against the increase in emissions required of that entity that executes an agreement described in subsection (a) (other than a registered net increase in sequestration).

SUBTITLE C—CLIMATE CHANGE CREDIT CORPORATION

SEC. 351. ESTABLISHMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Climate Change Credit Corporation is established as a nonprofit corporation without stock. The Corporation shall not be considered to be an agency or establishment of the United States Government.

(b) APPLICABLE LAWS.—The Corporation shall be subject to the provisions of this title, and, to the extent consistent with this title, to the District of Columbia Business Corporation Act.

(c) BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—The Corporation shall have a board of directors of 5 individuals who are citizens of the United States, of whom 1 shall be elected annually by the board to serve as chairman. No more than 3 members of the board at any time may be affiliated with the same political party. The members of the board shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate and shall serve for terms of 5 years.

SEC. 352. PURPOSES AND FUNCTIONS.

(a) TRADING.—The Corporation—

(1) shall receive and manage tradeable allowances allocated to it under section 333(a)(2); and

(2) shall buy and sell tradeable allowances, whether allocated to it under that section or obtained by purchase, trade, or donation from other entities, but may not re-trade tradeable allowances unused.

(b) USE OF TRADEABLE ALLOWANCES AND PROCEEDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Corporation shall use the tradeable allowances, and proceeds derived from its trading activities in tradeable allowances, to reduce costs borne by consumers as a result of the greenhouse gas reduction requirements of this Act. The reductions—

(A) may be obtained by buy-down, subsidy, negotiation of discounts, consumer rebates, or otherwise;

(B) shall be, as nearly as possible, equitably distributed across all regions of the United States; and

(C) may include arrangements for preferential treatment to consumers who can least afford any such increased costs.

(2) TRANSITION ASSISTANCE TO DISLOCATED WORKERS AND COMMUNITIES.—The Corporation shall allocate a percentage of the proceeds derived from its trading activities in tradeable allowances to provide transition assistance to dislocated workers and communities. Transition assistance may take the form of—

(i) grants to employers, employer associations, and representatives of employees— (A) to provide training, adjustment assistance, and employment services to dislocated workers; and

(ii) to make income-maintenance and needs-related payments to dislocated workers.

(3) TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS.—The Corporation shall establish and carry out a program, through direct grants, revolving loan programs, or measures, to provide support for the deployment of technology to assist in compliance with this Act by distributing the proceeds from no less than 10 percent of the total allowances allocated to it. The support shall include the following:

(A) COAL GASIFICATION COMBINED-CYCLE AND GAS TO LIQUID TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.—The Corporation shall establish and carry out a program, through direct grants, to provide incentives for the repowering of existing facilities, the construction of new facilities for producing electricity or other products from coal gasification combined-cycle plants that capture and geologically store at least 90 percent of the carbon dioxide produced at the facility in accordance with requirements established by the Administrator to ensure the permanence of the storage and that such storage will not cause or contribute to significant adverse effects on public health or the environment. The Corporation shall ensure that no less than 20 percent of the funding under this program is distributed to rural electric cooperatives.

(B) AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS.—The Corporation shall establish and carry out a program, through direct grants or revolving loan programs, or other financial measures, to provide incentives for greenhouse gas emissions reductions or net increases in greenhouse gas sequestration on agricultural lands. The program shall include incentives for—

(i) prevent soil and vegetation degradation, land conversion, and production of wind energy on agricultural lands;

(ii) agricultural management practices that achieve verified, incremental increases in carbon sequestration, in accordance with the requirements established by the Administrator under section 371; and

(iii) production of renewable fuels, that, after consideration of the energy embodied in the fuels, produce net emissions reductions or net increases in greenhouse gas sequestration on agricultural lands.

SUBTITLE D—SEQUESTRATION ACCOUNTING; PENALTIES

SEC. 371. SEQUESTRATION ACCOUNTING.

(a) SEQUESTRATION ACCOUNTING.—If a covered entity uses a registered net increase in sequestration to satisfy the requirements of section 301, that entity shall submit information to the Administrator every 5 years thereafter sufficient to...
allow the Administrator to determine, using the methods and standards created under section 204, whether that net increase in sequestration still exists. Unless the Administra-
tor finds that the net increase in sequestration continues to exist, the covered entity shall offset any loss of sequestration by submitting additional tradeable allowances in the amount of the net decrease in sequestration that resulted in violation of the regulation that caused or contributed to the wildfire, to enhance efforts to protect watersheds and address threats to human health and safety, including catastrophic wildfire, across the landscape, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 372. PENALTIES. Any covered entity that fails to meet the requirements of any regulation under this section shall be liable for a civil penalty, payable to the Administrator, equal to thrice the market value (determined as of the last day of the calendar year at issue) of the tradeable allowances that would be necessary for that covered entity to meet those requirements on the date of the emission that resulted in the violation.

SEC. 373. INCREASE IN MAXIMUM FINES FOR VIOLATION OF PUBLIC LAND REGULATIONS AND ESTABLISHMENT OF MINIMUM FINE FOR VIOLATION OF PUBLIC LAND FIRE REGULATIONS DURING FIRE BAN.

(a) LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.—Section 303(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1733(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking the second sentence, by striking “no more than $1,000” and inserting “as provided in title 18, United States Code.”.

(b) NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LANDS.—(1) FINES.—Section 3 of the Act of August 25, 1916 (popularly known as the National Park Service Organic Act; 16 U.S.C. 3) is amended—

(A) by striking “That the Secretary” at the beginning of the section and inserting “(A) REGULATIONS FOR USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM; ENFORCEMENT.—The Secretary”;

(B) by striking “$500” and inserting “$10,000”;

(C) by inserting after the first sentence the following: “In the case of a rule or regulation issued under this subsection regarding the use of fire by individuals on such lands, if the violation of the rule or regulation was the result of reckless conduct and occurred in an area subject to a complete ban on open fires, the fine may not be less than $500.”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Such section is further amended—

(A) by striking “He may also” the first place it appears and inserting the following: “(B) SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AUTHORITIES.—The Secretary of the Interior may”;

(B) by striking “He may also” the second place it appears and inserting “The Secretary may”; and

(C) by striking “No natural,” and inserting the following:

“(C) LEASE AND PERMIT AUTHORITIES.—No natural”.

(c) NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LANDS.—The 117th undesignated paragraph under the heading “Effecting the Public Lands” of the Act of June 4, 1897 (16 U.S.C. 551), is amended—

(1) by striking “$500” and inserting “$10,000”; and

(2) by inserting after the first sentence the following: “In the case of such a regulation regarding the use of fire by individuals on such lands, if the violation of the rule or regulation was the result of reckless conduct and occurred in an area subject to a complete ban on open fires, the fine may not be less than $500.”.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on Wednesday, October 29, 2003 at 9:30 a.m. on future of NASA.

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, October 29, 2003 at 2:30 p.m. to hold a hearing on Challenges for U.S. Policy Toward Colombia: Is Plan Colombia Working?

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

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions be authorized to meet in Executive Session during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, October 29, 2003 at 2:00 p.m. in SD-430.

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

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to meet on Wednesday, October 29, 2003, at 10 a.m., in room 106 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building to conduct a business meeting to consider pending committee business; to be followed immediately by a hearing on S. 1770, the “Indian Money Account Claims Satisfaction Act of 2003.”

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet to conduct a hearing on Wednesday, October 29, 2003, at 10 a.m., on “BCS or Bust: Competitive and Economic Effects of the Bowl Championship Series On and Off the Field,” in