

the 1988 World Series, he got on the phone and dictated a story about the quake.

Royce is best known for covering boxing in Las Vegas. He has reported on nearly every major championship fight in the city, going back to the Sonny Liston-Floyd Patterson heavyweight title bout at the Las Vegas Convention Center in 1963. He has chronicled the careers of boxing legends such as Muhammed Ali, Lennox Lewis, Roy Jones, Evander Holyfield, Riddick Bowe, Julio Cesar Chavez, Roberto Duran, Larry Holmes, Mike Tyson, Sugar Ray Leonard, Marvin Hagler, Roy Jones Jr., Thomas Hearns and Oscar de La Hoya.

For his incredible work, Royce has earned several Nevada Press Association awards and was named Writer of the Year by the North American Boxing Federation. He was the Las Vegas Boxing Hall of Fame's Local Media Man of the Year. And in 1996, he was awarded the Nat Fleischer Award for "Excellence in Boxing Journalism" by the Boxing Writers Association of America.

That is the highest honor that can be given to a boxing reporter. But I honor Royce for his brand of friendship. Royce, thanks for being my friend.

Royce Feour's exceptional skills and lasting devotion to his trade are remarkable. He is truly one of the heavyweights of the Nevada press. Please join me in honoring his years of extraordinary work, and wishing him well in his retirement.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SPARKS, NEVADA

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise to offer my congratulations to the City of Sparks, NV, which was recently selected as a finalist in the 2004 All-America City competition.

Sparks is a city of about 80,000 residents in Washoe County, which is in northern Nevada. Under the leadership of Mayor Tony Armstrong, it is a wonderful place to live, even better than it has been in the past.

The All-America City Award is sponsored by the National Civic League, which was founded 110 years ago by Theodore Roosevelt to promote citizenship and democracy.

Since the award was initiated in 1949, more than 4,000 communities have competed for the coveted designation as an All-America City. This year, hundreds of cities began the process, which requires extensive documentation of how the community is responding to challenges. Sparks was selected as one of the 30 finalists.

Nevada is the fastest growing State in the country. Sparks is doing a great job of absorbing growth, while preserving the hometown family atmosphere that makes it so attractive to longtime residents and newcomers alike.

Sparks has also done a great job of revitalizing its infrastructure, especially in the wake of a massive flood a few years ago. Sparks Marina Park and the Victorian Square redevelopment project are two examples of this renewal.

Sparks has always been a great place to live and raise a family. Now it can boast of being an All-America City finalist. Once again, I congratulate the Mayor, City Council and the citizens of Sparks, NV.

CBO REPORT

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, at the time S. Rep. No. 108-269 was filed, the Congressional Budget Office report was not available. At the following link, <ftp://ftp.cho.gov/54xx/doc5479/sl582.pdf>, the CBO report for S. 1582 is now avail-

able on their Web site, and I ask unanimous consent that the CBO cost estimate be printed in the RECORD for the information of the Senate.

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

S. 1582—Valles Caldera Preservation Act of 2004

Summary: Public Law 106-248 established the Valles Caldera Preserve in New Mexico. That law also established the Valles Caldera Trust, a government-owned corporation, to manage the preserve. S. 1582 would make several changes to Public Law 106-248. One of those changes would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire, by taking, certain subsurface rights to the Baca Ranch, which lies within the preserve. Under the bill, the owners of those subsurface rights would be entitled to just compensation as determined by a court.

CBO estimates that S. 1582 would increase direct spending by about \$3 million in 2007. Enacting the bill would not affect revenues. S. 1582 contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) and would have no significant impact on the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

In the event that the Secretary of Agriculture uses a declaration of taking to acquire certain mineral interests of the Baca Ranch, such an acquisition would constitute a private-sector mandate as defined by UMRA. The cost of the mandate would be the fair market value of the mineral interests and expenses incurred by the private-sector owners in transferring those interests to the federal government. Based on information from government sources, CBO estimates that the direct cost of the mandate would fall well below the annual threshold established by UMRA for private-sector mandates (\$120 million in 2002, adjusted annually for inflation).

Estimated Cost to the Federal Government: The estimated budgetary impact of S. 1582 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 300 (natural resources and environment) and 800 (general government).

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
CHANGES IN DIRECT SPENDING										
Estimated budget authority	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated outlays	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Basis of Estimate: For this estimate, CBO assumes that S. 1582 will be enacted near the start of fiscal year 2005 and that the federal government will assume ownership of the subsurface rights soon thereafter. Based on information from the Department of the Interior about the length of time typically required to resolve similar cases, we assume that a court would award a total of \$3 million in compensation to the owners of those subsurface rights during fiscal year 2007.

According to the Forest Service, the appraised value of the subsurface rights to be taken is about \$2 million. In addition, based on information about historical differences between federal appraisals and amounts awarded by courts to compensate takings of private property in New Mexico, CBO estimates that an additional \$1 million would be awarded to the owners of those subsurface

rights. Hence, we estimate that payments to those parties would total about \$3 million in 2007.

S. 1582 specifies two sources of funds to make that payment. First, the bill would require the Forest Service to use existing funds to compensate the owners of the subsurface rights for the appraised value of those rights. Second, S. 1582 would provide authority to use the Claims and Judgments Fund to pay additional amounts awarded by the court. For this estimate, CBO assumes that the agency would use \$2 million of funds appropriated for land acquisition in fiscal year 2004—funds that CBO estimates are available but not likely to be spent under current law—to pay a portion of the compensation amount. Hence, we estimate that the bill would provide new budget authority of \$1 million in 2007.

Estimated Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: S. 1582 contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in UMRA and would have no significant impact on the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

Estimated Impact on the Private Sector: In the event that the Secretary of Agriculture uses a declaration of taking to acquire certain mineral interests of the Baca Ranch, such an acquisition would constitute a private-sector mandate as defined by UMRA. The cost of the mandate would be the fair market value of the mineral interests and expenses incurred by the private-sector owners in transferring those interests to the federal government. Based on