Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 551, S. 1735.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 52) was agreed to.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 52) to recognize and encourage the convening of a National Silver Haired Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution and preamble be agreed to, en bloc, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, that any statements related thereto appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD as if read.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 52) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 52

Whereas many States have encouraged and facilitated the creation of senior citizen legislative and advocacy bodies;

Whereas in creating such bodies such States have provided to many older Americans the opportunity to express concerns, promote appropriate interests, and advance the common good by influencing the legislation and actions of State government;

And whereas a National Silver Haired Congress, with representatives from each State, would provide a national forum for a non-partisan evaluation of grassroots solutions to concerns shared by an increasing number of older Americans: Now, therefore, be it

The Congress

Whereas many States have encouraged and facilitated the creation of senior citizen legislative and advocacy bodies;

Whereas in creating such bodies such States have provided to many older Americans the opportunity to express concerns, promote appropriate interests, and advance the common good by influencing the legislation and actions of State government;

And whereas a National Silver Haired Congress, with representatives from each State, would provide a national forum for a non-partisan evaluation of grassroots solutions to concerns shared by an increasing number of older Americans: Now, therefore, be it

The Congress

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that

(1) the travel and tourism industry is the second largest retail or service industry in the United States, and travel and tourism services ranked as the largest United States export in 1995, generating an $18.6 billion trade surplus for the United States;

(2) domestic and international travel and tourism expenditures totaled $433 billion in 1995, $415 billion spent directly within the United States and an additional $18 billion spent by international travelers on United States flag carriers traveling to the United States;

(3) direct travel and tourism receipts make up 6 percent of the United States gross domestic product;

(4) in 1996 the travel and tourism industry was the nation’s second largest employer, directly responsible for 6.3 million jobs and indirectly responsible for another 8 million jobs;

(5) employment in major sectors of the travel industry is expected to increase 35 percent by the year 2005;

(6) 99.7 percent of travel businesses are defined by the Federal Government as small businesses; and

(7) the White House Conference on Travel and Tourism in 1986 brought together 1,500 travel and tourism industry executives from across the nation and called for the establishment, by federal charter, of a new national tourism organization to promote international tourism to all parts of the United States.

S. 1735

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 “United States Tourism Organization Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(a) establishment.—There is established with a Federal charter, the United States Tourism Organization (hereafter in this Act referred to as the “Organization”). The Organization shall be a nonprofit not for profit organization. The Organization shall maintain principal offices and facilities that shall be considered a Federal agency for the purposes of civil service laws or any other provision of Federal law governing the operation of Federal agencies, including personnel or budgetary matters relating to Federal agencies. The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Organization or any entities within the Organization.

(b) organization not a federal agency.—Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, the Organization shall not be considered a Federal agency for the purposes of civil service laws or any other provision of Federal law governing the operation of Federal agencies, including personnel or budgetary matters relating to Federal agencies. The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Organization or any entities within the Organization.

(c) duties.—The Organization shall—

(1) facilitate the development and use of public-private partnerships for travel and tourism policymaking;

(2) seek to, and work for, an increase in the share of the United States in the global tourism market;

(3) implement the national travel and tourism strategy developed by the National Tourism Board under section 4;

(4) operate travel and tourism promotion programs outside the United States in partnership with the travel and tourism industry in the United States;

(5) establish a travel-tourism data bank and through that data bank collect and disseminate international market data;

(6) conduct market research necessary for the effective promotion of the travel and tourism market; and

(7) promote United States travel and tourism.

(d) powers.—The Organization—

(1) shall have perpetual succession;

(2) shall represent the United States in its relations with international tourism agencies;

(3) may sue and be sued;

(4) may make contracts;

(5) may acquire, hold, and dispose of real and personal property as may be necessary for its corporate purposes;

(6) may accept gifts, legacies, and devices in furtherance of its corporate purposes;

(7) may provide financial assistance to any organization or association, other than a corporation organized for profit, in furtherance of the purpose of the corporation;

(8) may adopt and alter a corporate seal;

(9) may establish and maintain offices for the conduct of the affairs of the Organization;

(10) may publish a newspaper, magazine, or other publication consistent with its corporate purposes;

(11) may do any and all acts and things necessary and proper to carry out the purposes of the Organization; and

(12) may adopt and amend a constitution and bylaws not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or of any State, except that the Organization may amend its constitution only if it—

(A) publishes in its principal publication a general notice of the proposed alteration of the constitution, including the substantive terms of the alteration, the time and place of the Organization’s regular meeting at which the alteration is to be decided, and a provision informing interested persons that they may submit materials as authorized in subparagraph (B); and
SECTION 4. NATIONAL TOURISM BOARD.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Organization shall be a Board of Directors known as the National Tourism Board (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the “Board”).

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) COMPOSITION.—The Board shall be composed of 46 members, and shall be self-perpetuating. Initial members shall be appointed as provided in paragraph (2). The Board shall elect a chair from among its members.

(2) FOUNDING MEMBERS.—The founding members of the Board shall be appointed, or elected as follows:

(A) The Under Secretary of Commerce for International Trade Administration shall serve ex officio.

(B) 5 State Travel Directors elected by the National Council of State Travel Directors.

(C) 5 members elected by the International Association of Convention and Visitor Bureaus.

(D) 3 members elected by the Air Transport Association.

(E) 1 member elected by the International Association of Amusement Parks and Attractions.

(F) 3 members appointed by major companies in the travel payments industry.

(G) 5 members elected by the American Hotel and Motel Association.

(H) 2 members elected by the American Car Rental Association.

(I) 1 member elected by the American Automobile Association.

(J) 1 member elected by the National Tour Association.

(K) 1 member elected by the Cruise Lines International Association.

(L) 1 member elected by the National Restaurant Association.

(M) 1 member elected by the National Park Hospitality Association.

(N) 1 member elected by the Airports Council International.

(O) 1 member elected by the Meeting Planners International.

(P) 1 member elected by the American Sightseeing International.

(Q) 4 members elected by the International Association of [America.] America; 1 member elected by the Retail Travel Agents Association; 1 member elected by the American Society of Travel Agents; and 1 member elected by the Rural Tourism Development Foundation.

(3) TERMS.—Terms of Board members and of the Chair shall be determined by the Board and made part of the Organization by-laws.

(c) DUTIES OF THE BOARD.—The Board shall—

(1) develop a national travel and tourism strategy for increasing tourism to and within the United States; and

(2) advise the President, the Congress, and members of the travel and tourism industry concerning the implementation of the national strategy referred to in paragraph (1) and other matters that affect travel and tourism.

(d) AUTHORITY.—The Board is hereby authorized to collect fees and determine the amount of fees to be charged to entities and persons that wish to use the name “United States Tourism Organization”, the symbol described in subsection (b)(1), the emblem described in subsection (b)(2), and the words “United States Tourism Organization”, or any combination thereof, subject to the use reserved by the second sentence of subsection (b).

(e) NONPOLITICAL NATURE OF THE ORGANIZATION.—The Organization shall be nonpolitical and shall not promote the candidacy of any person seeking public office.

(f) PROHIBITION AGAINST ISSUE OF STOCK OR BUSINESS ACTIVITIES.—The Organization shall have no power to issue stock capital or to engage in business for pecuniary profit or gain.

SEC. 5. SYMBOLS, EMBLEMS, TRADEMARKS, AND NAMES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Organization shall provide for the design of such symbols, emblems, trademarks, and names as may be appropriate and shall take all action necessary to protect and regulate the use of such symbols, emblems, trademarks, and names under law.

(b) UNAUTHORIZED USE; CIVIL ACTION.—Any person who, without the consent of the Organization, uses—

(1) the symbol of the Organization;

(2) the emblem of the Organization;

(3) any trademark, trade name, sign, symbol, or insignia falsely representing association with, or authorization by, the Organization;

or

(4) the words “United States Tourism Organization”, or any combination or simulation thereof tending to cause confusion, to cause mistake, to deceive, or to falsely suggest a connection with the Organization or any organization activity;

for the purpose of trade, to induce the sale of any goods or services, or to promote any exhibition shall be subject to suit in a civil action brought in the appropriate court by the Organization for the remedies provided in the Act of July 5, 1946 (60 Stat. 427; 15 U.S.C. 1591 et seq.), popularly known as the Trademark Act of 1946. Paragraph (4) of this subsection shall not be construed to prohibit any person who, before the date of enactment of this Act, actually used the words “United States Tourism Organization” for any lawful purpose from continuing such lawful use for the same purpose and for the same goods and services.

(c) CONTRIBUTORS AND SUPPLIERS.—The Organization may authorize contributors and suppliers of goods and services to use the trade name of the Organization as well as any trademark, symbol, insignia, or emblem of the Organization in advertising that the contributions, goods, or services were donated, supplied, or furnished to or for the use of, approved, selected, or used by the Organization.

(d) EXCLUSIVE RIGHT OF THE ORGANIZATION.—The Organization shall have exclusive right to use the symbol “United States Tourism Organization”, the symbol described in subsection (b)(1), the emblem described in subsection (b)(2), and the words “United States Tourism Organization”, or any combination thereof, subject to the use reserved by the second sentence of subsection (b).

SEC. 6. UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT COOPERATION.

(a) SECRETARY OF STATE.—The Secretary of State shall—

(1) place a high priority on implementing recommendations by the Organization; and

(2) cooperate with the Organization in carrying out its duties.

(b) DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY.—The Director of the United States Information Agency shall—

(1) place a high priority on implementing recommendations by the Organization; and

(2) cooperate with the Organization in carrying out its duties.

(c) TRADE PROMOTION COORDINATING COMMITTEE.—Section 2312 of the Export Enhancement Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 4727) is amended—

(1) by striking out “and” at the end of subsection (c)(4); and

(2) by striking the period at the end of subsection (c)(5) and inserting a semicolon and the word “and”;

and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following:

“(6) reflect recommendations by the National Tourism Board established under the United States Tourism Organization Act.”

(d) DIRECTORS OF OTHER AGENCIES.—The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Department of Commerce, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, and the Administrator of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, shall cooperate with the Organization in carrying out its duties.

SEC. 7. SUNSET.

If, by the date that is 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Organization has not been implemented, the Organization and the Board shall terminate.

AMENDMENT NO. 5156

(Purpose: To make minor and technical corrections in the bill as reported)

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS], for Mr. PRESSLER, proposes an amendment numbered 5156.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

On page 7, line 8, strike “46’’ and insert “48”.

On page 9, beginning in line 3, strike “Retail Travel Agents Association;” and insert “Association of Retail Travel Agents;”.

On page 9, between lines 6 and 7, insert the following:

(L) 1 member elected by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

(M) 1 member elected by the American Association of Museums.

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I am pleased that today the Senate has approved S. 1735, the United States Tourism Organization Act, legislation I introduced on May 8, 1996. This bill is aimed at promoting the United States as a top destination for an increas-ingly competitive world tourism market. Passage of this bipartisan measure would help to ensure the United States
remains a leader in this growing industry. In particular, I thank my distinguished colleague from Nevada, Senator Richard Bryan, and my good friend from Virginia, Senator John Warner, who joined me in sponsoring this legislation.

Mr. President, the travel and tourism industry is the second most productive in the world. In the United States, the tourism industry employs more than 6.3 million people—making it the second largest employer in the country. Unfortunately, our nation has no longer the world’s No. 1 tourist destination. As other nations have recognized the economic potential of tourism, the United States has allowed itself to fall behind. We must reverse this trend.

As Chairman of the U.S. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and Co-chair of the Senate Tourism Caucus, I am committed to increasing tourism—both in my State of South Dakota and across the nation. S. 1735 is designed to keep the industry vibrant and growing. Most significantly, the legislation would develop a public-private partnership, charged with research, advertising, and promoting our country as a tourism destination.

This bill also would establish a U.S. Tourism Organization—a non-profit, private group to promote the United States both in our country and abroad. This is not an expensive new program funded by the hard-earned dollars of America’s taxpayers. Instead, the organization would be funded primarily by members of the tourism industry.

One source of revenue made possible by this bill is from the sale of U.S. tourism logos, trademarks or emblems, similar to the five adjoining rings used with great financial success by the U.S. Olympic Committee. In addition, American business could pay an annual fee to become an official member of the U.S. Tourism Organization and use the logo for advertising and business promotion. Not only would this boost individual businesses, it also would advance the tourism industry as a whole.

Significantly, under this legislation, the structure of the tourism organization would ensure that no member business—big or small—would be left behind. A National Tourism Board would represent all aspects of the tourism industry from transportation, accommodation, dining and entertainment to tour guides. This board would put South Dakota’s small-business owners on an equal footing with New York City’s larger businesses as they compete for potential visitors.

This would be particularly helpful to small-business owners in South Dakota like Al Johnson who runs the Palmer Gulch Resort near Hill City, or for Alfred Mueller, owner of Al’s Oasis in Chamberlain—the famous home of the buffalo. U.S. tourism needs to aim for high-tech promotion. Today’s technology has enormous potential to shape positively and promote the tourism industry. Tomorrow’s technology will be even more useful. In this area, the travel and tourism industry will benefit significantly from legislation I sponsored earlier in this Congress, the Telecommunications Act of 1996. That new law charged the Federal Communications Commission with promoting and enforcing the rights of the public to communicate. This legislation will ensure that tourism operators can transmit information on U.S. tourism destinations to all corners of the globe.

Austrians could learn about the world-class Shrine to Music Museum in Vermillion. Kenyan safari hunters would be able to find out when hunting season is in Redfield, SD—the pheasant capital of the world. Dog-sledgers in the Yukon may want to try out the snowmobile trails of the Black Hills National Forest.

The use of the latest developments in communications technology could promote places like the city of Deadwood—one of the fastest growing tourist destinations in South Dakota. Accustomed to learning that Deadwood’s main street is lined with old-fashioned saloons and gaming halls—inspiring memories of the 1890’s gold rush. This, in turn, might inspire them to visit Saloon No. 10 where Wild Bill Hickok and his poker hand of aces and eights, the “Deadman’s Hand.”

S. 1735 represents just one more step in a series of actions I’ve taken to boost tourism in South Dakota and the Nation. For instance, earlier this year, I wrote to foreign Ambassadors and other heads of missions in the United States urging them to promote the virtues of South Dakota as a prime U.S. tourist attraction. I gave them copies of my bill and urged them to pass along to appropriate officials in their embassies and home governments who are responsible for disseminating tourism information. Not long after receiving my letter, the Ambassador from Austria visited our State. Foreign visitors are our fastest growing tourist population. We welcome them.

The U.S. Tourism Organization would partner the Federal Government with the men and women who are the tourism industry. This type of public-private partnership was discussed by South Dakotans like Vince Coyle, of Deadwood, and Julie Jensen, of Rapid City, when they attended the White House conference on tourism last year. The legislation we are considering today was drafted using the recommendations of the White House conference. Working together, we can make tourism the new key to this country’s economic success.

This is our opportunity to forge ahead. There is no reason the U.S. travel and tourism should be relocated to the back seat any longer. I am pleased that the Senate has given this legislation its unanimous support. I look forward to working with my colleagues in the House to send this bill to the President before the end of the 104th Congress. The time is now. We must once again make the United States the top tourist destination in the world.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered read and agreed to, the bill be deemed read the third time, passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The amendment (No. 5156) was agreed to.

The bill (S. 1735) was deemed read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 1735  
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 “United States Tourism Organization Act.”

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) the travel and tourism industry is the second largest retail or service industry in the United States, travel and tourism services ranked as the largest United States export in 1995, generating an $18.6 billion trade surplus for the United States;

(2) domestic and international travel and tourism expenditures totaled $435 billion in 1995, $415 billion spent directly within the United States and an additional $18 billion spent by international travelers on United States flag carriers traveling to the United States;

(3) direct travel and tourism receipts make up 6 percent of the United States gross domestic product;

(4) in 1994 the travel and tourism industry was the nation’s second largest employer, directly responsible for 6.3 million jobs and indirectly responsible for another 8 million jobs;

(5) employment in major sectors of the travel industry is expected to increase 35 percent by the year 2005;

(6) 99.7 percent of travel businesses are defined by the Federal Government as small businesses; and

(7) the White House Conference on Travel and Tourism in 1995 brought together 1,700 travel and tourism industry executives from across the nation and called for the establishment, by federal charter, of a national tourism organization to promote international tourism to all parts of the United States.

SEC. 3. UNITED STATES TOURISM ORGANIZA-

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established with a Federal charter, the United States Tourism Organization (hereafter in this Act referred to as the “Organization”). The Organization shall be a not for profit organization. The Organization shall maintain its principal offices and national headquarters in the greater metropolitan area of Washington, D.C., and may hold its annual and special meetings in such places as the Organization shall determine.

(b) ORGANIZATION NOT A FEDERAL AGEN-

Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, the Organization shall not be considered a Federal agency for the purposes of civil service laws or any other provision of Federal law governing the organization of Federal agencies, including personnel or budgetary matters relating to Federal agencies.
The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Organization or any entities within the Organization.

(c) DUTIES.—The Organization shall—

(1) promote tourism development and use of public-private partnerships for travel and tourism policymaking;

(2) seek to, and work for, an increase in the share of the United States in the global tourism market;

(3) implement the national travel and tourism strategy developed by the National Tourism Policy Board under section 4;

(4) operate travel and tourism promotion programs outside the United States in partnership with the travel and tourism industry in the United States;

(5) establish a travel-tourism data bank and, through that data bank collect and disseminate international market data;

(6) conduct market research necessary for the effective promotion of the travel and tourism market; and

(7) promote United States travel and tourism.

(d) POWERS.—The Organization—

(1) shall have perpetual succession;

(2) shall represent the United States in its relations with international tourism agencies;

(3) may sue and be sued;

(4) may make contracts;

(5) may acquire, hold, and dispose of real and personal property as may be necessary for its corporate purposes;

(6) may accept gifts, legacies, and devices in furtherance of its corporate purposes;

(7) may provide financial assistance to any organization or association, other than a corporation organized for profit, in furtherance of its purpose of the corporation;

(8) may adopt and alter a corporate seal;

(9) may adopt and alter a constitution and bylaws, and by doing all things necessary to effectuate the purpose of the corporation;

(10) may establish and maintain offices for the conduct of the affairs of the Organization;

(11) may publish a newspaper, magazine, or other publication consistent with its corporate purposes;

(12) may adopt and amend its constitution and bylaws in furtherance of its corporate purposes;

(13) may provide financial assistance to any organization or association, other than a corporation organized for profit, in furtherance of its purpose of the corporation;

(14) may retain, employ, and compensate agents, attorneys, and other persons or organizations to represent the Organization in any instance before any court or administrative agency.

SEC. 4. NATIONAL TOURISM BOARD.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Organization shall be governed by a Board of Directors known as the National Tourism Board (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the “Board”).

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) COMPOSITION.—The Board shall be composed of 48 members, and shall be self-perpetuating. Initial members shall be appointed as provided in paragraph (2). The Board shall elect a chairman, a vice chairman, and a secretary.

(2) FOUNDING MEMBERS.—The founding members of the Board shall be appointed, or elected, as follows:

(A) The Undersecretary of Commerce for International Trade Administration shall serve as a member ex officio.

(B) 5 State Travel Directors elected by the National Council of State Travel Directors.

(C) 5 members elected by the International Association of Convention and Visitor Bureaus.

(D) 3 members elected by the Air Transport Association.

(E) 1 member elected by the National Association of Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campgrounds; 1 member elected by the Recreation Vehicle Industry Association.

(F) 2 members elected by the International Association of Amusement Parks and Attractions.

(G) 3 members appointed by major companies in the travel payments industry.

(H) 5 members elected by the American Hotel and Motel Association.

(I) 2 members elected by the American Car Rental Association; 1 member elected by the American Automobile Association; 1 member elected by the International Association of Convention and Visitor Bureaus; 1 member elected by Amtrak.

(J) 1 member elected by the National Tour Association; 1 member elected by the United States Tour Operators Association; 1 member elected by the National Restaurant Association; 1 member elected by the Meeting Planners International Association; 1 member elected by the National Association of Convention and Visitor Bureaus; 1 member elected by the National Association of Amusement Parks and Attractions.

(K) 1 member elected by the Cruise Lines International Association; 1 member elected by the National Restaurant Association; 1 member elected by the National Park Hospitality Association; 1 member elected by the International Bus Industry Association; 1 member elected by the National Association of Sightseeing International; 4 members elected by the Travel Industry Association of America; 1 member elected by the Association of Retail Travel Agents; 1 member elected by the American Society of Travel Agents; and 1 member elected by the Rural Tourism Development Foundation.

(L) 1 member elected by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

(M) 1 member elected by the American Association of Museums.

(3) TERMS.—Terms of Board members and of the Chair shall be determined by the Board and made part of the Organization bylaws.

(c) DUTIES OF THE BOARD.—The Board shall—

(1) develop a national travel and tourism strategy for increasing tourism to and within the United States; and

(2) advise the President, the Congress, and members of the travel and tourism industry concerning the implementation of the national strategy to address problems and issues affecting travel and tourism.

(d) AUTHORITY.—The Board is hereby authorized to meet to complete the organization of the Organization by the adoption of a constitution and bylaws, and by doing all things necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Act.

(e) INITIAL MEETINGS.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which all members of the Board have been appointed, the Board shall have its first meeting.

(f) MEETINGS.—The Board shall meet at the call of the Chair, but not less frequently than semiannually.

(g) COMPENSATION AND EXPENSES.—The chairman and members of the Board shall serve without compensation but may be compensated for expenses incurred in carrying out the duties of the Board.

(h) TESTIMONY, REPORTS, AND SUPPORT.—The Board may present testimony to the President, to the Congress, and to the legislatures of the States and issue reports on its findings and recommendations.

(i) IMMUNITY.—Members of the Board shall not be personally liable for any action taken by the Board.

SEC. 5. SYMBOLS, EMBLEMS, TRADEMARKS, AND NAMES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Organization shall provide for the design of such symbols, emblems, trademarks, and names as may be appropriate and shall take all action necessary to protect and regulate the use of such symbols, emblems, trademarks, and names under law.

(b) UNAUTHORIZED USE; CIVIL ACTION.—Any person who, without the consent of the Organization, uses—

(1) the symbol of the Organization;

(2) the emblem of the Organization;

(3) any trademark, trade name, sign, symbol, or insignia falsely representing association with, or authorization by, the Organization;

(4) the words “United States Tourism Organization”, or any combination or simulation thereof tending to cause confusion, to cause mistake, to deceive, or to falsely suggest a connection with the Organization or any other organization for the purpose of trade, to induce the sale of any goods or services, or to promote any exhibition shall be subject to suit in a civil action brought in the appropriate court by the Organization for the remedies provided in the Act of July 5, 1962 (15 U.S.C. 1114 et seq.), popularly known as the Trademark Act of 1946. Paragraph (4) of this subsection shall not be construed to prohibit any person who, before the date of enactment of this Act, actually used the words “United States Tourism Organization” for any lawful purpose from continuing such lawful use for the same purpose and for the same goods and services.

(c) CONTRIBUTORS AND SUPPLIERS.—The Organization may authorize contributors and suppliers of goods and services to use the trade name of the Organization as well as any trademark, symbol, insignia, or emblem of the Organization in advertising that the contributions, goods, or services were done, supplied, or used by the use of, approved, selected, or used by the Organization.

(d) EXCLUSIVE RIGHT OF THE ORGANIZATION.—The Organization shall have exclusive right to use the name “United States Tourism Organization”, the symbol described in subsection (b)(1), the emblem described in subsection (b)(2), and the words “United States Tourism Organization” or any combination thereof, subject to the use reserved by the second sentence of subsection (b).

SEC. 6. UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT COOPERATION.

(a) SECRETARY OF STATE.—The Secretary of State shall—

(1) place a high priority on implementing recommendations by the Organization; and

(2) cooperate with the Organization in carrying out its duties.

(b) DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY.—The Director of the United States Information Agency shall—

(1) place a high priority on implementing recommendations by the Organization; and

(2) cooperate with the Organization in carrying out its duties.

(c) PROVISIONAL COORDINATION COMMITTEE.—Section 2312 of the Export Enhancement Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 4727) is amended—
(1) by striking out “and” at the end of subsection (c)(4); (2) by striking the period at the end of subsection (c)(5) and inserting a semicolon and the word “and”; and (3) by adding at the end thereof the following:

“(6) reflect recommendations by the National Tourism Board established under the United States Tourism Organization Act;”

and

(2) in paragraph (d)(1) by striking “and” in subparagraph (L), by redesignating subparagraph (M) as subparagraph (N), and by inserting the following:

“(M) the Chairman of the Board of the United States Tourism Organization, as established under the United States Tourism Organization Act; and”.

SEC. 7. SUNSET.
If, by the date that is 2 years after the date of incorporation of the Organization, a plan for the long-term financing of the Organization has not been implemented, the Organization and the Board shall terminate.

L. CLURE MORTON POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE LEGISLATION
Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that S. 1965 be placed on the calendar.

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

ROSE Y. CARACAPPA UNITED STATES POST OFFICE BUILDING
Mr. STEVENS. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of H.R. 3139, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3139) to redesignate the United States Post Office building located at 9 East Broad Street, Cookeville, Tennessee, shall be known and designated as the “L. Clure Morton United States Post Office Building.”

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?
There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 500, which is House bill H.R. 1975.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1975) to improve the management of royalties from Federal and Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas leases, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?
There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I rise to urge my Senate colleagues to support H.R. 1975, the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Fairness and Simplification Act, also known as the “royalty fairness” bill, which passed the House of Representatives on July 16, 1996. H.R. 1975 is identical in every respect to S. 1014, reported to the Senate by the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on May 1 by a unanimous voice vote, with one exception: It makes a technical amendment in the effective date section that was not made in S. 1014. The technical amendment was included at the urging of the administration and, as a result, the Clinton administration strongly supports H.R. 1975. The bill also is supported by the governors of fourteen States.

This is historic legislation, Mr. President. It is the only legislative initiative taken in the last 14 years to cost effectively increase the nation’s third largest source of revenue—mineral royalties from Federal lands, more specifically, oil and gas royalties. This legislation would establish a comprehensive statutory plan to increase the collection of royalty receipts due the United States. Those receipts will help reduce our budget deficit. Without this legislation, an ineffective and costly royalty collection system will continue, perpetuating long delays and uncollected royalties.

Let me make clear, Mr. President: This legislation does not apply to Indian lands. It applies only to royalties from oil and gas production on Federal lands.

Let me also make absolutely clear that this bill does not—repeat, does not—provide royalty relief or lower royalty rates for oil and gas producers who operate on Federal onshore lands or the Outer Continental Shelf. H.R. 1975 is about royalty collection, not royalty rates. This bill is about improving government efficiency, not about increasing government bureaucracy. And this bill is about increasing