

SEC. 347. Of the funds appropriated in title I of this Act, the Secretary shall provide \$300,000 in the form of a grant to the Alaska Pacific University's Institute of the North for the development of a curriculum on the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA). At a minimum this ANILCA curriculum should contain components which explain the law, its legislative history, the subsequent amendments, and the principal case studies on issues that have risen during 20 years of implementation of the Act; examine challenges faced by conservation system managers in implementing the Act; and link ANILCA to other significant land and resource laws governing Alaska's lands and resources. In addition, within the funds provided, Alaska Pacific University's Institute of the North shall gather the oral histories of key Members of Congress in 1980 and before to demonstrate the intent of Congress in fashioning ANILCA, as well as members of President Carter's and Alaska Governor Hammond's Administrations, congressional staff and stakeholders who were involved in the creation of the Act.

SEC. 348. BACKCOUNTRY LANDING STRIP ACCESS. (a) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds made available by this Act shall be used to take any action to close permanently an aircraft landing strip described in subsection (b).

(b) AIRCRAFT LANDING STRIPS.—An aircraft landing strip referred to in subsection (a) is a landing strip on Federal land administered by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture that is commonly known and has been or is consistently used for aircraft landing and departure activities.

(c) PERMANENT CLOSURE.—For the purposes of subsection (a), an aircraft landing strip shall be considered to be closed permanently if the intended duration of the closure is more than 180 days in any calendar year.

SEC. 349. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR APPLICATION OF UNAPPROVED PESTICIDES IN CERTAIN AREAS THAT MAY BE USED BY CHILDREN. (a) DEFINITION OF PESTICIDE.—In this section, the term "pesticide" has the meaning given the term in section 2 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136).

(b) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated under this Act may be used for the application of a pesticide that is not approved for use by the Environmental Protection Agency in any area owned or managed by the Department of the Interior that may be used by children, including any national park.

(c) COORDINATION.—The Secretary of the Interior shall coordinate with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to ensure that the methods of pest control used by the Department of the Interior do not lead to unacceptable exposure of children to pesticides.

#### TITLE IV—HAZARDOUS FUELS REDUCTION

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

###### BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

###### WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount for "Wildland Fire Management" to remove hazardous material to alleviate immediate emergency threats to urban wildland interface areas as defined by the Secretary of the Interior, \$120,300,000 to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined by such Act, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

##### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

###### FOREST SERVICE

###### WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount for "Wildland Fire Management" to remove hazardous material to alleviate immediate emergency threats to urban wildland interface areas as defined by the Secretary of Agriculture, \$120,000,000 to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined by such Act, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That:

(1) In expending the funds provided in any Act with respect to any fiscal year for hazardous fuels reduction, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture may hereafter conduct fuel reduction treatments on Federal lands using all contracting and hiring authorities available to the Secretaries. Notwithstanding Federal Government procurement and contracting laws, the Secretaries may hereafter conduct fuel reduction treatments on Federal lands using grants and cooperative agreements. Notwithstanding Federal Government procurement and contracting laws, in order to provide employment and training opportunities to people in rural communities, the Secretaries may hereafter, at their sole discretion, limit competition for any contracts, with respect to any fiscal year, including contracts for monitoring activities, to—

(A) local private, nonprofit, or cooperative entities;

(B) Youth Conservation Corps crews or related partnerships with State, local, and nonprofit youth groups;

(C) small or micro-businesses; or

(D) other entities that will hire or train a significant percentage of local people to complete such contracts.

(2) Prior to September 30, 2000, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall jointly publish in the Federal Register a list of all urban wildland interface communities, as defined by the Secretaries, within the vicinity of Federal lands that are at risk from wildfire. This list shall include—

(A) an identification of communities around which hazardous fuel reduction treatments are ongoing; and

(B) an identification of communities around which the Secretaries are preparing to begin treatments in calendar year 2000.

(3) Prior to May 1, 2001, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall jointly publish in the Federal Register a list of all urban wildland interface communities, as defined by the Secretaries, within the vicinity of Federal lands and at risk from wildfire that are included in the list published pursuant to paragraph (2) but that are not included in paragraphs (2)(A) and (2)(B), along with an identification of reasons, not limited to lack of available funds, why there are no treatments ongoing or being prepared for these communities.

(4) Within 30 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall publish in the Federal Register the Forest Service's Cohesive Strategy for Protecting People and Sustaining Resources in Fire-Adapted Ecosystems, and an explanation of any differences between the Cohesive Strategy and other related ongoing policymaking activities including: Proposed regulations revising the National Forest System transportation policy; proposed roadless area protection regulations; the Interior Columbia Basin Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement; and the Sierra Nevada Framework/Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Draft Environmental

Impact Statement. The Secretary shall also provide 30 days for public comment on the Cohesive Strategy and the accompanying explanation.

This Act may be cited as the "Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001".

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, seeing no one else seeking recognition, I assume we are ready to wrap up.

#### PUNISHING THE ATTACKERS OF THE AMIA JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER IN ARGENTINA

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 644, S. Res. 329.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 329) urging the Government of Argentina to pursue and punish those responsible for the 1994 attack on the AMIA Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

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

Mr. L. CHAFEE. Mr. President, today the Senate is considering and will likely pass Senate Resolution 329, which urges the Government of Argentina to pursue and punish those responsible for the 1994 attack on the AMIA Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires, Argentina. On June 28th, Senator HELMS joined me in introducing this resolution, which was reported out of the Foreign Relations Committee that same day.

Six years ago, a car bomb ripped through the AMIA Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires, Argentina, killing 86 people and wounding 300 more. Two years before that, a similar attack had devastated the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires, killing 29 people and wounding over 200. These heinous terrorist attacks have reverberated loudly in Argentina, home to the largest Jewish community in Latin America. These cowardly acts also reminded us, as Americans, that terrorism can strike anywhere at any moment.

I applaud President Fernando de la Rúa's stated resolve to bring to justice those responsible for these atrocious crimes. However, the Government of Argentina has not, to this date, succeeded in completing its prosecution of this important case. In addition, investigative findings in Buenos Aires have implicated local authorities—including security officials—as party responsible for the attacks.

Senate Resolution 329 is a reiteration of the U.S. condemnation of this terrorist act, as well as a call for justice in Argentina. This resolution not only urges Argentina to punish those responsible for the AMIA bombing, but it also calls on the U.S. Government and the Organization of American States to lend support to this prosecution.

Our commitment to assist our neighbors to the south must embody the very principles that have guided our Nation in implementing democratic

governance and the rule of law. In that regard, the United States must continue to speak out about the blatant massacre of innocent people, and the subsequent difficulty in bringing to justice those responsible for this crime.

I appreciate the cooperation of all of my colleagues in having this important resolution considered and passed by the Senate.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an amendment at the desk to the resolution be agreed to.

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

The amendment (No. 3939) was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: To make a technical amendment)

On page 3, line 7 and 8, strike "its promise to the Argentine people" and insert "other commitments".

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an amendment to the preamble which is at the desk be agreed to.

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

The amendment (No. 3940) was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: Technical amendments to the preamble)

In the fourth whereas clause, insert "at that time" after "forces".

In the seventh whereas clause, insert "has issued an arrest warrant against a leader of the Islamic Jihad but" after "Argentina".

After the eighth whereas clause, insert the following:

"Whereas the Government of Argentina was successful in enacting a law on cooperation from defendants in terrorist matters, a law that will be helpful in pursuing full prosecution in this and other terrorist cases;"

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution, as amended, be agreed to, the preamble, as amended, be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 329), as amended, was agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, with its preamble, as amended, reads as follows:

[The resolution was not available for printing. It will appear in a future edition of the RECORD.]

#### NADIA DABBAGH TO RETURN HOME

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 645, S. Res. 239.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 239) expressing the sense of the Senate that Nadia Dabbagh, who was abducted from the United States, should be returned home to her mother, Ms. Maureen Dabbagh.

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

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to this resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 239) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

#### S. RES. 239

Whereas Mr. Mohamad Hisham Dabbagh and Mrs. Maureen Dabbagh had a daughter, Nadia Dabbagh, in 1990;

Whereas Maureen Dabbagh and Mohamad Hisham Dabbagh were divorced in February 1992;

Whereas in 1993, Nadia was abducted by her father;

Whereas Mohamad Hisham fled the United States with Nadia;

Whereas the Governments of Syria and the United States have granted child custody to Maureen Dabbagh and both have issued arrest warrants for Mohamad Dabbagh;

Whereas Mohamad Dabbagh originally escaped to Saudi Arabia;

Whereas the Department of State believed that Nadia was residing in Syria until late 1998;

Whereas the Senate passed S. Res. 293 for Nadia Dabbagh on October 21, 1998, asking Syria to aid in the return of Nadia to her mother in the United States;

Whereas in 1999, Syria invited Maureen Dabbagh to Syria to meet with her daughter;

Whereas the Department of State believes that in 1999 Nadia was moved to Saudi Arabia and is residing with Mohamad Dabbagh;

Whereas although Nadia is in Saudi Arabia, neither she nor Mohamad Dabbagh are Saudi Arabian citizens;

Whereas Maureen Dabbagh, with the assistance of missing children organizations, has been unable to reunite with her daughter;

Whereas the Department of State, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Interpol have been unsuccessful in their attempts to bring Nadia back to the United States;

Whereas Maureen Dabbagh has not seen her daughter in more than six years; and

Whereas it will take the continued effort and pressure on the part of the Saudi Arabian officials to bring this case to a successful conclusion: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that the Governments of the United States and Saudi Arabia immediately locate Nadia and deliver her safely to her mother.

#### CONDITIONS IN LAOS

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 646, S. Res. 309.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 309) expressing the sense of the Senate regarding conditions in Laos.

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

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution

be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to this resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 309) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

#### S. RES. 309

Whereas Laos was devastated by civil war from 1955 to 1974;

Whereas the people of Laos have lived under the authoritarian, one-party government of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party since the overthrow of the existing Royal Lao government in 1975;

Whereas the communist government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic sharply curtails basic human rights, including freedom of speech, assembly, association, and religion;

Whereas political dissent is not allowed in Laos and those who express their political will are severely punished;

Whereas the Lao constitution protects freedom of religion but the Government of Laos in practice restricts this right;

Whereas Laos is not a signatory of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

Whereas Laos is a party to international human rights treaties, including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Political Rights of Women;

Whereas the 1999 State Department Report on Human Rights Practices in Laos finds that "societal discrimination against women and minorities persists";

Whereas the State Department's report also finds that the Lao government "discriminates in its treatment of prisoners" and uses "degrading treatment, solitary confinement, and incommunicado detention against perceived problem prisoners";

Whereas two American citizens, Houa Ly and Michael Vang, were last seen on the border between Laos and Thailand in April 1999 and may be in Laos; and

Whereas many Americans of Hmong and Lao descent are deeply troubled by the conditions in Laos: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate calls on the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to—

(1) respect the basic human rights of all of its citizens, including freedom of speech, assembly, association, and religion;

(2) ratify the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

(3) fulfill its obligations under the international human rights treaties to which it is a party, including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Political Rights of Women;

(4) take demonstrable steps to ensure that Hmong and other ethnic minorities who have been returned to Laos from Thailand and elsewhere in Southeast Asia are—

(A) accepted into Lao society on an equal par with other Lao citizens;

(B) allowed to practice freely their ethnic and religious traditions and to preserve their language and culture without threat of fear or intimidation; and

(C) afforded the same educational, economic, and professional opportunities as other residents of Laos;