

“(B) in the case of a project to acquire a permanent conservation easement, not more than 70 percent of the costs of the project; and

“(C) in the case of a project involving 2 or more States, not more than 75 percent of the costs of the project.

“(5) EFFECT OF INSUFFICIENCY OF FUNDS.—If the Secretary determines that there are insufficient funds available to make grants with respect to all applications that meet the requirements of this subsection, the Secretary shall give priority to those projects that best meet the ranking criteria established under subsection (b).

“(6) GRANTS TO STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Notwithstanding subsection (b) and paragraphs (3) and (5), the Secretary shall make grants under the program to the State of New Hampshire to pay the Federal share determined under paragraph (4) of the costs of acquiring conservation easements with respect to land or water located in northern New Hampshire and sold by International Paper to the Trust for Public Land.

“(d) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the end of each fiscal year, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives a report describing the grants made under this section, including an analysis of how projects were ranked under subsection (b).

“(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated—

“(1) to carry out this section (other than subsection (c)(6)) \$50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2002 through 2006; and

“(2) to carry out subsection (c)(6) \$9,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2002 and 2003.”

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 7105(g)(2) of the Partnerships for Wildlife Act (16 U.S.C. 3744(g)(2)) is amended by striking “this chapter” and inserting “this section”.

TITLE IV—CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF SHRUBLAND AND GRASSLAND
SEC. 401. CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF SHRUBLAND AND GRASSLAND.

The Partnerships for Wildlife Act (16 U.S.C. 3741 et seq.) (as amended by section 301(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 7107. CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF SHRUBLAND AND GRASSLAND.

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) CONSERVATION ACTIVITY.—The term ‘conservation activity’ means—

“(A) a project or activity to reduce erosion;

“(B) a prescribed burn;

“(C) the restoration of riparian habitat;

“(D) the control or elimination of invasive or exotic species;

“(E) the reestablishment of native grasses; and

“(F) any other project or activity that restores or enhances habitat for endangered species, threatened species, or species at risk.

“(2) CONSERVATION AGREEMENT.—The term ‘conservation agreement’ means an agreement entered into under subsection (c).

“(3) CONSERVATION ENTITY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘conservation entity’ means a nonprofit entity that engages in activities to conserve or protect fish, wildlife, or plants, or habitats for fish, wildlife, or plants.

“(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ‘conservation entity’ includes—

“(i) a sportsmen’s organization;

“(ii) an environmental organization; and

“(iii) a land trust.

“(4) COVERED LAND.—The term ‘covered land’ means public or private—

“(A) natural grassland or shrubland that serves as habitat for endangered species, threatened species, or species at risk, as determined by the Secretary; or

“(B) other land that—

“(i) is located in an area that has been historically dominated by natural grassland or shrubland; and

“(ii) if restored to natural grassland or shrubland, would have the potential to serve as habitat for endangered species, threatened species, or species at risk, as determined by the Secretary.

“(5) ENDANGERED SPECIES.—The term ‘endangered species’ has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1532).

“(6) PERMIT HOLDER.—The term ‘permit holder’ means an individual who holds a grazing permit for covered land that is the subject of a conservation agreement.

“(7) PROGRAM.—The term ‘program’ means the conservation assistance program established under subsection (b).

“(8) SPECIES AT RISK.—The term ‘species at risk’ means a species that may become an endangered species or a threatened species if conservation actions are not taken to conserve and protect the species.

“(9) THREATENED SPECIES.—The term ‘threatened species’ has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1532).

“(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall establish a conservation assistance program to encourage the conservation and restoration of covered land.

“(c) CONSERVATION AGREEMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the program, the Secretary shall enter into a conservation agreement with a landowner, permit holder, or conservation entity with respect to covered land under which—

“(A) the Secretary shall award a grant to the landowner, permit holder, or conservation entity; and

“(B) the landowner, permit holder, or conservation entity shall use the grant to carry out 1 or more conservation activities on the covered land that is the subject of the conservation agreement.

“(2) PERMITTED ACTIVITIES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), a conservation agreement may permit on the covered land subject to the conservation agreement—

“(i) operation of a managed grazing system;

“(ii) haying or mowing (except during the nesting season for birds);

“(iii) fire rehabilitation; and

“(iv) the construction of fire breaks and fences.

“(B) LIMITATION.—An activity described in subparagraph (A) may be permitted only if the activity contributes to maintaining the viability of natural grass and shrub plant communities on the covered land subject to the conservation agreement.

“(d) PAYMENTS UNDER OTHER PROGRAMS.—

“(1) OTHER PAYMENTS NOT AFFECTED.—A grant awarded to a landowner, permit holder, or conservation entity under this section shall be in addition to, and shall not affect, the total amount of payments that the landowner, permit holder, or conservation entity is eligible to receive under—

“(A) the conservation reserve program established under subchapter B of chapter 1 of subtitle D of title XII of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3831 et seq.);

“(B) the wetlands reserve program established under subchapter C of that chapter (16 U.S.C. 3837 et seq.);

“(C) the environmental quality incentives program established under chapter 4 of subtitle D of title XII of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3839aa et seq.); or

“(D) the Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program established under section 387 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (16 U.S.C. 3836a).

“(2) LIMITATION.—A landowner, permit holder, or conservation entity shall not receive a grant under a conservation agreement for any activity for which the landowner, permit holder,

or conservation entity receives a payment under a program referred to in paragraph (1) unless the conservation agreement imposes on the landowner, permit holder, or conservation entity a financial or management obligation in addition to the obligations of the landowner, permit holder, or conservation entity under that program.

“(e) PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE FOR REQUIRED ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary shall not award a grant under this section for any activity that is required under Federal or State law.

“(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2002 through 2006.”

Mr. REID. Mr. President, Senator SMITH has an amendment at the desk. I ask for its consideration; that the amendment be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, the committee substitute amendment be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be read three times and passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no further intervening action or debate, and any statements be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 2694) was agreed to, as follows:

On page 49, strike lines 7 through 14 and insert the following:

(1) Section 3 of the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669b) is amended—

(A) in the first sentence of subsection (a)(1)—

(i) by inserting “(other than the Account)” after “wildlife restoration fund”; and

(ii) by inserting before the period at the end the following: “(other than sections 4(d) and 12)”; and

(B) in subsection (b), by inserting “(other than the Account)” after “the fund” each place it appears.

On page 74, line 11, insert “(other than an incidental taking statement with respect to a species recovery agreement entered into by the Secretary under subsection (c))” before the semicolon.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

The bill (S. 990), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

DESIGNATION OF GEORGE P. SHULTZ NATIONAL FOREIGN AFFAIRS TRAINING CENTER

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask consent that the Foreign Relations Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 3348, and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the title of the bill.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3348) to designate the National Foreign Affairs Training Center as the George P. Shultz National Foreign Affairs Training Center.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the immediate consideration of the bill.

Mr. REID. I ask consent the bill be read three times, passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and

any statements be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 3348) was read the third time and passed.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE ACT OF
2001

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 276, S. 1803.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1803) to authorize appropriations under the Arms Export Control Act and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for security assistance for fiscal years 2002 and 2003, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the immediate consideration of the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 2695

(Purpose: To make managers' amendments to the text of the bill)

Mr. REID. I understand Senators BIDEN and HELMS have an amendment at the desk, and I ask unanimous consent it be considered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I am very pleased to urge Senate adoption of S. 1803, the Security Assistance Act of 2001. This is legislation that the Foreign Relations Committee reports out each year, either free-standing or as a title in our State Department authorization bill.

But the substance of the Security Assistance Act is anything but routine. It includes: foreign military assistance, including Foreign Military Financing, FMF, and International Military Education and Training, IMET; international arms transfers; and many of our arms control, nonproliferation and anti-terrorism programs.

The Security Assistance Act of 2001 covers those programs and includes not only routine adjustments, but also some significant initiatives. For example, a 5-year National Security Assistance Strategy is mandated, so as to provide country-by-country foreign policy guidance to a function that may tend otherwise to operate on the basis more of military or bureaucratic concerns.

Several provisions are designed to streamline the arms export control system, so as to make it more efficient and responsive to competitive requirements in a global economy, without sacrificing controls that serve foreign policy or nonproliferation purposes. This is a vital enterprise. U.S. industry depends upon the efficient processing of arms export applications, and U.S. firms lose contracts when the U.S. Government cannot make up its mind expeditiously.

At the same time, however, an ill-advised export license could lead to sen-

sitive equipment getting into the hands of enemies or of unstable regimes. So there is a tension between the need for efficiency and the need not to make the mistake that ends up putting U.S. lives at risk. This bill addresses that tension by providing funds for improved staffing levels, information and communications to enable the State Department to make quicker and smarter export licensing decisions.

The Security Assistance Act of 2001 includes several new nonproliferation and antiterrorism measures. For example, the ban on arms sales to state supporters of terrorism, in section 40(d) of the Arms Export Control Act, is broadened to include states engaging in the proliferation of chemical, biological or radiological weapons.

Subtitle III-C of this bill establishes an interagency committee to coordinate nonproliferation programs directed at the independent states of the former Soviet Union. This provision is based on S. 673, a bill introduced by Senator HAGEL and me with the co-sponsorship of Senators DOMENICI and LUGAR. It will ensure continuing, high-level coordination of our many nonproliferation programs, so that we can be more confident that they will mesh with each other. The need for better coordination was cited in the report, earlier this year, of the Russia Task Force chaired by former Senator Howard Baker and former White House counsel Lloyd Cutler.

Section 308 of this bill encourages the Secretary of State to seek an increase in the regular budget of the International Atomic Energy Agency, beyond that required to keep pace with inflation, and funds are authorized for the U.S. share of such an enlarged budget. This organization is vital to our nuclear nonproliferation efforts, and its workload is increasing. The lack of a sufficient assessed budget has impaired its ability to hire and retain top-flight scientists, however, so the Committee believes that an increase in that budget is essential.

Subtitle III-B of this bill authorizes the President to offer Soviet-era debt reduction to the Russian Federation in the context of an arrangement whereby a significant proportion of the savings to Russia would be invested in agreed nonproliferation programs or projects. Debt reduction is a potentially important means of funding the costs of securing Russia's stockpiles of sensitive nuclear material, chemical weapons and dangerous pathogens, of destroying its chemical weapons and dismantling strategic weapons, and of helping its former weapons experts to find civilian careers and resist offers from rogue states or terrorists. The Administration is reportedly considering this funding option, and this bill gives the President authority to pursue it.

A few changes were made in a managers' amendment to this bill, which I would like to summarize for the record.

The managers' amendment adds, at the request of Senator FEINSTEIN of

California, a new section 206 on congressional notification of small arms and light weapons export license approvals. This section makes license approvals for commercial sales of such weapons, with a value over \$1,000,000, subject to the prior notice provisions of section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act. It also requires annual reports on end-use monitoring of such arms transfers, the yearly value of such transfers, the activities of registered arms brokers, and efforts of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to stop U.S. weapons from being used in terrorist acts and international crime.

I want to commend Senator FEINSTEIN for raising this issue, which is central to our efforts to stem wars and civil bloodshed in Africa and other regions. The United States leads the way on this issue, but we must do more. Senator FEINSTEIN's proposals for U.S. policy and international negotiations in this field are contained in S. 1555, which has been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. I will work with her and with my House and Senate colleagues in the coming weeks and months to see whether we can agree on further steps on small arms and light weapons exports. Personally, I think we can do so.

The managers' amendment deletes subsection 221(c), and I am sorry that we had to do this. This subsection would have returned to Israel certain funds that Israel was forced to give back to the United States due to a general rescission last year. This provision was first proposed by Republican staff to the Foreign Relations Committee, when the Republicans were in the majority, but it was one that I heartily supported. The \$4,000,000 at stake may be a small amount of money, but each dollar we provide to Israel is given because it serves our national security interests.

Unfortunately, the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations and the chairman of the full Appropriations Committee objected strongly to this provision, not the least because it was scored by the Congressional Budget Office as an appropriation. I intend to press this issue in the coming year, and I hope that my good friends from Vermont and West Virginia will work with me to provide these funds. If we are ever to have a lasting peace in the Middle East, we must do all we can to give Israel confidence that the United States will continue to help assure that country's continued sovereignty and well-being.

Section 242, on funds for humanitarian demining programs, is amended in two respects. First, we have deleted any number for the Fiscal Year 2003 authorization for these programs. I welcome this change, because it comes with suggestions that the Foreign Operations Subcommittee may look favorably on an increase in that figure. I will work with that subcommittee on this matter, and I would hope that in