

U.S.C. 1320a-7b(b)(3)(C)), as added by subsection (a), shall take effect 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

1976, is amended by striking subsection (b) and by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (b).

him to the bill S. 2845, to reform the intelligence community and the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 7, beginning on line 20, strike "that is not part of the National Foreign Intelligence Program as of the date of the enactment of this Act".

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 445—TO ELIMINATE CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS ON SERVICE OF A SENATOR ON THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. LOTT submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, since September 11, there has been an on-going debate about the quality of our Nation's intelligence capabilities. In recent months, this debate has intensified as questions have arisen about prewar intelligence concerning Iraq's program for developing weapons of mass destruction. In this period, when the United States is engaged in a global war against terrorism, it is imperative that our intelligence resources are used to the utmost of their capability.

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence is charged with the responsibility of overseeing our Nation's intelligence capabilities. As a member of that committee, I can attest to the quality of the work performed by members and staff who serve on the committee. But there is a huge learning curve to fully comprehend how our Nation's intelligence capabilities are being deployed. There are very complex technological issues associated with international intelligence and Senators often do not have the time to develop expertise in understanding all of these systems. And that makes it difficult for all committee members to engage in effective oversight.

I believe the current structure of the Intelligence Committee handicaps the committee's ability to perform truly meaningful oversight. Unlike any other committee in the Senate, there are severe restrictions placed on how long a member can serve on the Intelligence Committee. A Senator can only serve on the committee for eight continuous years. And one-third of the members of the committee are required to cycle off the committee every 2 years.

I think the Senate can no longer afford the luxury of cycling members on and off the committee. We need an Intelligence Committee whose members have years of experience in understanding the entire spectrum of global intelligence just as we have a Finance Committee whose members have spent years learning the nuances and intricacies of the tax laws and Medicare. For that reason, I am today submitting a resolution eliminating both the 8-year term limit and the mandate to replace one-third of the committee every 2 years. I would note that the 9/11 Commission recommended that term limits on the committee be eliminated.

S. RES. 445

Resolved. That section 2 of Senate Resolution 400, 94th Congress, agreed to May 19,

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3945. Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2845, to reform the intelligence community and the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, and for other purposes.

SA 3946. Ms. COLLINS (for Mr. INHOFE) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3849 proposed by Mr. CORZINE (for himself and Mr. LAUTENBERG) to the bill S. 2845, supra.

SA 3947. Mr. DOMENICI (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1876, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands and facilities of the Provo River Project; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3948. Mr. FRIST (for Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Mr. SARBANES)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1533, to amend the securities laws to permit church pension plans to be invested in collective trusts.

SA 3949. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1466, to facilitate the transfer of land in the State of Alaska, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS—

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 2004

SA 3809. Mr. LEVIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2845, to reform the intelligence community and the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 28, line 17, strike "or" at the end. On page 28, line 19, strike the period and insert "; and".

On page 28, between lines 19 and 20, insert the following:

(D) the personnel involved are not military personnel and the funds were not appropriated to military personnel appropriations, except that the Director may make a transfer of such personnel or funds if the Secretary of Defense does not object to such transfer.

On page 91, between lines 12 and 13, insert the following:

(C) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to authorize the National Intelligence Director to specify, or require the head of a department, agency, or element of the United States Government to approve a request for, the transfer, assignment, or detail of military personnel, except that the Director may take such action with regard to military personnel if the Secretary of Defense does not object to such action.

On page 98, between lines 21 and 22, insert the following:

(C) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to authorize the National Intelligence Director to specify, or require the head of a department, agency, or element of the United States Government to approve a request for, the transfer, assignment, or detail of military personnel, except that the Director may take such action with regard to military personnel if the Secretary of Defense does not object to such action.

SA 3810. Mr. LEVIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3945. Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2845, to reform the intelligence community and the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, and for other purposes; as follows:

SECTION 1. CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT OF FBI USE OF TRANSLATORS.

Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Attorney General of the United States shall submit a report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, that contains, with respect to each preceding 12-month period—

(1) the number of translators employed, or contracted for, by the Federal Bureau of Investigation or other components of the Department of Justice;

(2) any legal or practical impediments to using translators employed by the Federal, State, or local agencies on a full-time, part-time, or shared basis;

(3) the needs of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the specific translation services in certain languages, and recommendations for meeting those needs;

(4) the status of any automated statistical reporting system, including implementation and future viability;

(5) the storage capabilities of the digital collection system or systems utilized;

(6) a description of the establishment and compliance with audio retention policies that satisfy the investigative and intelligence goals of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and

(7) a description of the implementation of quality control procedures and mechanisms for monitoring compliance with quality control procedures.

SA 3946. Ms. COLLINS (for Mr. INHOFE) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3849 proposed by Mr. CORZINE (for himself and Mr. LAUTENBERG) to the bill S. 2845, to reform the intelligence community and the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, and for other purposes; as follows:

In lieu of the matter to be inserted, insert the following:

TITLE —CHEMICAL FACILITIES SECURITY

SEC. 0. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Chemical Facilities Security Act of 2004".

SEC. 02. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES.—The term "alternative approaches" means ways of reducing the threat of a terrorist release, as well as reducing the consequences of a terrorist release from a chemical source, including approaches that—

(A) use smaller quantities of substances of concern;

(B) replace a substance of concern with a less hazardous substance; or

(C) use less hazardous processes.

(2) **CHEMICAL SOURCE.**—The term “chemical source” means a non-Federal stationary source (as defined in section 112(r)(2) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(r)(2))) for which—

(A) the owner or operator is required to complete a risk management plan in accordance with section 112(r)(7)(B)(ii) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(r)(7)(B)(ii)); and

(B) the Secretary is required to promulgate implementing regulations under section 103(a) of this title.

(3) **CONSIDERATION.**—The term “consideration” includes—

(A) an analysis of alternative approaches, including the benefits and risks of such approaches;

(B) the potential of the alternative approaches to prevent or reduce the threat or consequences of a terrorist release;

(C) the cost and technical feasibility of alternative approaches; and

(D) the effect of alternative approaches on product quality, product cost, and employee safety.

(4) **DEPARTMENT.**—The term “Department” means the Department of Homeland Security.

(5) **ENVIRONMENT.**—The term “environment” has the meaning given the term in section 101 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601).

(6) **OWNER OR OPERATOR.**—The term “owner or operator” has the meaning given the term in section 112(a) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(a)).

(7) **RELEASE.**—The term “release” has the meaning given the term in section 101 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601).

(8) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(9) **SECURITY MEASURE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “security measure” means an action carried out to ensure or enhance the security of a chemical source.

(B) **INCLUSIONS.**—The term “security measure”, with respect to a chemical source, includes measures such as—

(i) an employee training and background check;

(ii) the limitation and prevention of access to controls of the chemical source;

(iii) the protection of the perimeter of the chemical source;

(iv) the installation and operation of intrusion detection sensors;

(v) the implementation of measures to increase computer or computer network security;

(vi) the implementation of other security-related measures to protect against or reduce the threat of—

(I) a terrorist attack on the chemical source; or

(II) the theft of a substance of concern for offsite release in furtherance of an act of terrorism;

(vii) the installation of measures and controls to protect against or reduce the consequences of a terrorist attack; and

(viii) the conduct of any similar security-related activity, as determined by the Secretary.

(10) **SUBSTANCE OF CONCERN.**—The term “substance of concern” means—

(A) a chemical substance present at a chemical source in quantities equal to or exceeding the threshold quantities for the chemical substance, as defined in or established under paragraphs (3) and (5) of section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(r)); and

(B) such other chemical substance as the Secretary may designate under section 103(g).

(11) **TERRORISM.**—The term “terrorism” has the meaning given the term in section 2 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101).

(12) **TERRORIST RELEASE.**—The term “terrorist release” means—

(A) a release from a chemical source into the environment of a substance of concern that is caused by an act of terrorism; and

(B) the theft of a substance of concern by a person for off-site release in furtherance of an act of terrorism.

SEC. 3. VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENTS AND SITE SECURITY PLANS.

(a) **REQUIREMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall promulgate regulations that require the owner or operator of each chemical source included on the list described in subsection (f)(1)—

(A) to conduct an assessment of the vulnerability of the chemical source to a terrorist release, including identifying hazards that may result from a terrorist release; and

(B) to prepare and implement a site security plan that addresses the results of the vulnerability assessment.

(2) **CONTENTS OF SITE SECURITY PLAN.**—A site security plan required under the regulations promulgated under paragraph (1) or any other plan determined to be substantially equivalent by the Secretary under subsection (c)—

(A) shall include security measures to significantly reduce the vulnerability of the chemical source covered by the plan to a terrorist release;

(B) shall describe, at a minimum, particular equipment, plans, and procedures that could be implemented or used by or at the chemical source in the event of a terrorist release; and

(C) shall include consideration and, where practicable in the judgment of the owner or operator of the chemical source, implementation of options to reduce the threat of a terrorist release through the use of alternative approaches.

(3) **PROMULGATION.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall promulgate regulations establishing procedures, protocols, regulations, and standards for vulnerability assessments and site security plans.

(4) **GUIDANCE TO SMALL ENTITIES.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall publish guidance to assist small entities in complying with paragraph (2)(C).

(5) **THREAT INFORMATION.**—To the maximum extent practicable under applicable authority and in the interests of national security, the Secretary shall provide to an owner or operator of a chemical source required to prepare a vulnerability assessment and site security plan threat information that is relevant to the chemical source.

(6) **COORDINATED ASSESSMENTS AND PLANS.**—The regulations promulgated under paragraphs (1) and (3) shall permit the development and implementation of coordinated vulnerability assessments and site security plans in any case in which more than 1 chemical source is operating at a single location or at contiguous locations, including cases in which a chemical source is under the control of more than 1 owner or operator.

(b) **CERTIFICATION AND SUBMISSION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Each owner or operator of a chemical source shall certify in writing to the Secretary that the owner or operator has completed a vulnerability assessment and has developed and implemented or is imple-

menting a site security plan in accordance with this title, including—

(A) regulations promulgated under paragraphs (1) and (3) of subsection (a); and

(B) any applicable procedures, protocols, or standards endorsed or recognized by the Secretary under subsection (c)(1).

(2) **SUBMISSION.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of promulgation of regulations under paragraphs (1) and (3) of subsection (a), an owner or operator of a chemical source shall provide to the Secretary copies of the vulnerability assessment and site security plan of the chemical source for review.

(3) **OVERSIGHT.**—The Secretary shall, at such times and places as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, conduct or require the conduct of vulnerability assessments and other activities (including third-party audits) to ensure and evaluate compliance with—

(A) this title (including regulations promulgated under paragraphs (1) and (3) of subsection (a)); and

(B) other applicable procedures, protocols, or standards endorsed or recognized by the Secretary under subsection (c)(1).

(4) **SUBMISSION OF CHANGES.**—The owner or operator of a chemical source shall—

(A) provide to the Secretary a description of any significant change that is made to the vulnerability assessment or site security plan required for the chemical source under this section, not later than 90 days after the date the change is made; and

(B) update the certification of the vulnerability assessment or site security plan.

(c) **SPECIFIED STANDARDS.**—

(1) **EXISTING PROCEDURES, PROTOCOLS, AND STANDARDS.**—Upon submission of a petition by any person to the Secretary, and after receipt by that person of a written response from the Secretary, any procedures, protocols, and standards established by the Secretary under regulations promulgated under subsection (a)(3) may—

(A) endorse or recognize procedures, protocols, regulations, and standards—

(i) that are established by—

(I) industry;

(II) State or local authorities; or

(III) other applicable law; and

(ii) the requirements of which the Secretary determines to be—

(I) substantially equivalent to the requirements under subsections (a)(1), (a)(2), and (a)(3); and

(II) in effect on or after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(B) require that a vulnerability assessment and site security plan address a particular threat or type of threat.

(2) **NOTIFICATION OF SUBSTANTIAL EQUIVALENCY.**—If the Secretary endorses or recognizes existing procedures, protocols, regulations, and standards described in paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary shall provide to the person that submitted the petition a notice that the procedures, protocols, regulations, and standards are substantially equivalent to the requirements of paragraph (1) and paragraphs (1) and (3) of subsection (a).

(3) **NO ACTION BY SECRETARY.**—If the Secretary does not endorse or recognize existing procedures, protocols, and standards described in paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary shall provide to each person that submitted a petition under paragraph (1) a written notification that includes a clear explanation of the reasons why the endorsement or recognition was not made.

(d) **PREPARATION OF ASSESSMENTS AND PLANS.**—As of the date of endorsement or recognition by the Secretary of a particular procedure, protocol, or standard under subsection (c)(1)(A), any vulnerability assessment or site security plan that is prepared by a chemical source before, on, or after the

date of endorsement or recognition of, and in accordance with, that procedure, protocol, or standard, shall, for the purposes of subsection (b)(3) and section 504, be judged by the Secretary against that procedure, protocol, or standard rather than the relevant regulations promulgated under subsection (c) and paragraphs (1) and (3) of subsection (a) (including such a vulnerability assessment or site security plan prepared before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act).

(e) REGULATORY CRITERIA.—In exercising the authority under subsections (a) and (c) with respect to a chemical source, the Secretary shall consider—

(1) the likelihood that a chemical source will be the target of terrorism;

(2) the nature and quantity of the substances of concern present at a chemical source;

(3) the potential extent of death, injury, or serious adverse effects to human health or the environment that would result from a terrorist release;

(4) the potential harm to critical infrastructure and national security from a terrorist release;

(5) cost and technical feasibility;

(6) scale of operations; and

(7) such other security-related factors as the Secretary determines to be appropriate and necessary to protect the public health and welfare, critical infrastructure, and national security.

(f) LIST OF CHEMICAL SOURCES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a list of chemical sources in existence as of that date.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In developing the list under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consider the criteria specified in subsection (e).

(3) FUTURE DETERMINATIONS.—Not later than 3 years after the date of promulgation of regulations under subsection (c) and paragraphs (1) and (3) of subsection (a), and every 3 years thereafter, the Secretary shall, after considering the criteria described in subsection (e)—

(A) determine whether additional facilities (including, as of the date of the determination, facilities that are operational and facilities that will become operational in the future) shall be considered to be a chemical source under this title;

(B) determine whether any chemical source identified on the most recent list under paragraph (1) no longer presents a risk sufficient to justify retention of classification as a chemical source under this title; and

(C) update the list as appropriate.

(4) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary may make a determination under this subsection in regulations promulgated under paragraphs (1) and (3) of subsection (a).

(g) DESIGNATION, EXEMPTION, AND ADJUSTMENT OF THRESHOLD QUANTITIES OF SUBSTANCES OF CONCERN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may, by regulation—

(A) designate certain chemical substances in particular threshold quantities as substances of concerns under this title;

(B) exempt certain chemical substances from designation as substances of concern under this title; and

(C) adjust the threshold quantity of a chemical substance.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In designating or exempting a chemical substance or adjusting the threshold quantity of a chemical substance under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consider the potential extent of death, injury, or serious adverse effects to human health or the environment that would result

from a terrorist release of the chemical substance.

(3) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary may make a designation, exemption, or adjustment under paragraph (1) in regulations promulgated under paragraphs (1) and (3) of subsection (a).

(h) 5-YEAR REVIEW.—Not later than 5 years after the date of certification of a vulnerability assessment and a site security plan under subsection (b)(1), and not less often than every 5 years thereafter (or on such a schedule as the Secretary may establish by regulation), the owner or operator of the chemical source covered by the vulnerability assessment or site security plan shall—

(1) review the adequacy of the vulnerability assessment and site security plan; and

(2)(A) certify to the Secretary that the chemical source has completed the review and implemented any modifications to the site security plan; and

(B) submit to the Secretary a description of any changes to the vulnerability assessment or site security plan.

(i) PROTECTION OF INFORMATION.—

(1) DISCLOSURE EXEMPTION.—Except with respect to certifications specified in subsections (b)(1)(A) and (h)(2)(A), vulnerability assessments and site security plans obtained in accordance with this title, and materials developed or produced exclusively in preparation of those documents (including information shared with Federal, State, and local government entities under paragraphs (3) through (5)), shall be exempt from disclosure under—

(A) section 552 of title 5, United States Code; or

(B) any State or local law providing for public access to information.

(2) NO EFFECT ON OTHER DISCLOSURE.—Nothing in this title affects the handling, treatment, or disclosure of information obtained from chemical sources under any other law.

(3) DEVELOPMENT OF PROTOCOLS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and appropriate Federal law enforcement and intelligence officials, and in a manner consistent with existing protections for sensitive or classified information, shall, by regulation, establish confidentiality protocols for maintenance and use of information that is obtained from owners or operators of chemical sources and provided to the Secretary under this title.

(B) REQUIREMENTS FOR PROTOCOLS.—A protocol established under subparagraph (A) shall ensure that—

(1) each copy of a vulnerability assessment or site security plan submitted to the Secretary, all information contained in or derived from that assessment or plan, and other information obtained under section 506, is maintained in a secure location; and

(ii) except as provided in paragraph (5)(B), or as necessary for judicial enforcement, access to the copies of the vulnerability assessments and site security plans submitted to the Secretary, and other information obtained under section 506, shall be limited to persons designated by the Secretary.

(4) DISCLOSURE IN CIVIL PROCEEDINGS.—In any Federal or State civil or administrative proceeding in which a person seeks to compel the disclosure or the submission as evidence of sensitive information contained in a vulnerability assessment or security plan required by subsection (a) or (b) and is not otherwise subject to disclosure under other provisions of law—

(A) the information sought may be submitted to the court under seal; and

(B) the court, or any other person, shall not disclose the information to any person

until the court, in consultation with the Secretary, determines that the disclosure of the information does not pose a threat to public security or endanger the life or safety of any person.

(5) PENALTIES FOR UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), any individual referred to in paragraph (3)(B)(ii) who acquires any information described in paragraph (3)(A) (including any reproduction of that information or any information derived from that information), and who knowingly or recklessly discloses the information, shall—

(i) be imprisoned not more than 1 year, fined in accordance with chapter 227 of title 18, United States Code (applicable to class A misdemeanors), or both; and

(ii) be removed from Federal office or employment.

(B) EXCEPTIONS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to a person described in that subparagraph that discloses information described in paragraph (3)(A)—

(I) to an individual designated by the Secretary under paragraph (3)(B)(ii);

(II) for the purpose of section 506; or

(III) for use in any administrative or judicial proceeding to impose a penalty for failure to comply with a requirement of this title.

(ii) LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS AND FIRST RESPONDERS.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), an individual referred to in paragraph (3)(B)(ii) who is an officer or employee of the United States may share with a State or local law enforcement or other official (including a first responder) the contents of a vulnerability assessment or site security plan, or other information described in that paragraph, to the extent disclosure is necessary to carry out this title.

SEC. 4. ENFORCEMENT.

(a) FAILURE TO COMPLY.—If an owner or operator of a chemical source fails to certify or submit a vulnerability assessment or site security plan in accordance with this title, the Secretary may issue an order requiring the certification and submission of a vulnerability assessment or site security plan in accordance with section 503(b).

(b) DISAPPROVAL.—The Secretary may disapprove under subsection (a) a vulnerability assessment or site security plan submitted under section 503(b) if the Secretary determines that—

(1) the vulnerability assessment or site security plan does not comply with regulations promulgated under paragraph (1) and (3) of subsection (a) or the procedure, protocol, or standard endorsed or recognized under section 503(c); or

(2) the site security plan, or the implementation of the site security plan, is insufficient to address—

(A) the results of a vulnerability assessment of a chemical source; or

(B) a threat of a terrorist release.

(c) COMPLIANCE.—If the Secretary disapproves a vulnerability assessment or site security plan of a chemical source under subsection (b), the Secretary shall—

(1) provide the owner or operator of the chemical source a written notification of the determination that includes a clear explanation of deficiencies in the vulnerability assessment, site security plan, or implementation of the assessment or plan;

(2) consult with the owner or operator of the chemical source to identify appropriate steps to achieve compliance; and

(3) if, following that consultation, the owner or operator of the chemical source does not achieve compliance in accordance by such date as the Secretary determines to

be appropriate under the circumstances, issue an order requiring the owner or operator to correct specified deficiencies.

(d) EMERGENCY POWERS.—

(1) DEFINITION OF EMERGENCY THREAT.—The term “emergency threat” means a threat of a terrorist act that could result in a terrorist release at a chemical source—

(A) that is beyond the scope of the site security plan as implemented at the chemical source;

(B) the likelihood of the immediate occurrence of which is high;

(C) the consequences of which would be severe; and

(D) based on the factors described in subparagraphs (A) through (C), would not be appropriately and reasonably addressed, or addressed in a timely manner, by the Secretary under subsections (a) through (c).

(2) INITIATION OF ACTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary (in consultation with State and local law enforcement officials) determines that an emergency threat exists, the Secretary may bring a civil action on behalf of the United States in United States district court to immediately require each covered source potentially subject to the emergency threat to take such actions as are necessary to respond to the emergency threat.

(B) NOTICE AND PARTICIPATION.—The Secretary shall provide to each covered source that is the subject of a civil action under subparagraph (A)—

(i) notice of any injunctive relief to compel compliance with this subsection that is being sought; and

(ii) an opportunity to participate in any proceedings relating to the civil action.

(3) EMERGENCY ORDERS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines that it is not practicable to ensure prompt action to protect public safety from an emergency threat by commencing a civil action under paragraph (2), the Secretary may issue such orders as are necessary to ensure public safety.

(B) CONSULTATION.—Before issuing an order under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall—

(i) consult with State and local law enforcement officials; and

(ii) attempt to confirm the accuracy of the information on which the action proposed to be taken is based.

(C) EFFECTIVENESS OF ORDERS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—An order issued by the Secretary under this paragraph shall be effective for the 60-day period beginning on the date of issuance of the order unless the Secretary files a civil action under paragraph (2) before the expiration of that period.

(ii) EXTENSION OF EFFECTIVE PERIOD.—With respect to an order issued under this paragraph, the Secretary may file a civil action before the end of the 60-day period described in clause (i) to extend the effective period of the order for—

(I) 14 days; or

(II) such longer period as the court in which the civil action is filed may authorize.

(e) PROTECTION OF INFORMATION.—Any determination of disapproval or order made or issued under this section shall be exempt from disclosure—

(1) under section 552 of title 5, United States Code;

(2) under any State or local law providing for public access to information; and

(3) except as provided in section 03(i)(4), in any Federal or State civil or administrative proceeding.

SEC. 05. INTERAGENCY TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND COOPERATION.

The Secretary—

(1) may request other Federal agencies to provide technical and analytical support

(other than field work) in implementing this title; and

(2) may provide reimbursement for such technical and analytical support received as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

SEC. 06. RECORDKEEPING; SITE INSPECTIONS; PRODUCTION OF INFORMATION.

(a) RECORDKEEPING.—The owner or operator of a chemical source that is required to prepare a vulnerability assessment or site security plan under section 03(a) shall maintain a current copy of those documents.

(b) RIGHT OF ENTRY.—In carrying out this title, the Secretary (or a designee), on presentation of credentials, shall have a right of entry to, on, or through—

(1) any premises of an owner or operator of a chemical source described in subsection (a); and

(2) any premises on which any record required to be maintained under subsection (a) is located.

(c) REQUESTS FOR RECORDS.—In carrying out this title, the Secretary (or a designee) may require the submission of, or, on presentation of credentials, may at reasonable times seek access to and copy—

(1) any records, reports, or other information described in subsection (a); and

(2) any other documentation necessary for—

(A) review or analysis of a vulnerability assessment or site security plan; or

(B) implementation of a site security plan.

(d) COMPLIANCE.—If the Secretary determines that an owner or operator of a chemical source is not maintaining, producing, or permitting access to records as required by this section, the Secretary may issue an order requiring compliance with the relevant provisions of this section.

SEC. 07. PENALTIES.

(a) JUDICIAL RELIEF.—Any owner or operator of a chemical source that violates or fails to comply with any order issued by the Secretary under this title or a site security plan submitted to the Secretary under this title (or, in the case of an exemption described in section 03(d), a procedure, protocol, or standard endorsed or recognized by the Secretary under section 03(c)) may, in a civil action brought in United States district court, be subject, for each day on which the violation occurs or the failure to comply continues, to—

(1) an order for injunctive relief; or

(2) a civil penalty of not more than \$50,000.

(b) ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTIES.—

(1) PENALTY ORDERS.—The Secretary may issue an administrative penalty of not more than \$250,000 for failure to comply with an order issued by the Secretary under this title.

(2) NOTICE AND HEARING.—Before issuing an order described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall provide to the person against which the penalty is to be assessed—

(A) written notice of the proposed order; and

(B) the opportunity to request, not later than 30 days after the date on which the person receives the notice, a hearing on the proposed order.

(3) PROCEDURES.—The Secretary may promulgate regulations outlining the procedures for administrative hearings and appropriate review, including necessary deadlines.

(c) TREATMENT OF INFORMATION IN JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.—Information submitted or obtained by the Secretary, information derived from that information, and information submitted by the Secretary under this title (except under section 011) shall be treated in any judicial or administrative action as if the information were classified material.

SEC. 08. PROVISION OF TRAINING.

The Secretary may provide training to State and local officials and owners and op-

erators in furtherance of the purposes of this title.

SEC. 09. JUDICIAL REVIEW.

(a) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 60 days after the date of promulgation of a regulation under this title, any person may file a petition for judicial review relating to the regulation with—

(1) the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; or

(2) with the United States circuit court—
(A) having jurisdiction over the State in which the person resides; or

(B) for the circuit in which the principal place of business of the person is located.

(b) FINAL AGENCY ACTIONS OR ORDERS.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which a covered source receives notice of an action or order of the Secretary under this title with respect to the chemical source, the chemical source may file a petition for judicial review of the action or order with the United States district court for the district in which—

(1) the chemical source is located; or

(2) the owner or operator of the chemical source has a principal place of business.

(c) STANDARD OF REVIEW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On the filing of a petition under subsection (a) or (b), the court of jurisdiction shall review the regulation or other final action or order that is the subject of the petition in accordance with chapter 7 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) BASIS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Judicial review of a regulation, or of a final agency action or order described in paragraph (1) that is based on an administrative hearing held on the record, shall be based on the record of the proceedings, comments, and other information that the Secretary considered in promulgating the regulation, taking the action, or issuing the order being reviewed.

(B) OTHER ACTIONS AND ORDERS.—Judicial review of a final agency action or order described in paragraph (1) that is not described in subparagraph (A) shall be based on any submissions to the Secretary relating to the action or order, and any other information, that the Secretary considered in taking the action or issuing the order.

SEC. 10. NO EFFECT ON REQUIREMENTS UNDER OTHER LAW.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in section 03(i), nothing in this title affects any duty or other requirement imposed under any other Federal or State law.

(b) OTHER FEDERAL LAW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), a chemical source that is required to prepare a facility vulnerability assessment and implement a facility security plan under any other Federal law may petition the Secretary to be subject to the other Federal law in lieu of this title.

(2) DETERMINATION OF SUBSTANTIAL EQUIVALENCE.—If the Secretary determines that a Federal law covered by a petition submitted by a chemical source under paragraph (1) is substantially equivalent to this title—

(A) the Secretary may grant the petition; and

(B) the chemical source shall be subject to the other Federal law in lieu of this title.

SEC. 11. AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITION OF ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—In this section, the term “eligible entity” means a retail or production agricultural business (including a business that is engaged in the production or processing of seafood) that employs not more than such number of individuals at a chemical source included in the list described in section 03(f)(1) as shall be determined by the Secretary, in consultation

with the Administrator of the Small Business Administration and the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) GRANTS.—The Secretary shall provide grants to an eligible entity that is a chemical source included in the list described in section 303(f)(1) selected under this section to enable the eligible entity at the chemical source—

(1) to improve security measures; and
(2) to protect against or reduce the consequence of a terrorist attack.

(c) CRITERIA.—In establishing criteria for the selection of, or in otherwise selecting, eligible entities to receive a grant under this section, the Secretary shall—

(1) consider on an individual, location-by-location basis, each applicant for a grant; and

(2) require each eligible entity that receives a grant to use funds from the grant only for the purposes described in subsection (b) in accordance with guidance of the Secretary.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.

SA 3947. Mr. DOMENICI (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1876, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands and facilities of the Provo River Project; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Provo River Project Transfer Act”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) AGREEMENT.—The term “Agreement” means the contract numbered 04-WC-40-8950 and entitled “Agreement Among the United States, the Provo River Water Users Association, and the Metropolitan Water District of Salt Lake & Sandy to Transfer Title to Certain Lands and Facilities of the Provo River Project” and shall include maps of the land and features to be conveyed under the Agreement.

(2) ASSOCIATION.—The term “Association” means the Provo River Water Users Association, a nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of the State.

(3) DISTRICT.—The term “District” means the Metropolitan Water District of Salt Lake & Sandy, a political subdivision of the State.

(4) PLEASANT GROVE PROPERTY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “Pleasant Grove Property” means the 3.79-acre parcel of land acquired by the United States for the Provo River Project, Deer Creek Division, located at approximately 285 West 1100 North, Pleasant Grove, Utah, as in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “Pleasant Grove Property” includes the office building and shop complex constructed by the Association on the parcel of land described in subparagraph (A).

(5) PROVO RESERVOIR CANAL.—The term “Provo Reservoir Canal” means the canal, and any associated land, rights-of-way, and facilities acquired, constructed, or improved by the United States as part of the Provo River Project, Deer Creek Division, extending from, and including, the Murdock Diversion Dam at the mouth of Provo Canyon, Utah, to and including the Provo Reservoir Canal Siphon and Penstock, as in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(6) SALT LAKE AQUEDUCT.—The term “Salt Lake Aqueduct” means the aqueduct and as-

sociated land, rights-of-way, and facilities acquired, constructed, or improved by the United States as part of the Provo River Project, Aqueduct Division, extending from, and including, the Salt Lake Aqueduct Intake at the base of Deer Creek Dam to and including the Terminal Reservoirs located at 3300 South St. and Interstate Route 215 in Salt Lake City, Utah, as in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(7) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior or a designee of the Secretary.

(8) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of Utah.

SEC. 3. CONVEYANCE OF LAND AND FACILITIES.

(A) CONVEYANCES TO ASSOCIATION.—

(1) PROVO RESERVOIR CANAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Agreement and subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall convey to the Association, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Provo Reservoir Canal.

(B) CONDITION.—The conveyance under subparagraph (A) shall not be completed until the Secretary executes the Agreement and accepts future arrangements entered into by the Association, the District, the Central Utah Water Conservancy District, and the Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District providing for the operation, ownership, financing, and improvement of the Provo Reservoir Canal.

(2) PLEASANT GROVE PROPERTY.—In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Agreement, the Secretary shall convey to the Association, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Pleasant Grove Property.

(b) CONVEYANCE TO DISTRICT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Agreement and subject to the execution of the Agreement by the Secretary, the Secretary shall convey to the District, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Salt Lake Aqueduct.

(2) EASEMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As part of the conveyance under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall grant to the District permanent easements to—

(i) the National Forest System land on which the Salt Lake Aqueduct is located; and

(ii) land of the Aqueduct Division of the Provo River Project that intersects the parcel of non-Federal land authorized to be conveyed to the United States under section 104(a) of Public Law 107-329 (116 Stat. 2816).

(B) PURPOSE.—The easements conveyed under subparagraph (A) shall be for the use, operation, maintenance, repair, improvement, or replacement of the Salt Lake Aqueduct by the District.

(C) LIMITATION.—The United States shall not carry out any activity on the land subject to the easements conveyed under subparagraph (A) that would materially interfere with the use, operation, maintenance, repair, improvement, or replacement of the Salt Lake Aqueduct by the District.

(D) BOUNDARIES.—The boundaries of the easements conveyed under subparagraph (A) shall be determined by the Secretary, in consultation with the District and the Secretary of Agriculture.

(E) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—On conveyance of the easement to the land described in subparagraph (A)(ii), the Secretary, subject to the easement, shall transfer to the Secretary of Agriculture administrative jurisdiction over the land.

(ii) ADMINISTRATIVE SITE.—The land transferred under clause (i) shall be administered

by the Secretary of Agriculture as an administrative site.

(F) ADMINISTRATION.—The easements conveyed under subparagraph (A) shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with section 501(b)(3) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1761(b)(3)).

(c) CONSIDERATION.—

(1) ASSOCIATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In exchange for the conveyance under subsection (a)(1), the Association shall pay the Secretary an amount that is equal to the sum of—

(i) the net present value of any remaining debt obligation of the United States with respect to the Provo Reservoir Canal; and

(ii) the net present value of any revenues from the Provo Reservoir Canal that, based on past history—

(I) would be available to the United States but for the conveyance of the Provo Reservoir Canal under subsection (a)(1); and

(II) would be deposited in the reclamation fund established under the first section of the Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U.S.C. 391), and credited under the terms of Reclamation Manual/Directives and Standards PEC 03-01.

(B) DEDUCTION.—In determining the net present values under clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A), the Association may deduct from the net present value such sums as are required for the reimbursement described in the Agreement.

(2) DISTRICT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In exchange for the conveyance under subsection (b)(1), the District shall pay the Secretary an amount that is equal to the sum of—

(i) the net present value of any remaining debt obligation of the United States with respect to the Salt Lake Aqueduct; and

(ii) the net present value of any revenues from the Salt Lake Aqueduct that, based on past history—

(I) would have been available to the United States but for the conveyance of the Salt Lake Aqueduct under subsection (b)(1); and

(II) would be deposited in the reclamation fund established under the first section of the Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U.S.C. 391), and credited under the terms of Reclamation Manual/Directives and Standards PEC 03-01.

(B) DEDUCTION.—In determining the net present values under clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A), the District may deduct from the net present value such sums as are required for the reimbursement described in the Agreement.

(d) PAYMENT OF COSTS.—In addition to amounts paid to the Secretary under subsection (c), the Association and the District shall, in accordance with the Agreement, pay the Secretary—

(1) any necessary and reasonable administrative and real estate transfer costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out the conveyance; and

(2) ½ of any necessary and reasonable costs associated with complying with—

(A) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

(B) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); and

(C)(i) the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.); and

(ii) any other Federal cultural resource laws.

(e) COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Before conveying land and facilities under subsections (a) and (b), the Secretary shall comply with all applicable requirements under—

(A) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

(B) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); and

(C) any other law applicable to the land and facilities.

(2) EFFECT.—Nothing in this Act modifies or alters any obligations under—

(A) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.); or

(B) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

SEC. 4. EXISTING CONTRACTS.

(a) DEER CREEK DIVISION CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT.—Notwithstanding the conveyances under subsections (a) and (b)(1) of section 3 and subject to the terms of the Agreement, any portion of the Deer Creek Division, Provo River Project, Utah, that is not conveyed under that section shall continue to be operated and maintained by the Association, in accordance with the contract numbered Ilr-874, dated June 27, 1936, and entitled the “Contract Between the United States and Provo River Water Users Association Providing for the Construction of the Deer Creek Division of the Provo River Project, Utah”.

(b) PROVO RIVER PROJECT AND JORDAN AQUEDUCT SYSTEM CONTRACTS.—Subject to the terms of the Agreement, any written contract of the United States in existence on the date of enactment of this Act relating to the operation and maintenance of any division or facility of the Provo River Project or the Jordan Aqueduct System is confirmed and declared to be a valid contract of the United States that is enforceable in accordance with the express terms of the contract.

(c) USE OF CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT WATER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), any entity with contractual Provo Reservoir Canal or Salt Lake Aqueduct capacity rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act may, in addition to the uses described in the existing contracts, use the capacity rights, without additional charge or further approval from the Secretary, to transport Central Utah Project water on behalf of the entity or others.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—An entity shall not use the capacity rights to transport Central Utah Project water under paragraph (1) unless—

(A) the transport of the water is expressly authorized by the Central Utah Water Conservancy District;

(B) the use of the water facility to transport Central Utah Project water is expressly authorized by the entity responsible for operation and maintenance of the facility; and

(C) carrying Central Utah Project water through Provo River Project facilities would not—

(i) materially impair the ability of the Central Utah Water Conservancy District or the Secretary to meet existing express environmental commitments for the Bonneville Unit; or

(ii) require the release of additional Central Utah Project water to meet those environmental commitments.

(d) AUTHORIZED MODIFICATIONS.—The Agreement may provide for—

(1) the modification of the 1936 Repayment Contract for the Deer Creek Division of the Provo River Project to reflect the partial prepayment, the adjustment of the annual repayment amount, and the transfer of the Provo Reservoir Canal and the Pleasant Grove Property; and

(2) the modification or termination of the 1938 Repayment Contract for the Aqueduct Division of the Provo River Project to reflect the complete payout and transfer of all facilities of the Aqueduct Division.

(e) EFFECT OF ACT.—Nothing in this Act impairs any contract (including subscription contracts) in effect on the date of enactment

of this Act that allows for or creates a right to convey water through the Provo Reservoir Canal.

SEC. 5. EFFECT OF CONVEYANCE.

On conveyance of any land or facility under subsection (a) or (b)(1) of section 3—

(1) the land and facilities shall no longer be part of a Federal reclamation project;

(2) the Association and the District shall not be entitled to receive any future reclamation benefits with respect to the land and facilities, except for benefits that would be available to other nonreclamation facilities; and

(3) the United States shall not be liable for damages arising out of any act, omission, or occurrence relating to the land and facilities, but shall continue to be liable for damages caused by acts of negligence committed by the United States or by any employee or agent of the United States before the date of conveyance, consistent with chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code.

SEC. 6. REPORT.

If a conveyance required under subsection (a) or (b)(1) of section 3 is not completed by the date that is 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that—

(1) describes the status of the conveyance;

(2) describes any obstacles to completing the conveyance; and

(3) specifies an anticipated date for completion of the conveyance.

SA 3948. Mr. FRIST (for Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Mr. SARBANES)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1533, to amend the securities laws to permit church pension plans to be invested in collective trusts; as follows:

On page 2, strike lines 17 through 22 and insert the following:

“(2) by striking ‘other than any plan described in clause (A), (B), or (C)’ and inserting the following: ‘or (D) a church plan, company, or account that is excluded from the definition of an investment company under section 3(c)(14) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, other than any plan described in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (D)’.”

SA 3949. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1466, to facilitate the transfer of land in the State of Alaska, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—STATE SELECTIONS AND CONVEYANCES

Sec. 101. Community grant selections and conveyances.

Sec. 102. Prioritization of land to be conveyed.

Sec. 103. Selection of certain reversionary interests held by the United States.

Sec. 104. Effect of hydroelectric withdrawals.

Sec. 105. Entitlement for the University of Alaska.

Sec. 106. Settlement of remaining entitlement.

Sec. 107. Effect of Federal mining claims.

Sec. 108. Land mistakenly relinquished or omitted.

TITLE II—ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT

Sec. 201. Land available after selection period.

Sec. 202. Combined entitlements.

Sec. 203. Authority to convey by whole section.

Sec. 204. Conveyance of cemetery sites and historical places.

Sec. 205. Allocations based on population.

Sec. 206. Authority to withdraw land.

Sec. 207. Report on withdrawals.

Sec. 208. Automatic segregation of land for undersampled Village Corporations.

Sec. 209. Settlement of remaining entitlement.

TITLE III—NATIVE ALLOTMENTS

Sec. 301. Correction of conveyance documents.

Sec. 302. Title recovery of Native allotments.

Sec. 303. Native allotment revisions on land selected by or conveyed to a Native Corporation.

Sec. 304. Compensatory acreage.

Sec. 305. Reinstatements and reconstructions.

Sec. 306. Amendments to section 41 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

TITLE IV—FINAL PRIORITIES; CONVEYANCE AND SURVEY PLANS

Sec. 401. Deadline for establishment of regional plans.

Sec. 402. Deadline for establishment of village plans.

Sec. 403. Final prioritization of ANCSA selections.

Sec. 404. Final prioritization of State selections.

TITLE V—ALASKA LAND CLAIMS HEARINGS AND APPEALS

Sec. 501. Alaska land claims hearings and appeals.

TITLE VI—REPORT AND AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 601. Report.

Sec. 602. Authorization of appropriations.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) NATIVE ALLOTMENT.—The term “Native allotment” means an allotment claimed under the Act of May 17, 1906 (34 Stat. 197, chapter 2469).

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of Alaska.

TITLE I—STATE SELECTIONS AND CONVEYANCES

SEC. 101. COMMUNITY GRANT SELECTIONS AND CONVEYANCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6 of Public Law 85-508 (commonly known as the “Alaska Statehood Act”) (72 Stat. 340) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(n) The minimum tract selection size is waived with respect to a selection made by the State of Alaska under subsection (a) for the following selections:

National Forest Community Grant Application Number	Area Name	Est. Acres
209	Yakutat Airport Addition.	111
264	Bear Valley (Portage).	120
284	Hyder-Fish Creek.	61
310	Elfin Cove ...	37
384	Edna Bay Admin Site.	37
390	Point Hilda	29. "

(b) COMMUNITY GRANT SELECTIONS.—Section 6 of Public Law 85-508 (commonly known as the "Alaska Statehood Act") (72 Stat. 340) (as amended by subsection (a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(o)(1) The State of Alaska may elect to convert a selection filed under subsection (b) to a selection under subsection (a) by notifying the Secretary of the Interior in writing.

"(2) If the State of Alaska makes an election under paragraph (1), the entire selection shall be converted to a selection under subsection (a).

"(3) The Secretary of the Interior shall not convey a total of more than 400,000 acres of public domain land selected under subsection (a) or converted under paragraph (1) to a public domain selection under subsection (a).

"(4) Conversion of a selection under paragraph (1) shall not increase the survey obligation of the United States with respect to the land converted.

"(p) All selection applications of the State of Alaska that are on file with the Secretary of the Interior under the public domain provisions of subsection (a) on the date of enactment of this subsection and any selection applications that are converted to a subsection (a) selection under subsection (o)(1) are approved as suitable for community or recreational purposes."

SEC. 102. PRIORITIZATION OF LAND TO BE CONVEYED.

Section 906(h)(2) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (43 U.S.C. 1635(h)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking "(2) As soon as practicable" and inserting the following:

"(2)(A) As soon as practicable";

(2) by striking "The sequence of" and inserting the following:

"(B)(i) The sequence of"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(ii) In establishing the priorities for tentative approval under clause (i), the State shall—

"(I) in the case of a selection under section 6(a) of Public Law 85-508 (commonly known as the 'Alaska Statehood Act') (72 Stat. 340), include all land selected; or

"(II) in the case of a selection under section 6(b) of that Act—

"(aa) include at least 5,760 acres; or

"(bb) if a waiver has been granted under section 6(g) of that Act or less than 5,760 acres of the entitlement remains, prioritize the selection in such increments as are available for conveyance."

SEC. 103. SELECTION OF CERTAIN REVERSIONARY INTERESTS HELD BY THE UNITED STATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—All reversionary interests held by the United States in land owned by the State or any political subdivision of the State and any Federal land leased by the State under the Act of August 23, 1950 (25 U.S.C. 293b), or the Act of June 4, 1953 (25 U.S.C. 293a), that is prioritized for conveyance by the State under section 906(h)(2) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (43 U.S.C. 1635(h)(2))—

(1) are deemed to be selected; and

(2) may, with the concurrence of the Secretary or the head of the Federal agency with administrative jurisdiction over the land, be conveyed under section 6 of Public Law 85-508 (commonly known as the "Alaska Statehood Act") (72 Stat. 340).

(b) EFFECT ON ENTITLEMENT.—If, before the date of enactment of this Act, the entitlement of the State has not been charged with respect to a parcel for which a reversionary interest is conveyed under subsection (a), the total acreage of the parcel shall be charged against the remaining entitlement of the State.

(c) MINIMUM ACREAGE REQUIREMENT NOT APPLICABLE.—The minimum acreage requirement under subsections (a) and (b) of section 6 of Public Law 85-508 (commonly known as the "Alaska Statehood Act") (72 Stat. 340) shall not apply to the selection of reversionary interests under subsection (a).

(d) STATE WAIVER.—On conveyance to the State of any reversionary interest selected under subsection (a), the State shall be deemed to have waived all right to any future credit should the reversion not occur.

(e) LIMITATION.—This section shall not apply to—

(1) reversionary interests in land acquired by the United States through the use of amounts from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trust Fund; or

(2) reversionary interests in any land conveyed to the State as a result of the "Terms and Conditions for Land Consolidation and Management in Cook Inlet Area" as ratified by section 12 of Public Law 94-204 (43 U.S.C. 1611 note).

SEC. 104. EFFECT OF HYDROELECTRIC WITHDRAWALS.

(a) LAND WITHDRAWN, RESERVED, OR CLASSIFIED FOR POWER SITE OR POWER PROJECT PURPOSES.—If the State has filed a future selection application under section 906(e) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (43 U.S.C. 1635(e)) for land withdrawn, reserved, or classified for power site or power project purposes, notwithstanding the withdrawal, reservation, or classification for power site or power project purposes, the following parcels of land shall be deemed to be vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved within the meaning of Public Law 85-508 (commonly known as the "Alaska Statehood Act") (72 Stat. 339):

Serial Number	Area Name	General Selection Application Number
AKAA 058747	Bradley Lake.	GS 5141
AKAA 058848	Bradley Lake.	GS 44
AKAA 058266	Eagle River/ Ship Creek/ Peters Creek.	GS 1429
AKAA 058265	Eagle River/ Ship Creek/ Peters Creek.	GS 1209
AKAA 058374	Salmon Creek.	GS 327
AKF 031321	Nenana River.	GS 2182
AKAA 059056	Solomon Gulch at Valdez.	GS 86
AKFF 085798	Kruzgamepa River Pass Creek.	GS 4096.

(b) LIMITATION.—Subsection (a) does not apply to any land that is—

(1) located within the boundaries of a conservation system unit (as defined in section

102 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 3102)); or

(2) otherwise unavailable for conveyance under Public Law 85-508 (commonly known as the "Alaska Statehood Act") (72 Stat. 339).

(c) REQUIREMENT APPLICABLE TO NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LAND.—Any land described in subsection (a) that is in a unit of the National Forest System shall not be conveyed unless the Secretary of Agriculture approved the State selection before January 3, 1994.

(d) REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO HYDROELECTRIC APPLICATIONS AND LICENSED PROJECTS.—

(1) HYDROELECTRIC APPLICATIONS.—Any selection of land described in subsection (a) that is included in a hydroelectric application—

(A) shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; and

(B) shall not be conveyed while the hydroelectric application is pending.

(2) LICENSED PROJECT.—Any selection of land described in subsection (a) that is included in a licensed project shall be subject to—

(A) the jurisdiction of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission;

(B) the rights of third parties; and

(C) the right of reentry under section 24 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 818).

(e) EFFECT OF SECTION.—Nothing in this section negates or diminishes any right of an applicant to petition for restoration and opening of land withdrawn or classified for power purposes under section 24 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 818).

SEC. 105. ENTITLEMENT FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—As of January 1, 2003, the remaining State entitlement for the benefit of the University of Alaska under the Act of January 21, 1929 (45 Stat. 1091, chapter 92), is 456 acres.

(b) REVERSIONARY INTERESTS.—The Act of January 21, 1929 (45 Stat. 1091, chapter 92), is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 3. (a) The State of Alaska (referred to in this Act as the 'State'), acting on behalf of, and with the approval of, the University of Alaska, may select—

"(1) any mineral interest (including an interest in oil or gas) in land located in the State, the unreserved portion of which is owned by the University of Alaska; or

"(2) any reversionary interest held by the United States in land located in the State, the unreserved portion of which is owned by the University of Alaska.

"(b) The total acreage of any parcel of land for which a partial interest is conveyed under subsection (a) shall be charged against the remaining entitlement of the State under this Act.

"(c) In taking title to a reversionary interest, the State, with the approval of the University of Alaska, waives all right to any future acreage credit if the reversion does not occur.

"SEC. 4. The Secretary may survey any vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved land in the State for purposes of allowing selections under this Act.

"SEC. 5. The authorized outstanding selections under this Act shall be not more than—

"(1) 125 percent of the remaining entitlement; plus

"(2) the number of acres of land that are in conflict with land owned by the University of Alaska, as identified in Native allotment applications on record with the Bureau of Land Management."

SEC. 106. SETTLEMENT OF REMAINING ENTITLEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may enter into a binding written agreement with the State with respect to—

(1) the exact number and location of acres of land remaining to be conveyed under each entitlement established or confirmed by Public Law 85-508 (commonly known as the "Alaska Statehood Act") (72 Stat. 340), from—

(A) the land selected by the State as of January 3, 1994; and

(B) selections under the Act of January 21, 1929 (45 Stat. 1091, chapter 92);

(2) the priority in which the land is to be conveyed;

(3) the relinquishment of selections which are not to be conveyed; and

(4) the survey of the exterior boundaries of the land to be conveyed.

(b) CONSULTATION.—Before entering into an agreement under subsection (a), the Secretary shall ensure that any concerns or issues identified by any Federal agency potentially affected are given consideration.

(c) ERRORS.—The State, by entering into an agreement under subsection (a), shall receive any gain or bear any loss that results from errors in prior surveys, protraction diagrams, or the computation of the ownership of third parties on any land conveyed under an agreement entered into under subsection (a).

(d) AVAILABILITY OF AGREEMENTS.—Agreements entered into under subsection (a) shall be available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Department of the Interior.

(e) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section increases the entitlement provided to the State under Public Law 85-508 (commonly known as the "Alaska Statehood Act") (72 Stat. 340), or the Act of January 21, 1929 (45 Stat. 1091, chapter 92).

SEC. 107. EFFECT OF FEDERAL MINING CLAIMS.

(a) CONDITIONAL RELINQUISHMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To facilitate the conversion of Federal mining claims to State mining claims, a Federal mining claimant may file with the Secretary a voluntary relinquishment of the Federal mining claim conditioned on conveyance of the land to the State.

(2) CONVEYANCE OF RELINQUISHED CLAIM.—The Secretary may convey the land described in the relinquished Federal mining claim to the State.

(3) OBLIGATIONS UNDER FEDERAL LAW.—Until the date on which the land is conveyed under paragraph (2), a Federal mining claimant shall be subject to any obligations relating to the land under Federal law.

(4) NO RELINQUISHMENT.—If the land previously encumbered by the relinquished Federal mining claim is not conveyed to the State under paragraph (2), the relinquishment of land under paragraph (1) shall be of no effect.

(b) RIGHTS-OF-WAY; OTHER INTEREST.—On conveyance to the State of a relinquished Federal mining claim under this section, the State shall assume authority over any leases, licenses, permits, rights-of-way, operating plans, other land use authorizations, or reclamation obligations applicable to the relinquished Federal mining claim on the date of conveyance.

SEC. 108. LAND MISTAKENLY RELINQUISHED OR OMITTED.

Notwithstanding the selection deadlines under section 6(a) of Public Law 85-508 (commonly known as the "Alaska Statehood Act") (72 Stat. 340)—

(1) the State selection application AA-17607 NCFG 75, located in the Chugach National Forest, is reinstated to the parcels of land

originally selected in 1978, which are more particularly described as—

(A) S½ sec. 14, T. 11 S., R. 11 W., of the Copper River Meridian;

(B) S½ sec. 15, T. 11 S., R. 11 W., of the Copper River Meridian;

(C) E½SE¼ sec. 16, T. 11 S., R. 11 W., of the Copper River Meridian;

(D) E½, E½W½, SW¼SW¼ sec. 21, T. 11 S., R. 11 W., of the Copper River Meridian;

(E) N½, SW¼, N½SE¼ sec. 22, T. 11 S., R. 11 W., of the Copper River Meridian;

(F) N½, SW¼, N½SE¼ sec. 23, T. 11 S., R. 11 W., of the Copper River Meridian;

(G) NW¼ sec. 27, T. 11 S., R. 11 W., of the Copper River Meridian; and

(H) N½N½, SE¼NE¼ sec. 28, T. 11 S., R. 11 W., of the Copper River Meridian; and

(2) the following parcels of land are considered topfled under section 906(e) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 1635(e)):

(A) The parcels of land omitted from the State's topfiling of the Utility and Transportation Corridor, and other parcels of land encompassing the Trans-Alaskan Pipeline System, withdrawn by Public Land Order No. 5150 (except for any land within the boundaries of a conservation system unit), which are more particularly described as—

(i) secs. 1-30, 32-36, T. 27 N., R. 11 W., of the Fairbanks Meridian;

(ii) secs. 10, 13-18, 21-28, and 33-36, T. 20 N., R. 13 W., of the Fairbanks Meridian;

(iii) secs. 13, 14, and 15, T. 20 N., R. 14 W., of the Fairbanks Meridian;

(iv) secs. 1-5, 8-17, and 20-28, T. 19 N., R. 13 W., of the Fairbanks Meridian;

(v) secs. 29-32, T. 20 N., R. 16 W., of the Fairbanks Meridian;

(vi) secs. 5-11, 14-23, and 25-36, T. 19 N., R. 16 W., of the Fairbanks Meridian;

(vii) secs. 30 and 31, T. 19 N., R. 15 W., of the Fairbanks Meridian;

(viii) secs. 5 and 6, T. 18 N., R. 15 W., of the Fairbanks Meridian;

(ix) secs. 1-2 and 7-34, T. 16 N., R. 14 W., of the Fairbanks Meridian; and

(x) secs. 4-9, T. 15 N., R. 14 W., of the Fairbanks Meridian.

(B) Secs. 1, 2, 11-14, T. 10 S., R. 42 W., of the Seward Meridian.

TITLE II—ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT**SEC. 201. LAND AVAILABLE AFTER SELECTION PERIOD.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—To make certain Federal land available for conveyance to a Native Corporation that has sufficient remaining entitlement, the Secretary may waive the filing deadlines under sections 12 and 16 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1611, 1615) if—

(1) the Federal land is—

(A) located in a township in which all or any part of a Native Village is located; or

(B) surrounded by—

(i) land that is owned by the Native Corporation; or

(ii) selected land that will be conveyed to the Native Corporation;

(2) the Federal land—

(A) became available after the end of the original selection period;

(B)(i) was not selected by the Native Corporation because the Federal land was subject to a competing claim or entry; and

(ii) the competing claim or entry has lapsed; or

(C) was previously an unavailable Federal enclave within a Native selection withdrawal area;

(3)(A) the Secretary provides the Native Corporation with a specific time period in which to decline the Federal land; and

(B) the Native Corporation does not submit to the Secretary written notice declining the

land within the period established under subparagraph (A); and

(4) the State has voluntarily relinquished any valid State selection or top-filing for the Federal land.

(b) CONGRESSIONAL ACTION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to a parcel of Federal land if Congress has specifically made other provisions for disposition of the parcel of Federal land.

SEC. 202. COMBINED ENTITLEMENTS.

Section 12 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1611) is amended—

(1) in the second sentence of subsection (b), by striking "Regional Corporation shall" and inserting "Regional Corporation shall, not later than October 1, 2005,"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(f)(1) The entitlements received by any Village Corporation under subsection (a) and the reallocations made to the Village Corporation under subsection (b) may be combined, at the discretion of the Secretary, without—

"(A) increasing or decreasing the combined entitlement; or

"(B) increasing the limitation on selections of Wildlife Refuge System land, National Forest System land, or State-selected land under subsection (a).

"(2) The combined entitlement under paragraph (1) may be fulfilled from selections under subsection (a) or (b) without regard to the entitlement specified in the selection application.

"(3) All selections under a combined entitlement under paragraph (1) shall be adjudicated and conveyed in compliance with this Act.

"(4) Except in a case in which a survey has been contracted for before the date of enactment of this subsection, the combination of entitlements under paragraph (1) shall not require separate patents or surveys, to distinguish between conveyances made to a Village Corporation under subsections (a) and (b)."

SEC. 203. AUTHORITY TO CONVEY BY WHOLE SECTION.

Section 14(d) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(d)) is amended—

(1) by striking "(d) the Secretary" and inserting the following:

"(d)(1) The Secretary"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) For purposes of applying the rule of approximation under this section, the largest legal subdivision that may be conveyed in excess of the applicable acreage limitation specified in subsection (a) shall be—

"(A) in the case of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management that is not within a conservation system unit, the next whole section;

"(B) in the case of land managed by an agency other than the Bureau of Land Management that is not within a conservation system unit, the next quarter-section and only with concurrence of the agency; or

"(C) in the case of land within a conservation system unit, a quarter of a quarter section, and if the land is managed by an agency other than the Bureau of Land Management, only with the concurrence of that agency.

"(3)(A) If the Secretary determines pursuant to paragraph (2) that an entitlement of a Village Corporation (other than a Village Corporation listed in section 16(a)) or a Regional Corporation may be fulfilled by conveying a specific tract of surveyed or unsurveyed land, the Secretary and the affected Village or Regional Corporation may enter into an agreement providing that all land entitlements under this Act shall be deemed satisfied by conveyance of the specifically identified and agreed upon tract of land.

“(B) An agreement entered into under subparagraph (A) shall be—

- “(i) in writing;
- “(ii) executed by the Secretary and the Village or Regional Corporation; and
- “(iii) authorized by a corporate resolution adopted by the affected Village or Regional Corporation.

“(C) After execution of an agreement under subparagraph (A) and conveyance of the agreed upon tract to the affected Village or Regional Corporation—

- “(i) the Secretary shall not make any further adjustments to calculations relating to acreage entitlements of the Village or Regional Corporation; and
- “(ii) the Village or Regional Corporation shall not be entitled to any further conveyances under this Act.

“(D) A Village or Regional Corporation shall not be eligible to receive land under subparagraph (A) if the Village or Regional Corporation has received the full land entitlement of the Village or Regional Corporation through—

- “(i) an actual conveyance of land; or
 - “(ii) a previous agreement.
- “(E) If the calculations of the Secretary indicate that the final survey boundaries for any Village or Regional Corporation entitlement for which an agreement has not been entered into under this paragraph include acreage in a quantity that exceeds the statutory entitlement of the corporation by $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent or less, but not more than the applicable acreage limitation specified in paragraph (2)—

- “(i) the entitlement shall be considered satisfied by the conveyance of the surveyed area; and
- “(ii) the Secretary shall not change the survey for the sole purpose of an acreage adjustment.

“(F) This paragraph does not limit or otherwise affect the ability of a Village or Regional Corporation to enter into land exchanges with the United States.”

SEC. 204. CONVEYANCE OF CEMETERY SITES AND HISTORICAL PLACES.

Section 14(h)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(h)(1)) is amended—

- (1) by striking “(1) The Secretary” and inserting the following:

“(1)(A) The Secretary”;

- (2) by striking “Only title” and inserting the following:

“(B) Only title”;

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

“(C)(i) Notwithstanding acreage allocations made before the date of enactment of this subparagraph, the Secretary may convey any cemetery site or historical place—

- “(I) with respect to which there is an application on record with the Secretary on the date of enactment of this paragraph; and
- “(II) that is eligible for conveyance.

“(ii) Clause (i) shall also apply to any of the 188 closed applications that are determined to be eligible and reinstated under Secretarial Order No. 3220 dated January 5, 2001.

“(D) No applications submitted for the conveyance of land under subparagraph (A) that were closed before the date of enactment of this paragraph may be reinstated other than those specified in subparagraph (C)(ii).

“(E) After the date of enactment of this paragraph—

- “(i) no application may be filed for the conveyance of land under subparagraph (A); and

“(ii) no pending application may be amended, except as necessary to conform the application to the description in the certification of eligibility of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

“(F) Unless, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this paragraph, a Re-

gional Corporation that has filed an application for a historic place submits to the Secretary a statement on the significance of and the location of the historic place—

- “(i) the application shall not be valid; and
- “(ii) the Secretary shall reject the application.

“(G) The State and the head of the Federal agency with administrative jurisdiction over the land shall have 30 days to provide written comments to the Secretary—

- “(i) identifying any third party interest to which a conveyance under subparagraph (A) should be made subject; and
- “(ii) describing any easements recommended for reservation.”

SEC. 205. ALLOCATIONS BASED ON POPULATION.

Section 14(h)(8) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(h)(8)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(C)(i) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, as soon as practicable after enactment of this subparagraph, the Secretary shall allocate to a Regional Corporation eligible for an allocation under subparagraph (A) the Regional Corporation’s share of 200,000 acres from lands withdrawn under this subsection, to be credited against acreage to be allocated to the Regional Corporation under subparagraph (A).

“(ii) Clause (i) shall apply to Chugach Alaska Corporation pursuant to the terms of the 1982 CNI Settlement Agreement.

“(iii) With respect to Cook Inlet Region, Inc., or Koniag, Inc.—

“(I) clause (i) shall not apply; and

“(II) the portion of the 200,000 acres allocated to Cook Inlet Region Inc. or Koniag, Inc., shall be retained by the United States.

“(iv) This subparagraph shall not affect any prior agreement entered into by a Regional Corporation other than the agreements specifically referred to in this subparagraph.”

SEC. 206. AUTHORITY TO WITHDRAW LAND.

Section 14(h)(10) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(h)(10)) is amended—

- (1) by striking “(10) Notwithstanding” and inserting the following:

“(10)(A) Notwithstanding”; and

- (2) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) If a Regional Corporation does not have enough valid selections on file to fulfill the remaining entitlement of the Regional Corporation under paragraph (8), the Secretary may use the withdrawal authority under subparagraph (A) to withdraw land that is vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved on the date of enactment of this subparagraph for selection by, and conveyance to, the Regional Corporation to fulfill the entitlement.”

SEC. 207. REPORT ON WITHDRAWALS.

Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

- (1) review the withdrawals made pursuant to section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1616(d)(1)) to determine if any portion of the lands withdrawn pursuant to that provision can be opened to appropriation under the public land laws or if their withdrawal is still needed to protect the public interest in those lands;

(2) provide an opportunity for public notice and comment, including recommendations with regard to lands to be reviewed under paragraph (1); and

(3) submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives a report that identifies any portion of the lands so withdrawn that can be opened to appropriation under the public

land laws consistent with the protection of the public interest in these lands.

SEC. 208. AUTOMATIC SEGREGATION OF LAND FOR UNDERSELECTED VILLAGE CORPORATIONS.

Section 22(j) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1621(j)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) In lieu of withdrawal under paragraph (2), land may be segregated from all other forms of appropriation for the purposes described in that paragraph if—

“(A) the Secretary and the Village Corporation enter into an agreement identifying the land for selection; and

“(B) the Village Corporation files an application for selection of the land.”

SEC. 209. SETTLEMENT OF REMAINING ENTITLEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may enter into a written agreement with a Native Corporation relating to—

(1) the land remaining to be conveyed to the Native Corporation under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) from land selected as of September 1, 2004, or land made available under section 201, 206, or 208 of this Act;

(2) the priority in which the land is to be conveyed;

(3) the relinquishment of selections which are not to be conveyed;

(4) the selection entitlement to which selections are to be charged, regardless of the entitlement under which originally selected;

(5) the survey of the exterior boundaries of the land to be conveyed;

(6) the additional survey to be performed under section 14(c) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(c)); and

(7) the resolution of conflicts with Native allotment applications.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—An agreement under subsection (a)—

(1) shall be authorized by a resolution of the Native Corporation entering into the agreement; and

(2) shall include a statement that the entitlement of the Native Corporation shall be considered complete on execution of the agreement.

(c) CORRECTION OF CONVEYANCE DOCUMENTS.—In an agreement under subsection (a), the Secretary and the Native Corporation may agree to make technical corrections to the legal description in the conveyance documents for easements previously reserved so that the easements provide the access intended by the original reservation.

(d) CONSULTATION.—Before entering into an agreement under subsection (a), the Secretary shall ensure that the concerns or issues identified by the State and all Federal agencies potentially affected by the agreement are given consideration.

(e) ERRORS.—Any Native Corporation entering into an agreement under subsection (a) shall receive any gain or bear any loss resulting from errors in prior surveys, protraction diagrams, or computation of the ownership of third parties on any land conveyed.

(f) EFFECT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An agreement under subsection (a) shall not—

(A) affect the obligations of Native Corporations under prior agreements; or

(B) result in a Native Corporation relinquishing valid selections of land in order to qualify for the withdrawal of other tracts of land.

(2) EFFECT ON SUBSURFACE RIGHTS.—The terms of an agreement entered into under subsection (a) shall be binding on a Regional Corporation with respect to the location and quantity of subsurface rights of the Regional Corporation under section 14(f) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(f)).

(3) EFFECT ON ENTITLEMENT.—Nothing in this section increases the entitlement provided to any Native Corporation under—

(A) the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.); or

(B) the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.).

(g) BOUNDARIES OF A NATIVE VILLAGE.—An agreement entered into under subsection (a) may not define the boundaries of a Native Village.

(h) AVAILABILITY OF AGREEMENTS.—An agreement entered into under subsection (a) shall be available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Department of the Interior.

TITLE III—NATIVE ALLOTMENTS

SEC. 301. CORRECTION OF CONVEYANCE DOCUMENTS.

Section 18 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1617) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d)(1) If an allotment application is valid or would have been approved under section 905 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (43 U.S.C. 1634) had the land described in the application been in Federal ownership on December 2, 1980, the Secretary may correct a conveyance to a Native Corporation or to the State that includes land described in the allotment application to exclude the described allotment land with the written concurrence of the Native Corporation or the State.

“(2) A written concurrence shall—

“(A) include a finding that the land description proposed by the Secretary is acceptable; and

“(B) attest that the Native Corporation or the State has not—

“(i) granted any third party rights or taken any other action that would affect the ability of the United States to convey full title under the Act of May 17, 1906 (34 Stat. 197, chapter 2469); and

“(ii) stored or allowed the deposit of hazardous waste on the land.

“(3) On receipt of an acceptable written concurrence, the Secretary, shall—

“(A) issue a corrected conveyance document to the State or Native Corporation, as appropriate; and

“(B) issue a certificate of allotment to the allotment applicant.

“(4) No documents of reconveyance from the State or an Alaska Native Corporation or evidence of title, other than the written concurrence and attestation described in paragraph (2), are necessary to use the procedures authorized by this subsection.”.

SEC. 302. TITLE RECOVERY OF NATIVE ALLOTMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In lieu of the process for the correction of conveyance documents available under subsection (d) of section 18 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (as added by section 301), any Native Corporation may elect to reconvey all of the land encompassed by an allotment claim or a portion of the allotment claim agreeable to the applicant in satisfaction of the entire claim by tendering a valid and appropriate deed to the United States.

(b) CERTIFICATE OF ALLOTMENT.—If the United States determines that the allotment is valid or would have been approved under section 905 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 1634) had the land described in the allotment application been in Federal ownership on December 2, 1980, and obtains title evidence acceptable under the Department of Justice title standards, the United States shall accept the deed from the Native Corporation and issue a certificate of allotment to the allotment applicant.

(c) PROBATE NOT REQUIRED.—If the Native Corporation reconveys the entire interest of

the Native Corporation in the allotment claim of a deceased applicant, the United States may accept the deed and issue the certificate of allotment without waiting for a determination of heirs or the approval of a will.

(d) NO LIABILITY.—The United States shall not be subject to liability under Federal or State law for the presence of any hazardous substance in land or an interest in land solely as a result of any reconveyance to, and transfer by, the United States of land or interests in land under this section.

SEC. 303. NATIVE ALLOTMENT REVISIONS ON LAND SELECTED BY OR CONVEYED TO A NATIVE CORPORATION.

Section 18 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1617) (as amended by section 301) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e)(1) An allotment applicant who had an application pending before the Department of the Interior on December 18, 1971, and whose application is still open on the records of the Department of the Interior as of the date of enactment of this subsection may revise the land description in the application to describe land other than the land that the applicant originally intended to claim if—

“(A) the application—

“(i) describes land selected by or conveyed by interim conveyance or patent to a Native Corporation formed to receive benefits under this Act; or

“(ii) otherwise conflicts with an interest in land granted to a Native Corporation by the United States;

“(B) the revised land description describes land selected by or conveyed by interim conveyance or patent to a Native Corporation of approximately equal acreage in substitution for the land described in the original application;

“(C) the Director of the Bureau of Land Management has not adopted a final plan of survey for the final entitlement of the Native Corporation or its successor in interest; and

“(D) the Native Corporation that selected the land or its successor in interest provides a corporate resolution authorizing reconveyance or relinquishment to the United States of the land, or interest in land, described in the revised application.

“(2) The land description in an allotment application may not be relocated under this section unless the Secretary has determined—

“(A) that the allotment application is valid or would have been approved under section 905 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (43 U.S.C. 1634) had the land in the allotment application been in Federal ownership on December 2, 1980;

“(B) in consultation with the administering agency, that the proposed revision would not create an isolated inholding within a conservation system unit (as defined in section 102 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 3102)); and

“(C) that the proposed revision will facilitate completion of a land transfer in the State.

“(3)(A) On obtaining title evidence acceptable under Department of Justice title standards and acceptance of a reconveyance or relinquishment from a Native Corporation under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall issue a Native allotment certificate to the applicant for the land reconveyed or relinquished by the Native Corporation.

“(B) Any allotment revised under this section shall, when allotted, be made subject to any easement, trail, right-of-way, or any third-party interest (other than a fee interest) in existence on the revised allotment land on the date of revision.”.

SEC. 304. COMPENSATORY ACREAGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall adjust the acreage entitlement computation records for the State or an affected Native Corporation to account for any difference in the amount of acreage between the corrected description and the previous description in any conveyance document as a result of actions taken under section 18(d) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (as added by section 301) or section 18(e) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (as added by section 303), or for other voluntary reconveyances to the United States for the purpose of facilitating land transfers in the State.

(b) LIMITATION.—No adjustment to the acreage conveyance computations shall be made where the State or an affected Native Corporation retains a partial estate in the described allotment land.

(c) AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL LAND.—If, as a result of implementation under section 18(d) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (as added by section 301) or any voluntary reconveyance to facilitate a land transfer, a Village Corporation has insufficient remaining selections from which to receive its full entitlement under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, the Secretary may use the authority and procedures available under paragraph (3) of section 22(j) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1621(j)) (as added by section 208) to make additional land available for selection by the Village Corporation.

SEC. 305. REINSTATEMENTS AND RECONSTRUCTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 18 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1617) (as amended by section 303) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(f)(1) If an applicant for a Native allotment filed under the Act of May 17, 1906 (34 Stat. 197, chapter 2469) petitions the Secretary to reinstate a previously closed Native allotment application or to accept a reconstructed copy of an application claimed to have been timely filed with an agency of the Department of the Interior, the United States—

“(A) may seek voluntary reconveyance of any land described in the application that is reinstated or reconstructed after the date of enactment of this subsection; but

“(B) shall not file an action in any court to recover title from a current landowner.

“(2) A certificate of allotment that is issued for any allotment application for which a request for reinstatement or reconstruction is received or accepted after the date of enactment of this subsection shall be made subject to any Federal appropriation, trail, right-of-way, easement, or existing third party interest of record, including third party interests created by the State, without regard to the date on which the Native allotment applicant initiated use and occupancy.”.

SEC. 306. AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 41 OF THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT.

Section 41(b) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1629g(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(A), by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: “(except that the term ‘nonmineral’, as used in that Act, shall for the purpose of this subsection be defined as provided in section 905(a)(3) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 1634(a)(3)), except that such definition shall not apply to land within a conservation system unit”); and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) as clauses (i), (ii), and (iii), respectively, and indenting the clauses appropriately;

(B) by inserting “(A)” after “(2)”;

(C) in clause (ii) (as redesignated by subparagraph (A)), by inserting after “Department of Veterans Affairs” the following: “or based on other evidence acceptable to the Secretary”; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(B)(i) If the Secretary requests that the Secretary of Veterans Affairs make a determination whether a veteran died as a direct consequence of a wound received in action, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall, within 60 days of receipt of the request—

“(I) provide a determination to the Secretary if the records of the Department of Veterans Affairs contain sufficient information to support such a determination; or

“(II) notify the Secretary that the records of the Department of Veterans Affairs do not contain sufficient information to support a determination and that further investigation will be necessary.

“(ii) Not later than 1 year after notification to the Secretary that further investigation is necessary, the Department of Veterans Affairs shall complete the investigation and provide a determination to the Secretary.”.

TITLE IV—FINAL PRIORITIES; CONVEYANCE AND SURVEY PLANS

SEC. 401. DEADLINE FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL PLANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in coordination and consultation with Native Corporations, other Federal land management agencies, and the State, shall update and revise the 12 preliminary Regional Conveyance and Survey Plans.

(b) INCLUSIONS.—The updated and revised plans under subsection (a) shall identify any conflicts to be resolved and recommend any actions that should be taken to facilitate the finalization of land conveyances in a region by 2009.

SEC. 402. DEADLINE FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF VILLAGE PLANS.

Not later than 30 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in coordination with affected Federal land management agencies, the State, and Village Corporations, shall complete a final closure plan with respect to the entitlements for each Village Corporation under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.).

SEC. 403. FINAL PRIORITIZATION OF ANCSA SELECTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Any Native Corporation that has not received its full entitlement or entered into a voluntary, negotiated settlement of final entitlement shall submit the final, irrevocable priorities of the Native Corporation—

(1) in the case of a Village, Group, or Urban Corporation entitlement, not later than 36 months after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) in the case of a Regional Corporation entitlement, not later than 42 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) ACREAGE LIMITATIONS.—The priorities submitted under subsection (a) shall not exceed land that is the greater of—

(1) not more than 125 percent of the remaining entitlement; or

(2) not more than 640 acres in excess of the remaining entitlement.

(c) CORRECTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the priorities submitted under subsection (a) may not be revoked, rescinded, or modified by the Native Corporation.

(2) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of receipt of a notification by the Secretary that there ap-

pears to be a technical error in the priorities, the Native Corporation may correct the technical error in accordance with any recommendations of, and in a manner prescribed by or acceptable to, the Secretary.

(d) RELINQUISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As of the date on which the Native Corporation submits its final priorities under subsection (a)—

(A) any unprioritized, remaining selections of the Native Corporation—

(i) are relinquished, but any part of the selections may be reinstated for the purpose of correcting a technical error; and

(ii) have no further segregative effect; and

(B) all withdrawals under sections 11 and 16 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1610, 1615) under the relinquished selections are terminated.

(2) RECORDS.—All relinquishments under paragraph (1) shall be included in Bureau of Land Management land records.

(e) FAILURE TO SUBMIT PRIORITIES.—If a Native Corporation fails to submit priorities by the deadline specified in subsection (a)—

(1) with respect to a Native Corporation that has priorities on file with the Secretary, the Secretary—

(A) shall convey to the Native Corporation the remaining entitlement of the Native Corporation, as determined based on the most recent priorities of the Native Corporation on file with the Secretary and in accordance with the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.); and

(B) may reject any selections not needed to fulfill the entitlement; or

(2) with respect to a Native Corporation that does not have priorities on file with the Secretary, the Secretary shall satisfy the entitlement by conveying land selected by the Secretary, in consultation with the appropriate Native Corporation, the Federal land managing agency with administrative jurisdiction over the land to be conveyed, and the State, that, to the maximum extent practicable, is—

(A) compact;

(B) contiguous to land previously conveyed to the Native Corporation; and

(C) consistent with the applicable preliminary Regional Conveyance and Survey Plan referred to in section 401.

(f) PLAN OF CONVEYANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

(A) identify any Native Corporation that does not have sufficient priorities on file;

(B) develop priorities for the Native Corporation in accordance with subsection (e); and

(C) provide to the Native Corporation a plan of conveyance based on the priorities developed under subparagraph (B).

(2) FINALIZED SELECTIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the Secretary provides a plan of conveyance to the affected Village, Group, or Urban Corporation and the Regional Corporation, the Regional Corporation shall finalize any Regional selections that are in conflict with land selected by the Village, Group, or Urban Corporation that has not been prioritized by the deadline under subsection (a)(1).

(g) DISSOLVED OR LAPSED CORPORATIONS.—

(1)(A) If a Native Corporation is lapsed or dissolved at the time final priorities are required to be filed under this section and does not have priorities on file with the Secretary, the Secretary shall establish a deadline for the filing of priorities that shall be one year from the provisions of notice of the deadline.

(B) To fulfill the notice requirement under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(i) publish notice of deadline to a lapsed or dissolved Native Corporation in a newspaper of general circulation nearest the locality where the affected land is located; and

(ii) seek to notify in writing the last known shareholders of the lapsed or dissolved corporation.

(C) If a Native Corporation does not file priorities with the Secretary before the deadline set pursuant to subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall notify Congress.

(2) If a Native Corporation with final priorities on file with the Bureau of Land Management is lapsed or dissolved, the United States—

(A) shall continue to administer the prioritized selected land under applicable law; but

(B) may reject any selections not needed to fulfill the lapsed or dissolved Native Corporation's entitlement.

SEC. 404. FINAL PRIORITIZATION OF STATE SELECTIONS.

(a) FILING OF FINAL PRIORITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The State shall, not later than the date that is 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with section 906(f)(1) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (43 U.S.C. 1635(f)(1)), file final priorities with the Secretary for all land grant entitlements to the State which remain unsatisfied on the date of the filing.

(2) RANKING.—All selection applications on file with the Secretary on the date specified in paragraph (1) shall—

(A) be ranked on a Statewide basis in order of priority; and

(B) include an estimate of the acreage included in each selection.

(3) INCLUSIONS.—The State shall include in the prioritized list land which has been top-filed under section 906(e) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (43 U.S.C. 1635(e)).

(4) ACREAGE LIMITATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Acreage for top-filings shall not be counted against the 125 percent limitation established under section 906(f)(1) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (43 U.S.C. 1635(f)(1)).

(B) RELINQUISHMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The State shall relinquish any selections that exceed the 125 percent limitation.

(ii) FAILURE TO RELINQUISH.—If the State fails to relinquish a selection under clause (i), the Secretary shall reject the selection.

(5) LOWER-PRIORITY SELECTIONS.—Notwithstanding the prioritization of selection applications under paragraph (1), if the Secretary reserves sufficient entitlements for the top-filed selections, the Secretary may continue to convey lower-priority selections.

(b) DEADLINE FOR PRIORITIZATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The State shall irrevocably prioritize sufficient selections to allow the Secretary to complete transfer of 101,000,000 acres by September 30, 2009.

(2) REPRIORITIZATION.—Any selections remaining after September 30, 2009, may be reprioritized.

(c) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may, using amounts made available to carry out this Act, provide financial assistance to other Federal agencies, the State, and Native Corporations and entities to assist in completing the transfer of land by September 30, 2009.

TITLE V—ALASKA LAND CLAIMS HEARINGS AND APPEALS

SEC. 501. ALASKA LAND CLAIMS HEARINGS AND APPEALS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary may establish a field office of the Office of Hearings and Appeals in the State to decide matters within the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior involving hearings and appeals, and other review functions of the Secretary regarding land transfer decisions and Indian probates in the State.

(b) APPOINTMENTS.—For purposes of carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall appoint administrative law judges selected in accordance with section 3105 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the “Administrative Procedure Act”).

TITLE VI—REPORT AND AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 601. REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the status of the implementation of this Act.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report shall—

(1) describe the status of conveyances to Alaska Natives, Native Corporations, and the State; and

(2) include recommendations for completing the conveyances required by this Act.

SEC. 602. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Rob Brown, a legislative fellow in my office, be granted the privileges of the floor during the consideration of S. 2845.

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

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, that Christopher Alexander, a fellow in Senator KENNEDY’s office, be granted the privilege of the floor during consideration of S. 2845.

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

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—H.R. 4596 AND H.R. 4606

Mr. FRIST. I understand that there are two bills at the desk and due for a second reading. I ask unanimous consent that the clerk read the titles of the bills for a second time, en bloc.

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

The clerk will read the bills by title, en bloc.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4596) to amend Public Law 97-435 to extend the authorization for the Secretary of the Interior to release certain conditions contained in a patent concerning certain land conveyed by the United States to Eastern Washington University until December 31, 2009.

A bill (H.R. 4606) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation and in coordination with other Federal, State, and local government agencies, to participate in the funding and implementation of a balanced, long-term groundwater remediation program in California, and for other purposes.

Mr. FRIST. I would object to further proceedings, en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard. The bills will be placed on the calendar.

APPOINTMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Majority Leader, pursuant to Public Law 108-173, appoints the following individuals to the Commission on Systemic Interoperability: Vicky B. Gregg of Tennessee and Ivan G. Seidenberg of New York.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

NOMINATION OF ALAN GREENSPAN TO BE UNITED STATES ALTERNATE GOVERNOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Mr. FRIST. As in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the Foreign Relations Committee be discharged from further consideration of the following nomination: Alan Greenspan, PN-1841. I further ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to its consideration, the nomination be confirmed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, the President be immediately notified of the Senate’s action, and the Senate resume legislative session.

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

The nomination considered and confirmed is as follows:

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Alan Greenspan, of New York, to be United States Alternate Governor of the International Monetary Fund.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The President will be immediately notified of the Senate’s action.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MAKING NATIONAL CRIMINAL HISTORY BACKGROUND CHECKS FOR VOLUNTEERS PERMANENT

PREVENTION OF CHILD ABDUCTION PARTNERSHIP ACT

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 2882 and S. 2883, en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bills by title, en bloc.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2882) to make a program for national criminal history background checks for volunteer groups permanent.

A bill (S. 2883) to amend the International Child Abduction Remedies Act to limit the tort liability of private entities or organizations that carry out responsibilities of the United States Central Authority under that Act.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consideration of the bills, en bloc.

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent the bills be read a third time and passed, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table and any statements regarding this matter be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bills (S. 2882 and S. 2883) were read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 2882

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. VOLUNTEER GROUP ACCESS TO CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECKS PROGRAM.

Section 108(a)(3)(A) of the PROTECT Act (Public Law 108-21) is amended by striking “an 18-month” and inserting “a”.

S. 2883

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 “Prevention of Child Abduction Partnership Act”.

SEC. 2. LIMITATION ON LIABILITY.

Section 7 of the International Child Abduction Remedies Act (42 U.S.C. 11606) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(f) LIMITED LIABILITY OF PRIVATE ENTITIES ACTING UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE UNITED STATES CENTRAL AUTHORITY.—

“(1) LIMITATION ON LIABILITY.—Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), a private entity or organization that receives a grant from or enters into a contract or agreement with the United States Central Authority under subsection (e) of this section for purposes of assisting the United States Central Authority in carrying out its responsibilities and functions under the Convention and this Act, including any director, officer, employee, or agent of such entity or organization, shall not be liable in any civil action sounding in tort for damages directly related to the performance of such responsibilities and functions as defined by the regulations issued under subsection (c) of this section that are in effect on October 1, 2004.

“(2) EXCEPTION FOR INTENTIONAL, RECKLESS, OR OTHER MISCONDUCT.—The limitation on liability under paragraph (1) shall not apply in any action in which the plaintiff proves that the private entity, organization, officer, employee, or agent described in paragraph (1), as the case may be, engaged in intentional misconduct or acted, or failed to act, with actual malice, with reckless disregard to a substantial risk of causing injury without legal justification, or for a purpose unrelated to the performance of responsibilities or functions under this Act.

“(3) EXCEPTION FOR ORDINARY BUSINESS ACTIVITIES.—The limitation on liability under paragraph (1) shall not apply to any alleged act or omission related to an ordinary business activity, such as an activity involving general administration or operations, the use of motor vehicles, or personnel management.”.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise today to commend my colleagues for passing by unanimous consent two bills which I sponsored—a bill to extend the pilot program for national criminal history background checks for volunteers who work with children, and the Prevention of Child Abduction Partnership Act.