

(v) processing techniques that denature the prion protein in carcasses and other materials; and

(vi) development of stunning devices that are humane, protect worker safety, and do not allow contamination of meat products; and

(C) perform such other duties pertaining to surveillance and research of prion disease as the Secretary may specify.

(5) PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the task force shall submit to Congress any preliminary recommendations of the task force.

(6) FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the task force shall submit to Congress the final recommendations of the task force.

#### SEC. 6. ENFORCEMENT.

(a) COOPERATION.—The Secretary and the heads of other Federal agencies, as appropriate, shall cooperate with the Attorney General in enforcing this Act.

(b) DUE PROCESS.—Any person subject to enforcement action under this section shall have the opportunity for an informal hearing on the enforcement action as soon as practicable after, but not later than 10 days after, the enforcement action is taken.

(c) REMEDIES.—In addition to any remedies available under other provisions of law, the head of a Federal agency may enforce this Act by—

(1) seizing and destroying an article that is introduced into interstate or foreign commerce in violation of this Act; or

(2) issuing an order requiring any person that introduces an article into interstate or foreign commerce in violation of this Act—

(A) to cease the violation;

(B)(i) to recall any article that is sold; and

(ii) to refund the purchase price to the purchaser;

(C) to destroy the article or forfeit the article to the United States for destruction; or

(D) to cease operations at the facility at which the article is produced until the head of the appropriate Federal agency determines that the operations are no longer in violation of this Act.

#### SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act—

(1) \$100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 and 2008; and

(2) such sums as are necessary for each subsequent fiscal year.

(b) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds made available for each fiscal year under subsection (a)—

(A) 30 percent shall be available to the Secretary; and

(B) 70 percent shall be available to the Secretary of Agriculture.

(2) MODIFICATION OF ALLOCATIONS.—The President may alter the allocation of funding under paragraph (1) as needed to better protect the public against prion disease.

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. 2003. A bill to make permanent the authorization for watershed restoration and enhancement agreements; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, the legislation I introduce today reauthorizes a very successful cooperative watershed restoration program that I originally sponsored, and that was originally enacted for the Forest Service, in the fiscal year 1999 Interior Appropriations

bill. The original legislation lasted through fiscal year 2001 after which it was reauthorized by the Appropriations Committees, at my request, through fiscal year 2005 and then again through fiscal year 2011. It is time this legislation had a full hearing in the Energy and Natural Resources Committee and was made a permanent authority.

The bill making what is commonly referred to as the Wyden amendment permanent authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to use appropriated Forest Service funds for watershed restoration and enhancement agreements that benefit the ecological health of National Forest System lands and watersheds. The Wyden Amendment does not require additional funding, but allows the Forest Service to leverage scarce restoration dollars thereby allowing the Federal dollars to stretch farther. During the 7 years the program has existed the Forest Service has leveraged three dollars for every Forest Service dollar spent on these agreements.

The Wyden amendment has resulted in countless Forest Service cooperative agreements with neighboring State and local land owners to accomplish high priority restoration, protection and enhancement work on public and private watersheds. The projects authorized by these agreements have improved watershed health and fish habitat through the control of invasive species, culvert replacement, and other riparian zone improvement projects. In addition to ecological restoration, use of the Wyden amendment has improved cooperative relationships between the Forest Service, private land owners, State agencies and other federal agencies.

I am hopeful that my colleagues on the Energy and Natural Resources Committee will have a hearing on this program soon to highlight its successes and that thereafter this legislation can pass the Senate expeditiously.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 2003

*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 “Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Agreements Act of 2005”.

#### SEC. 2. WATERSHED RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT AGREEMENTS.

Section 323(a) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (16 U.S.C. 1011 note; Public Law 105-277), is amended by striking “each of fiscal years 2006 through 2011” and inserting “fiscal year 2006 and each fiscal year thereafter”.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 311—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE PEOPLE OF SRI LANKA IN THE WAKE OF THE TSUNAMI AND THE ASSASSINATION OF THE SRI LANKAN FOREIGN MINISTER AND URGING SUPPORT AND RESPECT FOR FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS IN SRI LANKA

Mr. MCCAIN (for himself and Mr. BIDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 311

Whereas, on December 26, 2004, Sri Lanka was struck by a tsunami that left some 30,000 dead and hundreds of thousands of people homeless;

Whereas the United States and the world community recognized the global importance of preventing that tragedy from spiraling into an uncontrolled disaster and sent aid to Sri Lanka to provide immediate relief;

Whereas the massive tsunami reconstruction effort in Sri Lanka creates significant challenges for that country’s struggling democracy;

Whereas the democratic process in Sri Lanka is further challenged by the refusal of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, a group that the Secretary of State has designated as a Foreign Terrorist Organization, to renounce violence as a means of effecting political change;

Whereas, on August 12, 2005, the Sri Lankan Foreign Minister Lakhshman Kadirgamar was assassinated at his home in Colombo in a brutal terrorist act that has been widely attributed to the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam by officials in Sri Lanka, the United States, and other countries;

Whereas democratic elections are scheduled to be held in Sri Lanka on November 17, 2005;

Whereas nondemocratic foreign powers and private sources have reportedly been aiding and funding various political factions in Sri Lanka, including both extremist Sinhalese and extremist Tamil parties or groups; and

Whereas the United States has an interest in a free and fair democratic process in Sri Lanka, and the peaceful resolution of the insurgency that has afflicted Sri Lanka for more than two decades: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) expresses its support for the people of Sri Lanka as they recover from the devastating tsunami that occurred on December 26, 2004, and the assassination of the Sri Lankan Foreign Minister Lakhshman Kadirgamar on August 12, 2005;

(2) expresses its support for the courageous decision by the democratically-elected Government of Sri Lanka, following the assassination of Foreign Minister Kadirgamar, to remain in discussions with the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam in an attempt to resolve peacefully the issues facing the people of Sri Lanka;

(3) urges all parties in Sri Lanka to remain committed to the negotiating process and to make every possible attempt at national reconciliation; and

(4) urges all outside parties, including governments of foreign countries, private individuals, and other organizations, to support and respect a free and fair democratic process in the Sri Lankan elections scheduled to be held on November 17, 2005, and to work to prevent extremist groups in Sri Lanka from interfering with that process.