

the American League in July 1947, was an All-Star 9 times in Negro League and Major League Baseball, and was later inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame;

Whereas John Jordan "Buck" O'Neil was a player and manager of the Negro League Kansas City Monarchs, became the first African American coach in the Major Leagues with the Chicago Cubs in 1962, served on the Veterans Committee of the National Baseball Hall of Fame, chairs the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum Board of Directors, and has worked tirelessly to promote the history of the Negro Leagues; and

Whereas by achieving success on the baseball field, African American baseball players helped break down color barriers and integrate African Americans into all aspects of society in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 20, 2006, as "Negro Leaguers Recognition Day"; and

(2) recognizes the teams and players of the Negro Baseball Leagues for their achievements, dedication, sacrifices, and contributions to both baseball and our Nation.

SENATE RESOLUTION 467—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE PRESIDENT SHOULD USE ALL DIPLOMATIC MEANS NECESSARY AND REASONABLE TO INFLUENCE OIL-PRODUCING NATIONS TO IMMEDIATELY INCREASE OIL PRODUCTION AND THAT THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY SHOULD SUBMIT TO CONGRESS A REPORT DETAILING THE ESTIMATED PRODUCTION LEVELS AND ESTIMATED PRODUCTION CAPACITY OF ALL MAJOR OIL-PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

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

S. RES 467

*Resolved by the Senate, That is the sense of the Senate that—*

(1) the President should use all diplomatic means necessary and reasonable to influence oil producing nations to immediately increase oil production levels to—

(A) increase the supply on the world market; and

(B) reduce the price of oil;

(2) a major oil-producing country is a country that—

(A) had an average level of production of crude oil, oil sands, or natural gas to liquids that exceeded 1,000,000 barrels per day during the previous calendar year; and

(B) has crude oil, shale oil, or oil sands reserves of at least 6,000,000,000 barrels, as recognized by the Department of Energy; and

(3) not later than June 30, 2006, the Secretary of Energy should submit to Congress a report detailing the estimated production levels and estimated production capacity of all major oil-producing countries.

SENATE RESOLUTION 468—SUPPORTING THE CONTINUED ADMINISTRATION OF CHANNEL ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK, INCLUDING SANTA ROSA ISLAND, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAWS (INCLUDING REGULATIONS) AND POLICIES OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mrs. BOXER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

S. RES 468

Whereas Channel Islands National Monument was designated in 1938 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt under the authority of the Act of June 8, 1906 (16 U.S.C. 431 note);

Whereas the Monument was expanded to include additional islands and redesignated as Channel Islands National Park in 1980 to protect the nationally significant natural, scenic, wildlife, marine, ecological, archaeological, cultural, and scientific values of the Channel Islands in California;

Whereas Santa Rosa Island was acquired by the United States in 1986 for approximately \$29,500,000 for the purpose of restoring the native ecology of the Island and making the Island available to the public for recreational uses;

Whereas Santa Rosa Island contains numerous prehistoric and historic artifacts and provides important habitat for several threatened and endangered species;

Whereas under a court-approved settlement, the nonnative elk and deer populations are scheduled to be removed from the Park by 2011 and the Island is to be restored to management consistent with other National Parks; and

Whereas there have been recent proposals to remove Santa Rosa Island from the administration of the National Park Service or to direct the management of the Island in a manner inconsistent with existing legal requirements and the sound management of Park resources: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That—

(1) Channel Islands National Park, including Santa Rosa Island, should continue to be administered by the National Park Service in accordance with the National Park Service Organic Act (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.) and other applicable laws;

(2) the National Park Service should manage Santa Rosa Island in a manner that ensures that—

(A) the natural, scenic, and cultural resources of the Island are properly protected, restored, and interpreted for the public; and

(B) visitors to the Park are provided with a safe and enjoyable Park experience; and

(3) the National Park Service should not be directed to manage Santa Rosa Island in a manner—

(A) that would result in the public being denied access to significant portions of the Island; or

(B) that is inconsistent with the responsibility of the National Park Service to protect native resources within the Park, including threatened and endangered species.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a Senate resolution concerning Channel Islands National Park, with Senator BOXER as an original cosponsor.

We firmly believe that Channel Islands National Park, including Santa Rosa Island, should continue to be administered by the National Park Service in accordance with the laws, regula-

tions, and policies of the National Park Service, including the National Park Service Organic Act.

Channel Islands National Monument was designated in 1938 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt under the authority of the Antiquities Act.

The monument was expanded to include additional islands and redesignated as Channel Islands National Park in 1980 in order to protect the nationally significant natural, scenic, wildlife, marine, ecological, archaeological, cultural, and scientific values of the Channel Islands in California.

Santa Rosa Island was acquired by the United States in 1986 for approximately \$30 million for the purpose of restoring its native ecology and making the island available to the public for recreational uses. The previous owners of the Island retained only an agreement for the non-commercial use and occupancy of a 7.6-acre parcel of land through 2011.

The non-native elk and deer population are to be removed from the park by 2011 under a court-approved settlement and the Island restored to management consistent with other national parks.

We introduce this resolution to express our concern with a provision that the House Armed Services Committee has included in the House version of the Defense authorization bill.

The provision would prohibit the Park Service from carrying out the court-approved settlement's direction to remove the population of non-native deer and elk.

To the contrary, we believe that Congress should not direct the National Park Service to manage Santa Rosa Island in a manner that would result in the public being denied access to significant portions of the Island for any substantial period of time.

If the Park Service is unable to manage the non-native deer and elk population, the population will likely be managed through the present practice of privately organized hunting editions that currently require the closure of about 90 percent of the Island to the general public for 4–5 months out of the year. The national parks belong to the American people, and the parks should remain freely open to the people.

We also believe that Congressional direction for Santa Rosa Island should not be inconsistent with the requirement to protect and enhance native park resources, including threatened and endangered species.

There are 11 endangered or threatened plant and animal species on the Island, many of which would be harmed by the proposal.

In particular, the bald eagle is at risk from eating carcasses containing lead bullets used by the hunters; the Santa Rosa Island fox is preyed upon by golden eagles attracted by fawns and other deer; and the Island's endangered plants are threatened by the deer and elk.

In addition, there are substantial archaeological resources on the Island