

Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—As provided in section 4(d)(7) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(7)), nothing in this title affects any jurisdiction or responsibility of the State with respect to wildlife and fish in the State.

(d) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land in the wilderness areas designated by section 102 are withdrawn from—

- (1) all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;
- (2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
- (3) disposition under the mineral leasing laws (including geothermal leasing laws).

TITLE II—VERMONT

SEC. 201. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term “Management Plan” means the Green Mountain National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan.

(2) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of Vermont.

Subtitle A—Designation of Wilderness Areas

SEC. 211. DESIGNATION.

In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Certain Federal land managed by the United States Forest Service, comprising approximately 22,425 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Glastenbury Wilderness—Proposed”, dated September 2006, which shall be known as the “Glastenbury Wilderness”.

(2) Certain Federal land managed by the United States Forest Service, comprising approximately 12,333 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Joseph Battell Wilderness—Proposed”, dated September 2006, which shall be known as the “Joseph Battell Wilderness”.

(3) Certain Federal land managed by the United States Forest Service, comprising approximately 3,757 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Breadloaf Wilderness Additions—Proposed”, dated September 2006, which shall be known as the “Breadloaf Wilderness”.

(4) Certain Federal land managed by the United States Forest Service, comprising approximately 2,338 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Lye Brook Wilderness Additions—Proposed”, dated September 2006, which shall be known as the “Lye Brook Wilderness”.

(5) Certain Federal land managed by the United States Forest Service, comprising approximately 752 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Peru Peak Wilderness Additions—Proposed”, dated September 2006, which shall be known as the “Peru Peak Wilderness”.

(6) Certain Federal land managed by the United States Forest Service, comprising approximately 47 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Big Branch Wilderness Additions—Proposed”, dated September 2006, which shall be known as the “Big Branch Wilderness”.

SEC. 212. MAP AND DESCRIPTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and a legal description of each wilderness area designated by section 211 with—

- (1) the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives;
- (2) the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives; and

(3) the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate.

(b) FORCE OF LAW.—A map and legal description filed under subsection (a) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.

(c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Each map and legal description filed under subsection (a) shall be filed and made available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service.

SEC. 213. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) ADMINISTRATION.—Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, each wilderness area designated under this subtitle and in the Green Mountain National Forest (as of the date of enactment of this Act) shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

(b) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this subtitle affects the jurisdiction of the State with respect to wildlife and fish on the public land located in the State, including the stocking of fish in rivers and streams in the State to support the Connecticut River Atlantic Salmon Restoration Program.

(c) TRAILS.—The Forest Service shall allow the continuance of—

- (1) the Appalachian National Scenic Trail;
- (2) the Long Trail;
- (3) the Catamount Trail; and
- (4) the marking and maintenance of associated trails and trail structures of the Trails referred to in this subsection, consistent with the management direction (including objectives, standards, guidelines, and agreements with partners) established for the Appalachian National Scenic Trail, Long Trail, and Catamount Trail under the Management Plan.

Subtitle B—Moosalamoo National Recreation Area

SEC. 221. DESIGNATION.

Certain Federal land managed by the United States Forest Service, comprising approximately 15,857 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Moosalamoo National Recreation Area—Proposed”, dated September 2006, is designated as the “Moosalamoo National Recreation Area”.

SEC. 222. MAP AND DESCRIPTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and a legal description of the national recreation area designated by section 221 with—

- (1) the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives;
- (2) the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives; and
- (3) the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate.

(b) FORCE OF LAW.—A map and legal description filed under subsection (a) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this subtitle, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.

(c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Each map and legal description filed under subsection (a) shall be filed and made available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service.

SEC. 223. ADMINISTRATION OF NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid rights existing on the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall administer the Moosalamoo National Recreation Area in accordance with—

- (1) laws (including rules and regulations) applicable to units of the National Forest System; and

(2) the management direction (including objectives, standards, and guidelines) established for the Moosalamoo Recreation and Education Management Area under the Management Plan.

(b) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this subtitle affects the jurisdiction of the State with respect to wildlife and fish on the public land located in the State.

(c) ESCARPMENT AND ECOLOGICAL AREAS.—Nothing in this subtitle prevents the Secretary from managing the Green Mountain Escarpment Management Area and the Ecological Special Areas, as described in the Management Plan.

THE CALENDAR

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to an immediate en bloc consideration of the following bills: Calendar No. 393 to 400, 403 to 410, 420, 533, and 584.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, the Senate will proceed en bloc.

Mr. COBURN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. COBURN. I do not intend to object in the final analysis on this, but I think the American public needs to hear how this bill got here and the associated processes with it. I want to share my concerns over it. It will take me a few minutes to do that, but I think it is important that we do this.

Before I lift my objection to the authorization in this package, I think it is important to know that this obligates the American people for \$1.5 billion. The majority leader originally sought consent for this package in May and again in July. After carefully reviewing the package, considering the oath that I took in January of 2005, I could not give that consent.

I immediately sat down with the chairman of the Energy Committee. I outlined in detail my concerns with him. And I am committed by putting my objections in writing, and I did so.

I ask unanimous consent that the letter be printed in the RECORD.

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

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, DC, May 25, 2006.

Hon. PETE DOMENICI,
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
U.S. Senate.

DEAR CHAIRMAN DOMENICI: I want to thank you for agreeing to meet with me late last week. As follow-up to our conversation and per my commitment to you, I am providing a more thorough review of the concerns that prompted me to place a hold on the committee package.

First and foremost, as we discussed during our meeting, I want to underscore my concern that the package gives very little consideration to the future impact on spending and the growing deficit. With rare exception, each bill in the package creates or expands authorized spending levels, with no consideration for finding similarly authorized programs that have failed to meet Congressional intent or which have outlived their

usefulness. In other words, in creating these authorizations—eventual recommendations for appropriations—we have given little or no thought to finding offsets or attempted to prioritize diminishing federal resources.

For example, S. 1913, “the Indiana Dunes Visitors Center” would authorize the National Park Service to lease space and construct a gift shop and theater at an estimated cost of \$1.2 million. H.R. 318, “the Castle Nugent Farms study” would spend an estimated \$500,000 to determine the feasibility of designating the area a unit of the National Park Service (NPS). Similarly, H.R. 1728 would study the feasibility of establishing a NPS unit to preserve historic homes in Ste Genevieve, Missouri. S. 200, S. 204, S. 163, and S. 249 would establish National Heritage Areas (NHA) at an estimated initial cost of \$40 million. I am very concerned about authorizing new spending on parks and associated buildings when our nation already is more than \$8 trillion in debt and when we already have millions of acres of federal lands that we are already unable to maintain properly.

I specifically question why there has been no attempt to offset the new authorizations, or in any way review the priorities of agency spending. The Department of the Interior—where each of these new programs will be administered—is replete with wasteful and ineffective spending, and provides ample opportunity for this Congress to prioritize its spending. Consider the following: In adding to the 672 million acres that it currently owns, the Department of the Interior and related land management agencies have spent over \$1.1 billion on land acquisition since 2002, and an estimated \$113 million last year alone. Additionally, the Administration estimates that the agency carries over \$4.5 billion in unobligated balances. Surely, we can find a way to prioritize spending in these agencies, and to ensure that these new authorizations don’t add to the already crushing debt that our children will inherit.

Furthermore, I am concerned that many of the bills lack sufficient justification for federal involvement. For example, S. 1346 “the Michigan Lighthouse and Maritime Heritage Act” would authorize \$500,000 for the Department of the Interior “to study and report on Michigan maritime heritage resource preservation and interpretation, including: potential economic and tourism benefits of preservation of these resources . . .” The tourism industry in Michigan already generates an estimated \$16 billion, and while I do not question the importance of these local preservation and promotion efforts, I fail to see a federal responsibility.

Finally, I am concerned that a bill (S. 1970) that I offered to amend the Trail of Tears Historic Trail Act, was modified from its original version. In the bill that I introduced, I specifically prohibited any new federal appropriations for the update of the trail study. First, the bulk of the study has already been completed by researchers, and simply needs updating. Second, I felt it was important that any expenditures for the trail come from existing trail funding, and not burden other NPS resources. In amending my bill, the committee undermined a basic condition of my support for the bill and opened up the possibility for new spending—something I will aggressively oppose.

I am prepared to drop my objections to the hotlined package if the committee is willing to consider other measures to offset the proposed new authorizations. In briefly reviewing offsetting measures within the Department of the Interior, I have identified several billion dollars in potential offsets. I am including an overview below:

The President has proposed the elimination or reduction of several programs

within the Department of the Interior. Total savings are projected to be \$260,000,000. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/fy2007/pdf/savings.pdf>. These savings will pay for all but one of the bills contained in the hotlined package.

The Department of the Interior spent \$218.7 million on conferences and travel in FY 2004, up \$12 million since FY 2000; Reducing these expenditures by 10% will entirely pay for 9 of the bills included in this package.

The Department of the Interior has over \$4.5 billion in unobligated funds already appropriated by Congress. We can pay for the entire authorization package simply by requiring that all future appropriations be paid for from the agency’s unobligated balances.

These suggestions are by no means exhaustive, and I am certainly open to other alternative offsets. We can and we should find a way to prioritize spending in these areas, and I look forward to working with you to accomplish this goal.

Again, I want to thank you for taking the time to meet with me to hear my concerns, and for this opportunity to work with you to preserve and protect the great heritage of sacrifice that was given to us by our forefathers.

Sincerely,

TOM A. COBURN,
U.S. Senator.

Mr. COBURN. Mr. President, I will repeat today what I said in person and in writing. It authorizes \$1.5 billion spending with not one offset and zero consideration for prioritization of how we spend money in this country.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, what is the regular order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is a unanimous-consent request pending before the Senate.

Is there objection?

Mr. CONRAD. Is the Senator required to register an objection or not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Is there objection?

Mr. COBURN. Mr. President, I will try again, reserving my right to object. I will finish this statement one way or the other; otherwise, I will object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator does not have the right to object upon reservation. It is an accommodation that exists only with the consent of other Senators.

Mr. COBURN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous-consent after the unanimous-consent on this bill that I be allowed 15 minutes to speak on this bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. CONRAD. I will not object to that.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I respectfully ask the Senator from Oklahoma if I could do the other two pending unanimous-consent requests and then allow the Senator from Oklahoma to speak for 15 minutes; and then, after that allow either Senator CORNYN or Senator LEAHY, or both, along with myself, to speak on the previously agreed to bill for up to 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. CONRAD. I object to that, unless we can have a more comprehensive

agreement. I was told that a number of us concerned about drought could come to the floor at 11:30 this morning. Then we were told 1:30. Now it is 1:45. It is fine with me if we can reach an agreement that extends to those of us who are from states suffering from a natural disaster. I totally appreciate the Senator’s right to at some point have a chance to express himself. As a matter of procedure, when a Senator has raised an objection, it is my understanding of the rules of the Senate that you have to promptly object or not. It is not a time to speak. I would be fully in agreement having a unanimous-consent agreement to give you the right to express your views. You certainly have that right at some point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I will object unless we have a chance to reach a more comprehensive agreement on what follows.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. COBURN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas has the floor. Is there objection to the en bloc consideration of the bills listed by the Senator from Texas?

Mr. CONRAD. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Texas.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that we finish the unanimous-consent requests that have been cleared on both sides, that there be speakers recognized in the following order: Senator COBURN, Senator CHAMBLISS, Senator CONRAD, and a Republican slot; further, that Senator CORNYN and Senator LEAHY and myself be allowed to have 15 minutes following that to discuss legislation previously passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I amend my unanimous-consent request to put Senator DORGAN following the Republicans.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I reserve the right to object. I understand the recognition is Senator CONRAD and then a Republican slot at which point I would be recognized.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I think it would be very important here to have time specified for these names because that is the only way we can have an understanding here. I will object unless we have time associated with the names.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mrs. HUTCHISON. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Texas.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the two agreed-to energy en bloc requests be granted first; following that, Senator COBURN for 15 minutes, Senator CHAMBLISS for 10 minutes, Senator CONRAD for up to 30 minutes, a Republican slot for 10 minutes, and Senator DORGAN for 20 minutes. I need to also have time reserved for Senator LEAHY, Senator CORNYN, and myself following that order for up to 30 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I shall not object—I believe the Senator from Texas is discussing time for a colloquy that Senator CORNYN and I intend to do which will take about 5 to 10 minutes. When would we have our colloquy?

Mrs. HUTCHISON. It would be approximately an hour and half before that would occur unless there would be a unanimous consent agreement that the colloquy could be moved up.

Mr. LEAHY. I don't want to interfere with others who are on the floor already planning things. I wonder if there would be a difficulty if Senator CORNYN and I did our colloquy. I can assure the Senate that I will keep my time to 2 minutes. I do not know how much time the Senator from Texas would request.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I amend my unanimous consent to allow us to do the two energy en bloc requests that have been agreed to by both sides; Senator CORNYN and Senator LEAHY for up to 5 minutes; Senator COBURN for 15 minutes; Senator CHAMBLISS for 10 minutes; Senator CONRAD for up to 30 minutes; a Republican slot for 10 minutes; Senator DORGAN for 20 minutes; and Senator HUTCHISON for 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator may proceed with the en bloc unanimous consent requests.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate en bloc consideration of the following bills: Calendar Nos. 393 to 400, 403 to 410, 420, 533, and 584.

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

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments at the desk be agreed to; the committee-reported amendments as amended, if amended, be agreed to; the bills as amended, if amended, be read a third time and passed en bloc; the resolution be agreed to; and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA LAND TRANSFER ACT OF 2005

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 476) to authorize the Boy Scouts

of America to exchange certain land in the State of Utah acquired under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Boy Scouts of America Land Transfer Act of 2006".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **BOY SCOUTS.**—The term "Boy Scouts" means the Utah National Parks Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

(2) **SECRETARY.**—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 3. BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) **AUTHORITY TO CONVEY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subsection (c) and notwithstanding the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the "Recreation and Public Purposes Act") (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.), the Boy Scouts may convey to Brian Head Resort, subject to valid existing rights and, except as provided in paragraph (2), any rights reserved by the United States, all right, title, and interest granted to the Boy Scouts by the original patent to the parcel described in subsection (b)(1) in exchange for the conveyance by Brian Head Resort to the Boy Scouts of all right, title, and interest in and to the parcels described in subsection (b)(2).

(2) **REVERSIONARY INTEREST.**—On conveyance of the parcel of land described in subsection (b)(1), the Secretary shall have discretion with respect to whether or not the reversionary interests of the United States are to be exercised.

(b) **DESCRIPTION OF LAND.**—The parcels of land referred to in subsection (a) are—

(1) the 120-acre parcel that is part of a tract of public land acquired by the Boy Scouts under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the "Recreation and Public Purposes Act") (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.) for the purpose of operating a camp, which is more particularly described as the W½SE¼ and SE¼SE¼ sec. 26, T. 35 S., R. 9 W., Salt Lake Base and Meridian; and

(2) the 2 parcels of private land owned by Brian Head Resort that total 120 acres, which are more particularly described as—

(A) NE¼NW¼ and NE¼NE¼ sec. 25, T. 35 S., R. 9 W., Salt Lake Base and Meridian; and

(B) SE¼SE¼ sec. 24, T. 35 S., R. 9 W., Salt Lake Base and Meridian.

(c) **CONDITIONS.**—On conveyance to the Boy Scouts under subsection (a)(1), the parcels of land described in subsection (b)(2) shall be subject to the terms and conditions imposed on the entire tract of land acquired by the Boy Scouts for a camp under the Bureau of Land Management patent numbered 43-75-0010.

(d) **MODIFICATION OF PATENT.**—On completion of the exchange under subsection (a)(1), the Secretary shall amend the original Bureau of Land Management patent providing for the conveyance to the Boy Scouts under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the "Recreation and Public Purposes Act") (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.) numbered 43-75-0010 to take into account the exchange under subsection (a)(1).

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

The bill S. 476 was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read a third time; and passed.

IDAHO LAND ENHANCEMENT ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1131) to authorize the exchange of certain Federal land within the

State of Idaho, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Idaho Land Enhancement Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **AGREEMENT.**—The term "Agreement" means the agreement executed in April 2005 entitled "Agreement to Initiate, Boise Foothills—Northern Idaho Land Exchange", as modified by the agreement executed in March 2006 entitled "Amendment No. 1", and entered into by—

(A) the Bureau of Land Management;

(B) the Forest Service;

(C) the State; and

(D) the City.

(2) **BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LAND.**—The term "Bureau of Land Management land" means the approximately 605 acres of land administered by the Bureau of Land Management (including all appurtenances to the land) that is proposed to be acquired by the State, as identified in exhibit A2 of the Agreement and as generally depicted on the maps.

(3) **BOARD.**—The term "Board" means the Idaho State Board of Land Commissioners.

(4) **CITY.**—The term "City" means the city of Boise, Idaho.

(5) **FEDERAL LAND.**—The term "Federal land" means the Bureau of Land Management land and the National Forest System land.

(6) **MAPS.**—The term "maps" means maps 1 through 7 entitled "Parcel Identification Map: Idaho Lands Enhancement Act Land Exchange" and dated February 28, 2006.

(7) **NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LAND.**—The term "National Forest System land" means the approximately 7,220 acres of land (including all appurtenances to the land) that is—

(A) administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the Idaho Panhandle National Forests and the Clearwater National Forest;

(B) proposed to be acquired by the State;

(C) identified in exhibit A2 of the Agreement; and

(D) generally depicted on the maps.

(8) **SECRETARY.**—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(9) **STATE.**—The term "State" means the State of Idaho, Department of Lands.

(10) **STATE LAND.**—The term "State land" means the approximately 11,815 acres of land (including all appurtenances to the land) administered by the State that is proposed to be acquired by the United States, as identified in exhibit A1 of the Agreement and as generally depicted on the maps.

SEC. 3. LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In accordance with the Agreement and this Act, if the State offers to convey the State land to the United States, the Secretary and the Secretary of Agriculture shall—

(1) accept the offer; and

(2) on receipt of title to the State land, simultaneously convey to the State the Federal land.

(b) **VALID EXISTING RIGHTS.**—The conveyance of the Federal land and State land shall be subject to all valid existing rights.

(c) **EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The value of the Federal land and State land to be exchanged under this Act—

(A) shall be equal; or

(B) shall be made equal in accordance with subsection (d).

(2) **APPRAISALS.**—The value of the Federal land and State land shall be determined in accordance with appraisals—

(A) conducted in accordance with—

(i) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and