CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE
November 17, 1999

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or activated):

By Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. KYL, and Mr. GRAMM):
S. Con. Res. 74. A concurrent resolution recognizing the United States Border Patrol's 75 years of service since its founding:

to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. CAMPBELL):
S. Con. Res. 75. A concurrent resolution expressing the strong opposition of Congress to the continued egregious violations of human rights and the lack of progress toward the establishment of democracy and the rule of law in Belarus and calling on President Alexander Lukashenka to engage in negotiations with the representatives of the opposition and to restore the constitutional rights of the Belarusian people; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. CRAIG (for himself, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. CRAPO, and Mr. BURNS):
S. 1951. A bill to provide the Secretary of Energy with authority to draw down the Strategic Petroleum Reserve when oil and gas prices in the United States rise sharply because of anticompetitive activity, and to require the President, through the Secretary of Energy, to consult with Congress regarding the sale of oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Ms. COLLINS):
S. 1952. A bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 to order the orderly development of coal, coalslved methane, natural gas, and oil in the Powder River Basin, Wyoming and Montana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. KERREY:
S. 1953. A bill to amend the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 to authorize the establishment of a voluntary legal employment authorization program (LEAP) as a successor to the current pilot programs for employment eligibility confirmation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MINNEMAN (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON, and Mr. KENNEDY):
S. 1954. A bill to establish a compensation program for employees of the Department of Energy, its contractors, subcontractors, and beryllium vendors, who sustained beryllium-related illness due to the performance of their duty; to establish a compensation program for certain workers at the Paducah, Kentucky, gaseous diffusion plant; to establish a pilot program for examining the possibility relationship between workplace exposure to radiation and hazardous materials and illnesses related to health conditions; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

An opportunity to use our national forests. This quiet, somewhat uneventful program continues to produce close bonds and remarkable memories for hundreds of thousands of Americans, but in order to secure the future of the cabin program, this Congress needs to re-examine the basis on which fees are now being determined.

Nearly 20 years ago, the Forest Service saw the need to modernize the regulations under which the cabin program is administered. Acknowledging that the competition for access and use of forest resources has increased dramatically since 1915, both the cabin owners and the agency wanted a formal understanding about the rights and obligations of using and maintaining these structures.

New rules that resulted nearly a decade later reaffirmed the cabins as a valid recreational use of forest land. At the same time, the new policy reflected numerous limitations on use that are felt to be appropriate in order to keep areas of the forest where cabins are located open for recreational use by other forest visitors. Commercial use of the cabins is prohibited, as is year-round occupancy by the owner. Owners are restricted in the size, shape, paint color and presence of other structures or installations on the cabin lot. The only portion of a lot that is controlled by the cabin owner is that portion of the lot that directly underlies the footprint of the cabin itself.

At some locations, the agency has determined a need to remove cabins for a variety of reasons related to “higher public purposes” and cabin owners wanted to be certain in the writing of new regulations that a fair process would guide any future decisions about cabin removal. At other locations, some cabins have been destroyed by fire, avalanche or falling trees, and a more reliable process of determining whether such cabins might be rebuilt or relocated was needed. It was determined, therefore, that this recreational program would be tied more closely to the forest planning process.

The question of an appropriate fee to be paid for the opportunity to use our public lands through the so-called recreation residence program. Today, 15,000 of these forest cabins remain, providing generation after generation of families and their friends a respite from urban living and an opportunity to use our public lands.

These cabins stand in stark contrast to many aspects of modern outdoor recreation. This important aspect of the mix of recreational opportunities for the American public. While many of us enjoy fast, off-road machines and watercraft or hiking to the backcountry with high-tech gear, others enjoy a relaxing weekend at their cabin in the woods with their family and friends.

The recreation residence programs allows families all across the country a place to enjoy the forests. This quiet, somewhat uneventful program continues to produce close bonds and remarkable memories for hundreds of thousands of Americans, but in order to secure the future of the cabin program, this Congress needs to re-examine the basis on which fees are now being determined.

By Mr. LEAHY:

By Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. BALDWIN, and Ms. KYRSTEN SINDELMAN):
S. 1948. A bill to amend the provisions of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to authorize the establishment of a voluntary legal employment authorization Act of 1996 to authorize the establishment of a mandatory legal employment authorization Act of 1996 to authorize the establishment of a mandatory legal employment authorization program (LEAP) as a successor to the current pilot programs for employment eligibility confirmation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ABRAHAM:
S. 1949. A bill to promote economically sound modernization of electric power generation capacity in the United States, to establish requirements to improve the combustion heat rate efficiency of fossil-fueled electric utility generating units, to reduce emissions of mercury, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and sulfur dioxide, to require that all fossil fuel-fired electric utility generating units operating in the United States meet new NRG review requirements, to promote the use of clean coal technologies, and to promote alternative energy and clean energy sources, as solar, wind, biomass, and fuel cells; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. THOMAS):
S. 1950. A bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 to order the orderly development of coal, coalslved methane, natural gas, and oil in the Powder River Basin, Wyoming and Montana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Ms. COLLINS):
S. 1951. A bill to provide the Secretary of Energy with authority to draw down the Strategic Petroleum Reserve when oil and gas prices in the United States rise sharply because of anticompetitive activity, and to require the President, through the Secretary of Energy, to consult with Congress regarding the sale of oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. ABRAHAM:
S. 1952. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a simplified method for determining a partner's share of income or loss of a partnership which is a qualified investment club; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. KERREY:
S. 1953. A bill to amend the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 to authorize the establishment of a voluntary legal employment authentication program (LEAP) as a successor to the current pilot programs for employment eligibility confirmation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MINNEMAN (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON, and Mr. KENNEDY):
S. 1954. A bill to establish a compensation program for employees of the Department of Energy, its contractors, subcontractors, and beryllium vendors, who sustained beryllium-related illness due to the performance of their duty; to establish a compensation program for certain workers at the Paducah, Kentucky, gaseous diffusion plant; to establish a pilot program for examining the possible relationship between workplace exposure to radiation and hazardous materials and illnesses related to health conditions; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.