to establish the National Office of Climate Change Response within the Executive Office of the President, and for other purposes.

S. 1075

At the request of Mr. BIDEN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1075, a bill to extend and modify the Drug-Free Communities Support Program, to authorize a National Community Antidrug Coalition Institute, and for other purposes.

S. 1119

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. Dayton) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1119, a bill to require the Secretary of Defense to carry out a study of the extent to the coverage of members of the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve of the Armed Forces under health benefits plans and to submit a report on the study of Congress, and for other purposes.

S. 1149

At the request of Mr. Hatch, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Jeffords) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1149, a bill to amend chapter 1 of title 9, United States Code, to provide for greater fairness in the arbitration process relating to motor vehicle franchise contracts.

S. 1186

At the request of Mr. Lieberman, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Cleland) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1186, a bill to amend title III of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11331 et seq.) to reauthorize the Federal Emergency Management Food and Shelter Program, and for other purposes.

S. 1200

At the request of Mr. Domenci, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. Akaka) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1200, a bill to amend title II of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1992 and for other purposes.

S. 1226

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. JOHNSON, and Ms. SNOWE;

S. 1250. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to improve transitional medical and dental care for members of the Armed Forces released from active duty to which called or ordered, or for which retained, in support of a contingency operation; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mrs. CARNAHAN. Mr. President, our Reserve components are assuming increasingly greater roles in the U.S. military. Today we have more commitments around the world but fewer Active Forces. For these reasons, we have increasingly come to depend on our Reserve components.

Since the gulf war, our Army and Marine Corps have increased their operations abroad by 300 percent. Air Force deployments have quadrupled since 1986. And our Navy now deploys 52 percent of its forces on any given day.

These deployments would be impossible without guardsmen and reservists. Last year's Reserve components served a total of 12.3 million duty days, compared to 5.2 million duty days in 1992.

It is time to recognize the contribution of our reservists and given them the benefits they deserve. We must find a way to provide immediate short-term relief to reservists who stand in need of our support, those who have just returned from deployments abroad.

Last month, Senator LEAHY and six other colleagues set a goal to provide health care for all National Guard members and reservists. Senator LEAHY's legislation recognizes the role that Reserve components now play in our national security. This bill authorizes a Defense Department study to develop the most feasible plan to provide health care for all Reserve components.

Providing coverage to all reservists is a monumental task. It will require an intense analysis in developing a cost-effective approach. But it is a worthy goal, one that will prove important to sustaining our force strength and our military morale.

Today I am introducing legislation that will take the first steps toward Senator LEAHY's goal for covering reservists. The bill will significantly improve the quality of life for our men and women in the National Guard and Reserves. Reservists like SSG Jonathan Reagan, this young reservist just returned home from an 8-month peacekeeping mission in Kosovo. He served in the 313th hospital surgical unit providing care to military personnel and Trilogy refugees. Yet when he returned home to Missouri, he found himself without health care coverage of his own.

Sergeant Reagan had just finished graduate school and was looking for a job as a physical therapist. Currently the law allows military personnel to extend their military health coverage for 30 days after they return home. Well, that was not enough for Sergeant Reagan. He was uninsured and was forced to purchase his insurance out of his own pocket.

Sergeant Reagan is not alone. Sergeant Jason Dunson served on that same deployment. He did not have health care coverage when he returned home. Springfield, MO, either. Luckily before he deployed, he transferred his 3-year-old daughter's health care coverage to his wife's plan. Unfortunately, his employer will not be able to cover him for a number of months.

But the case of CPT Terri McGranahan is the most troubling. She volunteered to be a part of our peacekeeping mission in Kosovo. During her service, she worked at a health clinic that had been newly painted with a toxic sealant.

When she returned home, her private health insurance company refused to retain her. Working in this clinic had made her very ill. Her condition resulted in pneumonia and eventually a spot on her lung.

She did not detect the condition right away. When she finally sought medical treatment, the 30 days of TRICARE coverage had already expired.

She asked the Army for help but was turned down. Moreover, her private insurer refused to cover her for a condition acquired during military service.

Fortunately, she would be able to obtain reimbursements from the Department of Defense, once it was fully clarified that her illness was service related. But how long will she have to
wait before she receives this relief? And why should she and her family be forced to undergo such stress as she endures while in the military service?

Senators DeWine, Leahy, Daschle, Johnson, Landrieu, Snowe, and I have joined together to propose a short-term solution. Our legislation will allow Reserve and National Guard personnel to extend their TRICARE coverage for up to 1 year after their deployment.

Already, the Carnahan-DeWine bill has been endorsed by organizations across the country, including the National Guard and Reserve Committee of the Military Coalition, the Reserve Officers Association, National Guard Association, Enlisted Association of the National Guard, and several other organizations promoting quality of life to serve men and women.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff have indicated that this legislation would have a positive impact on military quality of life and retention rates. They further believe that such extension of benefits would assist members who, following activation and deactivation, decide to leave their civilian employment.

We are not asking for an overly extensive benefit for Reserve components. Some may think this proposal is far too modest. I understand that in the other body there is a proposal to provide an even more comprehensive approach. But I believe that before we attempt to establish a full health care program for these service men and women, it is essential that we authorize the Pentagon to explore the most feasible option. The bill and the legislation authored by Senator Leahy will work to achieve this goal.

In the meantime, I am proud to be pursuing this initiative in the name of our military reserves, as well as our country’s other citizen soldiers. As the Kansas City Star stated in a recent editorial:

"The United States has come to rely more and more heavily on the military reserves and the National Guard. The men and women who make so many sacrifices to serve in those forces should not have to worry about inadequate health insurance coverage as soon as they return to civilian life."

Mr. President, let’s do the right thing for our Nation’s citizen soldiers. This legislation will extend an existing benefit, it will provide an even more comprehensive approach. It is a step to start addressing this complex problem today. I am happy to be an original co-sponsor of this legislation, and I look forward to working with her to enact both of these bills.

By Ms. Snowe (for herself and Ms. Collins):

S. 1251. A bill for the relief of Nancy B. Wilson; to the Committee on Finance.

Ms. Snowe. Mr. President, I rise today along with my colleague from Maine to introduce legislation for the relief of Nancy Wilson of Bremen, ME, who has been denied widow’s benefits from Social Security despite the very extinguishing circumstances of her case.

Nancy Wilson was denied Social Security widow’s benefits because she had not been married to the late Alphonse Wilson for the required marriage period prior to his death even though they had lived together as a couple for 19 years. Alphonse had been unable to marry Nancy earlier because Massachusetts law forbade him from divorcing his first wife, Edna, due to her being institutionalized with a mental illness. Upon Edna’s death on April 12, 1969, Alphonse and Nancy were married just 20 days later, with Alphonse dying just one month after the marriage.

While the nine-month requirement for receiving widow’s benefits was understandably created to prevent marriages in anticipation of death, the reason for Nancy Wilson’s delayed nuptials were clearly unique. Given the extinguishing circumstances, I urge my colleagues to support this private relief bill for Nancy Wilson.

Ms. Collins. Mr. President, I am pleased to join Senator Snowe in introducing legislation for the private relief of Nancy B. Wilson. Nancy’s compelling case merits such action.

In 1945, Al Wilson was married with two children when tragedy struck the family. His wife Edna was institutionalized following a severe mental breakdown, and Al was left with no one to care for his children. Five years later, he met Nancy Butler, who took up residence with Al and began caring for his two children, as well as her own. That child has written that Nancy “is the person who brought me up in place of my biological mother, who was institutionalized. I think of Nancy as my real mother.”
though Al and Nancy wished to get married. Al was prohibited from divorcing his first wife under a Massachusetts law which prevented Al and Nancy from being married for seven months after their wedding. Tragically, just seven months after their wedding, Al died of cancer. Though only married for those seven months, Al and Nancy had lived together for 19 years. When Nancy turned 64 she applied to the Social Security Administration for survivor’s insurance benefits. She was told that a couple must be married for 9 months for the spouse to be eligible to collect survivor benefits, and that her legal marriage failed to meet that threshold. Nancy has since exhausted the administrative appeals process to no avail.

The private relief bill we are introducing will simply allow Nancy to receive widow’s benefits from her husband’s earnings. Though Al and Nancy were legally prevented from being married for all but seven months of their years together, they were, for all practical purposes, married for 19 years. She raised his children, allowing him to work and accumulate a Social Security benefit.

These unique circumstances illustrate why Congress must enact private relief legislation from time to time. Certainly, Nancy’s unique situation fulfills the intent of the Social Security Act, and it is a situation that will not be repeated due to a change in Massachusetts law repealing the legal hurdle that prevented Al and Nancy from being married in the first place. Mrs. Wilson’s case is truly compelling, and merits this corrective action by Congress. I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

By Mr. SARBANES (for himself, Mr. REED, and Mr. ALLARD):

S. 1254. A bill to reauthorize the Multifamily Assisted Housing Reform and Affordability Act of 1997, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Mark-to-Market Extension Act of 2001 with my colleagues Senator REED and Senator ALLARD, the chair and ranking member of the Housing and Transportation Subcommittee of the Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee. This legislation will extend the Multifamily Assisted Housing Restructuring and Affordability Act of 1997, MAHRAA, for an additional five years.

The purpose of the Act is to ensure that HUD continues to have the authority to restructure the rents and the mortgages of its FHA-insured section 8 project-based portfolio. These properties have been operating for the past 20 years on long term rental subsidy contracts, many of which are currently paying their debt service but are no longer affordable. The program which seek to reauthorize provides HUD with the tools to reduce those rents to market levels and restructure the underlying mortgages so that the new, lower rents will be sufficient to cover the debt service. At the same time, the program provides for the rehabilitation of these projects, and requires another long term commitment to keep the properties affordable.

This program expires in September. Both HUD and the General Accounting Office believe the program should be reauthorized in order to continue the progress in getting these projects restructured, rehabilitated, and on a sound footing for the taxpayer, for the owner, and for the residents.

In a hearing on this program held on June 19, we heard from all the stakeholders, HUD, and the GAO. We have adopted many of the recommendations heard at that hearing in this legislation. Some of the provisions we have included should further reduce the costs of the program to the federal government, while simultaneously allowing for more extensive rehabilitation and more economic certainty for property owners. The bill also extends the authorization for funding for tenants, non-profits, and public agencies that participate in the restructuring process.

I ask unanimous consent that a section by section analysis be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the materials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Section 1—Short Title
Section 2—Purposes
Section 3—Definitions
Section 4—Authorization for reauthorization of grants for tenant services, non-profits, and public entities engaged in the restructuring process; readjustment of calculation of property eligible for exception rents; use of enhanced vouchers; notice regarding rejection of restructuring plan; voluntary participation of Preservation projects in mortgage re- restructuring upon sale or transfer of property; discretion for the Secretary in requiring owner contributions for new features in addition to basic rehabilitation; establish consistent rent standard; provide for GAO reports on physical and financial condition of the property and HUD’s oversight; and, allow for reserving of FHA mortgage

Section 5—Provides for consistent rent standard for projects undergoing restructuring, and for tenant-based vouchers.

Section 6—Provides for HUD-held mortgages to go through FHA’s streamlined refinance process established by section 237(a)(7) of the National Housing Act; provides for the term of such loans to be 30 years.

Section 7—Technical correction to renumber a section of the law.

Section 8—Eliminate the requirement that the Director of the Office of Multifamily Housing Assistance Restructuring, OMHAR, be confirmed by the Senate; make the Director report to the FHA Commissioner; extend the program and Office for 5 years; and make the limitation on subsequent employment 1 year, consistent with Congressional rules.
strategy that can reduce carbon dioxide levels by up to 50 percent. My approach is to use the tools in our toolbox. We need all the tools available to address the enormous issue of global climate change. But we believe this approach, this bill, will provide a jump start to a stalled policy process. Carbon sequestration is a technology that can begin working right now, today, to reduce the negative effects of climate change.

Investing in healthy forests today is an investment in the well-being of our planet for decades to come. In the Pacific Northwest, forests are more than just a cornerstone of our economy. The same is true for agriculture. Last year, in Oregon alone, agriculture accounted for over $3 billion in trade and business. Investing in improved land management and conservation to offset greenhouse gases is a win for the environment, a win for agriculture and a win for local economies.

According to the Pacific Forest Trust, our forest lands in the United States are only storing one-quarter of the carbon they can ultimately store. Just tapping a portion of this potential by expanding and increasing the productivity of the Nation’s 737 million acres of forests is an important part of a win-win strategy to slow global warming. The forestry component of this bill works through a revolving loan fund for private, non-industrial landowners to be used to plant trees for carbon sequestration and conservation purposes. The forestry loans are limited by time, but can be forgiven if the landowner decides to institute a permanent easement on his or her land for the purposes of conservation and carbon sequestration. This bill also takes an important first step toward sequestering greenhouse gases on Federal lands: it directs the Forest Service to report to Congress on options to increase carbon storage in our national forests.

The agriculture portion of the bill will encourage landowners to offer the best plans detailing practices they would be willing to undertake to store additional carbon in the soil. The program is limited to 5 million acres, and is not a set aside. Rather, this bill encourages conservation practices like no-till, buffer strips and biomass production, to name a few, which are known to enhance soils’ ability to store carbon. Using funding similar to current CRP payments, the agricultural contracts under this bill would be for a minimum of 10 years and USDA would be required—in conjunction with other agencies—to finalize criteria for measuring the carbon-storing ability of various conservation practices.

We know these types of approaches work because of the leadership of our home states in carbon sequestration practice and research: Oregon for forestry and agriculture and Kansas for agriculture. The objectives of this bill will be greatly aided by institutions like Oregon State University and Kansas State University, who are already conducting significant research on various carbon-storing practices.

This bill also makes important changes to the Energy Policy Act of 1992: it would strengthen the voluntary accounting and verification of greenhouse gas reductions from forestry and agricultural activities. The bill directs the Secretary of Energy to develop new guidelines on monitoring and cost-effective methods to account for and report real and credible greenhouse gas reductions. These guidelines are absolutely necessary because without them we could be doing all the environmental good in the world, but we have no record of it and, therefore, no concept of the progress we would have made. The guidelines will be developed with the input of a new Advisory Council representing agriculture, industry, forestry, States, and environmental groups.

As in the last Congress, the forestry portion of the bill will pay for itself by using money that polluters pay when they are caught violating the Clean Air Act and Clean Water Act as there are currently no guarantees that these penalties, which revert to the General Fund, are used to improve our environment, but our bill would put the penalties toward this goal and would use these fines to expand our forests, protect streams and rivers and help re-move greenhouse gases from the air. The agricultural portion of this bill will be paid for by conservation appropriations to the USDA.

This bill is about taking advantage of a clear win-win opportunity. It’s a win for the global environment. It’s a win for sustainable forestry. It’s a win for local water protection. And it’s a win for rural communities. For these rea-sons, the forestry portion of this bill has already received positive reactions from timber companies and environmental organizations alike, including the National Association of State Foresters and the Society of American Foresters, American Forest and Paper Association, American Forests, Environmental Defense, Governor John A. Kitzhaber of Oregon, PacificCorp, The Nature Conservancy and the Pacific Forest Trust. The agricultural portion of this bill has received positive re-actions from many of these same groups. I look forward to pursuing this common-sense step toward protecting the environment and our forest workers and agricultural interests.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill and a summary of the Carbon Sequestration and Reporting Act be printed in the RECORD. There being no objection, the mate-rial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SEC. 1255. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

TITLE I—CARBON ADVISORY COUNCIL

SEC. 101. Carbon advisory council.
Sec. 102. National inventory and voluntary reporting of greenhouse gases.

TITLE II—FOREST CARBON MANAGEMENT

Sec. 201. Forest carbon storage and sequestration.

TITLE III—CARBON SEQUESTRATION PROGRAM

Sec. 301. Establishment.
Sec. 302. Funding.
Sec. 303. Regulations.
Sec. 304. Effective dates.

TITLE IV—REPORTS

Sec. 401. Initial report.
Sec. 402. Annual report.
Sec. 403. State report.

Congress assembled, the term ‘carbon Advisory Council’ means the Carbon Advisory Council established under sub-section (b).

(1) Carbon sequestration.—The term ‘carbon sequestration’ means the action of vegetable matter in—
(A) extracting carbon dioxide from the atmosphere through photosynthesis;
(B) converting the carbon dioxide to carbon; and
(C) storing the carbon in the form of roots, stems, soil, or foliage.

(2) Carbon storage.—The term ‘carbon storage’ means the quantity of carbon sequestered from the atmosphere and stored in forest carbon reservoirs.

(3) Forest carbon program.—The term ‘forest carbon program’ means the program established under section 248(b) of the Global Climate Change Prevention Act of 1990 to provide financial assistance for forest carbon activities through—
(A) cooperative agreements; and
(B) State revolving loan funds.

(4) Forest management action.—The term ‘forest management action’ means an action that—
(A) cooperates with the principles to the re-generation, management, utilization, and conservation of forests to meet specific goals and objects; and
(B) maintains the productivity of the forests.

(5) Inclusions.—The term ‘forest management action’ includes management of forests for the benefit of—
(i) aesthetics;
(ii) fish;
The Secretary shall establish an advisory council, to be known as the ‘Carbon Advisory Council’, to—

(1) advise the Secretary on the development and updating of guidelines for accurate reporting of greenhouse gas sequestration from soil carbon and forest management actions; and

(2) evaluate the potential effectiveness of the guidelines in verifying inputs and outputs from various soil carbon and forest management strategies.

(c) Travel Expenses.—A member of the Carbon Advisory Council shall be compensated at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which the member is engaged in the performance of the duties of the Carbon Advisory Council.

(2) Members.—A member of the Carbon Advisory Council who is an officer or employee of the Federal Government shall serve without compensation in addition to the compensation received for the services of the member as an officer or employee of the Federal Government.

(3) Travel Expenses.—A member of the Carbon Advisory Council shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for an employee of an agency under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from the home or regular place of business of the member in the performance of the duties of the Carbon Advisory Council.

(4) Support.—The Secretary shall provide financial and administrative support to the Carbon Advisory Council.

(5) Use of Existing Council.—The Secretary may use any existing council in existence at the date of enactment of this section to perform the tasks of the Carbon Advisory Council if (as determined by the Secretary) —

(i) the responsibilities of the Carbon Advisory Council, as described in subsection (b), are a high priority for the existing council; and

(ii) the representation, membership terms, background, and responsibilities of the existing council correspond to the requirements established under subsection (c) and (d).

(h) Duties.—

(i) Review of Guidelines.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this section, the Carbon Advisory Council shall—

(A) review the guidelines established under section 1605(b)(1) that address the use of biomass to generate electricity (including co-firing of biomass with fossil fuels) on the displacement of greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuels.

(3) Review of Guidelines.—At least once every 24 months, the Carbon Advisory Council shall meet to—

(A) evaluate the latest scientific and observational information on reporting, monitoring, and verification of carbon storage from forest carbon and forest management actions; and

(B) recommend to the Secretary, revised guidelines for reporting, monitoring, and verification of carbon storage from soil carbon and forest management actions to reflect the evaluation.
Section 1610(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13385(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(viii) MONITORING AND VERIFICATION.—The term 'monitoring and verification' means—

(A) planned replanting;

(B) reseeding;

(C) natural regeneration;

(D) monitoring the carbon storage or carbon sequestration of forest management actions.

(2) REVOLVING LOAN PROGRAM.—The term 'revolving loan program' means the program established under section 2403 (7 U.S.C. 1933(2)) following:

(a) in accordance with a repayment schedule determined by the State; and

(b) any liens on the timber, forest products, and biomass under subparagraph (C)(v).

(III) reforestation.

(3) FOREST LAND—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'forest land' means land that is, or has been, at least 10 percent stocked by forest trees of any size.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term 'forest land' includes—

(i) land on which forest cover may be naturally or artificially regenerated; and

(ii) a transition zone between a forested area and nonforested area that is capable of sustaining forest cover.

(E) FOREST MANAGEMENT ACTION—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'forest management action' means an action that—

(i) applies forestry principles to the regeneration, management, use, and conservation of forests to meet specific goals and objectives; and

(ii) maintains the productivity of the forests.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term 'forest management action' includes management of forests for the benefit of—

(i) aesthetic values;

(ii) recreation;

(iii) urban values;

(iv) waterfowl;

(v) wilderness;

(vi) wildlife;

(vii) wood products; and

(ix) other forest values.

(7) INVESTMENT.—The term 'Indian tribe' has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1603).

(b) INVASIVE SPECIES.—The term 'invasive species' means a species that is not native to an ecosystem, the introduction of which may cause harm to the economy, the environment, or human health.

(9) NONINDUSTRIAL PRIVATE FOREST.—The term 'nonindustrial private forest' means forest land that is privately owned by a person that—

(A) does not control a forest products manufacturing facility; and

(B) manages the land solely for the purposes of timber production.

(10) REFORESTATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'reforestation' means the reestablishment of forest cover naturally or artificially.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term 'reforestation' includes—

(i) planned replanting;

(ii) reseeding;

(iii) natural regeneration.

(11) REVOLVING LOAN PROGRAM.—The term 'revolving loan program' means a State revolving loan program established under subsection (b)(2)(A).

(12) SECRETARY.—The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.

(b) FOREST PROGRAM.—

(1) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.—The Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement with willing landowners who are State or local governments, Indian tribes, private, nonprofit entities, and (other persons) to carry out forest carbon activities on private land, State land, Indian tribe land, or private land.

(2) REVOLVING LOAN PROGRAM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In collaboration with State Foresters and representatives of non-governmental organizations, the Secretary shall provide assistance to States to establish a revolving loan program to carry out forest carbon activities on nonindustrial private forest land.

(B) ELIGIBILITY.—An owner of nonindustrial private forest land shall be eligible for assistance from a revolving loan program established under this section, an owner of nonindustrial private forest land.

(C) ELIGIBILITY.—An owner of nonindustrial private forest land shall be eligible for assistance from a revolving loan program established under this section, an owner of nonindustrial private forest land.

(D) PERMANENT CONSERVATION EASEMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—A borrower may donate to the State or to another appropriate entity a permanent conservation easement that—

(I) further the objectives of this section, including managing the land in a manner that maximizes the forest carbon reservoir of the land; and

(II) permanently protects the covered private forest land and resources at a level that is persistently maintained by the State.

(ii) TERMS.—A permanent conservation easement under clause (i) may permit the continuation of forest management actions that—

(I) increase carbon storage on the land and forest; or

(II) furthers the objectives of this section, including managing the land in a manner that maximizes the forest carbon reservoir of the land; and

(III) EFFECT ON LOAN AGREEMENT.—

(1) REQUIRED CANCELLATION.—If the borrower donates to the State a permanent conservation easement under clause (i), the State shall cancel—

(aa) the loan agreement under subparagraph (C); and

(bb) any liens on the timber, forest products, and biomass under subparagraph (C)(v).

(PERMISIBILITY CANCELLATION.—If the borrower donates to another appropriate entity a permanent conservation easement under clause (i), the State may cancel—

(aa) the loan agreement under subparagraph (C); and

(bb) any liens on the timber, forest products, and biomass under subparagraph (C)(v).

(2) REINVESTMENT OF FUNDS.—Any funds collected under this section, including retiring the loan repayments, shall be—

(1) to the extent practicable, reinvested by the State in the revolving loan program; and

(2) for any non-Federal entity that provides funding for the loan (including the State or any other person or nongovernmental organization that provides funding to the State for the issuance of the loan).
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"(F) RECORDS.—The State Forester of a State shall—

"(I) maintain all records related to any loan agreement funded by a revolving loan fund of the State; and

"(II) make the records available to the public.

"(G) MATCHING FUNDS.—

"(I) In General.—Beginning the second year in which a State participates in the revolving loan program, and each year thereafter, to be eligible to receive Federal funds under this subsection a State shall provide matching non-Federal funds equal to at least 25 percent of the Federal funds made available to the State for the revolving loan program.

"(II) Administration.—The State shall—

"(i) provide matching funds in the form of cash, in-kind administrative services, or technical assistance; and

"(ii) establish procedures to ensure accountability for the use of Federal funds.

"(H) Loan Funding Distribution.—

"(I) Formula.—Not later than 180 days after the effective date of this section, the Secretary, in consultation with State Foresters, shall—

"(i) establish a formula under which Federal funds shall be distributed under this section among eligible States; and

"(ii) submit to Congress a report on the formula (including the methodology used to establish the formula).

"(II) Basis.—The formula shall—

"(i) be based on maximizing the potential for meeting the objectives of this section;

"(II) consider—

"(aa) the acreage of un-stocked or underproducing private forest land in each State;

"(bb) the potential productivity of the land;

"(cc) the potential long-term carbon storage of the land;

"(dd) the potential to achieve other environmental benefits;

"(ee) the number of owners eligible for loans under this section in each State; and

"(ff) the need for reforestation, timber stand improvement, or other forestry investments consistent with the objectives of this section; and

"(III) provide a priority to States that have demonstrated or are expected to experience significant declines in employment levels in the forestry industry because of declining timber harvests on Federal land.

"(I) Private Funding.—A revolving loan fund may accept and distribute as loans any funds provided by nongovernmental organizations or persons to carry out this section.

"(J) Bonneville Power Administration.—

"(I) In General.—The States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana may apply for funding from the Bonneville Power Administration for purposes of funding loans that meet—

"(aa) the objectives of this section; and

"(bb) the fish and wildlife objectives of the Bonneville Power Administration under the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 839 et seq.).

"(II) Application of Requirements Under Other Laws.—Funds under this subsection clause (I) shall be subject to all rules and procedures established by the—

"(aa) Pacific Northwest Electric Power and Conservation Planning Council; and

"(bb) the Bonneville Power Administration under the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 839 et seq.)

"(3) Eligible Forestry Carbon Activities.—

"(A) In General.—An owner may use a loan under this subsection to carry out eligible forestry carbon activities as determined by the Secretary that—

"(aa) help restore under-producing or understocked forest land;

"(bb) provide for the protection of forests from nonforest use; or

"(cc) allow a variety of sustainable management alternatives; and

"(dd) have no net negative impact on watersheds and fish and wildlife habitats.

"(B) Assistance.—The Secretary, in collaboration with State Foresters, shall provide guidance on eligible forestry carbon activities under this subsection.

"(C) Application of Other Laws.—Funding shall not be provided under this section for activities required under other applicable Federal, State, or local laws.

"(D) Pre-Agreement Activities.—Funding shall not be provided for costs incurred before entering into a cooperative agreement or loan agreement under this section.

"(E) Land Considered for Funding.—No owner shall enter into a loan agreement under this subsection to fund reforestation of land harvested after the date of enactment of this section if the owner received revenues from the harvest that are sufficient to reforest the land.

"(F) Eligible Tree Species.—

"(I) Domestic Species.—Selection of tree species for loan projects under this paragraph shall be consistent with Executive Order 13112 (42 U.S.C. 4321 note).

"(II) Forest Management Plan.—Funding for reforestation activities under this section may be provided for—

"(aa) trees species native to a region; or

"(bb) species that formerly occupied the site; or

"(cc) nonnative species or hybrids that are invasive.

"(G) Forest-Management Plan.—Priority shall be provided under this section to projects on land under a forestry management plan or forest stewardship plan that is consistent with the objectives of the carbon storage program.

"(H) Use of Funds.—

"(I) Permitted Uses.—Funds under this section may be used to—

"(aa) pay the cost of purchasing and planting tree seedlings; and

"(bb) pay other costs associated with the planted trees, including the cost of—

"(cc) site preparation; or

"(dd) forest management;

"(ee) measurement and verification; and

"(ff) consultant and contractor fees.

"(II) Prohibited Uses.—Funds under this section shall not be used to—

"(aa) pay for the labor of the owner; or

"(bb) purchase capital items or expendable items, such as vehicles, tools, and other equipment;

"(cc) pay the cost of purchasing and planting tree seedlings; and

"(dd) pay other costs associated with the planted trees, including the cost of—

"(ee) planning; or

"(ff) contractors.

"(J) Federal Funding.—During fiscal years 2001 through 2010, civil penalties collected under section 113 of the Clean Air Act (22 U.S.C. 7603) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1319(d)) shall be available, without further act of appropriation, to fund cooperative agreements and revolving loan funds authorized under this section.

"(K) Allocation of Funds.—The Secretary shall allocate—

"(A) not less than 15 percent of available funds for cooperative agreements described in paragraph (1); and

"(B) after determining that States have implemented a system to administer loans made under paragraph (2) in accordance with this section, 85 percent of available funds for State revolving loan programs.

TITLE III—CARBON SEQUESTRATION PROGRAM

SEC. 121. ESTABLISHMENT.

Subtitle D of title XII of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3830 et seq.) is amended by inserting after chapter 1 the following:

"CHAPTER 2—CARBON SEQUESTRATION PROGRAM

"SEC. 1238. CARBON SEQUESTRATION PROGRAM.

"(a) In General.—Effective beginning with the 2002 calendar year, the Secretary, acting through the Chief of the Natural Resources Conservation Service, shall establish a carbon sequestration program to permit owners and operators of land located in the United States to enroll the land in the program to increase the sequestration of carbon.

"(b) Eligible Land.—

"(I) In General.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary may include in the program established under this chapter any land, as determined by the Secretary.

"(II) Conservation Reserve Land and Wetlands Reserve Land.—The Secretary may include in the carbon sequestration program land that is enrolled in the conservation reserve program or the wetlands reserve program established under paragraphs B and C, respectively, of chapter 1, if the owner or operator of the land has not received any payments under the program for the implementation of carbon sequestration measures on the land.

"(c) Maximum Enrollment.—The Secretary may maintain up to 20,000,000 acres of land in the United States in the carbon sequestration program at any 1 time during a calendar year.

"(d) Duration of Contract.—

"(i) In General.—For the purpose of carrying out this chapter, the Secretary shall enter into contracts of not less than 18 years.

"(II) Certain Land.—In the case of land devoted to hardwood trees, shelterbelts, windbreaks, or wildlife corridors under a contract entered into under this chapter, the owner or operator of the land may, within the limitations prescribed under this section, specify the duration of the contract.

"SEC. 1238A. CARBON SEQUESTRATION PRACTICES.

"(a) Criteria for Evaluating Carbon Sequestration Practices.—

"(I) In General.—The Carbon Advisory Council established under section 1610(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 shall develop, and propose to the Secretary, criteria for determining the acceptability of, and evaluating, practices by owners and operators that increase the carbon sequestration of carbon for the purposes of determining the acceptability of contract offers made by the owners and operators.

"(II) Consideration.—The criteria shall address—

"(aa) the land in which the practices are included;

"(bb) the forest or wetlands habitat to which the practices are applied;

"(cc) the potential to increase carbon sequestration;

"(dd) the potential for long-term carbon sequestration;

"(ee) the potential for increasing biodiversity; and

"(ff) any other factor the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

"(II) Implementation.—The Secretary shall—

"(aa) implement the criteria established under paragraph (a) of this section;

"(bb) notify the public of the criteria in each calendar year;

"(cc) determine which practices are eligible for the program; and

"(dd) ensure that the proceeds from the sale of carbon credits are used to fund the program.

"SEC. 1238B. FUNDING.

"(a) In General.—For the purposes of carrying out this chapter, the Secretary shall allocate from the general fund—

"(I) $100,000 during any 2-year period.

"(II) $100,000 during any 2-year period.

"(III) $100,000 during any 2-year period.

"SEC. 1238C. NATIONAL CARBON SEQUESTRATION PROGRAM.

"(a) In General.—The Carbon Advisory Council established under section 1610(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 shall develop, and propose to the Secretary, criteria for determining the acceptability of, and evaluating, practices by owners and operators that increase the carbon sequestration of carbon for the purposes of determining the acceptability of contract offers made by the owners and operators.

"(II) Consideration.—The criteria shall address—

"(aa) the land in which the practices are included;

"(bb) the forest or wetlands habitat to which the practices are applied;

"(cc) the potential to increase carbon sequestration;

"(dd) the potential for long-term carbon sequestration;

"(ee) the potential for increasing biodiversity; and

"(ff) any other factor the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

"(II) Implementation.—The Secretary shall—

"(aa) implement the criteria established under paragraph (a) of this section;

"(bb) notify the public of the criteria in each calendar year;

"(cc) determine which practices are eligible for the program; and

"(dd) ensure that the proceeds from the sale of carbon credits are used to fund the program.
In determining the acceptability of contract offers accepted under this chapter, an owner or operator agrees to carry out the practices specified by the contract, including an actual verification of the practices at least once every 5 years and such random inspections as are necessary.

(c) Compliance With Carbon Sequestration Contracts.

(1) In General.—As part of a contract offer accepted under this chapter, an owner or operator of land shall permit the Secretary to verify that the owner or operator is implementing practices that sequester carbon in accordance with the contract, including an actual verification of the practices at least once every 5 years and such random inspections as are necessary.

(2) Monitoring.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator of the Energy Information Administration, shall develop forms to monitor sequestration improvements made as a result of the program established under this chapter and distribute the forms to owners and operators of land enrolled in the program.

(3) Educational Outreach.—In consultation with the Comptroller General for Agricultural Conservation Programs, the Secretary, acting through the Extension Service, shall conduct an educational outreach program to collect and disseminate to owners and operators of land research-based information on agricultural practices that will increase the sequestration of carbon, while providing the social and economic well-being of the owners and operators.

SEC. 1238B. DUTIES OF OWNERS AND OPERATORS.

(a) In General.—Under the terms of a contract entered into under this chapter, during the term of the contract, an owner or operator of a farm or ranch shall agree—

(1) to implement a plan approved by the Secretary that land subject to the contract practices that will increase the sequestration of carbon, substantially in accordance with a schedule, covering a period of not less than 10 years, that is outlined in the plan;

(2) to place land subject to the contract in the carbon sequestration program established under this chapter if the owner or operator has control of the land;

(A) to forfeit all rights to receive rental payments and cost-sharing payments under the contract and to refund to the United States all payments received by the owner or operator under the contract, and interest on the payments as determined by the Secretary, if the Secretary determines that the violation is of such nature as to warrant termination of the contract; or

(B) to refund to the Secretary, or accept adjustments to, the rental payments and cost-sharing payments received by the owner or operator under the contract, if the Secretary determines that the violation does not warrant termination of the contract;

(3) on the transfer of the right and interest of the owner or operator in land subject to the contract—

(A)(i) to forfeit all rights to rental payments and cost-sharing payments under the contract; and

(ii) to refund to the United States all rental payments and cost-sharing payments received by the owner or operator under the contract; or

(B) if the Secretary considers appropriate and consistent with the objectives of this chapter, unless

(4) to implement a plan approved by the Secretary that land subject to the contract practices will increase the carbon sequestration of carbon, substantially in accordance with a schedule, covering a period of not less than 10 years, that is outlined in the plan;

(5) to provide conservation technical assistance to the owner or operator in carrying out the contract.

(b) Cost-Sharing Payments.—

(1) In General.—An owner or operator for which the Secretary determines that cost-sharing is appropriate and in the public interest, shall make payment adjustments or make such refunds as the Secretary considers appropriate and consistent with the objectives of this chapter; unless

(2) to place land subject to the contract in the carbon sequestration program established under this chapter;

(3) for which the Secretary determines that enforcement of the contract practices will increase the carbon sequestration of carbon, substantially in accordance with a schedule, covering a period of not less than 10 years, that is outlined in the plan;

(4) a party to a contract entered into under this chapter.

(2) In General.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an owner or operator that is a party to a contract entered into under this chapter may not be required to make repayments to the Secretary of amounts received under the contract if

(A) the land that is subject to the contract has been foreclosed on; and

(B) the Secretary determines that forgiving the repayments is appropriate in order to provide fair and equitable treatment.

(2) Resumption of Control.—In General.—This subsection shall not void the responsibilities of such an owner or operator under the contract if the owner or operator resumes control over the land that is subject to the contract within the period specified in the contract.

(3) Contract Applicability.—On the resumption of the control over the land by the owner or operator, the provisions of the contract in effect on the date of the foreclosure shall apply.

SEC. 1238C. DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.

(1) To return for a contract entered into by an owner or operator under section 1238B, the Secretary shall—

(a) share the cost of carrying out the land carbon sequestration practices specified in the contract for which the Secretary determines that cost sharing is appropriate and in the public interest;

(b) for which the Secretary determines that cost-sharing is appropriate and in the public interest.

(2) Time of Payment.—The Secretary shall pay for obligations incurred by the Secretary, as soon as practicable after the obligation is incurred; and

(3) Other Federal Assistance.—An owner or operator shall not be eligible to receive or retain cost-share assistance for land under this chapter if the owner or operator receives any other Federal cost-share assistance under this subsection with respect to the land under any other provision of law.

(a) With respect to any cost-sharing payment obligation incurred by the Secretary, as soon as practicable after the obligation is incurred; and

(ii) to refund to the United States all payments received by the owner or operator under a contract entered into under this chapter—

(1) which is appropriate in order to provide fair and equitable treatment.

(2) the Secretary shall—

(A) on the transfer of the right and interest of the owner or operator in land subject to the contract—

(i) to implement a plan approved by the Secretary that land subject to the contract practices will increase the carbon sequestration of carbon, substantially in accordance with a schedule, covering a period of not less than 10 years, that is outlined in the plan;

(ii) to refund to the United States all payments received by the owner or operator under the contract; or

(iii) on the transfer of the right and interest of the owner or operator in land subject to the contract—

(A)(i) to forfeit all rights to rental payments and cost-sharing payments under the contract; and

(ii) to refund to the United States all rental payments and cost-sharing payments received by the owner or operator under the contract; or

(2) to place land subject to the contract in the carbon sequestration program established under this chapter; and

(3) Other Federal Assistance.—An owner or operator shall not be eligible to receive or retain cost-share assistance for land under this chapter if the owner or operator receives any other Federal cost-share assistance under this subsection with respect to the land under any other provision of law.
rental payments under contracts entered into under this chapter may be determined through—

''(A) the submission of bids for such contracts by owners and operators in such manner as the Secretary may prescribe; or

''(B) such other means as the Secretary determines are appropriate.

''(3) FACTORS.—In determining the acceptability of contracts offered, the Secretary—

''(A) shall take into consideration the extent to which enrollment of the land that is the subject of the contract would increase or decrease the sequestration of carbon in accordance with section 1238A;

''(B) may take into consideration the extent to which enrollment of the land that is the subject of the contract offer would improve soil resources, water quality, or wildlife habitat, or provide other environmental benefits; and

''(C) may establish different criteria in various States and regions of the United States based on the extent to which the sequestration of carbon, water quality, or wildlife habitat may be improved or erosion may be abated.

''(4) FORM OF PAYMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, payments under this chapter—

''(A) shall be made in cash or in the form of in-kind commodities in such amount and on such time schedule as is agreed on by the owner or operator and specified in the contract; and

''(B) may be made in advance of determination of performance.

''(2) IN-KIND COMMODITIES.—If the payment is made with in-kind commodities, the payment shall be made by the Commodity Credit Corporation—

''(A) by delivery of the commodity involved to the owner or operator at a warehouse or other similar facility located in the county in which the land subject to the contract is located or at such other location as is agreed to by the Secretary and the owner or operator; or

''(B) by the transfer of negotiable warehouse receipts; or

''(C) by any other method, including the sale of the commodity in commercial markets, as is determined by the Secretary to be appropriate to enable the owner or operator to receive efficient and expedient possession of the commodity.

''(3) SUBSTITUTION IN CASH.—If stocks of a commodity acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation are not readily available to make full payment in kind to the owner or operator, the Secretary may substitute full or partial payment in cash for payment in kind.

''(4) STATE CARBON SEQUESTRATION PROGRAM.—Payments to an owner or operator under a special carbon sequestration program established under section 1238E shall be in the form of cash only.

''(e) PAYMENT TO OTHERS.—If an owner or operator that is entitled to a payment under a contract entered into under this chapter dies, becomes incompetent, is otherwise unable to receive a payment under this chapter, or is succeeded by another person that renders it necessary, the Secretary shall take such other action as is required by section 1238A to ensure that the land will continue to be subject to the contract.

''(2) the Secretary determines that the State law.

''(3) EXEMPTION FROM AUTOMATIC SEQUES-

TRATION.—If, during the term of a contract entered into under this chapter, an owner or operator of land subject to the contract sells or otherwise transfers the ownership or right of occupancy of the land, the new owner or operator of the land may—

''(A) continue the contract under the same terms or conditions;

''(B) enter into a new contract in accordance with this chapter; and

''(C) elect not to participate in the program established by this chapter.

''(f) MODIFICATION OF CONTRACTS.—The Secretary may modify a contract entered into with an owner or operator under this chapter if—

''(1) the owner or operator agrees to the modification; and

''(2) the Secretary determines that the modification is desirable—

''(A) to carry out this chapter;

''(B) to facilitate the practical administration of this chapter;

''(C) to achieve such other goals as the Secretary determines are appropriate, consistent with this chapter.

''(g) TERMINATION OF CONTRACTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may terminate a contract entered into with an owner or operator under this chapter if—

''(A) the owner or operator agrees to the termination; and

''(B) the Secretary determines that the termination would be in the public interest.

''(2) CONGRESSIONAL NOTICE.—Not later than 90 days before taking any action to terminate under paragraph (1) a contract entered into under this chapter, the Secretary shall provide to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate written notice of the action.

''(3) BASE HISTORY.

''(A) the new ownership was acquired by will or by devise as a result of the death of the previous owner;

''(B) the new ownership was acquired before April 1, 2001; or

''(C) the Secretary determines that the land was acquired under circumstances that give adequate assurances that the land was not acquired for the purpose of enrolling the land in the carbon sequestration program or—

''(D) the ownership change occurred because of foreclosure on the land and the owner of the land immediately before the foreclosure exercises a right of redemption from the mortgage holder in accordance with State law.

''(2) LIMITATIONS.—Paragraph (1) shall not—

''(A) prohibit the continuation of an agreement by a new owner after an agreement has been entered into under this chapter; or

''(B) allow a person to own the land as a condition of eligibility for entering into the contract if the person—

''(i) has operated the land to be covered by a contract entered into under this chapter for at least 1 year preceding the date of the contract;

''(ii) was the owner or operator of such land on September 30, 1999, or on that date the contract was entered into;

''(iii) is a State or political subdivision, or agency of a State or political subdivision, or is the consolidation of two or more States or political subdivisions; or

''(iv) is a corporation and its stockholders are acting to carry out the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–127).

''(3) OPTIONS FOR NEW OWNER OR OPER-

ATOR.—If, under the terms of a contract entered into under this chapter, an owner or operator of land subject to the contract sells or otherwise transfers the ownership or right of occupancy of the land, the new owner or operator of the land may—

''(A) continue the contract under the same terms or conditions;

''(B) enter into a new contract in accordance with this chapter;

''(C) elect not to participate in the program established by this chapter.

''(4) SECURITY.—The Secretary may require security to protect against the loss of payments under this section.
quotas, and allotments on the farm with re-
spect to crops for which there is a production
adjustment program.

"(b) PRESERVATION OF BASE AND ALLOT-
MENT HISTORY.—Notwithstanding sections
1211 and 1211a of this title, by regulation
may provide for preservation of cropland
base and allotment history applicable to
acreage on which carbon sequestration prac-
tices and activities are carried out under this
section, for the purpose of any Federal program under
which the history is used as a basis for par-
ticipation in the program or for an allotment
or other limitation in the program, unless the
owner and operator agree under the con-
tact to retire permanently that cropland
base and allotment history.

"(c) EXTENSION OF BASE AND ALLOTMENT
HISTORY.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall offer the
owner or operator of a farm or ranch an
opportunity to extend the preservation of
cropland base and allotment history under
subsection (b) for such time as the Secretary
determines is appropriate after the expira-
tion date under this chapter at the request
of the owner or operator.

"(2) CONDITIONS.—In return for the exten-
sion, the owner or operator shall agree to
continue to follow the terms and condi-
tions of the original contract, except that
the owner or operator shall receive no addi-
tional cost share, annual rental, or bonus
payment.

"(d) VIOLATION OF CONTRACTS.—In addition to
any other remedy prescribed by law, the
Secretary may reduce or terminate the quantity of
cropland base and allotment history
reserved under this section for acreage
with respect to which there has occurred a
violation of a term or condition of a contract
entered into under this chapter.

"SEC. 1238G. CARBON MONITORING PILOT
PROGRAMS.

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in co-
operation with the Consortium for Agricul-
tural Soils Mitigation of Greenhouse Gases,
shall carry out 4 or more pilot programs to
develop, demonstrate, and verify the best
management practices for carbon moni-
toring on agricultural land.

"(2) CRITERIA.—The Secretary shall select
pilot programs for carrying out this
chapter on the date of enactment of this
Act.

"(3) the role of forests in the carbon cycle,
and

"(4) the contributions of United States for-
estry to the global carbon budget.

"(b) CONTENTS.—The report shall include an
assessment of the impact of forest manage-
ment actions on timber harvests, wildlife
habitat, recreation, forest health, and other
statutory objectives of National Forest Sys-
tem management.

"SEC. 402. ANNUAL REPORT.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Agri-
culture, acting through the Chief of the For-
est Service, and the Secretary of Energy,
shall submit an annual report to
Congress on—

"(1) the quantity of carbon contained in the
forest carbon reservoir of the National For-
est System and the methodology and as-
sumptions used to determine that quantity;

"(2) an assessment of the effectiveness of
the carbon sequestration program under
section 1238 of the Food Security Act
of 1985, including a report on—

"(3) the Committee on Resources of the
House of Representatives; and

"(4) the Committee on Energy and Natural
Resources of the Senate; and

"(5) an assessment of the effectiveness of
carbon sequestration program estab-
lished under section 1238 of the Food
Security Act of 1985, including a report on—

"(A) sequestration improvements made as a
result of the carbon sequestration program;

"(B) sequestration practices on land en-
rolled in the carbon sequestration program;

"(C) compliance with contracts entered into
under the carbon sequestration program.

"(B) any nongovernmental organization or
person that provides funding for the carbon
storage program.

"SEC. 403. STATE REPORT.

"The purposes of the bill are to develop
monitoring and verification systems for car-
bon reporting in forestry and agricultural
soils, to increase carbon sequestration in for-
est and agricultural soils by encouraging
private sector investment in forestry and
conservation in agriculture, and to promote
both the forestry and agriculture economies
in the United States. This bill is a combina-
tion of two previously introduced bills, S. 820
and S. 785, introduced by Senators Wyden
and Brownback respectively.
Title I: Carbon Advisory Council: Guidelines for Accurate Carbon Accounting for Forests

The bill directs the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of Agriculture, through the Forest Service, to establish scientifically-based guidelines for accurate reporting, monitoring, and verification of carbon storage from forest management actions. The bill establishes a multi-stakeholder Carbon and Forestry Advisory Council to assist USDA in developing the guidelines.

Title II: Forest Carbon Management: State Revolving Loan Programs/Cooperative Agreements

The bill authorizes USDA contracts for a minimum of 10 years for farmers who wish to conserve land, improves USDA's ability to engage private landowners in managing carbon-sequestering forests through cooperative agreements. USDA in developing the guidelines.

Title IV: Carbon Sequestration Program: Agriculture Conservation Program

This bill authorizes USDA contracts for a minimum of 10 years for farmers who wish to conserve land, improves USDA's ability to engage private landowners in managing carbon-sequestering forests through cooperative agreements. USDA in developing the guidelines.

Title V: Reports on Options to Increase Carbon Storage on Federal Lands:

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. HATCH, Mr. HUTCHISON, Mr. B AUCUS, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BINGMAN, Mr. BOND, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BREAUD, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. BURD, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CANTWELL, Mrs. CARNAHAN, Mr. CHAFFEE, Mr. CLELAND, Mrs. CLINTON, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DODD, Mr. JOHNSON, Ms. ENSIGN, Mr. ENZI, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. GREGG, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HATCH, Mr. HELMS, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LANDRIEU, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. LOTT, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. MCCAIN, Ms. MIRULSKI, Mr. MILLER, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. REID, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. Schara, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SPECTER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. THRUMOND, Mr. TORRICElli, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, and Mr. CARPER):

S. 1256. A bill to provide for the reauthorizing of the Cooperative Agreements for special postage stamp, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

The bill authorizes USDA contracts for a minimum of 10 years for farmers who wish to conserve land, improves USDA's ability to engage private landowners in managing carbon-sequestering forests through cooperative agreements. USDA in developing the guidelines.

Title IV Reports: Report on Options to Increase Carbon Storage on Federal Lands:

The bill directs the Secretary of Agriculture, through the Forest Service, to report to Congress on forestry options to increase carbon storage on Federal Lands. The bill authorizes USDA contracts for a minimum of 10 years for farmers who wish to conserve land, improves USDA's ability to engage private landowners in managing carbon-sequestering forests through cooperative agreements. USDA in developing the guidelines.

Title V: Reports on Options to Increase Carbon Storage on Federal Lands:

This bill authorizes USDA contracts for a minimum of 10 years for farmers who wish to conserve land, improves USDA's ability to engage private landowners in managing carbon-sequestering forests through cooperative agreements. USDA in developing the guidelines.

Title VI: Sunflower State Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services:

The bill authorizes USDA contracts for a minimum of 10 years for farmers who wish to conserve land, improves USDA's ability to engage private landowners in managing carbon-sequestering forests through cooperative agreements. USDA in developing the guidelines.

Title VII: Reports on Options to Increase Carbon Storage on Federal Lands:

This bill authorizes USDA contracts for a minimum of 10 years for farmers who wish to conserve land, improves USDA's ability to engage private landowners in managing carbon-sequestering forests through cooperative agreements. USDA in developing the guidelines.

Title VIII: Forest Carbon Management: State Revolving Loan Programs/Cooperative Agreements

This bill authorizes USDA contracts for a minimum of 10 years for farmers who wish to conserve land, improves USDA's ability to engage private landowners in managing carbon-sequestering forests through cooperative agreements. USDA in developing the guidelines.

Title IX: Reports on Options to Increase Carbon Storage on Federal Lands:

This bill authorizes USDA contracts for a minimum of 10 years for farmers who wish to conserve land, improves USDA's ability to engage private landowners in managing carbon-sequestering forests through cooperative agreements. USDA in developing the guidelines.

Title X: Forest Carbon Management: State Revolving Loan Programs/Cooperative Agreements

This bill authorizes USDA contracts for a minimum of 10 years for farmers who wish to conserve land, improves USDA's ability to engage private landowners in managing carbon-sequestering forests through cooperative agreements. USDA in developing the guidelines.
Breast Cancer Research has demonstrated a sustained and committed commitment to the fight against breast cancer.

I urge my colleagues to join me in passing this important legislation to grant the Breast Cancer Stamp another six years. Every dollar raised to fight the disease can help save lives.

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. 1256

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

SECTION 1. REAUTHORIZATION OF BREAST CANCER RESEARCH SPECIAL POSTAGE STAMP.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ‘‘Breast Cancer Research Stamp Act of 2001’’.

(b) REAUTHORIZATION AND INAPPLICABILITY OF LIMITATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 414 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (g) and inserting the following:

'(g) For purposes of section 416 (including any regulation prescribed under subsection (e)(1)(C) of that section), the special postage stamp issued under this section shall not apply to any limitation relating to whether more than 1 semipostal may be offered for sale at the same time.''

'(b) This section shall cease to be effective after July 29, 2008.''

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this subsection shall take effect on the earlier of—

(A) the date of enactment of this Act; or

(B) July 29, 2002.

(c) RATE OF POSTAGE.—Section 414(b) of title 39, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ‘‘not to exceed 25 percent’’ and inserting ‘‘or not less than 15 percent’’; and

(2) by adding after the sentence following paragraph (3) the following: ‘‘The special rate of postage of an individual stamp under this section shall be an amount that is evenly divisible by 5.’’

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 139—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 24, 2001, AS ‘‘FAMILY DAY—A DAY TO EAT DINNER WITH YOUR CHILDREN’’.

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

S. RES. 139

Whereas the use of illegal drugs and the abuse of alcohol and nicotine constitute the greatest threats to the well-being of the Nation’s children;

Whereas surveys conducted by the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University have consistently found that children and teenagers who routinely eat dinner with their families are far less likely to use illegal drugs, cigarettes, and alcohol;

Whereas teenagers who virtually never eat dinner with their families are 72 percent more likely than the average teenager to use illegal drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes;

Whereas teenagers who most always eat dinner with their families are 31 percent less likely than the average teenager to use illegal drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes;

Whereas the relation between family dinners and reduced risk for teenage substance abuse are well-documented;

Whereas parental power is known to be 1 of the most crucial factors in determining the likelihood of substance abuse by teenagers; and

Whereas family dinners have long constituted a pillar of family life in America:

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate

(1) designates September 24, 2001, as ‘‘Family Day—A Day to Eat Dinner With Your Children’’;

(2) recognizes that eating dinner as a family is an important step toward raising drug-free children; and

(3) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon—

(A) the parents of the children of the United States to observe the day by eating dinner with their children; and

(B) the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President I rise today with my colleague Senator GRASSLEY to submit a resolution to designate Monday, September 24, 2001 as ‘‘Family Day: A Day to Eat Dinner With Your Children.’’

A similar resolution has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative RANGEL.

Last year, the Senate passed the first Family Day resolution. Since that time, a number of States have followed suit. The Governors of several States—including Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Carolina, have already issued Family Day proclamations and additional States are expected to do so in the near future. Family Day has been endorsed by the National Family Partnership, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the National Association of Counties, the National Fatherhood Initiative, the National Restaurant Association, Join Together, the National Council on Family Relations, and the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce is also urging its member chambers to adopt Family Day.

The idea for the resolution grew out of research done by The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, CASA, a New York-based research organization led by former Secretary of Health Education and Welfare Joseph A Califano, Jr. Among CASA’s many projects is an annual survey of the attitudes of teens and their parents on issues related to drugs, alcohol and cigarettes.

In its past three surveys, CASA has found that the more often a child eats dinner with his or her parents, the less likely that child is to use addictive substances. The results from the 1999 survey were the most striking, revealing that teens who almost always eat dinner with their families are 31 percent less likely than the average teen to smoke, drink or use illegal drugs and that teens who virtually never eat dinner with their families are 72 percent more likely to engage in these activities.

Of course, having dinner as a family is just a proxy for spending time with kids. It is not the meat, potatoes and vegetables that alter a child’s likelihood to use drugs. It is the everyday time spent with mom and dad, the two most important role models in most kids lives.

I do not believe that this resolution will be the silver bullet to solving this Nation’s drug problem. But I do feel these statistics are telling. CASA President Joe Califano talks about ‘‘Parent Power.’’ It is important that parents know the power they have over their children’s decisions and the power that they have to deter kids from drinking, smoking or using drugs. For example, nearly half of all teens who have never used marijuana say that it was lessons learned from their parents that helped them to say no.

Unfortunately, many parents are pessimistic about their ability to keep their kids drug-free; forty-five percent admit that they are resigned to the fact that their child will use an illegal drug in the future.

This pessimism is often reinforced by news reports that indicate that while most parents say that they have talked to their kids about the dangers of drugs, only a minority of teens recall the discussion. Rather than be discouraged by this apparent disconnect, I think it should teach us an important lesson: that talking to kids about drugs ought not just be a one-time conversation. Rather, it must be an ongoing discussion.

Keeping up on children’s lives, including knowing who their friends are and what they are doing after school, is critical. The experts tell us that some of the telltale signs that a child is drinking or using illicit drugs include behavior changes, change in social circle, lack of interest in hobbies and isolation from family. These changes can be an early warning sign that your child needs professional help.

Eating dinner as a family will not guarantee that a child will remain drug-free. But family dinners are an important way for parents to instill their values in their children as well as remain connected with the challenges that children face and help them learn how to cope with problems and pressures without resorting to smoking, drinking or using drugs.