

"( ) THE MAURICE RIVER, MIDDLE SEGMENT.—From the drainage ditch just upstream of Fralinger Farm to one-half mile upstream from the United States Geological Survey Station at Burcham Farm, approximately 3.1 miles, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river.

"( ) THE MAURICE RIVER, UPPER SEGMENT.—From one-half mile upstream from the United States Geological Survey Station at Burcham Farm to the south side of the Millville sewage treatment plant, approximately 3.6 miles, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.

"( ) THE MENANTICO CREEK, LOWER SEGMENT.—From its confluence with the Maurice River to the Route 55 Bridge, approximately 1.4 miles, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river.

"( ) THE MENANTICO CREEK, UPPER SEGMENT.—From the Route 55 Bridge to the base of the impoundment at Menantico Lake, approximately 6.5 miles, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.

"( ) MANUMUSKIN RIVER, LOWER SEGMENT.—From its confluence with the Maurice River to a point 2.0 miles upstream, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river.

"( ) MANUMUSKIN RIVER, UPPER SEGMENT.—From a point 2.0 miles upstream from its confluence with the Maurice River to its headwaters near Route 557, approximately 12.3 miles, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.

"( ) MUSKEE CREEK, NEW JERSEY.—From its confluence with the Maurice River to the Pennsylvania Seashore Line Railroad Bridge, approximately 2.7 miles, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river."

16 USC 1274  
note.

### SEC. 3. MANAGEMENT.

(a) DUTIES OF SECRETARY.—The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the river segments designated as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System by this Act through cooperative agreements with the political jurisdictions within which such segments pass, pursuant to section 10(e) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, and in consultation with such jurisdictions, except that publicly-owned lands within the boundaries of such segments shall continue to be managed by the agency having jurisdiction over such lands.

(b) AGREEMENTS.—(1) Cooperative agreements for management of the river segments referred to in subsection (a) shall provide for the long-term protection, preservation, and enhancement of such segments and shall be consistent with the comprehensive management plan for such segments to be prepared by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to section 3(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and with the local river management plans prepared by appropriate local political jurisdictions in conjunction with the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) The Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with appropriate representatives of local political jurisdictions and the State of New Jersey, shall review local river management plans described in paragraph (1) to assure that their proper implementation will protect the values for which the river segments described in section 2 were designated as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. If after such review the Secretary determines that

such plans and their implementing local zoning ordinances meet the protection standards specified in section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, then such plans shall be deemed to constitute "local zoning ordinances" and each township and other incorporated local jurisdiction covered by such plans shall be deemed to constitute a "village" for the purposes of section 6(c) (prohibiting the acquisition of lands by condemnation) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

(3) The Secretary of the Interior shall biennially review compliance with the local river management plans described in paragraph (1) and shall promptly report to the Committee on Natural Resources of the United States House of Representatives and to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate any deviation from such which would result in any diminution of the values for which the river segment concerned was designated as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

(c) **PLANNING ASSISTANCE.**—The Secretary of the Interior may provide planning assistance to local political subdivisions of the State of New Jersey through which flow river segments that are designated as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and may enter into memoranda of understanding or cooperative agreements with officials or agencies of the United States or the State of New Jersey to ensure that Federal and State programs that could affect such segments are carried out in a manner consistent with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and applicable river management plans.

(d) **SEGMENT ADDITIONS.**—The Secretary of the Interior is encouraged to continue to work with the local municipalities to negotiate agreement and support for designating those segments of the Maurice River and its tributaries which were found eligible for designation pursuant to Public Law 100-33 and were not designated pursuant to this Act (hereinafter referred to as "additional eligible segments"). For a period of 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act applicable to segments included in section 5 of that Act shall apply to the additional eligible segments. The Secretary of the Interior is directed to report to the appropriate congressional committees within 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act on the status of discussions and negotiations with the local municipalities and on recommendations toward inclusion of additional river segments into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

(e) **APPROPRIATIONS.**—For the purposes of the segment described by subsection (a), there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Approved December 1, 1993.

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**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 2650:**

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 103-282 (Comm. on Natural Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 139 (1993):

Oct. 12, considered and passed House.

Nov. 18, considered and passed Senate.

Public Law 103-163  
103d Congress

An Act

To authorize the Air Force Memorial Foundation to establish a memorial in the District of Columbia or its environs.

Dec. 2, 1993  
[H.R. 898]

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

**SECTION 1. AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH MEMORIAL.**

40 USC 1003  
note.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Air Force Memorial Foundation is authorized to establish a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia or its environs to honor the men and women who have served in the United States Air Force and its predecessors.

(b) **COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS.**—The establishment of the memorial shall be in accordance with the Act entitled “An Act to provide standards for placement of commemorative works on certain Federal lands in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes”, approved November 14, 1986 (40 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

**SEC. 2. PAYMENT OF EXPENSES.**

40 USC 1003  
note.

The Air Force Memorial Foundation shall be solely responsible for acceptance of contributions for, and payment of the expenses of, the establishment of the memorial. No Federal funds may be used to pay any expense of the establishment of the memorial.

**SEC. 3. DEPOSIT OF EXCESS FUNDS.**

40 USC 1003  
note.

If, upon payment of all expenses of the establishment of the memorial (including the maintenance and preservation amount provided for in section 8(b) of the Act referred to in section 1(b)), or upon expiration of the authority for the memorial under section 10(b) of such Act, there remains a balance of funds received for the establishment of the memorial, the Air Force Memorial Foundation shall transmit the amount of the balance to the Secretary of the Treasury for deposit in the account provided for in section 8(b)(1) of such Act.

Approved December 2, 1993.

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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 898 (S. 297):

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 139 (1993):  
Nov. 16, considered and passed House.  
Nov. 20, considered and passed Senate.

Public Law 103-164  
103d Congress

## Joint Resolution

Dec. 2, 1993

[H.J. Res. 75]

Designating January 16, 1994, as "National Good Teen Day".

Whereas Salem City Schools in Salem, Ohio, have proclaimed January 16, 1992, as "Good Teen Day";

Whereas there are more than twenty-four million teenagers in the United States according to the 1990 Census;

Whereas our Nation's teenagers represent an important part of our society, and the many physical and emotional changes and character-building experiences which teenagers go through are an important concern;

Whereas it is easy to stereotype teenagers as either those who have problems or those who excel;

Whereas teenagers should not simply be recognized for their intelligence, abilities, skills and talents, but rather for the good which is inherent in all human beings;

Whereas as unique individuals, teenagers are encouraged to esteem the good as well as the potential that is within each of them;

Whereas a day should be created to focus on the positive qualities in America's youth; and

Whereas teenagers are the future of this great country: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That January 16, 1994, is designated as "National Good Teen Day", and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe such day by recognizing the teenagers of the United States and by participating in appropriate ceremonies and activities.*

Approved December 2, 1993.

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**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.J. Res. 75:****CONGRESSIONAL RECORD**, Vol. 139 (1993):

Nov. 8, considered and passed House.

Nov. 19, considered and passed Senate.

Public Law 103-165  
103d Congress

Joint Resolution

To express appreciation to W. Graham Claytor, Jr., for a lifetime of dedicated and inspired service to the Nation.

Dec. 2, 1993

[H.J. Res. 294]

Whereas W. Graham Claytor, Jr., has announced his retirement at age 81 from the National Railroad Passenger Corporation, better known as Amtrak, where he has served as President and Chairman of the Board since 1982;

Whereas W. Graham Claytor, Jr., has provided remarkable, energetic, inspired, and at times heroic service to the Nation during a career that has included service in the United States Navy, a brilliant legal career, leadership of one of the Nation's largest private railroads, service as Secretary of the Navy, Acting Secretary of Transportation, and Deputy Secretary of Defense, and stewardship of Amtrak during a period that witnessed the rebirth of the Nation's passenger rail system;

Whereas W. Graham Claytor, Jr., has brought to his work enormous intellectual and analytical skills developed at the University of Virginia, where he received his bachelor's degree in 1933, and Harvard Law School, where he graduated in 1936 summa cum laude and as President of the Harvard Law Review;

Whereas W. Graham Claytor, Jr., worked as a law clerk for two of the finest and most brilliant jurists in this Nation's history, Judge Learned Hand of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second District in 1936-1937, and Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis in 1937-1938, and later as an associate and partner at the law firm of Covington & Burling;

Whereas W. Graham Claytor, Jr., served his Nation during World War II, advancing in the United States Navy from ensign to lieutenant commander, and held commands of the U.S.S. SC-516, the U.S.S. Lee Fox, and the U.S.S. Cecil J. Doyle;

Whereas W. Graham Claytor, Jr., is credited with having saved almost 100 survivors of the sinking heavy cruiser U.S.S. Indianapolis, which had been torpedoed in shark-infested waters in the Pacific, by decisively changing the course of his ship, the U.S.S. Doyle, to rescue the survivors hours before receiving orders to take part in the rescue;

Whereas W. Graham Claytor, Jr., retired in 1977 as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Southern Railways, where he also had served as Vice President of Law and President, and was responsible for revamping the corporation's management style, planning, and long-term focus, and for making the railroad one of the largest and most successful in the Nation;

Whereas W. Graham Claytor, Jr., brought his experience as a decisive Naval officer and premier corporate manager to bear on the challenge of shaping a strong, versatile, modern Navy through his appointment by President Jimmy Carter and confirmation by the Senate in 1977 as Secretary of the Navy, and on the challenge of providing for a strong defense within mounting budgetary constraints in 1979 as Deputy Secretary of Defense, as well as serving as Acting Secretary of Transportation;

Whereas W. Graham Claytor, Jr., was appointed President and Chairman of the Board of Amtrak in 1982 at the age of 71, and is directly responsible for the dramatic improvement in the economics, quality, and marketability of rail passenger service that has occurred over the last decade, and in the resurgence of demand for Amtrak service as a means of addressing growing highway and airport congestion across the Nation;

Whereas the vision of leadership of W. Graham Claytor, Jr., is responsible for having enabled Amtrak and Congress to withstand zealous attempts to eliminate the Nation's rail passenger system by demanding of his corporation that Amtrak operate as a private business with strict attention to the bottom line and to improvements in efficiency and quality of service, and by engineering a substantial reduction in the corporation's revenue-to-cost ratio and in level of Federal support required to operate the system;

Whereas W. Graham Claytor, Jr., has positioned Amtrak to be the Nation's leader in the development of high-speed rail for the next century and has overseen development of the Northeast Corridor as the Nation's premier rail passenger line and a model for high-speed operations across the country; and

Whereas the retirement of W. Graham Claytor, Jr., will mean the loss of one of the Nation's most knowledgeable, inspiring, and persuasive voices in government service and of a close, personal friend to many in Congress, the Government, and business:  
Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Congress recognizes the critical role of Amtrak in the Nation's transportation system, and that the Nation profoundly thanks W. Graham Claytor, Jr., for a lifetime of dedication and superb service to this Nation, for his willingness to assume major new public challenges at a time when his peers had long ago retired, for his ability to profoundly change the course of events, from the lives of the sailors of the U.S.S. Indianapolis to the preservation of national rail passenger service, and for his brilliant stewardship of Amtrak over the past decade.

Approved December 2, 1993.

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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.J. Res. 294:

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 139 (1993):  
Nov. 19, considered and passed House and Senate.



Public Law 103-166  
103d Congress

## An Act

Dec. 2, 1993  
[S. 1667]

To extend authorities under the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act of 1993  
by six months.

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

**SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITIES.**

*Ante*, p. 1309. Section 3(a) of the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act of 1993  
(Public Law 103-125) is amended by striking "January 1" and  
inserting in lieu thereof "July 1".

Approved December 2, 1993.

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**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 1667:**

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 139 (1993):

Nov. 17, considered and passed Senate.

Nov. 18, considered and passed House.

Public Law 103-167  
103d Congress

Joint Resolution

Designating January 2, 1994, through January 8, 1994, as "National Law Enforcement Training Week".

Dec. 2, 1993  
[S.J. Res. 75]

Whereas law enforcement training and the sciences related to law enforcement are critical to the immediate and long-term safety and well-being of this Nation because law enforcement professionals provide service and protection to citizens in all sectors of society;

Whereas law enforcement training is a critical component of national efforts to protect the citizens of this Nation from violent crime, to combat the malignancy of illicit drugs, and to apprehend criminals who commit personal, property, and business crimes;

Whereas law enforcement training serves the hard working and law abiding citizens of this Nation;

Whereas it is essential that the citizens of this Nation be able to enjoy an inherent right of freedom from fear and learn of the significant contributions that law enforcement trainers have made to assure such right;

Whereas it is vital to build and maintain a highly trained and motivated law enforcement work force that is educated and trained in the skills of law enforcement and the sciences related to law enforcement in order to take advantage of the opportunities that law enforcement provides;

Whereas it is in the national interest to stimulate and encourage the youth of this Nation to understand the significance of law enforcement training in the law enforcement profession and to the safety and security of all citizens;

Whereas it is in the national interest to encourage the youth of this Nation to appreciate the intellectual fascination of law enforcement training; and

Whereas it is in the national interest to make the youth of this Nation aware of career options available in law enforcement and disciplines related to law enforcement: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That January 2, 1994, through January 8, 1994, is designated as "National Law Enforcement Training Week".*

Approved December 2, 1993.

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**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S.J. Res. 75:**

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 139 (1993):

Oct. 28, considered and passed Senate.

Nov. 18, considered and passed House.

Public Law 103-168  
103d Congress

Joint Resolution

Designating December 1993 as "National Drunk and Drugged Driving  
Prevention Month".

Dec. 2, 1993  
[S.J. Res. 122]

- Whereas impaired driving is the most frequently committed violent crime in the United States;
- Whereas last year 45 percent of those who died on our Nation's highways were the result of alcohol involved crashes;
- Whereas last year nearly eighteen thousand people were killed and one million two hundred thousand were injured in crashes involving alcohol;
- Whereas impaired driving continues to cost society some \$46,000,000,000 each year in direct costs;
- Whereas medical costs associated with impaired driving run approximately \$5,500,000,000 a year;
- Whereas injury and property damage resulting from impaired driving cause physical, emotional, and economic hardship for hundreds of thousands of adults and young people;
- Whereas the ongoing work of citizen activists groups such as Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD), Students Against Driving Drunk (SADD), Remove Intoxicated Drivers (RID), and the National Commission Against Drunk Driving continue to promote good prevention efforts which have contributed to a 30 percent reduction in alcohol-related traffic deaths over the past decade;
- Whereas a decade of intense public education effort has proved that alcohol-related highway crashes are not accidents and can be prevented;
- Whereas comprehensive community-based strategies to further reduce and prevent impaired driving tragedies are known to be effective;
- Whereas an increased public awareness of the gravity of the problem of drunk and drugged driving may help to sustain efforts to develop comprehensive solutions at the State and local levels;
- Whereas more than seventy public and private sector organizations have joined together to carry out a nationwide public information, education, and enforcement campaign during the December holiday season;
- Whereas the Secretary of Transportation has set a goal by the year 1997 to reduce alcohol-related fatalities to 43 percent and MADD has set a goal by the year 2000 to reduce alcohol-related traffic fatalities to 40 percent;
- Whereas the Secretary of Health and Human Services has set a goal by the year 2000 for all fifty States to prohibit any allowable blood-alcohol concentration tolerance level for drivers younger than age twenty-one; and

Whereas December is a month of many holidays and celebrations, with more drivers on the roads and an increased number of social functions, is a particularly appropriate time to focus national attention on this critical problem; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the month of December, 1993 is designated as "National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month", and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe that month with appropriate activities.

Approved December 2, 1993.

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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S.J. Res. 122:

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 139 (1993):

Oct. 28, considered and passed Senate.

Nov. 18, considered and passed House.

Public Law 103-169  
103d Congress

An Act

To protect Lechuguilla Cave and other resources and values in and adjacent to Carlsbad Caverns National Park.

Dec. 2, 1993  
[H.R. 698]

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

Lechuguilla  
Cave  
Protection  
Act of  
1993.  
16 USC 4301  
note.  
16 USC 4301  
note.

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "Lechuguilla Cave Protection Act of 1993".

**SEC. 2. FINDING.**

Congress finds that Lechuguilla Cave and adjacent public lands have internationally significant scientific, environmental, and other values, and should be retained in public ownership and protected against adverse effects of mineral exploration and development and other activities presenting threats to the areas.

**SEC. 3. LAND WITHDRAWAL.**

16 USC 4301  
note.

(a) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal lands within the boundaries of the cave protection area described in subsection (b) are hereby withdrawn from all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws; from location, entry, and patent under the United States mining laws; and from disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing, and all amendments thereto.

(b) **LAND DESCRIPTION.**—The cave protection area referred to in subsection (a) shall consist of approximately 6,280 acres of lands in New Mexico as generally depicted on the map entitled "Lechuguilla Cave Protection Area" numbered 130/80,055 and dated April 1993.

(c) **PUBLICATION, FILING, CORRECTION, AND INSPECTION.**—(1) As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") shall publish in the Federal Register the legal description of the lands withdrawn under subsection (a) and shall file such legal description and a detailed map with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the United States House of Representatives.

Federal  
Register,  
publication.

(2) Such map and legal description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors.

(3) Copies of such map and legal description shall be available for inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

16 USC 4301  
note.

**SEC. 4. MANAGEMENT OF EXISTING LEASES.**

(a) **SUSPENSION.**—The Secretary shall not permit any new drilling on or involving any Federal mineral or geothermal lease within the cave protection area referred to in section 3(a) until the effective date of the Record of Decision for the Dark Canyon Environmental Impact Statement, or for 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, whichever occurs first.

(b) **AUTHORITY TO CANCEL EXISTING MINERAL OR GEOTHERMAL LEASES.**—Upon the effective date of the Record of Decision for the Dark Canyon Environmental Impact Statement and in order to protect Lechuguilla Cave or other cave resources, the Secretary is authorized to—

(1) cancel any Federal mineral or geothermal lease in the cave protection area referred to in section 3(a); or

(2) enter into negotiations with the holder of a Federal mineral or geothermal lease in the cave protection area referred to in section 3(a) to determine appropriate compensation, if any, for the complete or partial termination of such lease.

16 USC 4301  
note.

**SEC. 5. ADDITIONAL PROTECTION AND RELATION TO OTHER LAWS.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In order to protect Lechuguilla Cave or Federal lands within the cave protection area, the Secretary, subject to valid existing rights, may limit or prohibit access to or across lands owned by the United States or prohibit the removal from such lands of any mineral, geological, or cave resources: *Provided*, That existing access to private lands within the cave protection area shall not be affected by this subsection.

(b) **NO EFFECT ON PIPELINES.**—Nothing in this title shall have the effect of terminating any validly issued right-of-way, or customary operation, maintenance, repair, and replacement activities in such right-of-way; prohibiting the upgrading of and construction on existing facilities in such right-of-way for the purpose of increasing capacity of the existing pipeline; or prohibiting the renewal of such right-of-way within the cave protection area referred to in section 3(a).

(c) **RELATION TO OTHER LAWS.**—Nothing in this Act shall be construed as increasing or diminishing the ability of any party to seek compensation pursuant to other applicable law, including but not limited to the Tucker Act (28 U.S.C. 1491), or as precluding any defenses or claims otherwise available to the United States in connection with any action seeking such compensation from the United States.

**SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available except to the extent, or in such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriation Acts.

16 USC 4301  
note.

Approved December 2, 1993.

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**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 698:****HOUSE REPORTS:** No. 103-86 (Comm. on Natural Resources).**CONGRESSIONAL RECORD**, Vol. 139 (1993):

May 11, considered and passed House.

Nov. 18, considered and passed Senate, amended.

Nov. 21, House concurred in Senate amendment.