

Certainly, there are better, more scientifically and economically sound alternatives to the severe rule proposed by the EPA. A number of alternative proposals have been submitted that are projected to reduce NO_x emissions and at the same time meet the attainment of the new 8-hour ozone standard in many states earlier than currently scheduled. In fact, 13 Governors have submitted alternative strategies for addressing this important issue. These alternative proposals include one by a group of six Governors, led by West Virginia Governor Cecil Underwood, who have submitted a very comprehensive proposal. Other similar alternative proposals have been submitted individually by the Governors of Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Wisconsin. These alternative plans share the same core elements and represent aggressive steps to achieve a significant reduction in NO_x emissions.

The alternative recommendation put forth by the aforementioned coalition of six Governors representing West Virginia, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee, Alabama, and Virginia is a very comprehensive proposal. The first phase recommends a 55 percent reduction of NO_x emissions by April 2002, followed by a 65 percent reduction in NO_x emissions by April 2004. This alternative would also require significant reductions from other large non-utility sources by April 2003. By contrast, the EPA proposed an overall 85 percent reduction from major utility sources, 70 percent from major industries, and 50 percent from small industries by May 2003—a target few companies anticipate meeting without substantial costs. The EPA's compliance schedule also may threaten the reliability of electrical supplies in these and adjacent States.

In the second phase, the coalition plan calls for assessing the reductions that will be necessary to meet the new EPA-mandated 8-hour ozone standard by 2009—3 years ahead of the EPA's schedule of 2010-2012. As proposed, the assessment will be completed by 2001, the control requirements established by 2003, and additional controls in place in a reasonable period by 2007.

I support initiatives like those put forth by the 13 Governors. They demonstrate a spirit of cooperation and have numerous advantages. A phased approach would avoid disruption in the reliability of electricity services and would achieve substantial cost savings for businesses and consumers. In recognition of the limited impact of long-distance ozone transport, NO_x controls for achieving the 8-hour emission standard should be tailored at the local, State, and regional levels. The phased approach builds upon the OTAG recommendations for addressing regional transport concerns and would encourage allowance trading as a compliance tool. Finally, a phased approach would be consistent with the Clean Air Act requirements and would allow States to take the lead in devel-

oping technically sound strategies for attaining the 8-hour ozone standard.

Clearly, alternative proposals exist that are achievable and that would provide cleaner air for millions of Americans sooner than would be provided in the Clean Air Act, without the adverse economic consequences that appear inevitable as a result of the EPA's proposal. Moreover, these types of alternative approaches are consistent with the July 1997 Presidential Directive calling for a flexible, common-sense approach to address this important and complex issue.

The Governors have worked to craft reasonable, science-based, balanced, and cost-effective proposals. I hope that the White House will recognize the spirit of cooperation and commitment that these Governors have made to air quality standards that address both the environmental and the economic interests of their States and surrounding States.

I also hope that these alternative proposals are given serious consideration before any final action is taken to issue a new rule. Let us not get in too big a hurry here. If a compromise is not reached regarding this very important matter, I am concerned that it will be tied up in the courts and thus prevent the States from taking the actions to which they have committed themselves, while also delaying a real, beneficial reduction of nitrogen oxide. Mr. President, I urge the administration to work with the Governors to reach an environmentally and economically sound and common-sense solution that is in the interest of our Nation as a whole.

Mr. President, how much time do I have remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has 14 minutes.

Mr. BYRD. I thank the Chair.

LET'S RESPECT OUR CONSTITUTIONAL PROCESS

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the Nation is awaiting the public release of the Starr report. The rhetoric concerning the President's future has become superheated, and is nearing the point of spontaneous combustion—and no one has even had a chance to read, let alone reflect upon, all 445 pages of that report. It will be all too easy for individual pages and charges to be pulled out and waved around to fan these flames, but that does an injustice to the dignity and stature of this Nation. So I would like to pour a little cold water on these flames, and to urge everyone—all of us—to cool it.

The world was not created in a day. And we cannot rush that clock on the wall, as much as some of us might like to do. The clock will take its time. And time will move no faster, no slower than it moved in the days of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden.

With the receipt of this report, a very grave constitutional process has begun. I want to emphasize that. Let me say it

again. With the receipt of this report, a very grave constitutional process has begun. And we need to respect that process and all that it may mean for the Nation now and into the future. I would like to outline that process, which is covered in its entirety in just a few brief passages of the Constitution. And they are to be found on page 59 of my book on the Senate. Of course, they can be found in the Constitution itself.

Article I, section 2, clause 5:

The House of Representatives . . . shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Article I, section 3, clause 6:

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath of Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two-thirds of the Members present.

Article I, section 3, clause 7:

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust, or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment, and Punishment, according to Law.

Article II, section 2, clause 1:

The President shall . . . have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

Article II, section 4:

The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Article III, section 2, clause 3:

The trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury. . . .

Now, Mr. President, my colleagues are all well aware of the very difficult path we may be starting down now that the Starr report has been received. The House will take the first hard steps, and the Senate may—I say, may—have to follow. If we hope to restore the confidence of the Nation in their Government, and in the Congress in particular, Members must be allowed to carry out their task free from the kind of hype and speculation and inflammatory commentary that is swirling all around us. I say this as much to the public, perhaps even more so, and the media, as I do to my colleagues. Give us the time and the elbowroom to live up to our solemn constitutional obligation to the Nation.

We, in the Senate, of course, do not know at this point whether there will be any impeachment of the President by the House of Representatives. That remains in the hands of the other body. That is not in our hands. Only if and when the House were to formulate and approve articles of impeachment would any articles then come to the Senate. The Senate would then, and only then, under the Constitution, be called upon to make its judgment, up or down, without amendment, on each article.

This is a very solemn matter and this Senator will not be influenced by the hype. I shall do my very best if that time comes—and it may never come, it may never come—but if it were to, I would do my very best to render a fair judgment, not only to the person impeached but also to the Nation, to the people, always keeping in mind the solemnity of the occasion and the kinds of precedents and standards that we, ourselves, would be setting for all of the generations to come. It is not going to be a matter to be decided tomorrow or next week or the next 2 weeks or the next 3 weeks in this Chamber. The other House will act as it sees fit, based upon the evidence in the report. We would be sitting as jurors if and when articles of impeachment were ever sent to us by the other body.

It is a constitutional process. Let's keep that in mind. We must be true to the Constitution, and true to the Nation. We must be fair, and we must be seen as having been fair.

Let me, in closing, read the oath which each Senator would be required to take in the event—and I emphasize, in the event—that the Senate were ever faced with an impeachment trial. The public should know that this is the oath to which each Senator must subscribe.

Here is the oath. It is on page 61 of the document titled, "Procedure and Guidelines for Impeachment Trials in the United States Senate," revised edition, prepared pursuant to Senate Resolution 439, 99th Congress, 2d Session, submitted by Senator ROBERT C. BYRD and Senator Robert Dole, by Floyd M. Riddick, Parliamentarian Emeritus of the U.S. Senate and Robert B. Dove, Parliamentarian of the United States Senate, August 15, 1986.

The form of oath administered to each Senator, as set forth under Rule XXV, is as follows:

I solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that in all things appertaining to the trial of the impeachment of [blank], now pending, I will do impartial justice according to the Constitution and laws: So help me God.

How much time remains?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has 39 seconds remaining.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I have some remarks concerning Grandparent's Day. I ask unanimous consent I may proceed for an additional 10 minutes.

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

Mr. BYRD. I see no other Senators seeking recognition at the moment.

CELEBRATING GRANDPARENT'S DAY

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, this Sunday is Grandparent's Day. Like Mother's Day, this holiday has its origins in the great State of West Virginia. The Presiding Officer at the moment is from Ohio, a distinguished Senator from Ohio. He is a neighbor. His State

is a neighbor of ours. This holiday began in West Virginia.

In 1956, a lifelong mountaineer and the wife of a coal miner, Mrs. Marian McQuade, was asked to assist in organizing a "Past 80 Party." I would qualify for that party if it were held today. Well, this group continues today to annually honor and celebrate octogenarians and other seniors in West Virginia. Mrs. McQuade began gathering participants to join in these festivities by contacting nursing homes. She learned of the chronic loneliness that many of the seniors in these homes experienced, and she was deeply saddened. Her heartfelt concern engendered the idea of a special day, a specific day to celebrate grandparents.

In May 1973, West Virginia became the first State with a specially designated Grandparent's Day. Five years later, Mrs. McQuade received a phone call from the White House. This call informed her that President Carter had signed a law that designated the first Sunday after Labor Day as National Grandparent's Day. The holiday was shifted to the fall for symbolic reasons, as Grandparent's Day celebrates those in the autumn—ah, the autumn—of their lives. The first official national observance of this holiday occurred in September 1979—autumn, when the leaves are turning from green to gold to red and to brown.

The statute creating Grandparent's Day states that the purpose of Grandparent's Day is "to honor grandparents, to give grandparents an opportunity to show love for their children's children, and to help children become aware of [the] strength, information, and guidance [that] older people can offer." This is a day to celebrate sharing between the generations. It is a day for the older and younger generations to commune with one another. It is, above all, a day to celebrate the family.

All too often in our increasingly fast-paced world, we fail to reflect. Perhaps on this Grandparent's Day we can enjoy the leisure of reminiscing on earlier days and, in so doing, opening a dialog between the generations. Such a confabulation benefits all who participate.

Sharing time with grandchildren provides the grandparent not only with longed-for companionship, but also may inspire great personal joy and a renewed liveliness. The young are like a rejuvenating elixir, restoring a youthful spring in one's step. The young possess a certain charm, reminding us of what it feels like to be young again, and through them the spirit is enlivened. The aged may even see in the younger generation certain reminders of their own early ambitions, and foresee the potential that these sprouts have to take root and grow. And when these seedlings begin to bloom, finding their own success, there is no greater pride than that of the grandparent who encouraged, who listened, and who applauded along the way. And the major-

ity leader will see this one day, as he recently had a grandchild come into his family.

While grandparents' steps are enlivened by spending time with their grandchildren, the children learn upon which path these steps ought to be taken. Children, although they may, at times, view their elders as antediluvian and inveterate, will sit enraptured as they listen to stories recounted by their parents' parents. I remember how they used to sit around me when I played the fiddle. Oh, to live those days over again!

The young will often, perhaps strangely, volunteer to assist with otherwise tedious chores to be by the side of grandparents. From the tales told and the time spent tending to tasks together, youngsters learn family history, and they ought to listen to it and they ought to be interested in that family history. They learn family history, traditions, and glimpse a wiser perspective of their world. Also, that is what many of us older persons need today—a wiser perspective of our world. Narratives and demonstrations of the maxim "hard work works" have the power to convey and ingrain the principles of success that are eternal verities. It is hard to imagine or recall, with our cars, microwaves, cell phones, and laptops, just how hard our parents and grandparents labored to do things that seem so simple today. We turn up a thermostat instead of chopping wood. But if one wants to warm himself twice, he only needs to chop his own wood. We hit "spellcheck" rather than retyping term papers. When faced with future adversity, growing children may look back on such nostalgia to carry them through their own trying times.

I am lucky to share in my grandchildren's lives, I feel the pride of being a grandparent, and I recall Mrs. McQuade's story. I remember how she found that some seniors were neglected and forlorn, living lives of lonely destitution. Who knows, that may come to any one of us in time. Sadly, for some, this is still the case.

Although many of their loved ones may have passed on, other seniors, thanks to advances in medicine and to Federal programs that provide a safety net of social services, continue to carry on. Many find ways to remain active in their communities, organizing events or sharing their time with others. Some have even taken on the burden of raising their children's children or acting as surrogate grandparents to those children who have lost their natural grandparents or who never knew them. Our older Americans have sweated and labored to defend and fight for our Nation, educate our young, mine the fuel to keep our homes warm, and shelter the values which we treasure the most. A greater obligation to our venerable matriarchs and patriarchs who have served as such wonderful role models to not one, but two, generations is our duty.