

Year 1997 and 1998; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-7457. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's report entitled "Report on Alternative System for Availability of Funds"; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-7458. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's report on completed projects funded under the Community Services Block Grant Act for fiscal years 1991 through 1994; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-7459. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Mine Safety and Health, Department of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Experienced Miner and Supervisor Training" (RIN1219-AB13) received on October 9, 1998; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-7460. A communication from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule regarding a clarification of reporting requirements under the Potato Research and Promotion Plan (Docket FV-96-703FR) received on October 9, 1998; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-7461. A communication from the Director of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 630 in the Gulf of Alaska" (I.D. 092598A) received on October 9, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-7462. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Atlantic Sea Scallop Fishery; Extension of Interim Final Rule Implementing Area Closure" (RIN0648-AK68) received on October 9, 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-7463. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule regarding pesticide tolerances for residues of a certain potato fungicide (FRL6036-7) received on October 8, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-7464. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Hexythiazox; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions" (FRL6030-3) received on October 8, 1998; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-7465. A communication from the Administrator of the General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a prospectus proposing the lease of space to house the Uniformed Division of the U.S. Secret Service; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-7466. A communication from the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's report on Superfund Financial Transactions for fiscal year 1997; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-7467. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's report on the effectiveness of providing disease prevention and health promotion serv-

ices to Medicare beneficiaries; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-7468. A communication from the Acting Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation entitled "The Fugitive Apprehension Act"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-7469. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of a proposed license for the production of Air-to-Air Stinger launchers and related equipment in Turkey (DTC 88-98) received on October 9, 1998; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-7470. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of a proposed license for the manufacture of M582A1 artillery shell fuses for export to Greece (DTC 91-98) received on October 9, 1998; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-7471. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of a proposed license for the manufacture of certain military computer systems in Canada (DTC 103-98) received on October 9, 1998; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-7472. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of a proposed license for the export of technical data to Japan for the design and manufacture of a cryogenic upper stage launch vehicle engine (DTC 116-98) received on October 9, 1998; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-7473. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of a proposed license for the export of technical assistance to Singapore for maintenance of the T-55-L-714A engine on certain CH-47 Chinook helicopters (DTC 129-98) received on October 9, 1998; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-7474. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of a proposed license for the manufacture of the Longbow Hellfire Missile Control Interface Group for use in the United Kingdom AH-64D Apache Program (DTC 137-98) received on October 9, 1998; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-7475. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of a proposed license for the manufacture of transmissions for the K95 Howitzer and the K1A1 Main Battle Tank in South Korea (DTC 138-98) received on October 9, 1998; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-7476. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of a proposed license for the manufacture of TOW 2 missile warheads in Switzerland (DTC 142-98) received on October 9, 1998; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-7477. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of a proposed license for the export Model 139A Verticle Launch ASROC Missiles to Japan (DTC 143-98) received on October 9, 1998; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

Report to accompany the bill (S. 2086) to revise the boundaries of the George Washington Birthplace National Monument (Rept. No. 105-403).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

Report to accompany the bill (S. 2240) to establish the Adams National Historical Park in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 105-404).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

Report to accompany the bill (S. 2246) to amend the Act which established the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by modifying the boundary and for other purposes (Rept. No. 105-405).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

Report to accompany the bill (S. 2307) making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 105-406).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

Report to accompany the bill (S. 2468) to designate the Biscayne National Park visitor center as the Dante Fascell Visitor Center at Biscayne National Park (Rept. No. 105-407).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

Report to accompany the bill (S. 2500) to protect the sanctity of contracts and leases entered into by surface patent holders with respect to coalbed methane gas (Rept. No. 105-408).

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF COMMITTEE

The following executive report of committee was submitted:

By Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Committee on Indian Affairs:

D. Bambi Kraus, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development for a term expiring May 19, 2004.

(The above nomination was reported with the recommendation that she be confirmed, subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

Treaty Doc. 105-1(A) Amended Mines Protocol (Exec. Rept. 105-21).

TEXT OF THE COMMITTEE-RECOMMENDED RESOLUTION OF ADVICE AND CONSENT

Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein),

SECTION 1. SENATE ADVICE AND CONSENT SUBJECT TO A RESERVATION, UNDERSTANDINGS, AND CONDITIONS.

The Senate advises and consents to the ratification of the Amended Mines Protocol (as defined in section 5 of this resolution), subject to the reservation in section 2, the understandings in section 3, and the conditions in section 4.

SEC. 2. RESERVATION.

The Senate's advice and consent to the ratification of the Amended Mines Protocol is subject to the reservation, which shall be included in the United States instrument of ratification and shall be binding upon the President, that the United States reserves the right to use other devices (as defined in Article 2(5) of the Amended Mines Protocol)

to destroy any stock of food or drink that is judged likely to be used by an enemy military force, if due precautions are taken for the safety of the civilian population.

SEC. 3. UNDERSTANDINGS.

The Senate's advice and consent to the ratification of the Amended Mines Protocol is subject to the following understandings, which shall be included in the United States instrument of ratification and shall be binding upon the President:

(1) UNITED STATES COMPLIANCE.—The United States understands that—

(A) any decision by any military commander, military personnel, or any other person responsible for planning, authorizing, or executing military action shall only be judged on the basis of that person's assessment of the information reasonably available to the person at the time the person planned, authorized, or executed the action under review, and shall not be judged on the basis of information that comes to light after the action under review was taken; and

(B) Article 14 of the Amended Mines Protocol (insofar as it relates to penal sanctions) shall apply only in a situation in which an individual—

(i) knew, or should have known, that his action was prohibited under the Amended Mines Protocol;

(ii) intended to kill or cause serious injury to a civilian; and

(iii) knew or should have known, that the person he intended to kill or cause serious injury was a civilian.

(2) EFFECTIVE EXCLUSION.—The United States understands that, for the purposes of Article 5(6)(b) of the Amended Mines Protocol, the maintenance of observation over avenues of approach where mines subject to this paragraph are deployed constitutes one acceptable form of monitoring to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians.

(3) HISTORIC MONUMENTS.—The United States understands that Article 7(1)(i) of the Amended Mines Protocol refers only to a limited class of objects that, because of their clearly recognizable characteristics and because of their widely recognized importance, constitute a part of the cultural or spiritual heritage of peoples.

(4) LEGITIMATE MILITARY OBJECTIVES.—The United States understands that an area of land itself can be a legitimate military objective for the purpose of the use of landmines, if its neutralization or denial, in the circumstances applicable at the time, offers a military advantage.

(5) PEACE TREATIES.—The United States understands that the allocation of responsibilities for landmines in Article 5(2)(b) of the Amended Mines Protocol does not preclude agreement, in connection with peace treaties or similar arrangements, to allocate responsibilities under that Article in a manner that respects the essential spirit and purpose of the Article.

(6) BOOBY-TRAPS AND OTHER DEVICES.—For the purposes of the Amended Mines Protocol, the United States understands that—

(A) the prohibition contained in Article 7(2) of the Amended Mines Protocol does not preclude the expedient adaptation or adaptation in advance of other objects for use as booby-traps or other devices;

(B) a trip-wired hand grenade shall be considered a "booby-trap" under Article 2(4) of the Amended Mines Protocol and shall not be considered a "mine" or an "anti-personnel mine" under Article 2(1) or Article 2(3), respectively; and

(C) none of the provisions of the Amended Mines Protocol, including Article 2(5), applies to hand grenades other than trip-wired hand grenades.

(7) NON-LETHAL CAPABILITIES.—The United States understands that nothing in the

Amended Mines Protocol may be construed as restricting or affecting in any way non-lethal weapon technology that is designed to temporarily disable, stun, signal the presence of a person, or operate in any other fashion, but not to cause permanent incapacity.

(8) INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL JURISDICTION.—The United States understands that the provisions of Article 14 of the Amended Mines Protocol relating to penal sanctions refer to measures by the authorities of States Parties to the Protocol and do not authorize the trial of any person before an international criminal tribunal. The United States shall not recognize the jurisdiction of any international tribunal to prosecute a United States citizen for a violation of the Protocol or the Convention on Conventional Weapons.

(9) TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE.—The United States understands that—

(A) no provision of the Protocol may be construed as affecting the discretion of the United States to refuse assistance or to restrict or deny permission for the export of equipment, material, or scientific or technological information for any reason; and

(B) the Amended Mines Protocol may not be used as a pretext for the transfer of weapons technology or the provision of assistance to the military mining or military countermining capabilities of a State Party to the Protocol.

SEC. 4. CONDITIONS.

The Senate's advice and consent to the ratification of the Amended Mines Protocol is subject to the following conditions, which shall be binding upon the President:

(1) PURSUIT DETERRENT MUNITION.—

(A) UNDERSTANDING.—The Senate understands that nothing in the Amended Mines Protocol restricts the possession or use of the Pursuit Deterrent Munition, which is in compliance with the provisions in the Technical Annex and which constitutes an essential military capability for the United States Armed Forces.

(B) CERTIFICATION.—Prior to deposit of the United States instrument of ratification, the President shall certify to the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives that the Pursuit Deterrent Munition shall continue to remain available for use by the United States Armed Forces at least until January 1, 2003, unless an effective alternative to the munition becomes available.

(C) EFFECTIVE ALTERNATIVE DEFINED.—For purposes of subparagraph (B), the term "effective alternative" does not mean a tactic or operational concept in and of itself.

(2) EXPORT MORATORIUM.—The Senate—

(A) recognizes the expressed intention of the President to negotiate a moratorium on the export of anti-personnel mines; and

(B) urges the President to negotiate a universal ban on the transfer of those mines that does not include any restriction on any mine that is primarily designed to be exploded by the presence, proximity, or contact of a vehicle, as opposed to a person and that is equipped with an anti-handling device, as defined in the Amended Mines Protocol, or a tilt rod or magnetic influence sensor, such mine not being considered an anti-personnel mine despite being so equipped.

(3) HUMANITARIAN DEMINING ASSISTANCE.—

(A) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following findings:

(i) UNITED STATES EFFORTS.—The United States contributes more than any other country to the worldwide humanitarian demining effort, having expended more than \$153,000,000 on such efforts since 1993.

(ii) DEVELOPMENT OF DETECTION AND CLEARING TECHNOLOGY.—The Department of De-

fense has undertaken a substantial program to develop improved mine detection and clearing technology and has shared this improved technology with the international community.

(iii) EXPANSION OF UNITED STATES HUMANITARIAN DEMINING PROGRAMS.—The Department of Defense and the Department of State have significantly expanded their humanitarian demining programs to train and assist the personnel of other countries in developing effective demining programs.

(B) INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR DEMINING INITIATIVES.—The Senate urges the international community to join the United States in providing significant financial and technical assistance to humanitarian demining programs, thereby making a concrete and effective contribution to the effort to reduce the grave problem posed by the indiscriminate use of non-self-destructing landmines.

(4) LIMITATION ON THE SCALE OF ASSESSMENT.—

(A) LIMITATION ON ASSESSMENT FOR COST OF IMPLEMENTATION.—Notwithstanding any provision of the Amended Mines Protocol, and subject to the requirements of subparagraphs (B) and (C), the portion of the United States annual assessed contribution for activities associated with any conference held pursuant to Article 13 of the Amended Mines Protocol may not exceed \$1,000,000.

(B) RECALCULATION OF LIMITATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—On January 1, 2000, and at 3-year intervals thereafter, the Administrator of General Services shall prescribe an amount that shall apply in lieu of the amount specified in subparagraph (A) and that shall be determined by adjusting the last amount applicable under that subparagraph to reflect the percentage increase by which the Consumer Price Index for the preceding calendar year exceeds the Consumer Price Index for the calendar year three years previously.

(ii) CONSUMER PRICE INDEX DEFINED.—In this subparagraph, the term "Consumer Price Index" means the last Consumer Price Index for all-urban consumers published by the Department of Labor.

(C) ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS REQUIRING CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL.—

(i) AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), the President may furnish additional contributions for activities associated with any conference held pursuant to Article 13 of the Amended Mines Protocol which would otherwise be prohibited under subparagraph (A) if—

(I) the President determines and certifies in writing to the appropriate committees of Congress that the failure to make such contributions would seriously affect the national interest of the United States; and

(II) Congress enacts a joint resolution approving the certification of the President under subclause (I).

(ii) STATEMENT OF REASONS.—Any certification made under clause (i) shall be accompanied by a detailed statement setting forth the specific reasons therefor and the specific activities associated with any conference held pursuant to Article 13 of the Amended Mines Protocol to which the additional contributions would be applied.

(5) UNITED STATES AUTHORITY FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE.—Notwithstanding any provision of the Amended Mines Protocol, no funds may be drawn from the Treasury of the United States for any payment or assistance (including the transfer of in-kind items) under Article 11 or Article 13(3)(d) of the Amended Mines Protocol without statutory authorization and appropriation by United States law.

(6) FUTURE NEGOTIATION OF WITHDRAWAL CLAUSE.—It is the sense of the Senate that,

in negotiations on any treaty containing an arms control provision, United States negotiators should not agree to any provision that would have the effect of inhibiting the United States from withdrawing from the arms control provisions of that treaty in a timely fashion in the event that the supreme national interests of the United States have been jeopardized.

(7) PROHIBITION ON DE FACTO IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OTTAWA CONVENTION.—Prior to the deposit of the United States instrument of ratification, the President shall certify to Congress that—

(A) the President will not limit the consideration of alternatives to United States anti-personnel mines or mixed anti-tank systems solely to those that comply with the Ottawa Convention; and

(B) in pursuit of alternatives to United States anti-personnel mines, or mixed anti-tank systems, the United States shall seek to identify, adapt, modify, or otherwise develop only those technologies that—

(i) are intended to provide military effectiveness equivalent to that provided by the relevant anti-personnel mine, or mixed anti-tank system; and

(ii) would be affordable.

(8) CERTIFICATION WITH REGARD TO INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNALS.—Prior to the deposit of the United States instrument of ratification, the President shall certify to Congress that with respect to the Amended Mines Protocol, the Convention on Conventional Weapons, or any future protocol or amendment thereto, that the United States shall not recognize the jurisdiction of any international tribunal over the United States or any of its citizens.

(9) TACTICS AND OPERATIONAL CONCEPTS.—It is the sense of the Senate that development, adaptation, or modification of an existing or new tactic or operational concept, in and of itself, is unlikely to constitute an acceptable alternative to anti-personnel mines or mixed anti-tank systems.

(10) FINDING REGARDING THE INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN CRISIS.—The Senate finds that—

(A) the grave international humanitarian crisis associated with anti-personnel mines has been created by the indiscriminate use of mines that do not meet or exceed the specifications on detectability, self-destruction, and self-deactivation contained in the Technical Annex to the Amended Mines Protocol; and

(B) United States mines that do meet such specifications have not contributed to this problem.

(11) APPROVAL OF MODIFICATIONS.—The Senate reaffirms the principle that any amendment or modification to the Amended Mines Protocol other than an amendment or modification solely of a minor technical or administrative nature shall enter into force with respect to the United States only pursuant to the treaty-making power of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as set forth in Article II, section 2, clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States.

(12) FURTHER ARMS REDUCTIONS OBLIGATIONS.—The Senate declares its intention to consider for approval an international agreement that would obligate the United States to reduce or limit the Armed Forces or armaments of the United States in a militarily significant manner only pursuant to the treaty-making power as set forth in Article II, section 2, clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States.

(13) TREATY INTERPRETATION.—The Senate affirms the applicability to all treaties of the constitutionally-based principles of treaty interpretation set forth in condition (1) of the resolution of ratification of the INF Treaty, approved by the Senate on May 27,

1988, and condition (8) of the resolution of ratification of the CFE Flank Document, approved by the Senate on May 14, 1997.

(14) PRIMACY OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.—Nothing in the Amended Mines Protocol requires or authorizes the enactment of legislation, or the taking of any other action, by the United States that is prohibited by the Constitution of the United States, as interpreted by the United States.

SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this resolution:

(1) AMENDED MINES PROTOCOL OR PROTOCOL.—The terms “Amended Mines Protocol” and “Protocol” mean the Amended Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, together with its Technical Annex, as adopted at Geneva on May 3, 1996 (contained in Senate Treaty Document 105-1).

(2) CFE FLANK DOCUMENT.—The term “CFE Flank Document” means the Document Agreed Among the States Parties to the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) of November 19, 1990, done at Vienna on May 31, 1996 (Treaty Document 105-5).

(3) CONVENTION ON CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS.—The term “Convention on Conventional Weapons” means the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, done at Geneva on October 10, 1980 (Senate Treaty Document 103-25).

(4) OTTAWA CONVENTION.—The term “Ottawa Convention” means the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Production, Stockpiling, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, opened for signature at Ottawa December 3-4, 1997 and at the United Nations Headquarters beginning December 5, 1997.

(5) UNITED STATES INSTRUMENT OF RATIFICATION.—The term “United States instrument of ratification” means the instrument of ratification of the United States of the Amended Mines Protocol.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. CHAFEE (for himself, Mr. MACK, and Mr. LIEBERMAN):

S. 2617. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to authorize the President to enter into agreements to provide regulatory credit for voluntary early action to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. McCAIN:

S. 2618. A bill to require certain multilateral development banks and other lending institutions to implement independent third-party procurement monitoring, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. DASCHLE:

S. 2619. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve access of veterans to emergency medical care in non-Department of Veterans Affairs medical facilities; to the Committee on Veterans Affairs.

By Mr. ROBB:

S. 2620. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to establish a National Clean Water Trust Fund and to authorize the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to use amounts in the Fund to carry out projects to promote the recovery of waters of the United States

from damage resulting from violations of that Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. DOMENICI (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN):

S. 2621. A bill to authorize the acquisition of the Valles Caldera currently managed by the Baca Land and Cattle Company, to provide for an effective land and wildlife management program for this resource within the Department of Agriculture through the private sector, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. ROTH (for himself, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. HATCH, Mr. BREAU, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. JEFFORDS, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mr. MACK, Mr. BRYAN, and Mr. KERREY):

S. 2622. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend certain expiring provisions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THOMPSON (for himself, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. ROTH, and Mr. STEVENS):

S. 2623. A bill to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. DOMENICI:

S. 2624. A bill to establish a program for training residents of low-income rural areas for, and employing the residents in, new telecommunications industry jobs located in the rural areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. CHAFEE (for himself, Mr. MACK, and Mr. LIEBERMAN):

S. 2617. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to authorize the President to enter into agreements to provide regulatory credit for voluntary early action to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

CREDIT FOR EARLY ACTION ACT OF 1998

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I am proud to join with Senators MACK and LIEBERMAN today to introduce the Credit for Early Action Act of 1998. This bipartisan legislation is designed to encourage voluntary, meaningful, and early efforts by industry to reduce their emissions of greenhouse gases. This is a bill to address the threat of global climate change.

Before I get into the details of this legislative proposal, let me spend a few moments discussing the science of climate change.

Human influence on the global climate in an extraordinarily complex matter that has undergone more than a century of research. Indeed, in an 1896 lecture delivered to the Stockholm Physics Society by the Nobel Prize-winning chemist, Svante Arrhenius, it was predicted that large increases in carbon dioxide (CO₂) would result in a corresponding warming of the globe.

Professor Arrhenius was the first to predict that large increases in CO₂ would result in a warming of the globe. What have the world's scientists told