EC-4026. A communication from the Secretary of the Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report regarding Cooperative Thr

U.S. Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report regarding the Retirement Plan for Agricultur

m of Environmental Regulation (RIN: 0596-AQ96) received on September 9, 1996; to the Committee on Armed Services.

(a) the Senate shall adopt the Advisory Resolution of Advice and Consent to the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, which shall be binding upon the President:

(3) Presidents.—If the President determines that a treaty or other international agreement to which the United States is a party was entered into by the President pursuant to the Constitution without the advice and consent of the Senate, the President shall certify to the Senate that such actions on the Convention;

(a) the United States has an opportunity to consider any and all amendments in accordance with its Constitutional processes; and

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(A) The United States shall in good faith and without delay submit any and all amendments to the Senate for advice and consent.

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A communication from the Acting Director Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a rule regarding fisheries of the Caribbean, (RIN 0648-AG26) received on September 10, 1996; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

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(4) the Administration to the Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a rule entitled “Assessment Rates for Specified Markets and Activities” for fiscal year 1995; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

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(B) seek on an urgent basis a meeting at the highest diplomatic level with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (in this resolution referred to as the “Organization”) to discuss noncompliance by the Russian Federation with the Convention, in particular with the objective of bringing the noncompliant party into compliance; (C) in the event that a party to the Convention not to be in compliance with the Convention, request consultation with the Organization on whether to—(i) resist or suspend the noncompliant party’s rights under the Convention until the party complies with its obligations; (ii) recommend collective measures in conformity with international law; or (iii) bring the issue to the attention of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council; (D) in the event that noncompliance continues, determine whether or not continued adherence to the Convention is in the national security interests of the United States and so inform the Senate. (5) Financing implementation.—The United States understands that in order to ensure the commitment of Russia to the Convention, its Chemical stockpiles, in the event that Russia ratifies the Convention, Russia must maintain a substantial stake in the implementation of the Convention. The costs of implementing the Convention should be borne by all parties to the Convention. The deposit of the United States instrument of accession or ratification of the Convention shall not be contingent upon the United States providing financial guarantees to pay for implementation of commitments by Russia or any other party to the Convention. (6) Implementation arrangements.—If the Convention does not enter into force or if the Convention is not ratified by the United States having ratified the Convention but with Russia having taken no action to ratify or accede to the Convention, then the President shall, if he plans to implement reductions of United States Chemical forces as a matter of national policy or in a manner consistent with the Convention. (A) consult with the Senate regarding the effect of such reductions on the national security of the United States; and (B) take no action to reduce the United States Chemical stockpile at a pace faster than that currently planned and consistent with the Convention until the President submits to the Senate his determination that such reductions are in the national security interests of the United States. (7) Presidential certification and report on Chemical means.—Not later than 90 days after the deposit by the United States instrument of ratification of the Convention, the President shall certify that the United States National Technical Means and the provisions of the Convention on verification of compliance, when viewed together, are sufficient to ensure effective verification of compliance with the provisions of the Convention. This certification shall be accompanied by a report, which may be supplemented by a classified annex, indicating how the United States National Technical Means, including collection, processing and analytic resources, will be marshalled, together with the Convention’s verification provisions, to verify the Party’s compliance. Such certification and report shall be submitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate. (C) Declarations.—The advice and consent of the Senate to ratification of the Convention is subject to the following declarations, which express the intent of the Senate: (1) Treaty interpretation.—The Senate affirms the applicability to all treaties of the conventionally based principles of treaty interpretation set forth in Condition (1) of Article II, and that any US decision to pursue any means of destruction specified in clause (i) within 30 days of such a determination, together with a written report, including all unclassified summary, explaining why it is in the national security interests of the United States to continue as a party to the Convention. (3) Ratification by the executive branch.—The Senate declares that the United States will not proceed to ratify the Convention or otherwise participate in the Convention until the party complies with its obligations; (4) Financial guarantees to pay for implementation of commitments by Russia to the Convention; (5) Illegality of Chemical weapons.—It is the sense of the Senate that, if during the time the Convention remains in force the President determines that there has been an expansion of the chemical arsenals of a nonparty to the Convention so as to jeopardize the supreme national interests of the United States, then the President should consult on an urgent basis with the Senate to determine whether adherence to the Convention remains in the national interest of the United States. (9) Compliance.—Concerned by the clear pattern of Soviet noncompliance with arms control agreements and continued cases of renewing chemical inspections, the Senate declares the following: (A) the Convention is in the interest of the United States only if both the United States and Russia, among other parties to the Convention, demonstrate their compliance with the terms of the Convention as submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification, such compliance is measured by performance of ongoing efforts, intentions, or commitments to comply; (B)(i) Given its concern about compliance issues, the Senate expects the President to offer regular briefings, but not less than several times a year, to the Committees on Foreign Relations and Appropriations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate on compliance issues related to the Convention. Such briefings shall include a description of all United States diplomatic efforts to resolve the compliance issues and shall include, but would not necessarily be limited to a description of— (i) any compliance issues, other than those renewing chemical inspections, that the United States plans to raise with the Organization; and (ii) any compliance issues raised at the Organization, within 30 days of such a determination, together with a written report, including all unclassified summary, explaining why it is in the national security interests of the United States to continue as a party to the Convention. (9) Submission of future agreements as treaties.—The Senate declares that after the Senate gives its advice and consent to ratification of the Convention, any agreement or understanding which in any material respects modifies, amends, or interoperates with United States and Russian obligations, or those of any other country, under the Convention, including the time frame for implementation of the Convention, should be submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification; (A) Chemical agents.—(A) The Senate, recognizing that the Convention’s prohibition on the use of riot control agents as a “method of warfare” precludes the use of such agents against combatants, including use for humanitarian purposes where combatants and noncombatants intermingled, urges the President to place a high priority to continuing efforts to develop effective nonchemical, non-lethal alternatives to riot control agents for
use in situations where combatants and non-combatants are intermingled; and
(ii) to ensure that the United States actively participates with other parties to the Convention in an assessment of the appropriateness of the prohibition as it might apply to such situations as the rescue of downed air crews and passengers and escaping prisoners in which civilians are being used to mask or screen attacks.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, the term "riot control agents" is used within the meaning of Article II(4) of the Convention.

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. DOMENICI (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN):

S. 2063. A bill to limit the authority of the Secretary of the Army to acquire land adjacent to Abiquiu Dam in New Mexico; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Ms. SNOWE:

S. 2065. A bill to amend the Northern Great Plains Rural Development Act to the duration of the Northern Great Plains Rural Development Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

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

S. 2063. A bill to limit the authority of the Secretary of the Army to acquire land adjacent to Abiquiu Dam in New Mexico; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

ABQUIU DAM LEGISLATION

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, today I introduce a bill that clarifies the intent of Congress regarding Public Law 100-522, authorized the Army Corps of Engineers to store water at Abiquiu Dam in northern New Mexico. The law also authorized the corps to acquire lands adjacent to Abiquiu Dam for recreational access purposes.

For several years, the corps' Albuquerque office has been working to determine how the area around the dam should be developed. During that time, it became clear that the local community was extremely concerned that the corps' actions, if not properly planned, would have a detrimental impact on the local community. Consequently, today I again introduce legislation that will clarify congressional intent that land acquired by the corps at Abiquiu Dam is to be acquired from willing sellers only. This legislation will give the citizens of the Abiquiu area the peace of mind that they deserve about the integrity of the local community. As one Abiquiu resident told me recently, "I don't want my grandchildren to have to go through this terrible threat of the Government taking away our ranch." My legislation will put an end to that threat and urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. President, 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. 2063

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

SECTION 1. LIMITATION ON LAND ACQUISITION.

Section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize continued storage of water at Abiquiu Dam in New Mexico", approved October 24, 1988 (43 U.S.C. 620a note), is amended by inserting immediately following "acquire lands" the following: "only from willing sellers".

By Ms. SNOWE:

S. 2064. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to extend the program of research on breast cancer; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

THE BREAST CANCER RESEARCH EXTENSION ACT

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I introduce legislation which authorizes increased funding for breast cancer research.

Over the past 5 years, Congress has demonstrated an increased commitment to the fight against breast cancer. Back in 1991, less than $100 million was spent on breast cancer research. Since then, Congress has steadily increased this allocation. These increases have stimulated new and exciting research that has begun to unravel the mysteries of this devastating disease and is moving us closer to a cure.

Today, we must send a message through our authorization level to scientists and researchers that we are committed to continued funding for this important research.

This increase in funding is necessary because breast cancer has reached crisis levels in America. This year alone, over 184,000 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed, and more than 40,000 women will die from this disease. Breast cancer is the most common form of cancer and the second leading cause of cancer deaths among American women. Today, over 2.6 million American women are living with this disease. In the state of Maine, it is the most commonly diagnosed cancer among women, representing more than 30 percent of all new cancers in Maine women.

In addition to these enormous human costs, breast cancer also exacts a heavy financial toll. Over $6 billion of our health care dollars are spent on breast cancer annually.

Today, however, there is cause for hope. Recent scientific progress made in the fight to conquer breast cancer is encouraging. Researchers have isolated the genes responsible for heritable breast cancer, and are beginning to understand the mechanism of the cancer cell itself. It is imperative that we capitalize upon these advances by continuing to support the scientists investigating this disease and their innovative research.

For this reason, my bill increases the fiscal year 1997 funding authorization level for breast cancer research to $575 million. This level is just $20 million over the National Cancer Institute's fiscal year 1997 bypass budget, representing the funding level scientists believe is necessary to make progress against this disease. This increased funding will contribute substantially toward solving the mysteries surrounding breast cancer. Our continued investment will save countless lives and health care dollars, and prevent undue suffering in millions of American women and families.

On behalf of the 2.6 million women living with breast cancer, I urge my colleagues to support this important bill.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 2065. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require open campus security crime logs at institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.