

Smithsonian Institution and the National Endowment for the Arts. Documentary materials from the project include field notes; sound, motion picture, and video records; and 30,000 black and white negatives and color transparencies. The project also resulted in a book, "Buckaroos in Paradise: Cowboy Life in Northern Nevada," an exhibit of the same name at the Smithsonian Institution, and a videodisc, "The Ninety-Six: A Cattle Ranch in Northern Nevada."

In 1989 and 1990, the Center conducted a field research project documenting the culture and traditions of Italian-Americans in the West, which culminated in a traveling exhibition and companion book of essays. The documentary material created during the project includes recordings, photographs, architectural drawings, and other documents from central Nevada. These are just some examples of the work that the Center does in my State of Nevada. However, the Center provides this sort of work for each State's unique history.

The Center is not only a place where history is preserved, it is also a viable working institution which provides a wealth of information from where American artists can draw upon and use these valuable resources. Micky Hart, drummer for the Greatful Dead, has found unreleased and forgotten world music in the archives. This past spring he released his second CD of such sounds, "Music of the Gods," a collection of gamelan music acquired from the Fiji Islanders just before World War II.

The Center is heavily used by artists, historians, and people who simply enjoy learning about our country's cultures. It has successfully performed its duties on minimal funding over the years, and has made great efforts in generating private funds. The Center has demonstrated its dedication to the preservation of American folklife and culture, and greatly deserves the reauthorization our legislation provides.●

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 21

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, the name of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. KEMPTHORNE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 21, a bill to terminate the United States arms embargo applicable to the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

S. 607

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the names of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN] and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. PRYOR] were added as cosponsors of S. 607, a bill to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 to clarify the liability of certain recycling transactions, and for other purposes.

S. 743

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from New York

[Mr. D'AMATO] was added as a cosponsor of S. 743, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a tax credit for investment necessary to revitalize communities within the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 770

At the request of Mr. DOLE, the names of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. ROTH] were added as cosponsors of S. 770, a bill to provide for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel to Jerusalem, and for other purposes.

S. 847

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the name of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. FRIST] was added as a cosponsor of S. 847, a bill to terminate the agricultural price support and production adjustment programs for sugar, and for other purposes.

S. 955

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the names of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SIMON] and the Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI] were added as cosponsors of S. 955, a bill to clarify the scope of coverage and amount of payment under the medicare program of items and services associated with the use in the furnishing of inpatient hospital services of certain medical devices approved for investigational use.

S. 959

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 959, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage capital formation through reductions in taxes on capital gains, and for other purposes.

S. 1000

At the request of Mr. BURNS, the name of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1000, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that the depreciation rules which apply for regular tax purposes shall also apply for alternative minimum tax purposes, to allow a portion of the tentative minimum tax to be offset by the minimum tax credit, and for other purposes.

S. 1006

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1006, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to simplify the pension laws, and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 146

At the request of Mr. JOHNSTON, the names of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 146, a resolution designating the week beginning November 19, 1995, and the week beginning on November 24, 1996, as "National Family Week," and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1801

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN the names of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. KEMPTHORNE] and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG] were added as cosponsors of Amendment No. 1801 proposed to S. 21, a bill to terminate the United States arms embargo applicable to the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

SENATE RESOLUTION 154—RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Mr. PELL submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 154

Whereas in 1978 the Senate adopted Senate Resolution 49, calling on the United States Government to seek the agreement of other governments to a proposed global treaty requiring the preparation of Environmental Impact Assessments for any major project, action, or continuing activity that may be reasonably expected to have a significant adverse effect on the physical environment or environmental interests of another nation or a global commons area;

Whereas subsequent to the adoption of Senate Resolution 49 in 1978, the United Nations Environment Programme Governing Council adopted Goals and Principles on Environmental Impact Assessment calling on governments to undertake comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessments in cases in which the extent, nature, or location of a proposed activity is such that the activity is likely to significantly affect the environment;

Whereas Principle 17 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992, states that Environmental Impact Assessments as a national instrument shall be undertaken for proposed activities that are likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment and are subject to a decision of the competent national authority;

Whereas on October 7, 1992, the Senate gave its advice and consent to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, which obligates parties to the Antarctic Treaty to require Environmental Impact Assessment procedures for proposed activities in Antarctica; and

Whereas the United States is a signatory to the 1991 United Nations Economic Commission for Europe's Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, a regional treaty that calls for the use of Environmental Impact Assessments as necessary tools to minimize the adverse impact of certain activities on the environment, particularly in a transboundary context: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the United States Government should encourage the governments of other nations to engage in additional regional treaties, along the lines of the 1991 United Nations Economic Commission for Europe's Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, regarding specific transboundary activities that have adverse impacts on the environment of other nations or a global commons area; and

(2) such additional regional treaties should ensure that specific transboundary activities are undertaken in environmentally sound ways and under careful controls designed to

avoid or minimize any adverse environmental effects, through requirements for Environmental Impact Assessments where appropriate.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President many of my colleagues know of the interest that I have long had in the protection of the global commons. As early as 1967 I introduced resolutions containing draft treaty language that eventually resulted in treaties banning the emplacement of weapons of mass destruction on the seabed floor and the use of environmental modification techniques in warfare.

In 1978, a resolution that I had introduced in 1977 was adopted by the Senate, which called on the U.S. Government to seek the agreement of other governments to a proposed global treaty requiring the preparation of an international environmental assessment for any major project, action, or continuing activity which may be reasonably expected to have a significant adverse effect on the physical environment or environmental interests of another nation or a global commons area—Senate Resolution 49, May 18, 1978, Report No. 95-990, July 17, 1978.

My proposed Environmental Impact Assessment Treaty did not aim to prohibit a state from carrying out activities, but rather required it to make a detailed assessment of the impact this activity would have, and to communicate this information to the affected countries. As such, it would play a crucial part in ensuring that the United States would not be negatively impacted by the activities of another state. Alternatively, when the activity was to have an impact on a global commons area, the United Nations Environment Programme [UNEP] was to be the recipient of that information.

The United Nations Environment Programme was created in the aftermaths of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm in 1972. This conference represented the first concerted effort on the part of all nations to integrate human development and the protection of the environment and natural resources for future generations. UNEP has now become the legal entity where most international environmental programs are either initiated or hosted and, as such, is widely recognized as a useful and efficient arm of the United Nations.

The United States has truly been a visionary in this respect, as the ideas embedded in my 1978 resolution were later endorsed in a number of international environmental legal instruments. The United Nations Environment Programme itself endorsed this view when its governing council adopted a series of goals and principles that specify how important these assessments can be, and how and when they should be carried out.

Building on these goals and principles, the U.S. Government, along with other members of the United Nations Economic Commission for Eu-

rope, signed the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, done at Espoo, Finland on February 25, 1991. While my 1978 resolution initially called for a global treaty applying to all activities worldwide, much of the reflection that followed led to a breakthrough in thinking with which I agree, namely that a regional approach would be more suited.

The Espoo Convention is a perfect example, as it embodies the commitment by member states to the U.S. Economic Commission of Europe to act in a precautionary manner when dealing with transboundary activities. The convention highlights how and when environmental impact assessments need to be carried out, and an annex to the convention lists the activities that will trigger their application. Because different countries in different areas of the world carry out different activities, separate regional conventions, along with specific lists of triggering activities, are more appropriate than one global treaty.

Even after the Espoo Convention was signed in 1991, other international legal instruments highlighted the need for Environmental Impact Assessments. In 1992, at the conclusion of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development—the Rio Earth Summit—more than 180 participating nations adopted the Rio Declaration of Principles on Environment and Development. Principle 17 of the declaration states that environmental impact assessment, as a national instrument, shall be undertaken for proposed activities that are likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment and are subject to a decision of a competent national authority.

This was but the latest indication of the endorsement by the whole international community of environmental impact assessment as a means to ensuring that human activities with a view to enhancing human betterment are undertaken in environmentally sound ways.

On October 7, 1992, the Senate gave its advice and consent to the protocol on environmental protection to the Antarctic Treaty, signed in Madrid on October 4, 1991—Treaty Doc. 102-22. This protocol builds upon the Antarctic Treaty to extend and improve the treaty's effectiveness as a mechanism for ensuring the protection of the Antarctic environment. Among other obligations, it requires application of environmental impact assessment procedures to activities undertaken in Antarctica for which advance notice is required under the Antarctic Treaty. Annex I of the protocol sets out different environmental impact assessment procedures that apply according to whether the proposed activities are identified as having less than a minor or transitory impact, a minor or transitory impact, or more than a minor or transitory impact. This is a very rational approach to environmental im-

pact assessment, an approach to which the Senate gave its advice and consent, and the same approach that my 1978 resolution embodied.

As previously noted, the United States has pursued the objectives of my 1978 resolution—Senate Resolution 49—by becoming a party to the Espoo regional convention of the United Nations Economic Commission of Europe. This convention represents the consensus between the United States and its industrialized allies that the best way to proceed is to require environmental impact assessments before transboundary activities are carried out. As I have explained before, regional treaties are the best possible approach because they allow taking into account the particularities of the region at hand. What the United States and its allies have achieved must now be duplicated by other states, in other regions, so that the adoption of environmental impact assessment truly becomes a standard precautionary measure.

Consequently, the resolution I introduce today builds upon my 1978 resolution—Senate Resolution 49—by urging the administration to encourage other states to pursue the negotiation of appropriate environmental impact assessment requirements in other regional treaties. My resolution acknowledges the history of international efforts carried out since 1978 and allows the Senate to endorse once more these important goals.

NOTICE OF HEARING

SUBCOMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Subcommittee on Post Office and Civil Service, of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, will hold a hearing on July 26, 1995. The Postmaster General of the United States will present the Annual Report of the Postal Service.

The hearing is scheduled for 9:30 a.m. in room 342 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. For further information, please contact Pat Raymond, staff director, at 224-2254.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 19, 1995, for purposes of conducting a full committee business meeting which is scheduled to begin at 8:30 a.m. The purpose of this meeting is to consider S. 852, the Livestock Grazing Act.

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