

others as Las Vegas chief probation officer and as Nevada's first director of health and human services. He also worked in various capacities in the Federal service including being a program management director at Job Corps and also leading region 9 of the Office of Emergency Preparedness, the predecessor to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

In 1970, as a distinct underdog, he ran for Governor of Nevada and in one of the State's biggest upsets, he was elected chief executive of the State. That same year, I was fortunate to have been elected Lieutenant Governor. Once again, Mike O'Callaghan took me under his wing as my mentor and teacher. He guided the State through turbulent times and provided the kind of leadership that only one of his strength and determination could.

After leaving the Governor's mansion, Mike O'Callaghan returned to the private sector but he never left public life. He became editor of the Las Vegas Sun, and as publisher of the Henderson Home News and the Boulder City News, Governor O'Callaghan has been a staunch advocate for working people, for families, and for the community. He upholds the great principle that "The vital measure of a newspaper is not its size, but its spirit—that is, its responsibility to report the news fully, accurately and fairly."

In addition, Governor O'Callaghan has worked tirelessly to help those in underdeveloped countries to be more democratic and economically viable. He has served as a peace negotiator in Central America, monitored elections in Iraq, and facilitated distribution of food and humanitarian supplies all over the world. Whether it is working with Mosquito Indians in Nicaragua, refugees in Iraq, or impoverished residents of Mexico, Mike O'Callaghan has indeed proven himself to be a citizen of the world, and he has been revered everywhere he has traveled.

But his best work in a foreign land has been his assistance to the people of Israel. From his role as a tank mechanic to his position of cabinet adviser, the people of Israel have always benefited from his involvement.

I am proud to have Mike as my friend and he continues to be my teacher. He and his wife, Carolyn, and their five wonderful children have made Nevada a better place for all of us who live there. They have given much more than they will ever get in return. In fact, Mike O'Callaghan's most noteworthy contribution to me has been the example he has set as a father and grandfather.

On April 2, 1995, Governor O'Callaghan will be honored by Hadasah for his unceasing efforts on behalf of others. I want the entire country to know of Mike's achievement and to join those of us in Nevada in paying tribute to this great leader.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills, previously received from the House, were read the first and second times by unanimous consent and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 421. An act to amend the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to provide for the purchase of common stock of Cook Inlet Region, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 517. An act to amend title V of Public Law 96-550, designating the Chaco Culture Archeological Protection Sites, and for other purposes.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-51. A resolution adopted by the Assembly of the Municipality of Florida, Puerto Rico relative to nuclear devices; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

POM-52. A resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

"LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION 49

"Whereas, the Clinton Administration and the Congress of the United States are considering proposals to sell the five federal power marketing administrations, including the Western Area Power Administration, in order to fund a tax cut for middle-income Americans; and

"Whereas, Nebraska's publicly-owned electric utilities receive a low-cost hydroelectric power from federal dams operated by the Western Area Power Administration, the University of Nebraska receives approximately eighty percent of its power from the Western Area Power Administration, and the privatization of the Western Area Power Administration will significantly increase wholesale power costs for electric utilities statewide which will result in increased rates for Nebraska ratepayers; and

"Whereas, Nebraska is the only all-public-power state in the nation, with Nebraska's electric utilities offering rates among the lowest ten percent in the nation, and selling the Western Area Power Administration will lessen this rate advantage which will detrimentally impact economic development in Nebraska and will also burden the existing agriculture and business industry in Nebraska, including the fact that a portion of the federal hydropower allocated to Nebraska is specifically designated for irrigation; and

"Whereas, the Nebraska Power Association has estimated that this proposal could cost Nebraska ratepayers more than fifty million dollars annually, the proposal is unnecessary and burdensome, and the ratepayers purchasing electricity through the Western Area Power Administration have repaid a major part of the original investment with interest; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the members of the Ninety-fourth Legislature of Nebraska, first session:

"1. That the Legislature opposes the sale, transfer, exchange, lease, or other disposition of the Western Area Power Administration due to the significant fiscal impact such a sale would have on Nebraska ratepayers.

"2. That the Clerk of the Legislature transmit a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, the President pro tempore of the United States Senate, the

Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and to the members of the Nebraska delegation to the Congress of the United States."

POM-53. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

"ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 3, SENATE

"Whereas, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission has prepared an environmental impact statement analysis for the Altamont Natural Gas Pipeline; and

"Whereas, the Altamont Natural Gas Pipeline will have a significant adverse economic impact upon the employment and service-related sectors of certain areas of the state of Wyoming; and

"Whereas, the adverse economic impact will affect local, county and Wyoming state government; and

"Whereas, the Altamont Natural Gas Pipeline will also have an adverse effect upon natural gas producers in this state since the pipeline will carry natural gas produced in Canada and will carry such gas into an already declining market; and

"Whereas, the pipeline may have adverse impacts upon historical resources in South Pass; Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the members of the Legislature of the State of Wyoming:

"Section 1. That Congress direct the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to reconsider in its final environmental impact statement the socioeconomic impacts arising from construction of the pipeline and the adverse economic impacts and resultant effects upon the employment, government and natural gas industry in this state caused by importation of natural gas from Canada.

"Section 2. That Congress direct the Secretary of the Interior to prevent issuance by the Bureau of Land management of the required right-of-way grant across public lands in Wyoming until the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission has completed reconsideration of the socioeconomic impacts of the project.

"Section 3. That the Secretary of State of Wyoming transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, to the Secretary of the Interior and to the Wyoming Congressional Delegation."

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 226. A bill to designate additional land as within the Chaco Culture Archeological Protection Sites, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104-19).

S. 444. A bill to amend the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to provide for the purchase of common stock of Cook Inlet Region, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104-20).

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. PRESSLER: S. 625. A bill to amend the Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. HATFIELD (for himself and Mr. COCHRAN): S. 626. A bill to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to establish a waterways restoration program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MOYNIHAN, and Mr. GRAHAM): S. 627. A bill to require the general application of the antitrust laws to major league baseball, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KYL (for himself and Mr. HELMS): S. 628. A bill to repeal the Federal estate and gift taxes and the tax on generation-skipping transfers; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THOMAS (for himself, Mr. SIMPSON, and Mr. PRESSLER): S. 629. A bill to provide that no action be taken under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 for a renewal of a permit for grazing on National Forest System lands; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. D'AMATO: S. 630. A bill to impose comprehensive economic sanctions against Iran; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. BRADLEY: S. 631. A bill to prevent handgun violence and illegal commerce in firearms; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. HATFIELD (for himself and Mr. COCHRAN):

S. 626. A bill to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to establish a waterways restoration program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

WATERWAYS RESTORATION ACT

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, development of the water resources of the United States have been a vital factor in the growth and prosperity of this country. Our water resources have brought us a strong agricultural base, power generation, navigation, and domestic and industrial water supplies. However, the gains we have made in terms of productivity and efficiency have in many cases exacted a toll on our water resources. Despite a concerted effort to improve the quality of our waterways, recent estimates indicate that 38 percent of our rivers, 44 percent of our lakes, and 97 percent of the Great Lakes remain degraded.

This is a continuing problem worthy of the earnest efforts of each of us. The Clean Water Act has made great improvements in the quality of the Nation's waterways. The goals of the Clean Water Act reauthorization legislation now pending on the Senate calendar certainly focus much needed attention on the continuing dilemma we

face with respect to our water resources.

Today, I am proud to join with Senator THAD COCHRAN, to introduce the Waterways Restoration Act in the hope of providing additional tools to improve the waterways of the United States. The legislation I introduce today is the companion to legislation introduced in the House by Congresswoman ELIZABETH FURSE of Oregon. I compliment Congresswoman FURSE for her fine leadership in this area and I am proud to introduce the Senate version of this fine proposal.

The Waterways Restoration Act would establish a technical assistance and grant program for waterway restoration programs within the Soil and Conservation Service [SCS] at the U.S. Department of Agriculture. No new money would be required to fund this program. Rather, the program would draw on existing funds by redirecting 20 percent of the SCS's existing Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program budget to fund nonstructural, community-based projects.

Waterway restoration is a cost effective way to control flooding, erosion and pollution runoff. This legislation would fund local projects to establish riparian zones, stabilize stream banks, and restore areas polluted by urban runoff. Both urban and rural areas would be eligible for project funding. The bill also contains an environmental justice provision that would place a priority on projects in historically disadvantaged communities overlooked by Federal cleanup efforts.

Mr. President, this is sound, progressive legislation. It addresses in an effective way the pressing water resource problems continuing to face this Nation. As we search for ways to reinvent our Government to make it more responsive to the citizens of this country, we should look more and more to proposals—like this one—that draw on the initiative and ingenuity bubbling over in our communities rather than one-size-fits-all, top-down Federal programs. As Congresswoman FURSE has noted, this is a funded Federal nonmandate, which allows communities to design and implement the restoration projects they want for the streams, creeks, and rivers in their neighborhoods.

I look forward to working with members of the Senate Agriculture Committee to advance this meritorious proposal.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 626

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Waterways Restoration Act of 1995".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND POLICY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) restoring degraded streams, rivers, and other waterways to a natural state is a cost effective means of controlling flooding, excessive erosion, sedimentation, and nonpoint pollution, including stormwater runoff;

(2) protecting and restoring watersheds provides critical ecological benefits by restoring and maintaining biodiversity, providing fish and wildlife habitat, filtering pollutants, and performing other important ecological functions;

(3) waterway restoration and protection projects can provide important economic and educational benefits by rejuvenating waterfront areas, providing recreational opportunities such as greenways, and creating community service jobs and job training opportunities in waterway restoration for disadvantaged youths, displaced resource harvesters, and other unemployed persons;

(4) restoring waterways helps to increase the fishing potential of waterways and restore diminished fisheries, which are important to local and regional cultures and economies; and

(5) low income and minority communities frequently experience disproportionately severe degradation of waterways, but historically have had difficulty in meeting eligibility requirements for Federal watershed projects under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (16 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.) due to Federal policy obstacles such as local cost share requirements and formulas for assessing costs and benefits that favor high land values.

(b) POLICY.—Congress declares it in the national interest to—

(1) protect and restore the chemical, biological, and physical components of waterways and associated ecological systems such that the biological and physical structures, diversity, functions, and dynamics of the waterways and systems are restored;

(2) replace deteriorating stormwater structural infrastructures and physical waterway alterations that are ecologically damaging with cost effective, low maintenance, and ecologically sensitive projects;

(3) promote the use of nonstructural means to manage and convey streamflow, stormwater, and flood waters;

(4) increase the involvement of the public and youth conservation or service corps in the monitoring, inventorying, and restoration of watersheds to improve public education, prevent pollution, and develop coordinated citizen and governmental partnerships to restore damaged waterways; and

(5) benefit business districts, local economies, and neighborhoods through the restoration of waterways and the development of multiuse greenway corridors.

SEC. 3. DEFINITION OF WORKS OF IMPROVEMENT.

Section 2 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (16 U.S.C. 1002) is amended by striking "Each project" and all that follows through "of the project."

SEC. 4. WATERWAYS RESTORATION PROGRAM.

The Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (16 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 14. WATERWAYS RESTORATION PROGRAM.

"(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) BIOTECHNICAL SLOPE PROTECTION.—The term 'biotechnical slope protection' means the use of live or dead plant material, alone or in conjunction with an inert material, to repair and fortify a watershed slope, roadcut, stream bank, or other site vulnerable to excessive erosion, using systems such as brush piling, brush layering, brush matting, fascines, joint plantings, live stakes, seeding, stem cuttings, and pole cuttings.