

where it disapproves the recommendations.

Once enacted, this bill would require those States that contribute to acid rain pollution to implement control measures like those currently in place in New York and the Northeast. These include activities like scrubbers on smokestacks, low NO_x burners, and the use of low-sulfur coal, although the bill would not mandate which technology to use.

For some time now, New York has played by the rules and has gone the extra mile to reduce the emissions that cause acid rain within her borders. While I recognize that the reductions associated with title IV of the Clean Air Act will move us in the right direction, no amount of effort on the part of New York or other similarly afflicted States in the Northeast can be effective if other parts of our Nation do not do their fair share. Enough is enough. I only ask for equity from our neighbors so that New York may be able to enjoy a cleaner environment and the resulting health benefits. It can be done.

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. 733

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 "Acid Deposition and Ozone Control Act of 1997".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1)(A) reducing atmospheric nitrogen oxide will reduce acidic deposition, and the serious adverse effects of acidic deposition on public health, natural resources, building structures, and ecosystems; and

(B) acidic deposition has been demonstrated to result in increased morbidity in fish and severe damage to water bodies and forest lands;

(2)(A) reducing atmospheric nitrogen oxide will provide further benefits by decreasing ambient levels of tropospheric ozone, fine particulate matter, and regional haze associated with poor visibility; and

(B) such conditions have been demonstrated to result in severe threats to public health, including lung irritation, increased incidence of asthma and bronchitis, and increased human morbidity;

(3)(A) nitrogen deposition into affected watersheds can result in excessive nutrient enrichment leading to algal blooms and increased biological oxygen demand; and

(B) such conditions can lead to increased morbidity in marine life and severe degradation of economic and recreational opportunities;

(4) additional reductions in sulfur dioxide beyond levels currently required by the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) will result in decreases in acidic deposition, regional haze, and ambient levels of fine particulates;

(5) the allowance trading program established in the Clean Air Act for the reduction of emissions of sulfur dioxide has been highly effective at creating cost-effective control measures;

(6) the technology exists to inexpensively reduce sulfur dioxide emissions beyond the

levels currently required by the Clean Air Act;

(7) the ozone transport region established by the Clean Air Act to reduce long-range transport of ozone does not currently include all the States necessary to achieve the intended reduction; and

(8) this Act shall support the Environmental Protection Agency's stated objective of controlling ground level ozone through regional controls, as developed by the Ozone Transport Assessment Group and referred to in the January 10, 1997, advanced notice of proposed rulemaking for State implementation plans under section 110(k)(5) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7410(k)(5)).

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to recognize the scientific evidence that emissions of nitrogen oxide present a substantial threat to public health and the environment;

(2) to require reductions in the emission of nitrogen oxide;

(3) to recognize that the means exist to cost-effectively reduce emissions of sulfur dioxide beyond the levels currently required by the Clean Air Act;

(4) to require reductions in the emission of sulfur dioxide;

(5) to recognize that tropospheric ozone is a regional problem;

(6) to recognize that the single ozone transport region created by the Clean Air Act does not currently include all the States necessary to adequately address the problem of ozone; and

(7) to amend the Clean Air Act to expand the membership in the ozone transport region by using the best currently available science to include those States that contribute to ozone levels in noncompliance areas within the current single ozone transport region.

SEC. 3. CONTROL OF INTERSTATE OZONE AIR POLLUTION.

(a) ADDITIONAL STATES.—Section 184(a) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7511c(a)) is amended after the first sentence by inserting the following: "The Administrator, using the best available science and models developed by the Ozone Transport Assessment Group, shall add any State to the single ozone transport region that contributed 4 parts per billion or more to ozone via aerial transport to the ozone level of any noncompliant area in the single ozone transport region for any 1 of the second through tenth worst ozone days that occurred during the previous 10 years."

(b) CONTROL MEASURES.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, any control measure adopted under section 184(a) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7511c(a)) before the date of enactment of this Act shall apply to any State added to the single ozone transport region under the second sentence of section 184(a) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7511c(a)) after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 4. ADDITIONAL NITROGEN OXIDE EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS.

Section 184 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7511c) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(e) ADDITIONAL EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Administrator shall promulgate regulations requiring reductions in the emissions of nitrogen oxide and sulfur dioxide in any State added to the single ozone transport region under the second sentence of subsection (a) to 1/3 of the 1990 levels by the year 2003.

"(2) AFFECTED UNITS.—The regulations shall apply to affected units, as defined under section 402.

"(3) ALLOWANCE PROGRAM.—The Administrator may establish an allowance trading program to carry out this subsection.

"(4) EFFECT ON OTHER LAW.—This subsection shall not affect any law (including regulations) that requires a greater reduction in emissions of nitrogen oxide or sulfur dioxide than is required by this subsection."

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 8

At the request of Mr. SMITH, the names of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. FAIRCLOTH], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. BOND], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. KEMPTHORNE], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] were added as cosponsors of S. 8, a bill to reauthorize and amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Liability, and Compensation Act of 1980, and for other purposes.

S. 25

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD] was added as a cosponsor of S. 25, a bill to reform the financing of Federal elections.

S. 293

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR] was added as a cosponsor of S. 293, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the credit for clinical testing expenses for certain drugs for rare diseases or conditions.

S. 422

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the names of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. HUTCHINSON] and the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE] were added as cosponsors of S. 422, a bill to define the circumstances under which DNA samples may be collected, stored, and analyzed, and genetic information may be collected, stored, analyzed, and disclosed, to define the rights of individuals and persons with respect to genetic information, to define the responsibilities of persons with respect to genetic information, to protect individuals and families from genetic discrimination, to establish uniform rules that protect individual genetic privacy, and to establish effective mechanisms to enforce the rights and responsibilities established under this Act.

S. 623

At the request of Mr. INOUE, the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WELLSTONE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 623, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to deem certain service in the organized military forces of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines and the Philippine Scouts to have been active service for purposes of benefits under programs administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

S. 713

At the request of Mr. DODD, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] and the Senator

from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI] were added as cosponsors of S. 713, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to allow for additional deferred effective dates for approval of applications under the new drugs provisions, and for other purposes.

TAX FREEDOM DAY

• Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, today is National Tax Freedom Day—the day when families around the country finally start working for themselves and not for the Government. For families in my home State of Washington, however, Tax Freedom Day does not come until May 14. In Washington State, families must work 5 additional days before the income they earn can go to meet their own needs and not the Government's.

The residents of Washington State will bear the Nation's fifth highest tax burden in 1997 with each man, woman, and child of the State owing \$6,572 in Federal taxes. Add this with State and local taxes and each Washington citizen will owe \$9,881 or almost 37 percent of the average, annual income to support the Government.

It is no wonder today's families are feeling squeezed. It is no wonder more and more families must rely on dual incomes and parents must work longer and longer hours. Families are paying more in taxes today than ever. They are now spending more just on taxes than they do on food, clothing, shelter, and transportation combined.

This is not fairness. It is robbery.

Clearly, it is time for Congress to seriously reexamine our current tax system. As Betty Dursh from Spokane, WA, stated in her recent letter to me:

It is past time to reform the Tax Code. We are now in our fifth year, hear this, our fifth year, of working almost half the year before the taxes are paid. That is unconscionable! It is wrong!

Yes, Ms. Dursh, it is wrong and it is far past the time for Congress to begin the work of reforming our tax system.

The budget agreement announced by the President and Congress 1 week ago today gives me hope—hope that we can finally begin to put our fiscal house in order and provide some tax relief for the American people. If our efforts are successful this summer and we are able to begin the job of reforming some of our most oppressive taxes it will be a good step. But it will only be the first, small step in the direction of the real reform we need—reform that will, at last, provide us with a tax system that respects the right of American's to keep their earnings and investments. This will require much more than one or two changes to the volumes of provisions in the Tax Code, however. It will require a complete examination and, eventually, overhaul of the entire system.

I want to leave my colleagues with one final thought—the words of a 52-year-old woman from Marysville, WA who lost both her husband and her job

this past year and who is unable to sell her home to make ends meet because she would be required to give the Government 40 percent of the proceeds of the sale in capital gains tax. Ms. Linda Blasengame has this message for all of us here in Congress:

I have lost so much and have always fought back but I can't imagine the pain of having to lose my dignity too. Please, look inside your heart and help me and so many others that are in my shoes. . . . I don't need a handout, I need your help.

Congress must heed the cries for help from people like Ms. Blasengame and we must respond to the outrage of people like Ms. Dursh. The American people are slowly losing patience with our bandaid approaches. Americans overwhelming want a fairer and simpler tax system. They deserve this and they are relying on us to work toward this end.●

MURRAY KEMPTON

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, on Monday of last week, Murray Kempton died. With his passing, we mark the end of a legend in New York, and in American journalism. Kempton was the kindest man and toughest reporter we have known in our time. A certain incandescent sweetness now departs. Yet his memory and, yes, his legacy remain.

The Daily News' columnist Sidney Zion captured Kempton's unique ability and thus legacy when Zion wrote: "Kempton used his power to condemn, but loved his right to absolve. And when he absolved the sinner, he owned the territory."

This was Kempton's singular power. With characteristic flair, Kempton would challenge corruption with voracity. Then instead of reveling in victory, would show compassion for the humans beneath the deeds and absolve the sins of some of the greatest losers in New York's history. Carmine DeSapio, Alger Hiss, Carmine Persico, Roy Cohn. Such was the power of the words which Kempton wielded.

When the reformers in the City had finally overcome DeSapio, one of the great Tammany bosses, Kempton wrote, as only he could: "The age of Pericles had begun because we were rid of Carmine DeSapio. One had to walk carefully to avoid being stabbed by the lilies bursting in the pavements. I wish the reformers luck—with less Christian sincerity than Carmine DeSapio does. I will be a long time forgiving them on this one." Kempton felt sympathy and respect even for the rogue. He stood up for the loser whether it was Carmine DeSapio, a deposed dictator, or a shunned local New Yorker.

J. Edgar Hoover once called Mr. Kempton a snake and a rat. From one who was once referred to by Mr. Hoover as a skunk, I take pride in knowing that my work was seen in the same light as Kempton's. But I fear no one else has what the Washington Post called, "[Kempton's] skeptical sympathy" required to continue his work.

The Age of Kempton is over. Budding writers would do well to re-read and emulate his work; public figures continue to thank and rue the day Kempton chose them to be subject of his column; and for we who knew him, only sorrow bursts through the cracks in our hearts today.

I ask that the following articles about Murray Kempton be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

[From the New York Post, May 9, 1997]

KEMPTON'S FUNERAL IS A LESSON IN SIMPLICITY

(By Christopher Francescani)

Even in death, Murray Kempton's disarming humility ruled the day.

There were no eulogies at the legendary columnist's simple Upper West Side funeral yesterday, although hundreds of the city's greatest literary, political and newspaper voices were on hand.

There were no limousines, although Kempton was considered royalty among the city's press corps.

And there were no gaudy floral tributes, only small bursts of potted cherry blossoms, Casablanca lilies and white azaleas perched unassumingly on the altar.

But the Pulitzer Prize-winning columnist, who sounded off for decades on every aspect of the city he loved, was remembered—and remembered well.

"The funeral was pure Murray," Post columnist Jack Newfield said. "His manner, his grace, his kindness, his humility beyond self-effacement. He was the benchmark."

Kempton, 79, whose gentle elegance and amusing eccentricities won him the respect of virtually all of his "fellow workers," died Monday at a Manhattan nursing home.

In a note written in 1989, entitled, "My Funeral," he'd requested a brief ceremony with no eulogies. His body was cremated earlier this week.

"He chose a simple ceremony in the classic Anglican manner, which focuses on God's love and the equality of all persons in the face of death," said the Rev. Gaylord Hitchcock of the Church of St. Ignatius of Antioch.

"His [funeral] runs against the grain of most American funerals, where the Mass turns into a celebration of the person."

Kempton, known among his colleagues as much for his intricate sentence structure as for riding his three-speed bicycle to news events—jazz humming through his headphones—spent most of his 55-year career at the New York Post and Newsday.

The Baltimore-born scribe, who once ran copy for H.L. Mencken, won a Pulitzer for commentary in 1985.

The pews of the tiny Gothic-style church where Kempton worshiped for decades were filled to capacity 30 minutes before the ceremony began.

William F. Buckley Jr. and Mayor Giuliani pressed their way through the crowd. Writer Nora Ephron sat pensively in a rear pew as the church bell rang out 79 times, once for each year of Kempton's life.

Columnist Jimmy Breslin, Post editor Ken Chandler, Daily News editor Pete Hamill, writers Kurt Vonnegut, Phillip Roth and Calvin Trillin, and cartoonist Jules Feiffer were there—as were former Mayor David Dinkins, Manhattan Borough President Ruth Messinger and hosts of other dignitaries.

Off to the side of the altar, a choir clad in black sung hymns softly in Latin.

Some of Kempton's favorite passages from the Bible took the place of speeches.

Instead, eulogies were whispered between pews and among the crowd of mourners outside the chapel.