

Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories" (FRL # 6582-3), received April 18, 2000; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-8863. A communication from the Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Myclobutainl; Pesticide Tolerance" (FRL # 6555-5), received May 3, 2000; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

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-487. A petition from a citizen of the State of New Mexico relative to the State of New Mexico participating in a "joint lead" capacity with the Bureau of Reclamation in developing an environmental impact statement for the Fort Summer Dam and Pecos River; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

POM-488. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Washington relative to public recognition programs commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Korean War; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBSTITUTE SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL 8026

Whereas, On Sunday, June 25, 1950, seven North Korean Army Divisions supported by tanks and aircraft, conducted an attack and invaded the Southern Republic of Korea; and

Whereas, Three years and over five million casualties later, a cease fire was secured ending the fighting only miles from where it began; and

Whereas, The Korean War has only become a footnote in history to most Americans, but was no less of a war to the one and one-half million fighting men and women from this nation who served in that short "Police Action" and struggled to contain Communist aggression; and

Whereas, The memories of endless hostile hills, gritty pudding-like mud, snow, choking dust, frozen reservoirs, long periods of boredom, and the violent death of friends will forever linger in the minds of those who fought under these inhospitable conditions; and

Whereas, Twenty-two nations joined forces with the courageous people of South Korea, cherishing freedom and democracy under the United Nations Command, and eventually secured a cease fire for the preservation of peace and a democratic way of life for the citizens of South Korea; and

Whereas, More than five hundred sons and daughters of Washington state stood in the unbroken line of patriots who dared to die in order that freedom might live and grow. Freedom lives and through it, these courageous men and women live in a way that would humble the undertakings of most people; and

Whereas, The families and loved ones of these men and women sacrificed just as much, by enduring the pain of their absence, the uncertainty of their whereabouts, and the agony of their deaths; and

Whereas, This millennium commemorates the 50th anniversary of that holocaust, known as "the Forgotten War" and veterans' service organizations are involved in honoring those gallant veterans who fought the battles for the preservation of freedom, and

the members of the armed forces who even to this day guard the gates of freedom in Korea; and

Whereas, As a nation, we should educate every generation of Americans on the history of the Korean War in preserving our nation's liberty, freedom, and prosperity, and commemorating this event will provide Americans with a clear understanding of, and appreciation for, the sacrifices of these veterans and their families;

Now, therefore, Your Memorialists respectfully encourage communities nation-wide to hold public recognition programs commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Korean War; be it

Resolved, That copies of this Memorial be immediately transmitted to the Honorable William J. Clinton, President of the United States, the Secretary of the United States Department of Defense, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and each member of Congress from the State of Washington.

POM-489. A resolution adopted by the National Conference of Insurance Legislators relative to the practice of rebating or the sale of crop insurance by non-licensed agents; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

POM-490. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona relative to the establishment of new national monuments in Arizona; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 2001

Whereas, the establishment of two national monuments in Arizona by the President of the United States represents a misuse of the Antiquities Act of 1906 to set aside enormous parcels of real property. The Antiquities Act (16 United States Code sections 431, 432 and 433) grants authority to the President of the United States to establish national monuments, but the Act was intended to preserve only historical landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of historic or scientific significance; and

Whereas, the proposed designation of two national monuments in Arizona clearly violates the spirit and letter of the Antiquities Act, which requires monument lands to "be confined to the smallest area" necessary to preserve and protect historical areas or objects; and

Whereas, the people of Arizona, the Arizona Legislature, the Governor of Arizona and the Congress of the United States have not consented or approved this designation, yet the creation of two new national monuments in Arizona could potentially have a significant economic impact on this state. Instead of working as a partner to help local committees and states define and achieve their conservation goals, the federal government dictates unilateral actions that would affect this state and exclude citizens and local governments from determining land management decisions in their communities; and

Whereas, the land management and conservation efforts are best administered and managed at the local levels of government. The failure of the federal government to recognize and respect this basic tenet represents an arrogant usurpation by federal powers and a violation of states' rights. Therefore be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:

1. That the Legislature denounces the designation of two national monuments in the State of Arizona without full public participation, consent and approval of local governments, the Arizona Legislature, the Governor and the Congress of the United States.

2. That the Congress of the United States take action to prevent the designation of any national monuments in this state without full public participation, consent and approval of local governments, the Arizona Legislature, the Governor and the Congress of the United States.

3. That the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona transmit a copy of this Resolution to the President of the United States, the United States Secretary of the Interior, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and each Member of Congress from the State of Arizona.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

The following report of committee was submitted:

By Mr. SHELBY, from the Select Committee on Intelligence, without amendment:

S. 2507: An original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2001 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 106-279).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LUGAR):

S. 2503. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to authorize States to regulate harmful fuel additives and to require fuel to contain fuel made from renewable sources, to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to require that at least 85 percent of funds appropriated to the Environmental Protection Agency from the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund be distributed to States to carry out cooperative agreements for undertaking corrective action and for enforcement of subtitle I of that Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. CRAIG (for himself and Mr. ROBERTS):

S. 2504. A bill to amend title VI of the Clean Air Act with respect to the phaseout schedule for methyl bromide; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. JEFFORDS (for himself, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. BOND, Mr. INOUE, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. CONRAD, and Mr. KERREY):

S. 2505. A bill to amend title X VIII of the Social Security Act to provide increased access to health care for medical beneficiaries through telemedicine; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GORTON:

S. 2506. A bill to amend title 46, United States Code, with respect to the Federal preemption of State law concerning the regulation of marine and ocean navigation, safety, and transportation by States; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. SHELBY:

S. 2507. An original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2001 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community

Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself and Mr. ALLARD):

S. 2508. A bill to amend the Colorado Ute Indian Water Rights Settlement Act of 1988 to provide for a final settlement of the claims of the Colorado Ute Indian Tribes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. 2509. A bill for the relief of Rose-Marie Barbeau-Quinn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. MOYNIHAN, and Mr. KERREY):

S. 2510. A bill to establish the Social Security Protection, Preservation, and Reform Commission; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MURKOWSKI (for himself and Mr. STEVENS):

S. 2511. A bill to establish the Kenai Mountains-Turnagain Arm National Heritage Area in the State of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. MOYNIHAN (for himself and Mr. SCHUMER):

S. 2512. A bill to convey certain Federal properties on Governors Island, New York; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. ROBB, Mr. DODD, Mr. KERRY, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. HARKIN, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 2513. A bill to strengthen control by consumers over the use and disclosure of their personal financial and health information by financial institutions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. GRAMS (for himself, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. ALLARD):

S. 2514. A bill to improve benefits for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces and their dependants; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ROCKEFELLER:

S. 2515. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to guarantee comprehensive health care coverage for all children born after 2001; to the Committee on Finance.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. GRAMS):

S. Res. 303. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the treatment by the Russian Federation of Andrei Babitsky, a Russian journalist working for Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself, Mr. GREGG, and Mr. KERRY):

S. Con. Res. 108. A concurrent resolution designating the week beginning on April 30, 2000, and ending on May 6, 2000 as "National Charter Schools Week"; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, and Mr. DODD):

S. Con. Res. 109. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the ongoing persecution of 13 members of Iran's Jewish community; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. HELMS, Mr. ROBB, and Mr. ABRAHAM):
S. Con. Res. 110. A concurrent resolution congratulating the Republic of Latvia on the tenth anniversary of the reestablishment of its independence from the rule of the former Soviet Union; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LUGAR):

S. 2503. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to authorize States to regulate harmful fuel additives and to require fuel to contain fuel made from renewable sources, to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to require that at least 85 percent of funds appropriated to the Environmental Protection Agency from the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund be distributed to States to carry out cooperative agreements for undertaking corrective action and for enforcement of subtitle I of that act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

RENEWABLE FUELS ACT OF 2000

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, ten years ago I joined with two distinguished colleagues, then-Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole and Senator TOM HARKIN, to introduce the reformulated gasoline (RFG) provision of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments. The RFG provision, with its minimum oxygen standard, was adopted in the Senate by the overwhelming vote of 69 to 30 and eventually signed into law by President George Bush.

I am proud to say that this program has resulted in substantial improvement in air quality around the country. It also has stimulated increased production and use of renewable ethanol and other oxygenates needed to meet the minimum oxygen standard.

Unfortunately, an unanticipated development involving the petroleum-based oxygenate MTBE requires us to re-examine the many benefits of the RFG program. The detection of MTBE in ground water around the country has generated considerable debate in recent months over how to deal with this fuel additive and the oxygen requirement of the reformulated gasoline program. The resolution of this debate will have significant consequences for the environment, for farmers and for the rural economy.

The pace of activity to resolve the MTBE issue is accelerating rapidly. Battlelines are being drawn as the state of California and its allies focus on scrapping the oxygen requirement.

It is clear that Congress and/or the Clinton administration will respond to the MTBE problem. My focus is on ensuring that that response not only serves the environment, but also retains a prominent place for ethanol—a place that assures long-term, predictable growth of the industry.

I believe a comprehensive legislative solution is necessary in this case—one

that recognizes and preserves the important air quality benefits of the RFG program, protects water supplies and leads the nation away from greater dependence on imported oil.

I have worked for the last year with the ethanol industry, Republican and Democratic colleagues in the Senate, the Governor's Ethanol Coalition, environmental organizations and the administration in search of a solution that gives states the tools they need to address MTBE contamination, ensures the future growth of domestic renewable fuels, and prevents supply shortages and price spikes in the nation's fuels supply.

This process has led me to two basic conclusions.

First, the MTBE crisis has left the RFG oxygen requirement vulnerable to legislative attack. Those who doubt this conclusion should reflect on the following facts.

California refiners have shown that clean-burning gasoline can be produced without oxygen.

EPA's Blue Ribbon Panel has recommended that the oxygen requirement be repealed.

The RFG oxygen requirement is opposed by a diverse coalition that includes the American Lung Association, the American Petroleum Institute, the New England States Coordinated Air Use Management agency, the State of California and the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC).

Second, support for the oxygen requirement will weaken over time. Improvements in auto emissions control technology will cause the air quality benefits of oxygen in gasoline to decline and the justification for the RFG oxygen requirement to diminish.

As one of the original authors of the reformulated gasoline provisions of the Clean Air Act, I feel something of a proprietary interest in the oxygen requirement. As a legislator, I recognize that circumstances change, and obstinacy should not be allowed to become a barrier to the achievement of important policy goals.

Ethanol advocates face a choice between defending the oxygen requirement in the near term, realizing that its days ultimately are numbered, or using the current MTBE debate to guarantee the future growth of the ethanol industry based on important public policy goals, such as energy security, greenhouse gas emissions reductions, and domestic economic growth.

In my judgment, providing states with the flexibility to waive the RFG oxygen requirement is a fair tradeoff for the establishment of a renewable fuels standard. It represents the most effective way to achieve the environmental and economic goals of governors and consumers, while putting the ethanol industry on a steady growth path well into the future and promoting ethanol production in new regions of the nation.

Therefore, today, with Senator RICHARD LUGAR, I am introducing the Renewable Fuels Act of 2000. Under our