

of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MCCAIN, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

S. 2487: A bill to authorize appropriations for Fiscal year 2001 for certain maritime programs of the Department of Transportation (Rept. No. 106-345).

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. SMITH of New Hampshire :

S. 2878. A bill to commemorate the centennial of the establishment of the first national wildlife refuge in the United States on March 14, 1903, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. BUNNING, and Mr. CRAIG):

S. 2879. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish programs and activities to address diabetes in children and youth, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CONRAD (for himself and Mr. DORGAN):

S. 2880. A bill to provide construction assistance for a project for a water transmission line from the Missouri River to the city of Williston, North Dakota; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. SMITH of Oregon:

S. 2881. A bill to update an existing Bureau of Reclamation program by amending the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, to establish a partnership program in the Bureau of Reclamation for small reclamation projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. SMITH of Oregon (for himself and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 2882. A bill to authorize Bureau of Reclamation to conduct certain feasibility studies to augment water supplies for the Klamath Project, Oregon and California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. ENZI, Mr. GRAMM, and Mr. INHOFE):

S.J. Res. 50. A joint resolution to disapprove a final rule promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency concerning water pollution; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

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

S. Res. 337. A resolution relative to the death of the Honorable John O. Pastore, for-

merly a Senator from the State of Rhode Island; considered and agreed to.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. WARNER, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. L. CHAFEE, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. REID, Mr. LAUTENBERG, and Mrs. BOXER):

S. 2878: A bill to commemorate the centennial of the establishment of the first national wildlife refuge in the United States on March 14, 1903, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environmental and Public Works.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM CENTENNIAL COMMEMORATION ACT OF 2000

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I am proud to come before the Senate today to introduce the "National Wildlife Refuge System Centennial Commemoration Act of 2000". This landmark bill commemorates the centennial of the first national wildlife refuge in the United States, established on March 14, 1903, by a great man and conservationist, President Theodore Roosevelt. By setting aside land at Indian River Lagoon on Pelican Island, Florida as a haven for birds, President Roosevelt began a conservation legacy known as the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Today, the National Wildlife Refuge System has evolved into the most comprehensive system of lands devoted to wildlife protection and management in the world—spanning nearly 93 million acres across the United States and its territories. By placing special emphasis on conservation, our nation's network of refuges ensures the continued protection of our wildlife resources, including threatened and endangered species, and land areas with significant wildlife-oriented recreational, historical and cultural value.

Currently, there are more than 500 refuges in the United States and its territories, providing important habitat for 700 bird species, 220 mammal species, 250 species of amphibians and reptiles, and over 200 fish species. The Refuge System also hosts some of our country's premiere fisheries, and serves a vital role in the protection of threatened and endangered species by preserving their critical habitats.

Approximately 98 percent of the Refuge System land is open to the public. Each year, the System attracts more than 34 million visitors to participate in a variety of recreational activities that include observing and photographing wildlife, fishing, hunting and taking part in system-sponsored educational programs. By providing the public with an opportunity to participate in these activities, refuges promote a sense of appreciation for the natural wonders of this nation and emphasize our important role as stewards of these lands.

The bill that I introduce today marks a milestone in the history of conserva-

tion and celebrates 100-years of the National Wildlife Refuge System on March 14, 2003. The bill commemorates the Refuge System by creating a Commission that will oversee the Centennial anniversary and promote public awareness and understanding of the importance of refuges to our nation. Additionally, the bill directs the Fish and Wildlife Service to prepare a long-term plan for the Refuge System that will enable the Service to look ahead and determine the future needs and priorities of the system network.

This bill celebrates the legacy of our national refuge lands, and recognizes the tireless efforts of numerous dedicated individuals from both the private and public sectors who have worked to preserve this invaluable national heritage. I encourage my colleagues to show your support for the National Wildlife Refuge System by co-sponsoring this legislation. I ask unanimous consent to print the text of the bill in the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

S. 2878

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 "National Wildlife Refuge System Centennial Commemoration Act of 2000".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) President Theodore Roosevelt began an American wildlife conservation legacy by establishing the first national wildlife refuge at Indian River Lagoon on Pelican Island, Florida, on March 14, 1903;

(2) the National Wildlife Refuge System is comprised of more than 93,000,000 acres of Federal land managed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service in more than 520 individual refuges and thousands of Waterfowl Production Areas located in all 50 States and the territories of the United States;

(3) the System is the only network of Federal land that—

(A) is dedicated singularly to wildlife conservation; and

(B) has wildlife-dependent recreation and environmental education as priority public uses;

(4) the System serves a vital role in the conservation of millions of migratory birds, hundreds of endangered and threatened species, some of the premier fisheries of the United States, marine mammals, and the habitats on which those species depend;

(5)(A) each year the System provides millions of Americans with opportunities to participate in wildlife-dependent recreation, including hunting, fishing, and wildlife observation; and

(B) through those activities, Americans develop an appreciation for the natural wonders and wildlife heritage of the United States;

(6) the occasion of the centennial of the beginning of the System, in 2003, presents a historic opportunity to enhance natural resource stewardship and expand compatible public enjoyment of the national wildlife refuges of the United States; and

(7) the United States Fish and Wildlife Service—

(A) recognizes that the System has a backlog of unmet critical operations and maintenance needs;

(B) has worked to prioritize those needs; and

(C) has made efforts to control the extent of the backlog.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission” means the National Wildlife Refuge System Centennial Commission established by section 4.

(2) SYSTEM.—The term “System” means the National Wildlife Refuge System established by the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd et seq.).

SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a commission to be known as the “National Wildlife Refuge System Centennial Commission”.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The Commission shall be composed of the following members:

(1) The Secretary of the Interior.

(2) The Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

(3) The Executive Director of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation established by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.).

(4) Up to 10 individuals, recommended by the Secretary of the Interior and appointed by the President, who—

(A) are not officers or employees of the Federal Government; and

(B) shall be broadly representative of the diverse beneficiaries of the System and have outstanding knowledge or appreciation of wildlife, fisheries, natural resource management, or wildlife-dependent recreation.

(5) The Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives, who shall be nonvoting members.

(c) TERM; VACANCIES.—

(1) TERM.—A member shall be appointed for the life of the Commission.

(2) VACANCIES.—A vacancy on the Commission—

(A) shall not affect the powers of the Commission; and

(B) shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

(d) INITIAL MEETING.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which all members of the Commission have been appointed, the Commission shall hold the initial meeting of the Commission.

(e) MEETINGS.—The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chairperson.

(f) CHAIRPERSON.—The Secretary of the Interior shall serve as Chairperson of the Commission.

SEC. 5. DUTIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall—

(1) develop and carry out, in cooperation with Federal, State, local, and nongovernmental entities (including public and private associations and educational institutions), a plan to commemorate, on March 14, 2003, the centennial of the beginning of the System;

(2) provide, in cooperation with the entities, host services for conferences on the System and assist in the activities of the conferences;

(3) make recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior concerning the long-term plan for the System required under section 9; and

(4) make recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior concerning measures that can be taken to enhance natural resources stewardship and expand compatible public enjoyment of the System.

(b) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—

(1) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Not later than December 31 of the first calendar year that begins after the date on which the Commission holds its initial meeting, and December 31 of each calendar year thereafter through 2003, the Commission shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the activities and plans of the Commission.

(2) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than December 31, 2004, the Commission shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives a final report on the activities of the Commission, including an accounting of all funds received and expended by the Commission.

SEC. 6. POWERS.

(a) MEETINGS.—The Commission may hold such meetings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as the Commission considers advisable to carry out this Act.

(b) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission may secure directly from a Federal agency such information as the Commission considers necessary to carry out this Act.

(2) PROVISION OF INFORMATION.—On request of the Chairperson of the Commission, the head of the agency shall provide the information to the Commission.

(c) FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES.—Subject to subsection (e)(2), the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, shall provide to the Commission financial and administrative services (including services relating to budgeting, accounting, financial reporting, personnel, and procurement).

(d) POSTAL SERVICES.—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other agencies of the Federal Government.

(e) GIFTS.—

(1) ACCEPTANCE.—The Commission may accept, use, and dispose of gifts or donations of services or property to carry out this Act.

(2) ADMINISTRATION OF FUNDS.—The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation shall administer, on behalf of the Commission, any gifts of funds received under paragraph (1) in accordance with the rules and procedures of the Foundation.

(f) APPLICABLE LAW.—Federal laws (including regulations) governing procurement by Federal agencies shall not apply to the Commission, except for laws (including regulations) concerning working conditions, wage rates, and civil rights.

SEC. 7. COMMISSION PERSONNEL MATTERS.

(a) COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.—A member of the Commission shall serve without compensation for the services of the member to the Commission.

(b) STAFF.—

(1) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—The Chief of the National Wildlife Refuge System of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall serve as the Executive Director of the Commission.

(2) OTHER PERSONNEL.—The Chairperson of the Commission may, without regard to the civil service laws (including regulations), appoint and terminate such personnel as are necessary to enable the Commission to perform the duties of the Commission.

(3) COMPENSATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Chairperson of the Commission may fix the compensation of the personnel appointed under paragraph (2) without regard to the provisions of chapter

51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, relating to classification of positions and General Schedule pay rates.

(B) MAXIMUM RATE OF PAY.—The rate of pay for the personnel appointed under paragraph (2) shall not exceed the rate payable for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(c) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Each member, the Executive Director, and other personnel of the Commission shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for an employee of an agency under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from the home or regular place of business of the individual in the performance of the duties of the Commission.

SEC. 8. TERMINATION OF COMMISSION.

(a) DATE.—The Commission shall terminate 90 days after the date on which the Commission submits the report of the Commission under section 5(b)(2).

(b) DISPOSITION OF COMMISSION PROPERTY.—

(1) MEMORABILIA.—On termination of the Commission and after consultation with the Archivist of the United States and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Executive Director may—

(A) deposit all books, manuscripts, miscellaneous printed matter, memorabilia, relics, and other similar materials of the Commission relating to the centennial of the beginning of the System in a Federal, State, or local library or museum; or

(B) make other disposition of such materials.

(2) OTHER PROPERTY.—The Executive Director may—

(A) use property that is acquired by the Commission and remains on termination of the Commission (other than property described in paragraph (1)) for the purposes of the System; or

(B) dispose of such property as excess or surplus property.

SEC. 9. LONG-TERM PLAN FOR SYSTEM.

After taking into consideration the recommendations of the Commission under section 5(a)(3), the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a long-term plan for the System to address—

(1) the priority staffing and operational needs as determined through—

(A) the refuge operating needs system; and

(B) comprehensive conservation plans for refuges required under section 4(e) of the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd(e));

(2) the priority maintenance and construction needs as identified in the maintenance management system, the 5-year deferred maintenance list, and the 5-year construction list, developed by the Secretary of the Interior; and

(3) any transition costs as identified by the Secretary of the Interior in conducting analyses of newly acquired refuge lands.

SEC. 10. DESIGNATION OF YEAR OF THE WILDLIFE REFUGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Congress designates 2003 as the “Year of the Wildlife Refuge”.

(b) PROCLAMATION.—Congress requests the President to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to celebrate the Year of the Wildlife Refuge with appropriate ceremonies and programs.

SEC. 11. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the activities of the Commission under this Act—

(1) \$100,000 for fiscal year 2001; and

(2) \$250,000 for each of fiscal years 2002 through 2004.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I am pleased to join Chairman SMITH and

others to introduce the "National Wildlife Refuge System Centennial Commemoration Act of 2000."

First established by that great conservation leader, President Theodore Roosevelt in 1903, the National Wildlife Refuge System has grown today to be the premier system of reserves for the conservation of wildlife habitat and biological diversity in the world.

There are more than 500 refuges today, supporting over 1500 vertebrate species and thousands of species of plants. Open to the public, these refuges are the focal point of thousands of visitors each year that participate in wildlife viewing, photography, hunting, fishing or biking. They are places where families go to introduce youngsters to nature and to teach them the meaning of stewardship.

In some cases, refuges provide the last habitats for endangered species. In all cases, the nearly 93 million acres in the National Wildlife Refuge system provide special places for wildlife, fish, plants and people. These lands provide a buffer against ever-increasing development and are reserved for future generations to enjoy and learn from.

In Montana, we have seven National Wildlife Refuges including the 2,800 acre Lee Metcalf Refuge, the 15,500 acre Bowdoin National Wildlife Refuge in the Central Flyway, and the National Bison Range, originally set aside to protect the last of the great bison herds.

Mr. President, the bill that we are introducing today will celebrate the last 100 years of the National Wildlife Refuge System on May 14, 2003. In addition, the bill establishes a commission to look ahead and plan for the future, including a review of the backlog of maintenance needs at our refuges. It is my hope that this bill will increase public awareness and understanding of these national treasures.

I encourage my colleagues to support this bill.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. BUNNING, and Mr. CRAIG)

S. 2879. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish programs and activities to address diabetes in children and youth, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

PEDIATRIC DIABETES RESEARCH AND PREVENTION ACT

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, today, on behalf of myself, Senator BREAUX, and Senator ABRAHAM, I am pleased to introduce the Pediatric Diabetes Research and Prevention Act. Both Senator BREAUX and Senator ABRAHAM have been leaders in the fight against diabetes.

Our legislation will help us reduce the tremendous toll that diabetes takes on our Nation's children and young people. Diabetes is a devastating, lifelong condition that affects people of every age, race, and nationality.

Sixteen million Americans suffer from diabetes, and about 800,000 new cases are diagnosed each year. It is one of our nation's most costly diseases in both human and economic terms. Diabetes is the leading cause of kidney failure, blindness in adults, and amputations not related to injury. It is a major risk factor for heart disease and stroke and shortens life expectancy up to 15 years. Moreover, diabetes costs our nation more than \$105 billion a year in health-related expenditures. More than one out of every ten health care dollars and about one out of four Medicare dollars are spent on people with diabetes.

Unfortunately, there is no method to prevent or cure diabetes, and available treatments have only limited success in controlling its devastating consequences. The burden of diabetes is particularly heavy for children and young adults with type I, or insulin dependent diabetes, also known as juvenile diabetes. In type I diabetes, the immune system attacks the insulin-producing beta cell in the pancreas and destroys them. As a consequence, the pancreas produces little or no insulin. Juvenile diabetes is the second most common chronic disease affecting children. Moreover, it is one that they never outgrow.

As the founder of the Senate Diabetes Caucus, I have met many children with diabetes who face a daily struggle to keep their blood glucose levels under control: kids like nine-year-old Nathan Reynolds, an active young boy from North Yarmouth who was Maine's delegate to the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation's Children's Congress last year. Nathan was diagnosed with diabetes in December of 1997, which forced him to change both his life and his family's life. He has learned how to take his blood—something his four-year-old brother reminds him to do before every meal—check his blood sugar level, and give himself an insulin shot on his own, sometimes with the help of his parents or his school nurse. Nathan told me that his greatest wish was that, just once, he could take a "day off" from his diabetes.

The sad fact is that children like Nathan with diabetes can never take a day off from their disease. There is no holiday from dealing with their diabetes. They face a lifetime of multiple daily finger pricks to check their blood sugar levels and daily insulin shots. Moreover, insulin is not a cure for diabetes, and it does not prevent the onset of serious complications. As a consequence, children like Nathan also face the possibility of lifelong disabling complications, such as kidney failure and blindness.

Reducing the health and human burden of diabetes as well as its enormous economic impact depends upon identifying the factors responsible for the disease and developing new methods for prevention, better treatment, and ultimately a cure. The Pediatric Diabetes Research and Prevention Act, which I

am introducing today, will do just that.

One of the most important actions we can take is to establish a type I diabetes monitoring system. Currently, there is no way to track the incidence of type I diabetes across the country. As a consequence, the estimates for the number of people with type I diabetes from the American Diabetes Association, the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the National Institutes of Health vary enormously—from 123,000 to over 1.5 million, a 13-fold variation.

According to noted epidemiologist Alex Languimer, "Good monitoring does not necessarily ensure the making of right decisions, but it does reduce the risk of wrong ones." One of the best ways to define the prevalence and incidence of a disease, as well as to characterize and study populations, is to establish a registry specific to that disease. The bill I am introducing today directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS), acting through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), to create a National Registry on Juvenile Diabetes so that we can develop a national database on type I diabetes, including information about incidence and prevalence. The Secretary would also be directed to establish an advisory board of epidemiologists, clinicians, ethicists, patients and others to help guide this effort.

Obesity and inadequate physical activity—both major problems in the United States today—are important risk factors for type 2, or non-insulin dependent diabetes. Unfortunately, obesity is a significant and growing problem among children in the United States, which has led to a disturbing increase in the incidence of type 2 diabetes among young people. This is particularly alarming since type 2 diabetes has long been considered an "adult" disease. Nearly all of the documented cases of type 2 diabetes in young people have occurred in obese children, who are also at increased risk for the complications associated with the disease. Moreover, these complications will likely develop at an earlier age than if these children had developed type 2 diabetes as adults.

The Pediatric Diabetes Research and Prevention Act will direct the Secretary of HHS to implement a national public health effort to address type 2 diabetes among children, including: 1) enhanced surveillance systems and expanded research to better assess the prevalence of type 2 diabetes in young people and determine the extent to which type 2 diabetes is incorrectly diagnosed as type 1 diabetes among children; 2) assistance to States to establish coordinated school health programs and physical activity and nutrition demonstration projects to control

weight and to increase physical activity among school children; and 3) development and improvement of laboratory methods to assist in diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of diabetes.

In addition, the Collins, Breaux, Abraham legislation calls for long-term studies of persons with type 1 diabetes at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) where these individuals will be followed for 10 years or more. These long-term studies will examine disease manifestations, medical histories, environmental factors, development of complications, and other factors. This long-term analysis of type 1 diabetes will provide an invaluable basis for the identification of potential environmental triggers thought to precipitate the disease. It will also provide for the delineation of clinical characteristics or lab measures associated with the complications of diabetes as well as help to identify a potential study population for clinical trials.

Type 1 diabetes is considered an autoimmune disease, which results when the body's system for fighting infection turns against a part of the body. A variety of promising new approaches to treatment and prevention of autoimmune responses are currently under development. For the most part, however, these studies are conducted in adult populations. Moreover, at present, there is an insufficient infrastructure to conduct the clinical trials necessary to take advantage of new therapeutic approaches.

The Pediatric Diabetes Research and Prevention Act directs the Secretary of HHS, acting through the Director of the NIH, to support regional clinical centers for the cure of type 1 diabetes and through these centers, provides for: (1) a population of children appropriate for study; (2) well-trained clinical scientists able to conduct such trials; (3) appropriate clinical settings to house these studies; and (4) appropriate statistical capability, data, safety and other monitoring capacity.

And finally, the legislation directs the Secretary of HHS to provide for a national effort to develop a vaccine for type 1 diabetes. Animal studies suggest great promise for the development of a new vaccine to prevent type 1 diabetes in humans. The Pediatric Diabetes Research and Prevention Act provides for a combination of increased efforts in research and development of candidate vaccines, coupled with an enhanced ability to conduct large clinical trials in children.

The Pediatric Diabetes Research and Prevention Act will help us to better understand and ultimately conquer this disease which has had such a devastating impact on millions of American children and their families. I urge all of my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this important legislation.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Ms. COLLINS. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Maine, and I want to recognize her leadership in this area.

In the last couple of years, I have begun to focus my attention on childhood type 1 diabetes. What the Senator from Maine is offering today is clearly moving us well in advance.

I ask the Senator to allow me to be a sponsor of her legislation.

The Senator's effort struck a particularly loud chord with me, because it was exactly one year ago today that the Senate and I lost a friend and colleague, Ken Foss, related to his diabetes.

This Senate and this Congress should focus on diabetes, as we have cancer and other health areas in our country, to move more quickly toward a cure.

The Senator is so right in recognizing we have already moved a long way and there is a great deal known. My rather limited reading suggests that the great push forward might well break us into those areas of remedy, at least for type 1, and there is a great deal of work going on. My congratulations to the Senator for her leadership in that area. I stand to help in any way I can.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I very much appreciate the kind, supportive words from my colleague. I am very honored to add him as a cosponsor of my bill.

By Mr. CONRAD (for himself and Mr. DORGAN):

S. 2880. A bill to provide construction assistance for a project for a water transmission line from the Missouri River to the city of Williston, North Dakota; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

CONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE WATER PROJECT IN
WILLISTON, NORTH DAKOTA

THE WILLISTON WATER TRANSMISSION LINE

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation to authorize the Army Corps of Engineers to construct a new water transmission line from the Missouri River to the city of Williston. This project is very important to the reliability of the water supply for the residents of Williston and is needed to mitigate long-term consequences from construction of the Garrison Dam.

The construction of the Garrison Dam and creation of Lake Sakakawea by the Corps forced the city of Williston to relocate its water intake and treatment plant to its present location approximately five miles upstream of the city. As a requirement of the new location, a large-diameter transmission line was constructed to convey the entire city's water supply from the treatment plant to the city.

All of the water for the city's residents and businesses must flow through this single transmission line. As a result, the existing transmission line is the only link between the water treatment plant and the city's water distribution system.

The existing transmission line has been in service for nearly 40 years with

limited maintenance to date in part because the line runs through an area near the river that has become supersaturated due to the rising water table behind the dam. As the transmission line continues to age, it has become susceptible to failures, as demonstrated in April 1998.

On April 8, 1998, maintenance crews discovered a major leak in the transmission line near the water treatment plant. City officials immediately alerted residents of the problem and imposed water restrictions to essential water uses only. Through an emergency declaration, the National Guard was enlisted to install an overland pipeline to help provide temporary water for the city. The high water table from Lake Sakakawea made repairs difficult with extensive pumping and dewatering procedures needed to locate and fix the broken pipeline. It took more than two weeks to make the necessary repairs. If the failure had occurred during the winter, repairs and temporary water service would have been almost impossible to provide. This experience supports the need for Williston to have a second transmission line from the water treatment plant to the city's water distribution system.

The bill I am introducing today will authorize the Corps to construct a new transmission line. The city has identified a new route for the line that provides improved access, avoids unstable site conditions, provides potential service for future industrial sites, while minimizing the length and cost of the new transmission line.

Mr. President, I believe the Federal government has a responsibility to assist communities mitigate the adverse consequences resulting from the construction of the Garrison Dam and creation of Lake Sakakawea. The Corps of Engineers built the Garrison Dam which resulted in the need for this project, and in my view the Corps should be responsible for addressing the unintended consequences of building that dam. This bill will help the Federal government live up to its responsibility and ensure that the residents of Williston have a reliable water supply. I urge my colleagues to review this legislation quickly so we can pass it this year, before there is another disruption to the city's water supply.

By Mr. SMITH of Oregon (for himself and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 2882. A bill to authorize Bureau of Reclamation to conduct certain feasibility studies to augment water supplies for the Klamath Project, Oregon and California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

THE KLAMATH BASIN WATER SUPPLY
ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2000

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, today I am introducing legislation, cosponsored by my colleague Mr. WYDEN, to authorize the Bureau of Reclamation, an agency of the Department of

the Interior, to conduct feasibility studies in the Klamath basin.

The Klamath Project in Oregon and California is one of the earliest federal reclamation projects. The Secretary of the Interior authorized development of the project on May 15, 1905, under provisions of the Reclamation Act of 1902. The project irrigates over 200,000 acres of farmland in south-central Oregon and north-central California. The two main sources of water supply for the project are Upper Klamath Lake and the Klamath River, as well as Clear Lake Reservoir, Gerber Reservoir, and Lost River, which are located in a closed basin. The total drainage area is approximately 5,700 square miles. The Klamath River is subject to an interstate compact between the States of Oregon and California.

There are also several wildlife refuges in the basin that are an important part of the western flyway. There are listed suckers in Upper Klamath Lake that require the lake to be maintained at certain levels throughout the summer. There are also salmon in the Klamath River for which federal agencies are seeking additional flow. It is my understanding that there will be significant additional flow requirements next year.

The Upper Basin has not been adjudicated by the State of Oregon, which is trying to use an alternative process to formal adjudication. The tribes in the basin are also seeking a resolution of their water rights claims.

In recent years, there has been growing concern about meeting the competing needs of various water uses in the Basin, including the needs of the farmers, the fish, the tribes and the wildlife refuges. There is a consensus in the basin about the need to increase overall water supplies in order to meet these growing needs and enhance the environment.

The bill I am introducing today is an effort to build on this consensus. I have discussed the concepts in this bill with a number of the stakeholders in the Upper Basin, and I am committed to a legislative process that will consider the views of the various interest groups in the basin. I know that there will be other issues that stakeholders will want considered, and I will endeavor to do so.

I believe it is vitally important, however, that we take the first step to enable the Department of the Interior to study ways to improve both the water quality and the water quantity in the Upper Klamath basin. There is significant private irrigation in the Upper Basin as well, and I am committed to a process that includes these water users as well.

By Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. ENZI, Mr. GRAMM, and Mr. INHOFE):

S.J. Res. 50. A joint resolution to disapprove a final rule promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency

concerning water pollution; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

DISAPPROVING A FINAL RULE PROMULGATED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY CONCERNING WATER POLLUTION

• Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a joint resolution, co-sponsored by Senators BOB SMITH, HUTCHINSON, CRAIG, SHELBY, COVERDELL, ENZI, GRAMM, and INHOFE, revoking the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) rule on Total Maximum Daily Loads under the Clean Water Act.

I strongly support the EPA's goal of cleaning up our nation's water bodies but disagree with its approach. We must accelerate cleanup of our rivers, lakes, and streams; unfortunately, the EPA's rule will not accomplish that goal. In fact, the EPA's hastily completed rule will divert billions of dollars from programs that are working to an unreasonable, prohibitively-expensive, and technically-unworkable program.

Since the EPA's draft TMDL rule was first published in August 1999, many stakeholders including states, industry, environmental organizations, the public, and Congress have all raised serious concerns. The EPA received over 34,000 public comments, most overwhelmingly in opposition to the rule. Twenty public forums were conducted; again, sentiments ran overwhelmingly in opposition to the EPA's rule. Twelve congressional hearings were held, revealing that the proposal is unreasonable and unworkable. The National Governors' Association denounced the rule as an inflexible, unfunded mandate that will eliminate opportunities to reduce overall pollution. In a May 19 letter, six environmental groups urged the EPA to "withdraw the current version of the proposed rule, which is so fundamentally flawed that it would weaken the existing TMDL program."

When it became clear that the EPA was ignoring concerns and proceeding to fast-track its rule, even in the face of such serious opposition, Congress, rightly, exercised its oversight responsibility by including specific language in the Fiscal Year 2001 Military Construction Supplemental Appropriations bill to prevent finalization of the rule. Similar language was also passed by the House in the FY 2001 VA-HUM-Independent Agencies Appropriations bill. In clear defiance of Congress, the EPA promulgated the rule on July 11, 2000.

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801-808 provides for expedited congressional review of agency rule-making; specially, Section 802 provides a legislative procedure by which Congress can disapprove an agency's rule. This congressional review statute was approved in the 104th Congress for situations just such as this to reserve to Congress a mechanism for exercising its agency oversight responsibility.

It is important that we work to develop a program that will enhance, not hinder, our cleanup efforts. Repeatedly, the EPA was urged to repropose a rule

that will accomplish our goal of more clean water more quickly; revoking the hurriedly completed rule will allow the EPA to focus its efforts on a program that will actually achieve the goals of the Clean Water Act. I urge my colleagues to join me in opposing the EPA's efforts to circumvent Congress and encouraging it to develop an effective proposal in collaboration with the public. •

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 74

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 74, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide more effective remedies to victims of discrimination in the payment of wages on the basis of sex, and for other purposes.

S. 85

At the request of Mr. BUNNING, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. FITZGERALD) were added as cosponsors of S. 85, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce the tax on vaccines to 25 cents per dose.

S. 555

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 555, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to continue payment of monthly educational assistance benefits to veterans enrolled at educational institutions during periods between terms if the interval between such periods does not exceed eight weeks.

S. 1016

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1016, a bill to provide collective bargaining for rights for public safety officers employed by States or their political subdivisions.

S. 1020

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1020, a bill to amend chapter 1 of title 9, United States Code, to provide for greater fairness in the arbitration process relating to motor vehicle franchise contracts.

S. 1109

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1109, a bill to conserve global bear populations by prohibiting the importation, exportation, and interstate trade of bear viscera and items, products, or substances containing, or labeled or advertised as containing, bear viscera, and for other purposes.

S. 1322

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from Washington