

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

S. 3022. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain irrigation facilities to the Nampa and Meridian Irrigation District; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. THOMAS (for himself and Mr. ENZI):

S. Res. 350. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the Republic of India's closed market to United States soda ash exports; to the Committee on Finance.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

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NAMPA MERIDIAN IRRIGATION DISTRICT TRANSFER ACT

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I am today introducing, along with my colleague, Senator CRAPO a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to transfer the Bureau of Reclamation's interests in portions of the Ridenbaugh Canal system of the Boise River to the Nampa Meridian Irrigation District. The public comment period for the National Environmental Policy Act process has not been completed, and it is my intent to request a Committee hearing to discuss any issues concerning this transfer. Thus, any parties interested in this matter will have ample opportunity to express their concerns related to title transfer.

The transfer of title is not a new idea. Authority to transfer title to the All American Canal is contained in section 7 of the Boulder Canyon Project Act of 1928. General authority is contained in the 1955 Distribution Systems Loan Act. Recently, Congress passed legislation dealing with a transfer to the Minidoka Irrigation Project and the Burley Irrigation District.

The Nampa Meridian Irrigation District diverts water from the Boise River into a system of canals and laterals known as the Ridenbaugh Canal system for delivery to lands in the district and provides drainage for district lands. Since 1878 when the Ridenbaugh Canal was first constructed, Nampa Meridian Irrigation District has been responsible for operating and maintaining the delivery and drainage system, and all project costs have been paid to the federal government.

Reclamation's interests consist of only five percent (5%) of the canals, laterals and drains and associated fee title and easements in their delivery

and drainage systems. These segments were constructed for the delivery and drainage of irrigation water. The purposes and uses of Reclamation's interests in these segments are to access, operate, maintain, and repair Nampa Meridian Irrigation District's irrigation and drainage systems. Reclamation has never operated or maintained any portion of the Nampa Meridian Irrigation District's delivery or drainage systems.

This project is a perfect example of the federal government maintaining only a bare title, and that title should now be transferred to the project recipients who have paid for the facilities and interests of the Nampa Meridian Irrigation District.

I ask unanimous consent that a copy 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. 3022

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 "Nampa and Meridian Conveyance Act".

SEC. 2. CONVEYANCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DISTRICT.—The term "District" means the Nampa and Meridian Irrigation District, Idaho.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) CONVEYANCE OF FACILITIES.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall convey to the District, in accordance with the memorandum of agreement between the Secretary and the District, dated July 7, 1999 (contract No. 1425-99MA102500), and all applicable law, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to any portion of the canals, laterals, drains, and any other portion of the water distribution and drainage system that is operated or maintained by the District for delivery of water to and drainage of water from land within the boundaries of the District.

(c) LIABILITY.—Effective on the date of the conveyance of facilities under this Act, the United States shall not be liable for damages of any kind arising out of any act, omission, or occurrence based on prior ownership or operation of the conveyed facilities by the United States.

(d) EXISTING RIGHTS NOT AFFECTED.—

(1) NO EFFECT ON WATER RIGHTS.—No water rights shall be transferred, modified, or otherwise affected by the conveyance of facilities to the District under this Act.

(2) NO EFFECT ON CONTRACTUAL OR STATE LAW.—The conveyance of facilities and interests to the District under this Act shall not affect or abrogate any provision of a contract executed by the United States, or any State law, regarding any right of an irrigation district to use water developed in the facilities conveyed.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 1159

At the request of Mr. STEVENS, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLLINGS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1159, a bill to provide grants and contracts to local edu-

cational agencies to initiate, expand, and improve physical education programs for all kindergarten through 12th grade students.

S. 1399

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1399, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that pay adjustments for nurses and certain other health-care professionals employed by the Department of Veterans Affairs shall be made in the manner applicable to Federal employees generally and to revise the authority for the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to make further locality pay adjustments for those professionals.

S. 1438

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. L. CHAFEE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1438, a bill to establish the National Law Enforcement Museum on Federal land in the District of Columbia.

S. 1446

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1446, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow an additional advance refunding of bonds originally issued to finance governmental facilities used for essential governmental functions.

S. 1783

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1783, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for a prospective payment system for inpatient longstay hospital services under the medicare program.

S. 1974

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1974, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make higher education more affordable by providing a full tax deduction for higher education expenses and a tax credit for student education loans.

S. 2084

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. GRAMS) and the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID) were added as cosponsors of S. 2084, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the amount of the charitable deduction allowable for contributions of food inventory, and for other purposes.

S. 2307

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2307, a bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to encourage broadband deployment to rural America, and for other purposes.

S. 2308

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island

(Mr. REED) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2308, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to assure preservation of safety net hospitals through maintenance of the Medicaid disproportionate share hospital program.

S. 2580

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2580, a bill to provide for the issuance of bonds to provide funding for the construction of schools of the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior, and for other purposes.

S. 2686

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2686, a bill to amend chapter 36 of title 39, United States Code, to modify rates relating to reduced rate mail matter, and for other purposes.

S. 2700

At the request of Mr. L. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2700, a bill to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 to promote the cleanup and reuse of brownfields, to provide financial assistance for brownfields revitalization, to enhance State response programs, and for other purposes.

S. 2764

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2764, a bill to amend the National and Community Service Act of 1990 and the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 to extend the authorizations of appropriations for the programs carried out under such Acts, and for other purposes.

S. 2868

At the request of Mrs. LINCOLN, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2868, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to children's health.

At the request of Mr. L. CHAFEE, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2868, *supra*.

S. 2884

At the request of Mr. GRAMS, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2884, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow allocation of small ethanol producer credit to patrons of cooperative, and for other purposes.

S. 3016

At the request of Mr. ROTH, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. BUNNING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3016, to amend the Social Security Act to establish an outpatient prescription drug assistance program for low-income medicare beneficiaries and medicare beneficiaries with high drug costs.

S. 3020

At the request of Mr. GRAMS, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM) and the Senator from

Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3020, a bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to revise its regulations authorizing the operation of new, low-power FM radio stations.

S. CON. RES. 60

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL) were added as cosponsors of S. Con. Res. 60, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that a commemorative postage stamp should be issued in honor of the U.S.S. *Wisconsin* and all those who served aboard her.

S. CON. RES. 106

At the request of Mr. GRAMS, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLLINGS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 106, a concurrent resolution recognizing the Hermann Monument and Hermann Heights Park in New Ulm, Minnesota, as a national symbol of the contributions of Americans of German heritage.

S. CON. RES. 122

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 122, concurrent resolution recognizing the 60th anniversary of the United States non-recognition policy of the Soviet takeover of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, and calling for positive steps to promote a peaceful and democratic future for the Baltic region.

S. RES. 304

At the request of Mr. BIDEN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 304, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the development of educational programs on veterans' contributions to the country and the designation of the week that includes Veterans Day as "National Veterans Awareness Week" for the presentation of such educational programs.

SENATE RESOLUTION 350—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA'S CLOSED MARKET TO UNITED STATES SODA ASH EXPORTS

Mr. THOMAS (for himself and Mr. ENZI) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

S. RES. 350

Whereas the United States had a \$5.4 billion trade deficit with India in 1999, due in part to India's restrictive trade practices which keep otherwise competitive foreign goods from entering the Indian market;

Whereas United States soda ash, a chemical used predominantly in making glass, is one of the products being kept from entering the Indian market by those restrictive trade practices;

Whereas India's barriers to United States soda ash imports include a tariff which in

1997 was 35 percent, putting it among the highest in the world;

Whereas India's tariff barriers have steadily increased since 1997 by, *inter alia*—

(1) a 4 percent special additional tariff introduced in 1998 on nearly all imports;

(2) an additional 10 percent surcharge added to the applied existing tariff rates in 1999 on nearly all imports; and

(3) a "customs simplification" in 1999 which increased by 5 percent tariffs previously set at 0 percent, 10 percent, 20 percent and 30 percent rates;

Whereas India's 1999/2000 Budget has further increased the tariff on soda ash to 38.5 percent, making it the highest in the world and creating an impossible trade barrier for individual United States soda ash exporters to overcome in order to remain competitive;

Whereas India has erected further barriers to United States soda ash through the imposition of a "temporary" order by India's Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission ("MRTPC"), which precludes United States producers from exporting to India through the American Natural Soda Ash Corporation ("ANSAC"), an export trading joint venture which operates in strict accordance with the provisions of the Export Trade Promotion Act of 1917 (15 U.S. Code Sec. 61 *et seq.*) and the Export Trading Company Act of 1982 (15 U.S. Code Sec. 4001 *et seq.*);

Whereas this MRTPC order effectively maintains a complete and total de facto embargo on United States soda ash exports to India;

Whereas it appears that the MRTPC order was issued at the behest of Indian soda ash producers solely to protect their local market monopoly, rather than for legitimate reasons;

Whereas, since 1995 the United States Trade Representative's ("USTR") National Trade Estimate Report to Congress has identified India's denial of United States access to its soda ash market as a high priority;

Whereas, in January 1999, in response to an ANSAC petition, the USTR initiated a "country practice" petition to suspend India's duty-free benefits under the Generalized System of Preferences ("GSP") program on the grounds that India, by virtue of the foregoing tariffs and orders, fails to provide the United States equitable and reasonable access to its soda ash market;

Whereas, on February 14, 2000, U.S. Trade Representative Barshefsky and Secretary of Commerce Daley issued a joint press release concluding that "U.S. soda ash is being shut out of the Indian market;"

Whereas, in March 2000, in apparent response to ANSAC's efforts to open India's soda ash market, the MRTPC issued a "show cause" order why ANSAC representatives should not be held in criminal contempt;

Whereas the basis for that show cause order were statements made by ANSAC representatives during testimony before the USTR's GSP Subcommittee at a hearing in Washington in March 1999, which statements characterized the Indian soda ash market as closed and the actions of the MRTPC as unfair;

Whereas, the actions of the MRTPC appear to be designed to ensure that India's market remains closed to United States exports; and

Whereas the unfair closure of India's market to United States soda ash exports runs counter to the concepts of fair and free trade and to the interests of India's soda ash consumers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) it is the sense of the Senate that India's tariffs on United States soda ash exports are excessive and are designed solely to exclude unfairly United States producers from the Indian market;