

and to each member of the New Hampshire congressional delegation.

POM-546. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana relative to the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act Task Force; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

#### HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 12

Whereas, the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA), known as the "Breaux Act" sponsored by Senator John Breaux, provides approximately \$40 million per year in federal funding for the Louisiana wetlands protection and restoration projects approved by the CWPPRA Task Force; and

Whereas, Louisiana's barrier islands are the primary line of defense against waves from the Gulf of Mexico and protect our extensive estuarine system and the mainland marshes; and

Whereas, barrier islands help keep one of the nation's most productive fisheries vibrant, provide habitat to wildlife and furnish storm protection for homes, roads, waterways, and oil industry infrastructure; and

Whereas, these barrier islands provide valuable habitat for migratory birds, nesting shorebirds and waterfowl, and aquatic nursery habitats for fish and shellfish; and

Whereas, restoration is critical to sustaining the barrier islands and reducing mainland marsh loss; and

Whereas, the erosion and breaching of barrier islands reduces their effectiveness in preventing storm surges from reaching mainland marshes and results in increased wave damage to bay marshes; and

Whereas, Louisiana, which contains forty percent of the wetlands in the forty-eight contiguous states, is losing between twenty-five and thirty-five square miles of valuable marine habitat a year, mainly due to erosion, subsidence, and other forces; and

Whereas, the barrier islands are estimated to disappear by about 2018 if nothing is done; and

Whereas, coastal restoration projects are selected by the CWPPRA Task Force based upon the project's overall impact on coastal restoration; and

Whereas, the current selection process does not adequately appreciate the full repercussions of barrier island erosion and loss on the entire coastline; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Legislature of Louisiana memorializes the Congress of the United States and urges the CWPPRA Task Force to support modifying the selection process for projects under the Breaux Act to consider other benefits that barrier island restoration projects provide in addition to vegetated wetland benefits; be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of the Resolution be transmitted to the secretary of the United States Senate and the clerk of the United States House of Representatives, to each member of the Louisiana congressional delegation, and to the chairman of the CWPPRA Task Force.

POM-547. A resolution adopted by the House of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island relative to gasoline; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

#### HOUSE RESOLUTION

Whereas, The 1990 amendments to the federal Clean Air Act (CAA) mandated the addition of oxygenates in reformulated gasoline (RFG) at a minimum of 2% of content by weight to reduce the concentration of various types of air contaminants, including ozone and carbon monoxide, in regions of the country exceeding National Ambient Air

Quality Standards, and states that opted into the program; and

Whereas, Methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MtBE), the most commonly used gasoline oxygenate in the United States and Rhode Island, is being detected in surface and groundwater supplies throughout the United States due to leaking underground petroleum storage tanks, spills, and other accidental discharges; and

Whereas, Because MtBE is highly soluble in water, spills and leaks involving MtBE-laden gasoline are considerably more expensive and difficult to remediate than those involving conventional gasoline; and

Whereas, A "Blue Ribbon Panel" of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency called for the elimination of the federal oxygenate requirement and for the reduction of the use of MtBE in gasoline because of public health concerns associated with MtBE in water supplies; and

Whereas, The prescriptive requirements in the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments for oxygenate content restrict the State's ability to address groundwater contamination and air quality issues: Now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations respectfully urges and requests that the United States Congress remove the requirement in the Clean Air Act for 2% of content by weight oxygenate in reformulated gasoline while maintaining the toxic emissions reductions benefits achieved to date by the RFG program so that additional alternate fuel mixtures may be available for use in Rhode Island; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of State be and he hereby is authorized and directed to transmit a duly certified copy of this resolution to the Honorable William J. Clinton, President of the United States, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States and to each member of the Rhode Island Congressional Delegation.

POM-548. A resolution by the Legislature of the State of New York relative to the Great Lakes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

#### LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION

Whereas, Water is a critical resource that is essential for all forms of life and for a broad range of economic and social activities; and

Whereas, The Great Lakes support 33 million people as well as a diversity of the plant and animal populations; and

Whereas, The Great Lakes contain roughly 20% of the world's freshwater and 95% of the freshwater of the United States; and

Whereas, The Great Lakes are predominantly non-renewable resources with approximately only 1% of their water renewed annually by precipitation, surface water runoff and inflow from groundwater sources; and

Whereas, The Great Lakes Basin is an integrated and fragile ecosystem with its surface and groundwater resources a part of a single hydrologic system, which should be dealt with as a whole in ways that take into account water quantity, water quality and ecosystem integrity; and

Whereas, Sound science must be the basis for water resource management policies and strategies; and

Whereas, Scientific information supports the conclusion that a relatively small volume of water permanently removed from sensitive habits may have grave ecological consequences; and

Whereas, Single and cumulative bulk removals of water from drainable basins such as interbasin transfers, reduce the resiliency of a system and its capacity to cope with fu-

ture, unpredictable stresses, including potential introduction of non-native species and diseases to receiving waters; and

Whereas, There is uncertainty about the availability of Great Lakes water in the future in light of previous variations in climatic conditions, climate change, demands on water—cautions should be used in managing water to protect the resource for the future; and

Whereas, A report from The International Joint Commission, released March 15, 2000, recommends that Canadian and U.S. federal, provincial and state governments should not permit the removal of water from the Great Lakes Basin unless the proponent can demonstrate that the removal will not endanger the integrity of the Great Lakes Ecosystem; and

Whereas, Canada has already introduced legislation to amend the Boundary Waters Treaty Act to prohibit bulk water withdrawals from the Great Lakes: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That this Legislative Body pause in its deliberations to urge the New York State Congressional Delegation to effectuate an amendment to the Boundary Waters Treaty Act to prohibit bulk water withdrawals from the Great Lakes to preserve the integrity and environmental stability of the Great lakes; and be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of this Resolution, suitably engrossed, be transmitted to each member of the United States Congressional Delegation of the State of New York; to the Vice President of the United States in his capacity as President of the United States Senate; to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives; to the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives; to the Secretary of the United States Senate; and to the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. HELMS, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, without amendment:

S. 2844: An original bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to authorize the provision of assistance to increase the availability of credit to microenterprises lacking full access to credit, to establish a Microfinance Loan Facility, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 106-335).

S. 2845: An original bill to authorize additional assistance to countries with large populations having HIV/AIDS, to authorize assistance for tuberculosis prevention, treatment, control, and elimination, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 106-336).

By Mr. THOMPSON, from the Committee on Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

S. 2712: A bill to amend chapter 35 of title 31, United States Code, to authorize the consolidation of certain financial and performance management reports required of Federal agencies, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 106-337).

#### 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. HELMS:

S. 2844. An original bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to authorize the provision of assistance to increase the availability of credit to microenterprises lacking

full access to credit, to establish a Micro-finance Loan Facility, and for other purposes; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. HELMS:

S. 2845. An original bill to authorize additional assistance to countries with large populations having HIV/AIDS, to authorize assistance for tuberculosis prevention, treatment, control, and elimination, and for other purposes; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. ROCKEFELLER:

S. 2846. A bill to extend the suspension of duty for certain chemicals; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. ABRAHAM:

S. 2847. A bill to modify the River and Harbor Act of 1886 to authorize Corps of Engineer authority over an extended portion of the Clinton River; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. BINGAMAN:

S. 2848. A bill to provide for a land exchange to benefit the Pecos National Historical Park in New Mexico; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. HARKIN:

S. 2849. A bill to create an independent office in the Department of Labor to advocate on behalf of pension participants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MOYNIHAN:

S.J. Res. 49. A joint resolution recognizing Commodore John Barry as the first flag officer of the United States Navy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

#### SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated, on June 30, 2000:

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. KYL, Mr. GREGG, Mr. LEAHY, and Mrs. HUTCHISON):

S. Res. 333. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that there should be parity among the countries that are parties to the North American Free Trade Agreement with respect to the personal exemption allowance for merchandise purchased abroad by returning residents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. BINGAMAN:

S. 2848. A bill to provide for a land exchange to benefit the Pecos National Historical Park in New Mexico; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

##### PECOS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK LAND EXCHANGE ACT OF 2000

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, today, I am introducing the "Pecos National Historical Park Land Exchange Act of 2000. This bill will facilitate a land exchange between the Federal government and a private landowner that will benefit the Pecos National Historical Park in my State of New Mexico.

Specifically, the bill will enable the Park Service to acquire a private inholding within the park's boundaries in exchange for the transfer of a nearby tract of national forest system land. The national forest parcel has been

identified as available for exchange in the Santa Fe National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan and is surrounded by private lands on three sides.

Pecos National Historical Park possesses exceptional historic and archaeological resources. Its strategic location between the Great Plains and the Rio Grande Valley has made it the focus of the region's 10,000 years of human history. The park preserves the ruins of the great Pecos pueblo, a major trade center and the ruins of two Spanish colonial missions dating from the 17th and 18th centuries.

The Glorieta Unit of the park protects key sites associated with the 1862 Civil War Battle of Glorieta Pass, a significant event that ended the Confederate attempt to expand the war into the west. This unit will directly benefit from the land exchange.

I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the bill I have introduced today be printed in the RECORD.

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

*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 "Pecos National Historical Park Land Exchange Act of 2000."

##### SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act—

(1) the term "Secretaries" means the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(2) the term "landowner" means Harold and Elizabeth Zuschlag, owners of land within the Pecos National Historical Park.

(3) the term "map" means a map entitled "Pecos National Historical Park Land Exchange" and dated June 27, 2000.

##### SEC. 3. LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) Upon the conveyance by the landowner to the Secretary of the Interior of the lands identified in subsection (b), the Secretary of Agriculture shall convey the following lands and interests to the landowner, subject to the provisions of this Act:

(1) approximately 160 acres of Federal lands and interests therein within the Santa Fe National Forest in the State of New Mexico, as generally depicted on the map; and

(2) an easement for water pipelines to two existing well sites, located within the Pecos National Historical Park, as provided in this paragraph.

(A) The Secretary of the Interior shall determine the appropriate route of the easement through Pecos National Historical Park and such route shall be a condition of the easement. The Secretary of the Interior may add such additional terms and conditions to the easement as he deems appropriate.

(B) The easement shall be established, operated, and maintained in compliance with all Federal laws.

(b) The lands to be conveyed by the landowner to the Secretary of the Interior comprise approximately 154 acres within the Pecos National Historical Park as generally depicted on the map.

(c) The Secretary of Agriculture shall convey the lands and interests identified in subsection (a) only if the landowner conveys a deed of title to the United States, that is acceptable to and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

(d) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the exchange of lands and interests pursuant to this Act shall be in accordance with the provisions of section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1716) and other applicable laws.

(2) VALUATION AND APPRAISALS.—The values of the lands and interests to be exchanged pursuant to this Act shall be equal, as determined by appraisals using nationally recognized appraisal standards including the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisition. The landowner shall pay the cost of the appraisals.

(3) COMPLETION OF THE EXCHANGE.—The exchange of lands and interests pursuant to this Act shall be completed not later than 90 days after the Secretary of the Interior approves the appraisals.

(4) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretaries may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the exchange of lands and interests pursuant to this Act as the Secretaries consider appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

##### SEC. 4. BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT AND MAPS.

(a) Upon acceptance of title by the Secretary of the Interior of the lands and interests conveyed to the United States pursuant to section 4 of this Act, the boundaries of the Pecos National Historical Park shall be adjusted to encompass such lands. The Secretary of the Interior shall administer such lands in accordance with the provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4).

(b) The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Secretaries.

(c) Not later than 180 days after completion of the exchange described in section 3, the Secretaries shall transmit the map accurately depicting the lands and interests conveyed to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Resources of the United States House of Representatives.

By Mr. HARKIN:

S. 2849. A bill to create an independent office in the Department of Labor to advocate on behalf of pension participants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

##### PENSION PARTICIPANTS ADVOCACY OFFICE LEGISLATION

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce the "Pension Participant Advocacy Act." A similar measure is being introduced by Congressman ROB ANDREWS in the House.

It is no secret that the elderly population in America is growing at an unprecedented rate. In 1996, about one in every eight Americans was age 65 or older—that amounts to 33.9 million Americans. That number is expected to double by 2030.

Generally, people work for three main benefits, their salary or wages, their health care and their pensions. Of the three, most people tend to focus least on their pensions, at least till they near retirement. But, pensions are not only very important, they are highly variable in their generosity.

Ideally, retirement is a three-legged stool. One leg is Social Security. It is