

to be achieved by this adopted Tier 2/Gasoline Sulfur Rule to be cost-effective; and

Whereas, the United States Environmental Protection Agency in October, 1999 proposed a strategy to significantly reduce emissions from on-highway heavy-duty vehicles (vehicles of gross vehicle weight over 8,500 pounds), including diesel and gasoline engines used in large commercial trucks, large full-size pickup trucks, passenger vans, and the largest sport utility vehicles; and

Whereas, this proposed strategy includes both a first phase of new emission standards for heavy-duty vehicles, and a second phase to be proposed soon which will treat vehicles and fuels as a combined system and introduce both significant additional emission reduction requirements for heavy-duty vehicles and, in order to enable new emissions-control technology on heavy trucks, requirements that the sulfur content of highway diesel fuel be reduced by approximately 90 percent from its current level of 500 parts per million (ppm); and

Whereas, diesel vehicle emissions control technology has advanced sufficiently that diesel vehicles can cost-effectively achieve similar emission reductions to requirements recently adopted for gasoline vehicles; and

Whereas, non-highway gasoline and diesel vehicles, including construction and farm vehicles and off-road recreational vehicles, as well as other diesel engines, can often achieve emission controls at a similar cost and with similar cost-effectiveness as highway vehicles; and

Whereas, reductions in the sulfur content of highway diesel fuel are cost-effective and necessary to enable the use of new diesel vehicle emissions-control technology; and

Whereas, changes in fuel formulation are most efficiently and equitably implemented on a nationwide or regionwide basis; and

Whereas, in the absence of appropriately stringent nationally applicable standards for heavy-duty vehicle emissions and diesel fuel sulfur, many states may adopt their own standards, resulting in a complex and inefficient regulatory system for vehicles and fuels, with negative financial effects on consumers, manufacturers, and refiners; and

Whereas, the estimated cost per ton of emissions reduced in the first phase of the United States Environmental Protection Agency's proposed strategy is less than 1/2 of the cost per ton of the recent Tier 2/Gasoline Sulfur Rule, and less than the cost of many emission reductions currently being required for electricity generation plants; and

Whereas, additional financial incentives for vehicle users and fuel suppliers to provide emission reductions beyond those mandated by these rules are likely to produce additional cost-effective emission reductions at minimal cost; and

Whereas, Governor Shaheen has written a letter dated February 2, 2000 supporting this concurrent resolution; now, therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring:

That the United States Environmental Protection Agency is hereby commended for adopting its so-called Tier 2/Gasoline Sulfur Rule; and

That the United States Environmental Protection Agency should adopt the new emissions standards for on-highway heavy-duty vehicles proposed in the first phase of its proposed heavy-duty vehicle strategy, without any significant amendment that would weaken the proposed standards; and

That the United States Environmental Protection Agency should propose and adopt a second phase of integrated vehicle standards and diesel fuel sulfur rules similar to those outlined in its descriptions to date of its heavy-duty vehicle strategy, provided that they are at least as cost-effective as the

reductions contained in the Tier 2/Gasoline Sulfur Rule; and

That the United States Environmental Protection Agency should propose and adopt similar additional integrated vehicle standards and diesel fuel sulfur rules for non-highway gasoline and diesel vehicles, in addition to those for highway vehicles, provided that they are also at least as cost-effective as the reductions contained in the Tier 2/Gasoline Sulfur Rule; and

That the United States Environmental Protection Agency should propose and adopt similar standards for other diesel engines, provided that they are also at least as cost-effective as the reductions contained in the Tier 2/Gasoline Sulfur rule; and

That the United States Environmental Protection Agency should investigate options for providing financial incentives for vehicle users and fuel suppliers that produce additional emission reductions beyond those mandated by these rules in order to obtain additional cost-effective emission reductions at minimal cost; and

That copies of this resolution be sent by the house clerk to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the chairpersons of committees of the United States Congress having jurisdiction over the Clean Air Act, the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, and each member of the New Hampshire congressional delegation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Appropriations:

Special Report entitled "Allocation to Subcommittees of Budget Totals from the Concurrent Resolution for Fiscal Year 2001" (Rept. No. 106-296).

By Mr. LUGAR, from the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, without amendment:

S. 345: A bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to remove the limitation that permits interstate movement of live birds, for the purpose of fighting, to States in which animal fighting is lawful (Rept. No. 106-297).

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of committees were submitted:

Mr. WARNER, Mr. President, for the Committee on Armed Services:

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be brigadier general

Col. John J. Catton Jr., 0000

The following named officer for appointment to the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. Robert E. Lytle, 0000

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Donald G. Cook, 0000

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the

grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Roger G. DeKok, 0000

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Robert C. Hinson, 0000

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be general

Lt. Gen. Hal M. Hornburg, 0000

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Joseph H. Wehrle Jr., 0000

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be brigadier general

Col. Charles W. Fletcher Jr., 0000

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral

Rear Adm. (lh) Philip M. Balisle, 0000
 Rear Adm. (lh) John T. Byrd, 0000
 Rear Adm. (lh) William W. Cobb Jr., 0000
 Rear Adm. (lh) Christopher W. Cole, 0000
 Rear Adm. (lh) David R. Ellison, 0000
 Rear Adm. (lh) David T. Hart Jr., 0000
 Rear Adm. (lh) Kenneth F. Heimgartner, 0000
 Rear Adm. (lh) Joseph G. Henry, 0000
 Rear Adm. (lh) Gerald L. Hoewing, 0000
 Rear Adm. (lh) Michael L. Holmes, 0000
 Rear Adm. (lh) William R. Klemm, 0000
 Rear Adm. (lh) Michael D. Malone, 0000
 Rear Adm. (lh) Peter W. Marzluff, 0000
 Rear Adm. (lh) James D. McArthur Jr., 0000
 Rear Adm. (lh) Michael J. McCabe, 0000
 Rear Adm. (lh) David C. Nichols Jr., 0000
 Rear Adm. (lh) Perry M. Ratliff, 0000
 Rear Adm. (lh) Gary Roughead, 0000
 Rear Adm. (lh) Kenneth D. Slaght, 0000
 Rear Adm. (lh) Stanley R. Szmorski, 0000
 Rear Adm. (lh) Henry G. Ulrich III, 0000
 Rear Adm. (lh) George E. Voelker, 0000
 Rear Adm. (lh) Robert F. Willard, 0000

The following named officer for appointment as Chief of Chaplains, United States Navy, and appointment to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 5142:

To be rear admiral

Rear Adm. (lh) Barry C. Black, 0000

The following named officer for appointment as Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy, and appointment to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., sections 601 and 5033:

To be admiral

Adm. Vernon E. Clark, 0000

(The above nominations were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

Mr. WARNER, Mr. President, for the Committee on Armed Services, I report favorably nomination lists which were printed in the RECORDS of the dates indicated, and ask unanimous consent, to save the expense of reprinting on the

Executive Calendar that these nominations lie at the Secretary's desk for the information of Senators.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Air Force nominations beginning David C. Abruzzi and ending Michael J. Zuber, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on April 25, 2000.

Army nomination beginning Manester Y. Bruno and ending Manester Y. Bruno, which nomination was received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on April 25, 2000.

Navy nomination beginning Richard L. Page and ending Richard L. Page, which nomination was received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on April 11, 2000.

Navy nomination beginning Thomas B. Lee and ending Thomas B. Lee, which nomination was received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on April 25, 2000.

Navy nominations beginning Charles A. Armin and ending Mark D. Pyle, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on April 25, 2000.

Marine Corps nominations beginning Debra A. Anderson and ending Scott C. Whitney, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on April 25, 2000.

By Mr. ROTH for the Committee on Finance.

Michelle Andrews Smith, of Texas, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

(The above nomination was reported with the recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

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. DOMENICI:

S. 2573. A bill to coordinate and facilitate the development by the Department of Defense of directed energy technologies, systems, and weapons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. TORRICELLI:

S. 2574. A bill to provide for principles on workers' rights for United States companies doing business in the People's Republic of China and Tibet; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. HELMS:

S. 2575. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on mixtures of Bromoxynil Octanoate and Heptanoate; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HELMS:

S. 2576. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Bromoxynil Octanoate technical; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HELMS:

S. 2577. A bill to reduce temporarily the duty on Fipronil technical; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HELMS:

S. 2578. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Isoxaflutole; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HELMS:

S. 2579. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Cyclanilide technical; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. DASCHLE, and Mr. INOUE):

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; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SESSIONS (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. LOTT, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. HELMS, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. INHOPE, and Mrs. HUTCHISON):

S. 2581. A bill to provide for the preservation and restoration of historic buildings at historically women's public colleges or universities; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. KERRY, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. AKAKA, and Mr. BRYAN):

S. 2582. A bill to amend section 527 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to better define the term political organization; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. KERRY, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. AKAKA, and Mr. BRYAN):

S. 2583. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase disclosure for certain political organizations exempt from tax under section 527; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. ROBB (for himself and Mr. WARNER):

S. 2584. A bill to provide for the allocation of interest accruing to the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. ROCKEFELLER):

S. 2585. A bill to amend titles IV and XX of the Social Security Act to restore funding for the Social Services Block Grant, to restore the ability of the States to transfer up to 10 percent of TANF funds to carry out activities under such block grant, and to require an annual report on such activities by the Secretary of Health and Human Services; to the Committee on Finance.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DOMENICI:

S. 2573. A bill to coordinate and facilitate the development by the Department of Defense of directed energy technologies, systems, and weapons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

DIRECTED ENERGY COORDINATION AND CONSOLIDATION ACT OF 2000

• Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I rise today to offer the Directed Energy Coordination and Consolidation Act of 2000. While enactment of the provisions in this bill will greatly enhance and accelerate some of the research, development, test and evaluation activities in my home state of New Mexico, I firmly believe taking this action is also in our national interest.

Last year's Defense Authorization Act required the Defense Department

to convene the High Energy Laser Executive Review Panel (HELLERP). This Panel was to make recommendations on a management structure for all defense high energy laser weapons programs. The authorization language also instructed the Panel to address issues in science and technology funding, the industrial base for these technologies, and possible cooperation with other agencies.

Mr. President, let me briefly outline some conclusions and recommendations made by the Panel. The findings include the following:

Laser systems are ready for some of today's most challenging weapons applications, both offensive and defensive; laser weapons would offer the U.S. an asymmetric technological edge over adversaries for the foreseeable future; funding for laser Science and Technology programs should be increased to support acquisition programs and develop new technologies for future applications; the laser industrial supplier base is fragile in several critical laser technologies and lacks an adequate incentive to make investments required to support current and anticipated defense needs; DoD should leverage relevant research being supported by the Department of Energy and other agencies, as well as the private sector and academia; and, lastly, as in other critical high tech areas, it is increasingly difficult to attract and retain people with the skills necessary for directed energy technology development.

In sum, the Panel found that these technologies have matured sufficiently to offer solutions to some of the most daunting defense challenges the U.S. currently confronts. However, other findings indicated that science and technology funding is inadequate to realize these aims, the industrial base is steadily eroding, and this field cannot recruit and retain adequate talent to remain viable. We have the means, but we're not making the investments required to achieve our goals.

As requested by Congress last year, the High Energy Laser Master Plan approved by the Defense Department in March of this year proposes a different management structure. The Services all approved of this defense-wide management structure for making decisions regarding the specific technologies to pursue for specific defense applications and resource allocation.

Mr. President, this legislation echoes the findings of the High Energy Laser Executive Review Panel and codifies the proposed management structure outlined by the Panel. Furthermore, in accordance with the Panel's findings, the bill authorizes \$150 million in defense-wide research and development funding for directed energy technologies. Up to \$50 million of those funds can be utilized to leverage the directed energy expertise and technologies developed within our DOE laboratories. Lastly, this legislation requires that microwave technology investment decisions also be coordinated within this management structure.