

of 1986 (relating to list of exempt organizations) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(26) Any corporation, association, or similar legal entity which is created by any State or political subdivision thereof to establish a risk pool to provide health insurance coverage to any person unable to obtain health insurance coverage in the private insurance market because of health conditions and no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder, member, or individual."

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1989.●

By Mr. GLENN (for himself, Mr. DEWINE, and Mr. LEVIN):

S. 540. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to conduct at least three demonstration projects involving promising technologies and practices to remedy contaminated sediments in the Great Lakes system and to authorize the Administrator to provide technical information and assistance on technologies and practices for remediation of contaminated sediments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. GLENN (for himself, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. FEINGOLD):

S. 541. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to coordinate and promote Great Lakes activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

#### GREAT LAKES RESOURCES LEGISLATION

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, it is my pleasure to rise today on behalf of myself and my distinguished colleagues, Senator DEWINE and Senator LEVIN to introduce the Assessment and Remediation of Contaminated Sediments [ARCS] Reauthorization Act and on behalf of Senator DEWINE, Senator LEVIN, and Senator FEINGOLD to introduce the Great Lakes Federal Effectiveness Act.

I am honored to be joined by a new Great Lakes Senator, Senator DEWINE. I am pleased that the Senator from my home State, Ohio, has shown such significant leadership on Great Lakes issues so early on in the 104th Congress. Both Senator LEVIN and Senator FEINGOLD's consistent leadership on issues of critical importance to the Great Lakes is exemplary. Furthermore, I am honored that another Ohio colleague, Congressman LATOURETTE, and Congressman QUINN are introducing a House companion bill for the Great Lakes Federal Effectiveness Act with Congressman OBERSTAR joining them on the ARCS Reauthorization Act.

These two bills address the unique water resources in the Great Lakes region, the impact of contaminated sediments on our freshwater resources and the need for coordinated research efforts to efficiently apply science to our efforts to protect and restore the Great

Lakes. I am proud to join my colleagues from the Great Lakes region in the introduction of the ARCS Reauthorization Act and the Great Lakes Federal Effectiveness Act.

Sedimentation has created a need to dredge Great Lakes harbors for decades. Industrialization of our region and the nation increased the amount of erosion and storm water runoff which in turn escalates the amount of sediment being deposited on our lake and river bottoms and coastal shores. Unfortunately, recent times have seen dredging become increasingly costly largely due to the contaminants which accompany the silt. Contaminated dredge spoils require special handling for proper disposal which adds to the cost of the dredging.

Contrary to what one might think, the bottom of a water body is not a safe depository for toxics. Resuspension of these toxics may result from both human and natural activity in the water thus acting as a continual discharge of contamination into the water. The contaminants become available to enter the food chain or come in contact with recreational users. Contaminated sediments can result in shellfish contamination, fish advisories and threats to human health by those who consume tainted fish.

The ARCS Program is a demonstration program for innovative technology to address the problem of contaminated sediments. The 5-year ARCS program was originally authorized in the 1987 Clean Water Act. The ARCS Program authorized the implementation of pilot-scale tests of promising sediment remediation technologies to address the water pollution problems in the Great Lakes. Reauthorization of the ARCS Program takes us to the next level: full-scale demonstrations of contaminated sediment remediation. The ARCS Program, coordinated by the Administrator of the EPA, acting through the Great Lakes National Program Office, would implement three sediment remediation demonstration projects and at least one full-scale demonstration of a remediation technology.

The second bill, the Great Lakes Federal Effectiveness Act [GLFEA] is consistent with the current efforts to streamline Government and reduce redundant or outdated programs. The GLFEA will prevent unnecessary duplication of efforts among Federal agencies which undertake Great Lakes research. The act establishes a Great Lakes Council, composed of offices from the Environmental Protection Research Agency, Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and other Federal agencies conducting research in the Great Lakes basin. The Council will assess the current status of scientific research capabilities, identify research priorities for the region, make recommendations for integrated data collection and management of Great Lakes resources, and finally develop

and disseminate its findings through a biennial report.

The Great Lakes Federal Effectiveness Act does not require any new funding, rather it actually aims to help agencies better manage their research budgets and potentially cut costs through cooperative efforts to set research priorities and avoid unnecessary or duplicative projects. The Great Lakes Council will essentially serve as a clearinghouse for Great Lakes information and research findings and develop a uniform, multimedia, data collection protocol for use across the Great Lakes basin.

The multimedia approach of this legislation allows our experts to share scientific knowledge and address air, water, soil, and wildlife factors in our efforts toward responsible stewardship of the Great Lakes ecosystem. This ecosystem perspective on the natural environment, if incorporated into our Federal environmental policy, promises to fundamentally improve the effectiveness and efficiency of environmental management.

The Great Lakes Federal Effectiveness Act will provide Federal, State, academic and private sector officials with a vehicle through which information can be compiled and ultimately shared among the region's research community. The act will stretch our research dollars and help us to better tap scientific resources within the private sector, the academic community, and Federal agencies. I urge my colleagues of the Senate to endorse this legislation and move toward its timely enactment.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 22

At the request of Mr. DOLE, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 22, a bill to require Federal agencies to prepare private property taking impact analyses.

S. 111

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 111, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent, and to increase to 100 percent, the deduction of self-employed individuals for health insurance costs.

S. 154

At the request of Mr. BUMPERS, the name of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SIMON] was withdrawn as a cosponsor of S. 154, a bill to prohibit the expenditure of appropriated funds on the Advanced Neutron Source.

S. 240

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. NICKLES], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND] were added as cosponsors of S. 240, a bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to establish a filing deadline and to provide certain safeguards to ensure

that the interests of investors are well protected under the implied private action provisions of the act.

S. 254

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CONRAD] was added as a cosponsor of S. 254, a bill to extend eligibility for veterans' burial benefits, funeral benefits, and related benefits for veterans of certain service in the U.S. merchant marine during World War II.

S. 275

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Kansas [Mrs. KASSEBAUM] was added as a cosponsor of S. 275, a bill to establish a temporary moratorium on the Interagency Memorandum of Agreement Concerning Wetlands Determinations until enactment of a law that is the successor to the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, and for other purposes.

S. 304

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, the names of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. BOND], the Senator from Texas [Mrs. HUTCHISON], and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. BROWN] were added as cosponsors of S. 304, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the transportation fuels tax applicable to commercial aviation.

S. 394

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the name of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. KYL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 394, a bill to clarify the liability of banking and lending agencies, lenders, and fiduciaries, and for other purposes.

S. 457

At the request of Mr. SIMON, the name of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. JEFFORDS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 457, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to update references in the classification of children for purposes of U.S. immigration laws.

S. 495

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 495, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to stabilize the student loan programs, improve congressional oversight, and for other purposes.

S. 508

At the request of Mr. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Maine [Mr. COHEN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 508, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify certain provisions relating to the treatment of forestry activities.

S. 518

At the request of Mr. THOMAS, the name of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 518, a bill to limit the acquisition by the United States of land located in a State in which 25 percent or more of the land in that State is owned by the United States, and for other purposes.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 87—AUTHORIZING THE TAKING OF A PHOTOGRAPH IN THE CHAMBER OF THE U.S. SENATE

Mr. DOLE submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 87

*Resolved*, That paragraph 1 of Rule IV of the Rules for the Regulation of the Senate Wing of the United States Capitol (prohibiting the taking of pictures in the Senate Chamber) be temporarily suspended for the sole and specific purpose of permitting the National Geographic Society to photograph the United States Senate in actual session on a date and time to be announced by the Majority Leader, after consultation with the Minority Leader.

SEC. 2. The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate is authorized and directed to make the necessary arrangements therefor, which arrangements shall provide for a minimum of disruption of Senate proceedings.

#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

##### COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Friday, March 20, 1995, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on the Mexican peso.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Finance Committee be permitted to meet Friday, March 19, 1995, beginning at 10:30 a.m., in room 215 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing on welfare reform.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet for a classified briefing during the session of the Senate on Friday, March 10, 1995, at 11 a.m.

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

##### SUBCOMMITTEE ON SUPERFUND, WASTE CONTROL, AND RISK ASSESSMENT

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Superfund, Waste Control, and Risk Assessment be granted permission to meet Friday, March 10, 1995, at 9:30 a.m. to conduct an oversight hearing regarding the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act [CERCLA].

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

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### SOCIAL SECURITY AND THE BALANCED BUDGET

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, for the benefit of my colleagues, I wrote a newspaper column intended to end much of the confusion surrounding Social Security and its role in the recent debate on the balanced budget constitutional amendment.

I ask that the text be printed in the RECORD.

The column follows:

##### A REALITY CHECK ON SOCIAL SECURITY AND THE BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

There is some confusion about the role of Social Security and the Balanced Budget Amendment. Let me answer a few of the questions that people are asking:

Would the Balanced Budget Amendment treat Social Security any differently than it is being treated now?

No. And if you are confused on this point, don't feel badly. One of the senators who participated in the debate didn't understand this either.

Does the Balanced Budget Amendment voted on recently treat Social Security differently than the amendment voted on in 1994?

The wording is identical on anything related to Social Security.

Would the Social Security system be better off with or without a Balanced Budget Amendment?

Much better off with a Balanced Budget Amendment. The great threat to Social Security is the growing federal debt. If it continues as projected, the United States government will eventually "solve" its problem like all nations with huge debts have historically done, by printing more and more money, making the dollar worth less and less. When you debase the value of the dollar, you also debase the value of the United States bonds that are the security for Social Security. If the dollar becomes worth ten cents, the bonds held by Social Security also drop 90 percent in value. That devastates Social Security. Those of us fighting for a Balanced Budget Amendment are trying to prevent this economic catastrophe from happening, but that is where we are now headed.

As a strong defender of Social Security, why didn't you vote to exempt Social Security in the Balanced Budget Amendment?

For two reasons.

First, I believe everything should be in the budget. As soon as you start making exceptions, where do you stop? I also believe it is important to include Social Security because in less than 30 years, Social Security will spend more than it takes in. We should have an obligation to protect Social Security well into the future, and not use the excuse that it isn't our responsibility.

Second, to make an exception of Social Security would permit a huge loophole in the amendment. Future Congresses could put welfare under Social Security, senior citizen housing, and virtually anything else. Since the word "security" is used, a creative Congress could even put the defense budget under Social Security.

Will there be changes in Social Security programs?

Apart from balancing the budget, there will have to be, for the long-term future of Social Security. My guess is that those on Social Security retirement now will experience no change in their retirement, but to prepare for a less rosy future, for example,