

United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Turkey for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income, together with a related Protocol, signed at Washington March 28, 1996. Also transmitted for the information of the Senate is the report of the Department of State with respect to the Agreement.

This Agreement, which is similar to tax treaties between the United States and other OECD nations, provides maximum rates of tax to be applied to various types of income, protection from double taxation of income, exchange of information to prevent fiscal evasion, and standard rules to limit the benefits of the Agreement to persons that are not engaged in treaty shopping.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to this Agreement and related Protocol and give its advice and consent to ratification.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 3, 1996.

REGARDING LAND CLAIMS OF PUEBLO OF ISLETA INDIAN TRIBE

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 740.

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

The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 740) to confer jurisdiction on the United States Court of Federal Claims with respect to land claims of Pueblo of Isleta Indian Tribe.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be deemed read the third time, passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The bill (H.R. 740) deemed read the third time and passed.

ANTARCTIC SCIENCE TOURISM AND CONSERVATION ACT OF 1996

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar 513.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1645) to regulate U.S. scientific and tourist activities in Antarctica, to conserve Antarctic resources, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

ANTARCTICA SCIENCE, TOURISM, AND CONSERVATION ACT OF 1996

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, as chairman of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, I am pleased we are able to bring to the Senate S. 1645, the Antarctica Science, Tourism, and Conservation Act of 1996, a bill introduced by Senator KERRY and cosponsored by Senator HOLLINGS. The bill has been considered by the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and was reported June 6, 1996. A similar bill, H.R. 3060, introduced by Congressman WALKER of the House of Representatives has been adopted by the House.

During consideration of the bill, Senator STEVENS had asked that he be allowed to provide an amendment addressing Arctic research programs to the bill prior to floor action. The amendment that has been included does that.

S. 1645, amends the Antarctic Conservation Act to make the existing law governing U.S. research activities in Antarctica consistent with the requirements of the Protocol on the Environmental Protection to the Antarctica Treaty. As under current law, the National Science Foundation would remain the lead agency in managing the Antarctic science program, and in issuing regulations and research permits.

In addition, the bill would amend the Antarctic Conservation Act to: First, use established procedures under the National Environmental Policy Act to meet the protocol mandate for comprehensive assessment and monitoring of the effects of both governmental and nongovernmental activities on the fragile Antarctic ecosystem; second, prohibit introduction of prohibited products and open burning or disposal of any waste onto ice-free land areas or into fresh water systems in Antarctica; and third, require a permit for any incineration, waste disposal, entry in special areas, and takings or harmful interference.

Mr. President, this bill also amends the Antarctic Protection Act to continue indefinitely a ban on Antarctic mineral resource activities. And finally, the bill amends the act to Prevent Pollution from Ships to implement provisions of the protocol relating to protection of marine resources.

Mr. President, the amendment that has been added simply requires that the National Science Foundation report to Congress not later than March 1, 1997, on the use and amounts of funding provided for Federal polar research programs. This report will allow Congress to reexamine funding priorities for Arctic and Antarctic research programs.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, today I rise to support final passage of the Antarctica Science, Tourism, and Conservation Act of 1996, legislation to implement the protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctica Treaty, a longstanding concern of the American scientific community and

environmental groups. The protocol was signed by the United States 5 years ago and approved by the Senate in the 102d Congress, but implementing legislation remains to be completed. Senator KERRY and I introduced S. 1645 earlier this year to accomplish that task.

In pressing for legislation, our primary objective has been to provide a balanced approach that preserves both the environment and the ability to conduct scientific research in the Antarctic. Having had the opportunity to visit Antarctica, I can attest to its special beauty and pristine wilderness. While on the continent, I was impressed by a number of dedicated scientists operating under difficult circumstances to help us to understand better our global environment. The Antarctic provides scientists with a truly unique laboratory to conduct activities that cannot be done anywhere else. However, as important as these scientific activities are, we must be honest and accept the fact that the U.S. Antarctic Program has not always been the best steward of the Antarctic environment. Scientists themselves understand the critical importance of preserving the Antarctic as a natural reserve for generations to come. While much has been done in recent years to improve U.S. operations in the Antarctic, S. 1645 will help to ensure that present and future U.S. activities by scientists, explorers, tourists, and others comply with the highest environmental standards.

Mr. President, I commend the Senator from Massachusetts, Senator KERRY, for his persistent and thoughtful leadership in balancing environmental protection and the pursuit of greater scientific understanding. And I urge my colleagues to support final passage of this legislation today.

AMENDMENT NO. 5186

(Purpose: To provide for a polar research and policy study)

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, Senator STEVENS has an amendment at the desk. I ask for its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BOND], for Mr. STEVENS, proposes an amendment numbered 5186.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

TITLE III—POLAR RESEARCH AND POLICY STUDY

SEC. 301. POLAR RESEARCH AND POLICY STUDY.

Not later than March 1, 1997, the National Science Foundation shall provide a detailed report to the Congress on—

(1) the status of the implementation of the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy and Federal funds being used for that purpose;

(2) all of the Federal programs relating to Arctic and Antarctic research and the total