

will put additional Treaty-limited equipment; and

(iii) a detailed and comprehensive justification of the means by which introduction of additional battle tanks, armored combat vehicles, and pieces of artillery into the Treaty's area of application furthers United States national security interests.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this resolution:

(1) AREA OF APPLICATION.—The term "area of application" has the same meaning as set forth in subparagraph (B) of paragraph 1 of Article II of the Treaty.

(2) CFE FLANK DOCUMENT.—The term "CFE Flank Document" means the Document Agreed Among the States Parties to the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) of November 19, 1990, adopted at Vienna on May 31, 1996 (Treaty Doc. 105-5).

(3) CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS AND EQUIPMENT LIMITED BY THE TREATY; TREATY-LIMITED EQUIPMENT.—The terms "conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty" and "Treaty-limited equipment" have the meaning set forth in subparagraph (J) of paragraph 1 of Article II of the Treaty.

(4) FLANK REGION.—The term "flank region" means that portion of the Treaty's area of application defined as the flank zone by the map depicting the territory of the former Soviet Union within the Treaty's area of application that was provided by the former Soviet Union upon the date of signature of the Treaty.

(5) FULL AND COMPLETE AGREEMENT.—The term "full and complete agreement" means agreement achieved through free negotiations between the respective States Parties with full respect for the sovereignty of the State Party upon whose territory the armed forces or military equipment under the control of another State Party is deployed.

(6) FREE NEGOTIATIONS.—The term "free negotiations" means negotiations with a party that are free from coercion or intimidation.

(7) HELSINKI FINAL ACT.—The term "Helsinki Final Act" refers to the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe of August 1, 1975.

(8) PROTOCOL ON INFORMATION EXCHANGE.—The term "Protocol on Information Exchange" means the Protocol on Notification and Exchange of Information of the CFE Treaty, together with the Annex on the Format for the Exchange of Information of the CFE Treaty.

(9) STATE PARTY.—Except as otherwise expressly provided, the term "State Party" means any nation that is a party to the Treaty.

(10) TASHKENT AGREEMENT.—The term "Tashkent Agreement" means the agreement between Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russia, and Ukraine establishing themselves as successor states to the Soviet Union under the CFE Treaty, concluded at Tashkent on May 15, 1992.

(11) TREATY.—The term "Treaty" means the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, done at Paris on November 19, 1990.

(12) UNITED STATES INSTRUMENT OF RATIFICATION.—The term "United States instrument of ratification" means the instrument of ratification of the United States of the CFE Flank Document.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. D'AMATO:

S. 733. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to expand the coverage of the single transport region established to control interstate pollution and to apply control measures throughout the region, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. D'AMATO:

S. 733. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to expand the coverage of the single transport region established to control interstate pollution and to apply control measures throughout the region, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

THE ACID DEPOSITION AND OZONE CONTROL ACT OF 1997

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation to address a scourge that has long afflicted the State of New York and many parts of the Northeast. That scourge is acid rain.

Ending the scourge of acid rain will not be easy. In fact, it is likely that additional congressional efforts will be necessary to fully address this issue and I intend to continue to work on such efforts. However, I believe that it is necessary to introduce this legislation at this time to make the Senate aware that serious measures must be taken to solve the acid rain problem that continues to impact New York and the Northeast. I look forward to working with my colleagues to develop the most sensible and cost-effective approach to eliminate the damages of acid rain.

Over the past 15 years, Congress and the Federal Government have attempted to address this problem. Unfortunately, efforts to date have not yielded the success in may State that New Yorkers had wished. Lakes, streams, and trees in the Adirondacks are still dying due to sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emissions that are transported from upwind sources. The health of New Yorkers and New York's environment continue to be affected by fuel burning activities in other regions of our Nation. That must change. This bill will see that significant reductions in sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides are achieved so that New Yorkers and also others in the Northeast will be able to enjoy a cleaner environment.

Acid rain forms when sulfur dioxide [SO₂] and nitrogen oxides [NO_x]—created from the burning of fossil fuels—react with water vapor in the atmosphere to create dilute amounts of sulfuric and nitric acid. These acids then fall to Earth either through precipitation or as gases and dry particles—dry deposition. Congress first passed legislation to address acid rain in the 1982 Clean Air Act amendments. It soon became clear, though, that the provisions would not effectively curb acid rain. The New York State Legislature in 1984 recognized this problem and enacted

programs leading to specific reductions of in-State acid rain sources. The success of those efforts have produced a 40-percent reduction to date of in-State emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides.

New York's efforts notwithstanding, only a small amount of the acid rain that impacts New York State actually originates in New York State. To truly protect New York's environment, it was necessary for facilities in other parts of our Nation to reduce their emissions. Partly as a result of New York's efforts, Congress included title IV in the 1990 Clean Air Act amendments to require a 50-percent decrease nationwide in sulfur dioxide emissions by the year 2000. Because of the requirements of title IV, significant reductions in sulfur dioxide have occurred already. Nevertheless, these reductions are not enough to fully protect the Adirondacks, nor will they reverse the damage that has been done. To do this, further decreases in sulfur dioxide emissions will be necessary.

Even with all the many efforts to date and those that need to be achieved in the future, reductions in sulfur dioxide alone will not be sufficient to protect New York's environment from continued acid deposition. Other pollutants, mainly nitrogen oxides [NO_x], have also been shown to play a significant role in the acidification of our waters and forests. Without further controls of nitrogen oxides, the EPA estimates that the number of acidic lakes in the Adirondacks will increase to 43 percent by the year 2040. Such an increase will see approximately 1,300 lakes out of the 3,000 in the Adirondacks become chronically acidic. This is not the kind of legacy that we should pass along to future generations.

Even with the controls that the Clean Air Act of 1990 imposed, more must be done if the Adirondacks are to be spared further acidification. This legislation will require the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] to promulgate regulations to reduce utility emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides by two-thirds from 1990 levels. This legislation targets those areas of the Nation that are the primary contributors of these pollutants. Such reductions will produce dramatic decreases in acid deposition in New York and throughout the Northeast, as well as decreases in the level of fine particulates, ozone and haze.

The bill would also expand the membership of the existing Ozone Transport Commission from the current 12 States to include additional States that have been shown to contribute to the long-range transport of ozone and acid rain. The Ozone Transport Commission is authorized under the Clean Air Act to make recommendations for pollution controls to be enacted by member States. The EPA can either approve or disapprove any recommendations. However, the EPA would have to provide equivalent alternatives in those cases