

first such system in the world—the system that over 100 other nations have modeled after around the world.

So I am asking for the support of my colleagues for Vision 2020—not only your vote, but also your review and constructive commentary. We worked very hard to put together the bill. We don't suggest that it is perfect. We will have hearings, and there will be an opportunity to evaluate how we achieve success. That is the key. These words are not unchangeable, but the goal is to preserve the parks.

I believe that together we can accomplish constructive changes. We have an opportunity to bring the National Park Service and our national parks into the 21st century, alive, vibrant, effective and efficient. I think the public expects us to seize upon that opportunity so that our parks will be healthy and available for them to enjoy for a very long time in the future.

So, Mr. President, I will submit this bill. First of all, I will add Senator SPENCER ABRAHAM as an original sponsor. I submit the bill for introduction.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 467

At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) and the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID) were added as cosponsors of S. 467, a bill to prevent discrimination against victims of abuse in all lines of insurance.

S. 1422

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. KERREY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1422, a bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to promote competition in the market for delivery of multichannel video programming and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was withdrawn as a cosponsor of S. 1422, *supra*.

S. 1605

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1605, A bill to establish a matching grant program to help States, units of local government, and Indian tribes to purchase armor vests for use by law enforcement officers.

S. 1675

At the request of Mr. SHELBY, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1675, a bill to establish a Congressional Office of Regulatory Analysis.

S. 1677

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 1677, a bill to reauthorize the North American Wetlands Conservation Act and the Partnerships for Wildlife Act.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 41

At the request of Mr. SARBANES, the name of the Senator from Louisiana

(Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 41, A joint resolution approving the location of a Martin Luther King, Jr., Memorial in the Nation's Capital.

SENATE RESOLUTION 155

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the names of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL) and the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA) were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 155, A resolution designating April 6 of each year as "National Tartan Day" to recognize the outstanding achievements and contributions made by Scottish Americans to the United States.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 186—CONCERNING ISRAELI MEMBERSHIP IN A UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL GROUP

Mr. MOYNIHAN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 186

Whereas, of the 185 member states of the United Nations, only the State of Israel is ineligible to sit on the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, or any other United Nations committee;

Whereas the State of Israel was created in response to a 1947 General Assembly resolution and joined the United Nations in 1949;

Whereas the members of the United Nations have organized themselves according to regional groups since 1946;

Whereas eligibility for election to the rotating seats of the Security Council, or other United Nations councils, commissions, or committees, is only available to countries belonging to a regional group;

Whereas Israel has remained a member of the United Nations despite being subjected to deliberate attacks which aimed to place the legitimacy of the State of Israel in question;

Whereas this anachronistic Cold War isolation of Israel at the United Nations continues;

Whereas barring a member of the United Nations from entering a regional group is inimical to the principles under which the United Nations was founded, namely, "to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights . . ."; and

Whereas Israel is a vibrant democracy, which shares the values, goals, and interests of the "Western European and Others Group", a regional group which includes Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) it should be the policy of the United States to support the State of Israel's efforts to enter an appropriate United Nations regional group;

(2) the President should instruct the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations to carry out this policy;

(3) the United States should—

(A) insist that any efforts to reform the United Nations, including the Security Council, also resolve this anomaly; and

(B) ensure that the principle of sovereign equality be upheld without exception; and

(4) the Secretary of State should submit a report to Congress on the steps taken by the

United States, the Secretary General of the United Nations, and others to help secure Israel's membership in an appropriate United Nations regional group.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, today I am pleased to submit a resolution seeking to right a 50 year wrong. I am joined by the distinguished senior Senator from Indiana, Senator LUGAR, and 37 of my colleagues. Having served as our Ambassador to the United Nations, I am painfully aware of the paradox facing Israel at the United Nations. Israel is a state which was created by the United Nations, and yet for 50 years has been treated as a step-child—or worse—in its dealings at the United Nations.

Never was that more apparent than the sad period when the General Assembly equated Zionism with racism. It took a long 16 years to repeal, but after great effort it was done. Today, I hope we can begin a similar effort to end a Cold War anomaly. I speak of the fact that Israel is excluded from a United Nations regional group. Israel is the only one of the 185 member states of the United Nations barred from membership in a regional group. The United Nations member states have organized themselves by regional groups since before Israel joined the United Nations in 1949. Membership in a United Nations regional group confers eligibility to sit on the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, as well as other United Nations councils, commissions, and committees.

This effort could mirror that of the effort to repeal the odious General Assembly Resolution 3379, equating Zionism with racism. That effort was led by Chaim Herzog. He came to Washington in 1987 for the first state visit by a President of Israel to the United States in history.

I took the floor of the Senate to introduce a Joint Resolution following word-for-word an Australian measure calling for the repeal of Resolution 3379.

The Senate and the House of Representatives adopted the resolution unanimously, in time for Chaim Herzog to address a Joint Meeting of Congress on November 10, 1987—on the 12th anniversary of his defense of Israel at the United Nations in opposition to Resolution 3379. President Reagan signed the resolution on November 17. Finally, there was an American policy. We meant to repeal General Assembly Resolution 3379.

Both the Zionism resolution and the rejectionist Arab Front would soon lose their major support with the collapse of the Soviet Union. The General Assembly overwhelmingly repealed Resolution 3379 on December 16, 1991. The fight had taken 16 years.

We won that battle but one cold war anachronism remains at the United Nations. One sorry throwback to an era when the institutionalized isolation of Israel was a given in international affairs—the ugly "gentlemen's agreement" that excludes Israel and only

Israel from membership in any United Nations Regional Group. Israel—and only Israel—can never sit on the United Nations Security Council. Israel—and only Israel—can never serve on the United Nations Economic and Social Council, where her expertise is so sorely missed. Israel—and only Israel—is less than a full member of the very international organization which bravely voted on November 29, 1947, to create the State of Israel.

A hundred years ago the Zionist Congress first articulated the Zionist dream.

Fifty years ago the United Nations General Assembly endorsed the Zionist dream.

Today, we call for Israel's admission to a United Nations Regional Group. This must be a goal of our government's foreign policy and a priority of reform efforts at the United Nations. That such legislation is necessary is a reminder that, despite the unparalleled success of the Zionist movement in its first hundred years, the state created half a century ago as the fruit of this ideal still requires support from its friends.

I can think of no more fitting congressional tribute to this vision than our country taking its rightful place in the forefront of the effort to allow Israel to participate fully in international affairs, to be counted as a legitimate member among the nations of the world.

Again, I thank my colleagues for supporting the measure. In particular I thank Senator LUGAR for his strong support in this effort. I hope that this will begin an effort which will finally bring Israel completely within the fold of the United Nations.

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I am pleased to co-sponsor the resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding Israeli membership in a United Nations regional group. I am delighted to join Senator MOYNIHAN in bringing this resolution to the attention of our colleagues in the Senate.

Over the years, many in the Congress have risen to comment on the United Nations. Many have been critical or skeptical about the role the United Nations can and does play in world affairs. Many have been laudatory as well. There is a division in the Congress about the extent to which the United Nations helps to advance U.S. interests and world peace. Last year, the Congress devoted an enormous amount of time on legislation to pay our arrears to the U.N. and the conditions and reforms which must be met before disbursement of our payments. That legislative effort is still continuing. There are many disagreements about the United Nations and I don't wish to revisit or bridge the gap between these views.

But, Mr. President there is an important United Nations issue on which all members of the Congress can agree and that is the resolution we are introducing today. Senator MOYNIHAN and I are

joined by nearly forty members of the Senate who believe that an institutional injustice, based on political reasons, has been perpetrated on the state of Israel because it has been denied membership in a U.N. "regional group." On the surface, this denial would appear to be a minor oversight or slight snub of a long-standing member of the United Nations. But, it is much more than that.

U.N. regional group membership confers eligibility to serve on the Security Council and other important committees of the United Nations such as the International Court of Justice and the U.N. Commission on Human Rights. Nominations of members to serve on U.N. committees are made by the regional groups. Israel does not belong to any regional group. Indeed, Israel is the only country in the United Nations that can not claim membership in any regional group. As such, it is ineligible for membership in the influential committees in the U.N. Paradoxically, Iran, Cuba, Syria and Libya enjoy this privilege denied Israel.

As with the United States Congress and most every legislative or deliberative body, much of the real work is performed in committees, councils and other smaller deliberative bodies. To be denied membership in these committees is to be denied the opportunity to influence important decisions and actions of the United Nations. It is unfair and unjust and should be rectified as soon as possible.

Israel has not been allowed to join its natural regional group of the Middle East and has expressed interest in joining the Western Europe and Others Group (WEOG) regional group. The WEOG group includes Western European democracies, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, and Turkey.

The resolution we are introducing today urges the President to help facilitate Israel's membership in an appropriate U.N. regional group. Under current circumstances, an appropriate regional group is most likely to be the WEOG. It further urges the administration to report to the Congress on the steps it has taken to assist Israel's membership in a U.N. regional group and the success or failure of those efforts.

Mr. President, I ask that all members take note of this resolution. It seeks to bring full equality to Israel's membership in the United Nations. I am confident that it will be supported by the entire body.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

#### THE INTERMODAL SURFACE TRANSPORTATION EFFICIENCY ACT OF 1998

#### BOND (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 1677

Mr. BOND (for himself, Mr. LOTT, and Mr. BREAUX) proposed an amendment

to amendment No. 1676 proposed by Mr. CHAFEE to the bill (S. 1173) to authorize funds for construction of highways, for highway safety programs, and for mass transit programs, and for other purposes; as follows:

Beginning on page 181, strike line 20 and all that follows through page 183, line 23, and insert the following:

esses. With respect to participation in a natural habitat or wetland mitigation effort related to a project funded under this title that has an impact that occurs within the service area of a mitigation bank, preference shall be given, to the maximum extent practicable, to the use of the mitigation bank if the bank contains sufficient available credits to offset the impact and the bank is approved in accordance with the Federal Guidance for the Establishment, Use and Operation of Mitigation Banks (60 Fed. Reg. 58605 (November 28, 1995)) or other applicable Federal law (including regulations).

"(N) Publicly-owned intracity or intercity passenger rail or bus terminals, including terminals of the National Railroad Passenger Corporation and publicly-owned intermodal surface freight transfer facilities, other than seaports and airports, if the terminals and facilities are located on or adjacent to National Highway System routes or connections to the National Highway System selected in accordance with paragraph (2).

"(O) Infrastructure-based intelligent transportation systems capital improvements.

"(P) In the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, any project eligible for funding under section 133, any airport, and any seaport.

"(Q) Publicly owned components of magnetic levitation transportation systems."

#### SEC. 1235. ELIGIBILITY OF PROJECTS UNDER THE SURFACE TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM.

Section 133(b) of title 23, United States Code (as amended by section 1232(c)), is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking "and publicly owned intracity or intercity bus terminals and facilities" and inserting ", including vehicles and facilities, whether publicly or privately owned, that are used to provide intercity passenger service by bus or rail";

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by striking "and bicycle" and inserting "bicycle"; and

(B) by inserting before the period at the end the following: ", and the modification of public sidewalks to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.);";

(3) in paragraph (4)—

(A) by inserting ", publicly owned passenger rail," after "Highway";

(B) by inserting "infrastructure" after "safety"; and

(C) by inserting before the period at the end the following: ", and any other noninfrastructure highway safety improvements";

(4) in paragraph (11)—

(A) in the first sentence—

(i) by inserting "natural habitat and" after "participation in" each place it appears;

(ii) by striking "enhance and create" and inserting "enhance, and create natural habitats and"; and

(iii) by inserting "natural habitat and" before "wetlands conservation"; and

(B) by adding at the end the following: "With respect to participation in a natural habitat or wetland mitigation effort related to a project funded under this title that has an impact that occurs within the service area of a mitigation bank, preference shall