

in negotiations on any treaty containing an arms control provision, United States negotiators should not agree to any provision that would have the effect of inhibiting the United States from withdrawing from the arms control provisions of that treaty in a timely fashion in the event that the supreme national interests of the United States have been jeopardized.

(7) PROHIBITION ON DE FACTO IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OTTAWA CONVENTION.—Prior to the deposit of the United States instrument of ratification, the President shall certify to Congress that—

(A) the President will not limit the consideration of alternatives to United States anti-personnel mines or mixed anti-tank systems solely to those that comply with the Ottawa Convention; and

(B) in pursuit of alternatives to United States anti-personnel mines, or mixed anti-tank systems, the United States shall seek to identify, adapt, modify, or otherwise develop only those technologies that—

(i) are intended to provide military effectiveness equivalent to that provided by the relevant anti-personnel mine, or mixed anti-tank system; and

(ii) would be affordable.

(8) CERTIFICATION WITH REGARD TO INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNALS.—Prior to the deposit of the United States instrument of ratification, the President shall certify to Congress that with respect to the Amended Mines Protocol, the Convention on Conventional Weapons, or any future protocol or amendment thereto, that the United States shall not recognize the jurisdiction of any international tribunal over the United States or any of its citizens.

(9) TACTICS AND OPERATIONAL CONCEPTS.—It is the sense of the Senate that development, adaptation, or modification of an existing or new tactic or operational concept, in and of itself, is unlikely to constitute an acceptable alternative to anti-personnel mines or mixed anti-tank systems.

(10) FINDING REGARDING THE INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN CRISIS.—The Senate finds that—

(A) the grave international humanitarian crisis associated with anti-personnel mines has been created by the indiscriminate use of mines that do not meet or exceed the specifications on detectability, self-destruction, and self-deactivation contained in the Technical Annex to the Amended Mines Protocol; and

(B) United States mines that do meet such specifications have not contributed to this problem.

(11) APPROVAL OF MODIFICATIONS.—The Senate reaffirms the principle that any amendment or modification to the Amended Mines Protocol other than an amendment or modification solely of a minor technical or administrative nature shall enter into force with respect to the United States only pursuant to the treaty-making power of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as set forth in Article II, section 2, clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States.

(12) FURTHER ARMS REDUCTIONS OBLIGATIONS.—The Senate declares its intention to consider for approval an international agreement that would obligate the United States to reduce or limit the Armed Forces or armaments of the United States in a militarily significant manner only pursuant to the treaty-making power as set forth in Article II, section 2, clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States.

(13) TREATY INTERPRETATION.—The Senate affirms the applicability to all treaties of the constitutionally-based principles of treaty interpretation set forth in condition (1) of the resolution of ratification of the INF Treaty, approved by the Senate on May 27,

1988, and condition (8) of the resolution of ratification of the CFE Flank Document, approved by the Senate on May 14, 1997.

(14) PRIMACY OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.—Nothing in the Amended Mines Protocol requires or authorizes the enactment of legislation, or the taking of any other action, by the United States that is prohibited by the Constitution of the United States, as interpreted by the United States.

#### SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this resolution:

(1) AMENDED MINES PROTOCOL OR PROTOCOL.—The terms “Amended Mines Protocol” and “Protocol” mean the Amended Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, together with its Technical Annex, as adopted at Geneva on May 3, 1996 (contained in Senate Treaty Document 105-1).

(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, done at Vienna on May 31, 1996 (Treaty Document 105-5).

(3) CONVENTION ON CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS.—The term “Convention on Conventional Weapons” means the Convention on Prohibitions or Restriction on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, done at Geneva on October 10, 1980 (Senate Treaty Document 103-25).

(4) OTTAWA CONVENTION.—The term “Ottawa Convention” means the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Production, Stockpiling, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, opened for signature at Ottawa December 3-4, 1997 and at the United Nations Headquarters beginning December 5, 1997.

(5) UNITED STATES INSTRUMENT OF RATIFICATION.—The term “United States instrument of ratification” means the instrument of ratification of the United States of the Amended Mines Protocol.

#### 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. CHAFEE (for himself, Mr. MACK, and Mr. LIEBERMAN):

S. 2617. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to authorize the President to enter into agreements to provide regulatory credit for voluntary early action to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. McCAIN:

S. 2618. A bill to require certain multilateral development banks and other lending institutions to implement independent third-party procurement monitoring, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. DASCHLE:

S. 2619. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve access of veterans to emergency medical care in non-Department of Veterans Affairs medical facilities; to the Committee on Veterans Affairs.

By Mr. ROBB:

S. 2620. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to establish a National Clean Water Trust Fund and to authorize the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to use amounts in the Fund to carry out projects to promote the recovery of waters of the United States

from damage resulting from violations of that Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. DOMENICI (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN):

S. 2621. A bill to authorize the acquisition of the Valles Caldera currently managed by the Baca Land and Cattle Company, to provide for an effective land and wildlife management program for this resource within the Department of Agriculture through the private sector, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. ROTH (for himself, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. HATCH, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. JEFFORDS, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mr. MACK, Mr. BRYAN, and Mr. KERREY):

S. 2622. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend certain expiring provisions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THOMPSON (for himself, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. ROTH, and Mr. STEVENS):

S. 2623. A bill to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. DOMENICI:

S. 2624. A bill to establish a program for training residents of low-income rural areas for, and employing the residents in, new telecommunications industry jobs located in the rural areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. CHAFEE (for himself, Mr. MACK, and Mr. LIEBERMAN):

S. 2617. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to authorize the President to enter into agreements to provide regulatory credit for voluntary early action to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

CREDIT FOR EARLY ACTION ACT OF 1998

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I am proud to join with Senators MACK and LIEBERMAN today to introduce the Credit for Early Action Act of 1998. This bipartisan legislation is designed to encourage voluntary, meaningful, and early efforts by industry to reduce their emissions of greenhouse gases. This is a bill to address the threat of global climate change.

Before I get into the details of this legislative proposal, let me spend a few moments discussing the science of climate change.

Human influence on the global climate in an extraordinarily complex matter that has undergone more than a century of research. Indeed, in an 1896 lecture delivered to the Stockholm Physics Society by the Nobel Prize-winning chemist, Svante Arrhenius, it was predicted that large increases in carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) would result in a corresponding warming of the globe.

Professor Arrhenius was the first to predict that large increases in CO<sub>2</sub> would result in a warming of the globe. What have the world's scientists told