

SEC. 8. NON-FEDERAL SHARE.

The non-Federal share under section 4 shall be 25 percent of—

(1) the amount allocated in the total project construction budget for the planning and construction of the water supply system under section 4; and

(2) such sums as are necessary to defray increases in development costs reflected in appropriate engineering cost indices after March 1, 1995.

SEC. 9. CONSTRUCTION OVERSIGHT.

(a) **AUTHORIZATION.**—At the request of the Corporation, the Secretary may provide the Corporation assistance in overseeing matters relating to construction of the water supply system.

(b) **PROJECT OVERSIGHT ADMINISTRATION.**—The amount of funds used by the Secretary for planning and construction of the water supply system may not exceed an amount equal to 3 percent of the amount provided in the total project construction budget for the portion of the project to be constructed in Perkins County, South Dakota.

SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary—

(1) \$15,000,000 for the planning and construction of the water supply system under section 4; and

(2) such sums as are necessary to defray increases in development costs reflected in appropriate engineering cost indices after March 1, 1995.

The bill (S. 243) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 243

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Perkins County Rural Water System Act of 1999”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) in 1977, the North Dakota State Legislature authorized and directed the State Water Commission to conduct the Southwest Area Water Supply Study, which included water service to a portion of Perkins County, South Dakota;

(2) amendments made by the Garrison Diversion Unit Reformulation Act of 1986 (Public Law 101-294) authorized the Southwest Pipeline project as an eligible project for Federal cost share participation; and

(3) the Perkins County Rural Water System has continued to be recognized by the State of North Dakota, the Southwest Water Authority, the North Dakota Water Commission, the Department of the Interior, and Congress as a component of the Southwest Pipeline Project.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **CORPORATION.**—The term “Corporation” means the Perkins County Rural Water System, Inc., a nonprofit corporation established and operated under the laws of the State of South Dakota substantially in accordance with the feasibility study.

(2) **FEASIBILITY STUDY.**—The term “feasibility study” means the study entitled “Feasibility Study for Rural Water System for Perkins County Rural Water System, Inc.”, as amended in March 1995.

(3) **PROJECT CONSTRUCTION BUDGET.**—The term “project construction budget” means the description of the total amount of funds that are needed for the construction of the water supply system, as described in the feasibility study.

(4) **PUMPING AND INCIDENTAL OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS.**—The term “pumping and in-

cidental operational requirements” means all power requirements that are incidental to the operation of the water supply system by the Corporation.

(5) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation.

(6) **WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM.**—The term “water supply system” means intake facilities, pumping stations, water treatment facilities, cooling facilities, reservoirs, and pipelines operated by the Perkins County Rural Water System, Inc., to the point of delivery of water to each entity that distributes water at retail to individual users.

SEC. 4. FEDERAL ASSISTANCE FOR WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall make grants to the Corporation for the Federal share of the costs of—

(1) the planning and construction of the water supply system; and

(2) repairs to existing public water distribution systems to ensure conservation of the resources and to make the systems functional under the new water supply system.

(b) **LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF CONSTRUCTION FUNDS.**—The Secretary shall not obligate funds for the construction of the water supply system until—

(1) the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) are met with respect to the water supply system; and

(2) a final engineering report and a plan for a water conservation program have been prepared and submitted to Congress for a period of not less than 90 days before the commencement of construction of the system.

SEC. 5. MITIGATION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE LOSSES.

Mitigation of fish and wildlife losses incurred as a result of the construction and operation of the water supply system shall be on an acre-for-acre basis, based on ecological equivalency, concurrent with project construction, as provided in the feasibility study.

SEC. 6. USE OF PICK-SLOAN POWER.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—From power designated for future irrigation and drainage pumping for the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin Program, the Western Area Power Administration shall make available the capacity and energy required to meet the pumping and incidental operational requirements of the water supply system during the period beginning May 1 and ending October 31 of each year.

(b) **CONDITIONS.**—The capacity and energy described in subsection (a) shall be made available on the following conditions:

(1) The Corporation shall be operated on a not-for-profit basis.

(2) The Corporation may contract to purchase its entire electric service requirements for the water supply system, including the capacity and energy made available under subsection (a), from a qualified preference power supplier that itself purchases power from the Western Area Power Administration.

(3) The rate schedule applicable to the capacity and energy made available under subsection (a) shall be the firm power rate schedule of the Pick-Sloan Eastern Division of the Western Area Power Administration in effect when the power is delivered by the Administration.

(4) It shall be agreed by contract among—
(A) the Western Area Power Administration;

(B) the power supplier with which the Corporation contracts under paragraph (2);

(C) the power supplier of the entity described in subparagraph (B); and

(D) the Corporation;

that in the case of the capacity and energy made available under subsection (a), the benefit of the rate schedule described in paragraph (3) shall be passed through to the Corporation, except that the power supplier of the Corporation shall not be precluded from including, in the charges of the supplier to the water system for the electric service, the other usual and customary charges of the supplier.

SEC. 7. FEDERAL SHARE.

The Federal share under section 4 shall be 75 percent of—

(1) the amount allocated in the total project construction budget for the planning and construction of the water supply system under section 4; and

(2) such sums as are necessary to defray increases in development costs reflected in appropriate engineering cost indices after March 1, 1995.

SEC. 8. NON-FEDERAL SHARE.

The non-Federal share under section 4 shall be 25 percent of—

(1) the amount allocated in the total project construction budget for the planning and construction of the water supply system under section 4; and

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SEC. 9. CONSTRUCTION OVERSIGHT.

(a) **AUTHORIZATION.**—At the request of the Corporation, the Secretary may provide the Corporation assistance in overseeing matters relating to construction of the water supply system.

(b) **PROJECT OVERSIGHT ADMINISTRATION.**—The amount of funds used by the Secretary for planning and construction of the water supply system may not exceed an amount equal to 3 percent of the amount provided in the total project construction budget for the portion of the project to be constructed in Perkins County, South Dakota.

SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary—

(1) \$15,000,000 for the planning and construction of the water supply system under section 4; and

(2) such sums as are necessary to defray increases in development costs reflected in appropriate engineering cost indices after March 1, 1995.

FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF
NOMINATION

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the Governmental Affairs Committee be allowed further consideration, until April 26, 1999, of the nomination of David Williams to be the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration. I further ask unanimous consent that if the nomination is not reported by that date, the nomination be automatically discharged and placed on the calendar.

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

EXECUTIVE SESSION

CONVENTION ON NUCLEAR
SAFETY

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed

to executive session to consider the following treaty on today's Executive Calendar: No. 1. I further ask unanimous consent that the treaty be considered as having been passed through its various parliamentary stages up to and including the presentation of the resolution of ratification; all committee provisos, reservations, understandings, and declarations be considered agreed to; that any statements be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I further ask unanimous consent that when the resolution of ratification is voted upon, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, the President be notified of the Senate's action, and that following disposition of the treaty the Senate return to legislative session.

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

The resolution of ratification, with its conditions and understandings, is as follows:

Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein),

SECTION 1. SENATE ADVICE AND CONSENT SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS AND UNDERSTANDINGS.

The Senate advises and consents to the ratification of the Convention on Nuclear Safety, done at Vienna on September 20, 1994 (Senate Treaty Document 104-6), subject to the conditions of section 2 and the understandings of section 3.

SEC. 2. CONDITIONS.

The advice and consent of the Senate to ratification of the Convention on Nuclear Safety is subject to the following conditions, which shall be binding upon the President:

(1) CERTIFICATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF DUPLICATIVE ACTIVITIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 45 days after the deposit of the United States instrument of ratification, the President shall certify to the appropriate committees of Congress that the United States Government will not engage in any multilateral activity in the field of international nuclear regulation or nuclear safety that unnecessarily duplicates a multilateral activity undertaken pursuant to the Convention.

(B) LIMITATION.—The United States shall not contribute to or participate in the operation of the Convention other than by depositing the United States instrument of ratification until the certification required by subparagraph (A) has been made.

(2) COMMITMENT TO REVIEW REPORTS.—Not later than 45 days after the deposit of the United States instrument of ratification, the President shall certify to the appropriate committees of Congress that the United States will comment in each review meeting held under Article 20 of the Convention (including each meeting of a subgroup) upon aspects of safety significance in any report submitted pursuant to Article 5 of the Convention by any State Party that is receiving United States financial or technical assistance relating to the improvement in safety of its nuclear installations.

(3) LIMITATION ON THE COST OF IMPLEMENTATION.—

(A) LIMITATION.—Notwithstanding any provision of the Convention, and subject to the requirements of subparagraphs (B), (C), (D), and (E), the United States shall pay no more than \$1,000,000 as the portion of the United States annual assessed contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency attributable to the payment of the costs incurred by the Agency in carrying out all activities under the Convention.

(B) RECALCULATION OF LIMITATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—On January 1, 2000, and at 3-year intervals thereafter, the Administrator of General Services, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall prescribe an amount that shall apply in lieu of the amount specified in subparagraph (A) and that shall be determined by adjusting the last amount applicable under that subparagraph to reflect the percentage increase by which the Consumer Price Index for the preceding calendar year exceeds the Consumer Price Index for the calendar year three years previously.

(ii) CONSUMER PRICE INDEX DEFINED.—In this subparagraph, the term "Consumer Price Index" means the last Consumer Price Index for all-urban consumers published by the Department of Labor.

(C) ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS REQUIRING CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL.—

(i) AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), the President may furnish additional contributions to the regular budget of the International Atomic Energy Agency which would otherwise be prohibited under subparagraph (A) if—

(I) the President determines and certifies in writing to the appropriate committees of Congress that the failure to make such contributions for the operation of the Convention would jeopardize the national security interests of the United States; and

(II) Congress enacts a joint resolution approving the certification of the President under subclause (I).

(ii) STATEMENT OF REASONS.—Any certification made under clause (i) shall be accompanied by a detailed statement setting forth the specific reasons therefor and the specific uses to which the additional contributions provided to the International Atomic Energy Agency would be applied.

(4) COMPLETE REVIEW OF INFORMATION BY THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT.—

(A) UNDERSTANDING.—The United States understands that neither Article 27 nor any other provision of the Convention shall be construed as limiting the access of the legislative branch of the United States Government to any information relating to the operation of the Convention, including access to information described in Article 27 of the Convention.

(B) PROTECTION OF INFORMATION.—The Senate understands that the confidentiality of information provided by other States Parties that is properly identified as protected pursuant to Article 27 of the Convention will be respected.

(C) CERTIFICATION.—Not later than 45 days after the deposit of the United States instrument of ratification, the President shall certify to the appropriate committees of Congress that the Comptroller General of the United States shall be given full and complete access to—

(i) all information in the possession of the United States Government specifically relating to the operation of the Convention that is submitted by any other State Party pursuant to Article 5 of the Convention, including any report or document; and

(ii) information specifically relating to any review or analysis by any department, agency, or other entity of the United States, or any official thereof, undertaken pursuant to Article 20 of the Convention, of any report or document submitted by any other State Party.

(D) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Upon the request of the chairman of either of the appropriate committees of Congress, the President shall submit to the respective committee an unclassified report, and a classified annex as appropriate, detailing—

(i) how the objective of a high level of nuclear safety has been furthered by the operation of the Convention;

(ii) with respect to the operation of the Convention on an Article-by-Article basis—

(I) the situation addressed in the Article of the Convention;

(II) the results achieved under the Convention in implementing the relevant obligation under that Article of the Convention; and

(III) the plans and measures for corrective action on both a national and international level to achieve further progress in implementing the relevant obligation under that Article of the Convention; and

(iii) on a country-by-country basis, for each country that is receiving United States financial or technical assistance relating to nuclear safety improvement—

(I) a list of all nuclear installations within the country, including those installations operating, closed, and planned, and an identification of those nuclear installations where significant corrective action is found necessary by assessment;

(II) a review of all safety assessments performed and the results of those assessments for existing nuclear installations;

(III) a review of the safety of each nuclear installation using installation-specific data and analysis showing trends of safety significance and illustrated by particular safety-related issues at each installation;

(IV) a review of the position of the country as to the further operation of each nuclear installation in the country;

(V) an evaluation of the adequacy and effectiveness of the national legislative and regulatory framework in place in the country, including an assessment of the licensing system, inspection, assessment, and enforcement procedures governing the safety of nuclear installations;

(VI) a description of the country's on-site and off-site emergency preparedness; and

(VII) the amount of financial and technical assistance relating to nuclear safety improvement expended as of the date of the report by the United States, including, to the extent feasible, an itemization by nuclear installation, and the amount intended for expenditure by the United States on each such installation in the future.

(5) AMENDMENTS TO THE CONVENTION.—

(A) VOTING REPRESENTATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—A United States representative—

(i) will be present at any review meeting, extraordinary meeting, or Diplomatic Conference held to consider any amendment to the Convention Amendment Conferences; and

(ii) will cast a vote, either affirmative or negative, on each proposed amendment made at any such meeting or conference.

(B) SUBMISSION OF AMENDMENTS AS TREATIES.—The President shall submit to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification under Article II, Section 2, Clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States any amendment to the Convention adopted at a review meeting, extraordinary meeting, or Diplomatic Conference.

(6) TREATY INTERPRETATION.—

(A) PRINCIPLES OF TREATY INTERPRETATION.—The Senate affirms the applicability to all treaties of the constitutionally-based principles of treaty interpretation set forth in condition (1) in the resolution of ratification of the INF Treaty, approved by the Senate on May 27, 1988.

(B) CONSTRUCTION OF SENATE RESOLUTION OF RATIFICATION.—Nothing in condition (1) of the resolution of ratification of the INF Treaty, approved by the Senate on May 27, 1988, shall be construed as authorizing the President to obtain legislative approval for modifications or amendments to treaties

through majority approval of both Houses of Congress.

(C) DEFINITION.—As used in this paragraph, the term “INF Treaty” refers to the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter Range Missiles, together with the related memorandum of understanding and protocols, done at Washington on December 8, 1987.

SEC. 3. UNDERSTANDINGS.

The advice and consent of the Senate to the Convention on Nuclear Safety is subject to the following understandings:

(1) DISMANTLEMENT OF THE JURAGUA NUCLEAR REACTOR.—The United States understands that—

(A) no practical degree of upgrade to the safety of the planned nuclear installation at Cienfuegos, Cuba, can adequately improve the safety of the existing installation; and

(B) therefore, Cuba must undertake, in accordance with its obligations under the Convention, not to complete the Juragua nuclear installation.

(2) IAEA TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

(A) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(i) since its creation, the International Atomic Energy Agency has provided more than \$50,000,000 of technical assistance to countries of concern to the United States, as specified in section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2227(a)) and in provisions of foreign operations appropriations Acts;

(ii) the International Atomic Energy Agency has budgeted, from 1995 through 1999, more than \$1,500,000 for three ongoing technical assistance projects related to the Bushehr nuclear installation under construction in Iran; and

(iii) the International Atomic Energy Agency continues to provide technical assistance to the partially completed nuclear installation at Cienfuegos, Cuba.

(B) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—The Senate urges the President to withhold each fiscal year a proportionate share of the United States voluntary contribution allocated for the International Atomic Energy Agency's technical cooperation fund unless and until the Agency discontinues the provision of all technical assistance to programs and projects in Iran and Cuba.

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this resolution:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives.

(2) CONVENTION.—The term “Convention” means the Convention on Nuclear Safety, done at Vienna on September 20, 1994 (Senate Treaty Document 104-6).

(3) NUCLEAR INSTALLATION.—The term “nuclear installation” has the meaning given the term in Article 2(i) of the Convention.

(4) STATE PARTY.—The term “State Party” means any nation that is a party to the Convention.

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

Mr. ENZI. I ask for a division vote on the resolution of ratification.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution of ratification. A division is requested. Senators in favor of the resolution of ratification will rise and stand until counted.

Those opposed will rise and stand until counted.

On a division, two-thirds of the Senators present and voting having voted in the affirmative, the resolution of ratification is agreed to.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will return to legislative session.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1999

Mr. ENZI. I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment, under the provisions of S. Con. Res. 23, until 12 noon, Monday, April 12. I further ask unanimous consent that on Monday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved, and the Senate then begin a period of morning business until 2 p.m. with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, the Senate will adjourn this evening until 12 noon on Monday, April 12. There will be no rollcall votes during Monday's session. However, Members can expect rollcall votes as early as Tuesday, April 13. As the leader previously announced, it is hoped that when the Senate returns from the Easter break, it will consider the supplemental appropriations conference report and the budget conference report, if available.

The leader would, again, like to thank all Senators for their cooperation during the past busy week.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ENZI. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent the Senate stand in adjournment under the provisions of S. Con. Res. 23 following the remarks of Senator BAUCUS.

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

The Senator from Montana is recognized.

CHINA'S WTO ACCESSION AND THE VISIT OF PREMIER ZHU RONGJI

KEEP THE POWDER DRY

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise today to bring your attention to a matter of pressing concern involving the upcoming visit of Chinese Premier Zhu Rongji and the prospects of China's accession to the World Trade Organization.

CONTEXT OF RELATIONSHIP

Let me begin, however, with some context.

On April 8 and 9, the Premier of China will visit our country. As we speak, the Administration is negotiating with China the terms of its possible accession to the WTO.

Already this session, the Senate has seen one floor debate concerning our overall China policy. That debate was prompted by an amendment that would have required Congress to vote on the terms of China's accession prior to the Administration's completion of an agreement. Such a pre-emptive vote raised several constitutional and precedential questions.

Congress has not voted on any of the previous 110 GATT and WTO accessions because since 1948 WTO accessions have been executive agreements which generally require no U.S. concessions.

I spoke loudly against that amendment for three specific reasons. First, a vote on WTO accession would more likely be a judgment on the immediate state of our overall relationship with China than on the trade policy details of the accession. Second, such a vote could result in the U.S. holding a set of unilateral trade concessions by China to the United States hostage to every other concern we have about China—from human rights to security, environment, labor policies and much more. Third, we are already required to vote on China's permanent Normal Trading Relation status before the agreement becomes binding. Therefore, I was pleased that the Senate saw fit to defeat this resolution by a resounding vote of 69 to 30. Now we can move on to the matter of pressing concern.

Mr. President, as the visit of the Chinese Premier nears, and as the Administration continues with its negotiations, I am sure that the Senate, the Administration, and the country as a whole will engage in an intense debate on China policy. Participants in this debate will have radically different views on the prospects of our relationship, and on the trade, security and human rights policies we should adopt in it.

I rise today to encourage all participants in this debate to take a deep breath and to think carefully about this issue. For there is much at stake. And it is incumbent upon all of us to make sure that our actions are in the best interests of our country.

STATEMENT TO THE ADMINISTRATION

First, let me address my remarks to the Administration, for they are engaged in an on-going dialogue with China over WTO accession.

Simply put, we must not allow the pending visit of the Premier to cause us to want an agreement so badly that we will accept it on anything less than the best possible terms. It may sound trite, Mr. President, but this is serious stuff—we have to get it right. I do not want to see us simply agree to a commercially viable agreement, instead I want us to sign a commercially powerful agreement.