

creating the Parents as Teachers program on the occasion that Mildred Winter steps down as Executive Director of such program.

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

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 126) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 126

Whereas Mildred Winter has, with determination, expertise, and unflagging energy, dedicated her professional life to early childhood and parent education;

Whereas Mildred Winter began her remarkable career as an educator and leader as a teacher in the Berkeley and Ferguson-Floissant School Districts in Missouri;

Whereas Mildred Winter served as Missouri's first Early Childhood Education Director from 1972 until 1984, during which time the early childhood education services to Missouri families and children improved and increased dramatically;

Whereas Mildred Winter was a leader in initiating the Parents as Teachers program in Missouri in 1981 to address the critical problem of children entering school in need of special help;

Whereas the Parents as Teachers program gives all parents, regardless of social or economic circumstances, the support and guidance necessary to be their children's best teachers in the critical early years;

Whereas Mildred Winter worked to secure passage in the Missouri General Assembly of the Early Childhood Education Act of 1984, landmark legislation which led to the creation of Parents as Teachers programs in Missouri;

Whereas Mildred Winter is recognized as a visionary leader by her peers throughout the country for her unwavering commitment to early childhood education;

Whereas Mildred Winter and the Parents as Teachers program have received numerous prestigious awards at the State and national level;

Whereas today there are over 2,200 Parents as Teachers programs in 49 States, the District of Columbia, and 6 other countries;

Whereas while continually striving to move the Parents as Teachers program forward, in 1995 Mildred Winter recognized the importance of sharing with parents what is known about early brain development and the role parents play in promoting that development in their children, and used this foresight to develop the vanguard Born to Learn Curriculum; and

Whereas after nearly 2 decades of leadership of the Parents as Teachers program, Mildred Winter has chosen to step down as Executive Director of the organization: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved,*

**SECTION 1. RECOGNITION OF MILDRED WINTER.**

That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) admiration and respect be shown for the visionary and innovative work of Mildred Winter in the field of childhood education; and

(2) appreciation be shown for the work that Mildred Winter has done through the Parents as Teachers program which has enriched

the lives of hundreds of thousands of children and provided such children with a far better chance of success and happiness in school and in life.

**RETURN OF OFFICIAL PAPERS—S. 331**

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 127, submitted earlier by Senator LOTT, and I further ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 127) was agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 127

*Resolved,* That the Secretary of the Senate is directed to request the House of Representatives to return the official papers on S. 331.

**FUELS REGULATORY RELIEF ACT**

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 141, S. 880.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 880) to amend the Clean Air Act to remove flammable fuels from the list of substances with respect to which reporting and other activities are required under the risk management plan program.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, with an amendment, as follows:

(The parts of the bill intended to be stricken are shown in boldface brackets, and the parts of the bill intended to be inserted are shown in italic.)

S. 880

*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 "Fuels Regulatory Relief Act".

**SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

Congress finds that, because of their low toxicity and because they are regulated sufficiently under other programs, flammable fuels, such as propane, should not be included on the list of substances subject to the risk management plan program under section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(r)).

**SEC. 3. REMOVAL OF FLAMMABLE FUELS FROM RISK MANAGEMENT LIST.**

Section 112(r)(4) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(r)(4)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (C) as clauses (i) through (iii), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(2) by striking "Administrator shall consider each of the following criteria—" and inserting the following: "Administrator—

"(A) shall consider—";

(3) in subparagraph (A)(iii) (as designated by paragraphs (1) and (2)), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

["(B) shall not regulate non-acute toxic flammable fuels when used or stored for fuel

purposes or retail sale unless the fuels are hazardous waste.".]

"(B) shall not list a flammable substance when used as a fuel or held for sale as a fuel under this subsection solely because of the explosive or flammable properties of the substance, unless a fire or explosion caused by the substance will result in acute adverse health effects from human exposure to the substance, including the unburned fuel or its combustion byproducts, other than those caused by the heat of the fire or impact of the explosion."

**SEC. 4. PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF OFF-SITE CONSEQUENCE ANALYSIS INFORMATION IN RISK MANAGEMENT PLANS.**

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE.—The term "accidental release" has the meaning given the term in section 112(r)(2) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(r)(2)).

(2) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(3) OFF-SITE CONSEQUENCE ANALYSIS INFORMATION.—The term "off-site consequence analysis information" means those portions of a risk management plan, excluding the executive summary of the plan, consisting of an evaluation of 1 or more worst-case scenario or alternative scenario accidental releases.

(4) RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term "risk management plan" means a risk management plan submitted by an owner or operator of a stationary source under section 112(r)(7)(B) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(r)(7)(B)).

(5) STATE.—The term "State" means any of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Indian tribes (as defined in section 102 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 479a)).

(6) STATIONARY SOURCE.—The term "stationary source" has the meaning given the term in section 112(r)(2) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(r)(2)).

(b) EXEMPTION FROM AVAILABILITY UNDER FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Off-site consequence analysis information, or information derived from off-site consequence analysis information, shall not be made available under section 552 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) EFFECT ON CERTAIN AVAILABILITY.—Except as provided in subsection (c), nothing in this section affects the obligation of the Administrator under section 112(r)(7)(B)(iii) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(r)(7)(B)(iii)) to make available off-site consequence analysis information or information derived from that information.

(c) AVAILABILITY OF OFF-SITE CONSEQUENCE ANALYSIS INFORMATION.—

(1) GENERAL AVAILABILITY.—

(A) ELECTRONIC FORM.—An officer or employee of the United States may make available in electronic form off-site consequence analysis information only in the manner provided in paragraphs (2), (5), and (6) and subsection (d).

(B) PAPER FORM.—An officer or employee of the United States may make available in paper form off-site consequence analysis information only in the manner provided in paragraphs (3), (4), and (5), and subsection (d).

(2) AVAILABILITY IN ELECTRONIC FORM FOR OFFICIAL USE BY STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—The Administrator may make available in electronic form off-site consequence analysis information to a State or local government officer or employee for official use.

(3) AVAILABILITY TO PUBLIC IN PAPER FORM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In response to a request for off-site consequence analysis information or for a risk management plan, the Administrator shall make available a copy of off-site consequence analysis information, but only in paper form.