

one member, as would the Three Affiliated Tribes of North Dakota. The remainder would be appointed by the Governor, and must equally represent environmental, agricultural, hydro-power and other river interests. In consultation with appropriate federal agencies, the Trust must develop a plan for the use of trust fund revenues that will reduce the siltation of the river by improving conservation in fragile riparian lands, better protect Indian cultural and historical sites, reduce erosion and improve our ability to recreate on the river. It will also be responsible for reviewing grant proposals to meet these goals.

Funding decisions would be made by a 5-member Executive Committee. To ensure that its decisions are balanced and represent the best interests of the state, the Executive Committee must be composed of members representing tribal, hydropower, agricultural, environmental and state government interests.

By establishing a trust fund and administering board that effectively represents all stakeholders, we can provide South Dakota with the tools it needs to preserve the Missouri River for generations to come. I hope my colleagues will give this important legislation their support.

I ask unanimous consent that an editorial from the Sioux Falls Argus Leader be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MISSOURI RIVER TRUST FUND IS WORTHY IDEA
GOOD MANAGEMENT IS VITALLY IMPORTANT TO
STATE'S ECONOMY

Nothing has chiseled South Dakota's personality and tailored its economy quite like the Missouri River. Though, it geographically divides the state into East River and West River, it is the lifeblood that unites the state as one.

The powerful waters of the Missouri River, which once determined survival for early settlers, are central today to the state's economic well-being and its quality of life.

Growing communities like Sioux Falls—and smaller towns like Pipestone, Minn.—look to the river as a future water source to sustain residential and industrial growth.

Yet, riverside landowners have seen acres of their property swept away by the unruly river while others watch tons of silt clog the channel, increasing lowland flooding and killing recreational opportunities.

The millions of tons of silt that accumulate in the river also have negatively affected wildlife and recreation.

Properly managed, its waters can nurture the environment, enhance recreation and tourism opportunities and support growing communities.

However, the practices that controlled the Missouri River in past decades do not necessarily well serve state residents today. With the dawn of the 21st century, it's time to rethink and revamp policies established in the 1940s and '50s.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has begun tweaking longstanding practices to improve habitat for fish and birds along North America's largest reservoir system. It

also has developed a plan to address the sediment buildup near Pierre and Fort Pierre.

It is unacceptable, however, to allow the problems to be addressed in a piecemeal fashion. The reasons are clear. Consider:

Visitors spent an estimated \$85.2 million in 1998 on lodging, food and beverage in countries along the Missouri River.

In 1996, anglers on South Dakota waterway spent \$206.4 million in the state, generated more than \$8 million in state sales taxes, and supported more than 5,400 jobs.

Last year, 1.6 million people visited recreation areas along the Missouri River to hike, hunt, fish and participate in water sports.

More than 300,000 South Dakotans will ultimately receive clean and safe drinking water from the Missouri River through the Mid-Dakota, Mni Wiconi, WEB and proposed Lewis and Clark water systems.

The four hydroelectric dams of the Missouri River provide cheap, clean hydroelectric power to about 3.5 million people in the Missouri River Basin. Rural customers benefit the most from this low-cost power supply.

If something isn't done soon, tourism, recreation and hydropower generation will be hobbled. Homeowners and businesses will be hurt.

To this end, we support Tom Daschle, D-S.D., who is pressing federal legislation to create a "Missouri River Trust Fund" to protect and enhance the river. The fund would support efforts to reverse the sediment buildup and shore erosion that have taken place on the river since construction of federal dams in the 1960s. It also would pay for improvements in recreation, conservation and the protection of cultural sites. It would also extend the ability of the dams to generate affordable electricity for the region.

A trust fund would ensure that a steady source of revenue would be available to address the problems for years to come.

Daschle is rallying support of federal, state, local and tribal leaders and wants to secure the first installment this year.

The sooner the better.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 660

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 660, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage under part B of the medicare program of medical nutrition therapy services furnished by registered dietitians and nutrition professionals.

S. 796

At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 796, a bill to provide for full parity with respect to health insurance coverage for certain severe biologically-based mental illnesses and to prohibit limits on the number of mental illness-related hospital days and outpatient visits that are covered for all mental illnesses.

S. 818

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 818, a bill to require the Secretary of

Health and Human Services to conduct a study of the mortality and adverse outcome rates of medicare patients related to the provision of anesthesia services.

S. 1155

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. GRAMS), and the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1155, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for uniform food safety warning notification requirements, and for other purposes.

S. 1159

At the request of Mr. STEVENS, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1159, a bill to provide grants and contracts to local educational agencies to initiate, expand, and improve physical education programs for all kindergarten through 12th grade students.

S. 1276

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1276, a bill to prohibit employment discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.

S. 1277

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY), and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI) were added as cosponsors of S. 1277, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to establish a new prospective payment system for Federally-qualified health centers and rural health clinics.

S. 1412

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1412, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to limit the reporting requirements regarding higher education tuition and related expenses, and for other purposes.

S. 1438

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1438, a bill to establish the National Law Enforcement Museum on Federal land in the District of Columbia.

S. 1941

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1941, a bill to amend the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 to authorize the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide assistance to fire departments and fire prevention organizations for the purpose of protecting the public and firefighting personnel against fire and fire-related hazards.

S. 1993

At the request of Mr. THOMPSON, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND), the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1993, a bill to reform Government information security by strengthening information security practices throughout the Federal Government.

S. 2068

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN), and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. ASHCROFT) were added as cosponsors of S. 2068, a bill to prohibit the Federal Communications Commission from establishing rules authorizing the operation of new, low power FM radio stations.

S. 2112

At the request of Mr. TORRICELLI, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN), and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) were added as cosponsors of S. 2112, a bill to provide housing assistance to domestic violence victims.

S. 2123

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ROBB), and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) were added as cosponsors of S. 2123, a bill to provide Outer Continental Shelf Impact assistance to State and local governments, to amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978, and the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (commonly referred to as the Pittman-Robertson Act) to establish a fund to meet the outdoor conservation and recreation needs of the American people, and for other purposes.

S. 2161

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2161, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose a 1 year moratorium on certain diesel fuel excise taxes and to require the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer amounts to the Highway Trust Fund to cover any shortfall.

S. 2225

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH), and the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) were added as cosponsors of S. 2225, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow individuals a deduction for qualified long-term care insurance premiums, use of such insurance under cafeteria plans and flexible spending arrangements, and a credit for individuals with long-term care needs.

S. 2242

At the request of Mr. THOMAS, the name of the Senator from Minnesota

(Mr. GRAMS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2242, a bill to amend the Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act of 1998 to improve the process for identifying the functions of the Federal Government that are not inherently governmental functions, for determining the appropriate organizations for the performance of such functions on the basis of competition, and for other purposes.

S. 2262

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2262, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to institute a Federal fuels tax holiday.

S. 2263

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2263, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to institute a Federal fuels tax holiday.

S. 2265

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2265, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to preserve marginal domestic oil and natural gas well production, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 87

At the request of Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. ABRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 87, a concurrent resolution commending the Holy See for making significant contributions to international peace and human rights, and objecting to efforts to expel the Holy See from the United Nations by removing the Holy See's Permanent Observer status in the United Nations, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 87

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. KERREY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 87, a resolution commemorating the 60th Anniversary of the International Visitors Program

S. RES. 263

At the request of Mr. ASHCROFT, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 263, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the President should communicate to the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ("OPEC") cartel and non-OPEC countries that participate in the cartel of crude oil producing countries, before the meeting of the OPEC nations in March 2000, the position of the United States in favor of increasing world crude oil supplies so as to achieve stable crude oil prices.

S. RES. 276

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 276, a resolution to express the

sense of the Senate that the conferees on the Violent and Repeat Juvenile Offender Accountability and Rehabilitation Act should submit the conference report on the bill before April 20, 2000, and include the gun safety amendments passed by the Senate.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 98—URGING COMPLIANCE WITH THE HAGUE CONVENTION ON THE CIVIL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTION

Mr. DEWINE (for himself, Mr. HELMS, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. WARNER, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. ROBB, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. DODD, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. HATCH, and Mr. STEVENS) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 98

Whereas the Department of State reports that at any given time there are 1,000 open cases of American children either abducted from the United States or wrongfully retained in a foreign country;

Whereas many more cases of international child abductions are not reported to the Department of State;

Whereas the situation has worsened since 1993, when Congress estimated the number of abducted and wrongfully retained American children to be more than 10,000;

Whereas Congress has recognized the gravity of international child abduction in enacting the International Parental Kidnapping Crime Act of 1993 (18 U.S.C. 1204), the Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act (28 U.S.C. 1738a), and substantial reform and reporting requirements for the Department of State in the fiscal years 1998-1999 and 2000-2001 Foreign Relations Authorization Acts;

Whereas the United States became a contracting party in 1988 to the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction (in this concurrent resolution referred to as the "Hague Convention") and adopted effective implementing legislation in the International Child Abduction Remedies Act (42 U.S.C. 11601 et seq.);

Whereas the Hague Convention establishes reciprocal rights and duties between and among its contracting states to expedite the return of children to the state of their habitual residence, as well as to ensure that rights of custody and of access under the laws of one contracting state are effectively respected in other contracting states, without consideration of the merits of any underlying child custody dispute;

Whereas Article 13 of the Hague Convention provides a narrow exception to the requirement for prompt return of children, which exception releases the requested state from its obligation to return a child to the country of the child's habitual residence if it is established that there is a "grave risk" that the return would expose the child to "physical or psychological harm or otherwise place the child in an intolerable situation" or "if the child objects to being returned and has attained an age and degree of maturity at which it is appropriate to take account of the child's views";

Whereas some contracting states, for example Germany, routinely invoke Article 13 as a justification for nonreturn, rather than resorting to it in a small number of wholly exceptional cases;