

perhaps one of the most impressive and prestigious achievements of Lorena DeRoin's lifetime: becoming the first and only American Indian ever to serve as president of American War Mothers.

American War Mothers is a national, patriotic organization dedicated to recognizing mothers whose children have served in the military. As national president, she is able to expound on years of experience leading women in both state and local chapters of the organization.

Born February 9, 1915, in Red Rock, Oklahoma, Mrs. DeRoin has made her mark as an American Indian and a patriot. She belongs to the White Pigeon Clan of the Otoe-Missouria Tribe. In 1962, she joined Otoe War Mothers, a local chapter of American War Mothers. During her years of service, she worked on all standing committees and then became president of the chapter. She is also retired from the Bureau of Indian Affairs as an employee of the old Chilocco Indian School.

Showing her dedication to our country, she has served as Mistress of Ceremonies for three separate years on Mothers Day at Arlington National Cemetery and laid the Wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Mrs. DeRoin's contributions to our community and our country are an example of true servant leadership. Oklahoma is fortunate to count Lorena DeRoin as one of our own. It is my privilege to recognize her accomplishments and to also wish her a Happy Birthday.●

#### REPORT ON THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO IRAQ—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 4

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Iraq that was declared in Executive Order 12722 of August 2, 1990.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 8, 2001.

#### REPORT ON THE TAX RELIEF PLAN—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 5

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying

report; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Enclosed please find my plan to provide needed tax relief to the American people. Over the last several months, the economy has slowed dramatically. I believe that the best way to ensure that our prosperity continues is to put more money in the hands of consumers and entrepreneurs as soon as possible. I look forward to working with the Congress to enact meaningful tax cuts into law.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 8, 2001.

#### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. BURNS):

S. 285. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize the use of State revolving loan funds for construction of water conservation and quality improvements; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 286. A bill to direct the Secretary of Commerce to establish a program to make no-interest loans to eligible small business concerns to address economic harm resulting from shortages of, and increases in the prices of, electricity and natural gas; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mrs. BOXER):

S. 287. A bill to direct the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to impose cost-of-service based rates on sales by public utilities of electric energy at wholesale in the western energy market; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 288. A bill to extend the moratorium enacted by the Internet Tax Freedom Act through 2006, and encourage States to simplify their sales and use taxes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. SESSIONS (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. FRIST, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BREAU, Mr. SHELBY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. HELMS, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. SANTORUM, and Ms. LANDRIEU):

S. 289. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide additional tax incentives for education; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DODD (for himself and Mr. SHELBY):

S. 290. A bill to increase parental involvement and protect student privacy; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. THOMPSON (for himself, Mr. FRIST, Mrs. HUTCHISON, and Mr. GRAMM):

S. 291. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for State and local sales taxes in lieu of State and local income taxes and to allow the

State and local income tax deduction against the alternative minimum tax; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CLELAND (for himself and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 292. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the enhanced deduction for corporate donations of computer technology to senior centers and community centers; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. DORGAN, and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 293. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a refundable tax credit against increased residential energy costs and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SANTORUM (for himself and Mr. KOHL):

S. 294. A bill to amend the Agricultural Market Transition Act to establish a program to provide dairy farmers a price safety net for small- and medium-sized dairy producers; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. KERRY (for himself, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. BINGAMAN, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. KOHL, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. BAUCUS, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. DODD, Mr. L. CHAFEE, and Mr. BAYH):

S. 295. A bill to provide emergency relief to small businesses affected by significant increases in the prices of heating oil, natural gas, propane, and kerosene, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Ms. COLLINS:

S. 296. A bill to authorize the conveyance of a segment of the Loring Petroleum Pipeline, Maine, and related easements; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SCHUMER:

S. 297. A bill to put teachers first by providing grants for master teacher programs; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself and Mr. DODD):

S. 298. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow non-itemizers a deduction for a portion of their charitable contributions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. MURRAY:

S. 299. A bill to provide for enhanced safety, public awareness, and environmental protection in pipeline transportation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. SCHUMER:

S. 300. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide for an increase in the amount of student loans that are eligible for forgiveness in exchange for the service of the individual as a teacher; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS (for himself, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. MURKOWSKI, and Mr. ENZI):

S. 301. A bill to amend the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to require that Federal agencies consult with state agencies and county and local governments on environmental impact statements; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED  
BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. BURNS):

S. 285. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize the use of State revolving loan funds for construction of water conservation and quality improvements; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, 25 years after enactment of the Clean Water Act, we still have not achieved the law's original goal that all our nation's lakes, rivers and streams would be safe for fishing and swimming.

After 25 years, it's time for the next generation of strategies to solve our remaining water quality problems. We need to give States new tools to overcome the new water quality challenges they are now facing.

The money that has been invested in controlling water pollution from factories and upgrading sewage treatment plants has gone a long way to controlling these urban pollution sources. In most cases, the remaining water quality problems are no longer caused by pollution spewing out of factory pipes. Instead, they are caused by runoff from a myriad of sources ranging from farm fields to city streets and parking lots.

In my home State of Oregon, more than half of our streams don't fully meet water quality standards. And the largest problems are contamination from runoff and meeting the standards for water temperature.

In many cases, conventional approaches will not solve these problems. But we can achieve water temperature standards and obtain other water quality benefits by enhancing stream flows and improving runoff controls.

A major problem for many streams in Oregon and in many other areas of the Western United States is that water supplies are fully appropriated or over-appropriated. There is currently no extra water to spare for increased stream flows.

We can't create new water to fill the gap. But we can make more water available for this use through increased water conservation and more efficient use of existing water supplies.

The key to achieving this would be to create incentives to reduce wasteful water use.

In the Western United States, irrigated agriculture is the single largest user of water. Studies indicate that substantial quantities of water diverted for irrigation do not make it to the fields, with a significant portion lost to evaporation or leakage from irrigation canals.

In Oregon and other States that recognize rights to conserved water for those who conserve it, irrigators and other water users could gain rights to use conserved water while also increasing the amount of water available for

other uses by implementing conservation and efficiency measures to reduce water loss.

The Federal government can play a role in helping meet our nation's changing water needs. In many Western States, water supply problems can be addressed by providing financial incentives to help water users implement cost effective water conservation and efficiency measures consistent with State water law.

And, we can improve water quality throughout the nation by giving greater flexibility to States to use Clean Water Act funds to control polluted runoff, if that's where the money is needed most.

Today, I am pleased to be joined by my colleague, Senator BURNS, in introducing legislation to authorize the Clean Water State Revolving Fund program to provide loans to water users to fund conservation measures or runoff controls. States would be authorized, but not required, to use their SRF funds for these purposes. Participation by water users, farmers, ranchers and other eligible loan recipients would also be entirely voluntary.

The conservation program would be structured to allow participating users to receive a share of the water saved through conservation or more efficient use, which they could use in accordance with State law. This type of approach would create a win/win situation with more water available for both the conservers and for instream flows. And, by using the SRF program, the Federal seed money would be repaid over time and gradually become available to fund conservation or other measures to solve water quality problems in other areas.

My proposal has the support of the Farm Bureau, Oregon water users, the Environmental Defense Fund, and the Oregon Water Trust.

I urge my colleagues to support giving States greater flexibility to use their clean water funds for water conservation or runoff control when the State decides that is the best way to solve water quality problems and the water users voluntarily agree to participate.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I am pleased today to join my colleague from Oregon, Senator WYDEN, in introducing the Water Conservation and Quality Incentives Act. This bill aims to authorize the use of State revolving loan funds for construction of water conservation and quality improvements. Senator WYDEN and I have worked together to bring some common sense improvements to the existing revolving fund program. One of the big changes we would like to see will encourage additional conservation of water resources by the many irrigation districts in the Nation. Every Montanan understands that water is the lifeblood of our State, and I am glad to

be working on this bipartisan effort to more effectively use this vital resource.

This bill will encourage water conservation by providing the opportunity for loans to be made to irrigation districts from the State revolving funds. These loans will be used to construct pipelines and develop additional conservation measures. In the West, irrigators are by far the largest water users. They use the water to produce the many agricultural products we enjoy in this country. Between the water source and the field, a large portion of the water used in irrigation is displaced due to seepage as the water flows through the canals and ditches. The water is not lost, since it seeps into the soil and assists in the overall soil moisture, but it makes for an inefficient system because it is not immediately available to the irrigator.

One of the reasons this is damaging to producers is the fact that in most irrigation districts, irrigators pay for water that is released to them whether it makes it to the crop or not. Displacement of this water does not help a producer's bottom line. At a time when prices are low and markets are questionable, it is important that we give tools to the producer to make sure they have every opportunity to stay in business.

Water saved under the proposal in this bill will not only assist the producer in water and cost savings, but will also make certain the future of water in the many rivers and streams in the west. Efficient irrigations systems make good environmental sense because the more water you have to pump out of a river, the less water there is left for the fish and animals that depend on it as part of their habitat.

This bill creates a win-win situation both for water users and for the multiple users of water in our states, particularly Oregon and Montana. We have an opportunity here to do something useful and worthwhile for the irrigators and also for those who enjoy fishing, boating and other instream water uses. I thank Senator WYDEN for his work on this measure and I am pleased to work with him on this issue of great importance.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 286. A bill to direct the Secretary of Commerce to establish a program to make no-interest loans to eligible small business concerns to address economic harm resulting from shortages of, and increases in the price of, electricity and natural gas; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I am very proud today to introduce legislation designed to help small businesses hurt by the power crisis in the Western United States.