

nominated by the head of such department or agency;

(2) two members to represent the State Department of Natural Resources, to be appointed from among persons nominated by the Governor of the State of West Virginia;

(3) one member to represent the State Department of Commerce to be appointed from among persons nominated by the Governor of West Virginia;

(4) three members to represent the commercial whitewater rafting industry in West Virginia;

(5) one member to represent noncommercial whitewater boating organizations;

(6) one member to represent conservation organizations in West Virginia;

(7) one member to represent individuals engaged in game fishing in West Virginia;

(8) one member to represent the Nicholas County Chamber of Commerce;

(9) one member to represent the Fayette County Chamber of Commerce;

(10) one member to represent recreational users of Summersville Lake; and

(11) two members to represent local citizens or citizens groups which are concerned with the Gauley River or own lands included within the boundaries of the recreation area.

(e) **TERMINATION; CHARTER.**—The Advisory Committee shall terminate on the date ten years after the enactment of this Act notwithstanding the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Act of October 6, 1972; 86 Stat. 776). The provisions of section 14(b) of such Act (relating to the charter of the Committee) are hereby waived with respect to this Advisory Committee.

### TITLE III—BLUESTONE NATIONAL SCENIC RIVER

#### SEC. 301. DESIGNATION OF LOWER BLUESTONE RIVER

Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding the following new paragraph at the end:

“( ) **BLUESTONE, WEST VIRGINIA.**—The segment in Mercer and Summers Counties, West Virginia, from a point approximately two miles upstream of the Summers and Mercer County line down to the maximum summer pool elevation (one thousand four hundred and ten feet above mean sea level) of Bluestone Lake as depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Bluestone Wild and Scenic River’, numbered WSR-BLU/20,000, and dated January 1987; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river. In carrying out the requirements of subsection (b) of this section, the Secretary shall consult with State and local governments and the interested public. The Secretary shall not be required to establish detailed boundaries of the river as provided under subsection (b) of this section. Nothing in this Act shall preclude the improvement of any existing road or right-of-way within the boundaries of the segment designated under this paragraph. Jurisdiction over all lands and improvements on such lands owned by the United States within the boundaries of the segment designated under this paragraph is hereby transferred without reimbursement to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, subject to leases in effect on the date of enactment of this paragraph (or renewed thereafter) between the United States and the State of West Virginia with respect to the Bluestone State Park and the Bluestone Public Hunting and Fishing Area. Nothing in this Act shall affect the management by the State of hunting and fishing within the segment

designated under this paragraph. Nothing in this Act shall affect or impair the management by the State of West Virginia of other wildlife activities in the Bluestone Public Hunting and Fishing Area to the extent permitted in the lease agreement as in effect on the enactment of this paragraph, and such management may be continued pursuant to renewal of such lease agreement. If requested to do so by the State of West Virginia, the Secretary may terminate such leases and assume administrative authority over the areas concerned. Nothing in the designation of the segment referred to in this paragraph shall affect or impair the management of the Bluestone project or the authority of any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States to carry out the project purposes of that project as of the date of enactment of this paragraph. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect the continuation of studies relating to such project which were commenced before the enactment of this paragraph.”

### TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

#### SEC. 401. COORDINATION AMONG RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

Subject to existing authority, the Secretary of the Interior shall cooperate with, and assist, any regional authority comprised of representatives of West Virginia State authorities and local government authorities in or any combination of the foregoing Nicholas, Fayette, Raleigh, Summers, Greenbrier, and Mercer Counties, West Virginia, for the purposes of providing for coordinated development and promotion of recreation resources of regional or national significance which are located in southern West Virginia and management by State or Federal agencies, including State, local and National Park System units, State and National Forest System units, and historic sites.

#### SEC. 402. SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

Subject to his responsibilities to protect the natural resources of the National Park System, the Secretary of the Interior shall enter into a cooperative agreement with the State of West Virginia providing for the State's regulation, in accordance with State law, of persons providing commercial recreational watercraft services on units of the National Park System and components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System subject to this Act.

#### SEC. 403. PUBLIC AWARENESS PROGRAM.

The Secretary of the Interior shall establish a public awareness program to be carried out in Mercer, Nicholas, and Greenbrier Counties, West Virginia, in cooperation with State and local agencies, landowners, and other concerned organizations. The program shall be designed to further public understanding of the effects of designation as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System of segments of the Bluestone and Meadow Rivers which were found eligible in the studies completed by the National Park Service in August 1983 but which were not designated by this Act as units of such system. By December 31, 1992, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate describing the program undertaken pursuant to this section. Section 7(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act shall continue to apply to the segments subject to this section until December 31, 1992.

#### SEC. 404. CONSOLIDATED MANAGEMENT.

In order to achieve the maximum economy and efficiency of operations in the adminis-

tration of the National Park System units established or expanded pursuant to this Act, the Secretary shall consolidate offices and personnel administering all such units to the extent practicable and shall utilize the existing facilities of the New River Gorge National River to the extent practicable.

#### SEC. 405. NEW SPENDING AUTHORITY SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATIONS.

Any new spending authority which is provided under this Act shall be effective for any fiscal year only to the extent or in such amounts as provided in appropriation Acts.

### TITLE V—TECHNICAL CHANGE TO WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT

#### SEC. 501. ACREAGE LIMITATIONS.

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 501(b)(1)(B) of Public Law 99-590, section 3(b) of the Wild and Scenic River Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(b)) is amended to read as follows:

“(b) The agency charged with the administration of each component of the national wild and scenic rivers system designated by subsection (a) of this section shall, within one year from the date of designation of such component under subsection (a) (except where a different date is provided in subsection (a)), establish detailed boundaries therefor (which boundaries shall include an average of not more than 320 acres of land per mile measured from the ordinary high water mark on both sides of the river); and determine which of the classes outlined in section 2, subsection (b), of this Act best fit the river or its various segments.

“Notice of the availability of the boundaries and classification, and of subsequent boundary amendments shall be published in the Federal Register and shall not become effective until ninety days after they have been forwarded to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.”

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I am pleased that we are today taking final action on H.R. 900, the West Virginia National Interest River Conservation Act. The passage of this legislation has taken a great deal of hard work, and I commend my colleague from West Virginia, Senator ROCKEFELLER, for his diligence in pursuing this legislation. This measure designates the Gauley River and 5.5 miles of its tributary, the Meadow River, as a national recreation area. The bill also designates 25 miles of the lower Bluestone River as a national scenic river. Both the Gauley and Lower Bluestone Rivers are tributaries of the New River Gorge National River.

The natural beauty of the New River Gorge, has long been recognized. In 1974 I was able to obtain funding for a feasibility study by the National Park Service to do an assessment of that area. Upon the completion of those studies, I, along with Senator JENNINGS RANDOLPH, introduced legislation to establish the New River Gorge National River, and that legislation was signed into law in November 1978.

The New River Gorge has been called the Grand Canyon of the East and is claimed by some to be the oldest

river in the world. The New River is truly a national treasure, as are the Gauley and the Bluestone Rivers. This area, with its mountainous terrain, has a natural beauty that is not found in many other places in this country.

Again, I commend my good friend and colleague from West Virginia, Senator ROCKEFELLER, and I also commend the Members of the West Virginia delegation in the House of Representatives, for their hard work and diligence in working out a bill that has the support of West Virginians and will preserve the natural resources of these rivers for generations to come.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I am very pleased to rise in support of legislation that will preserve and protect the Gauley, Meadow, and Bluestone Rivers. The West Virginia River Conservation Act of 1987 was passed by the House of Representatives in May 1987. As passed by the House, it would have provided Federal status for the Meadow, Gauley, Bluestone, and Greenbrier Rivers. I introduced similar legislation in the Senate in September 1987. However, my bill did not call for inclusion of the Greenbrier River. After a series of public meetings last summer in Pocahontas and Greenbrier Counties I determined that public support for inclusion of the Greenbrier was not there.

As a result of information presented to me during the hearing process it became very evident that trapping was an issue of great importance to sportsmen in West Virginia and the Nation. After a great deal of thought I decided to amend my bill to ensure that trapping would be permitted in all three rivers being proposed for Federal status. The bill that passed the Senate on September 8, 1988 provided for hunting, fishing, and trapping in all rivers.

Since this bill was different than the one passed by the House, it was necessary for that body to vote on it again. The House accepted the deletion of the Greenbrier, but the addition of trapping was not as well received. After much negotiation we were able to reach a compromise that was acceptable to both the House and the Senate.

Hunting, fishing, and trapping will be permitted in all three rivers. The compromise involved the inclusion of the Meadow River to be part of the Gauley National Recreation Area, rather than designating the 5.5-mile segment of the Meadow to be a Wild River. The second part of the compromise was to delete the reference to trapping in the Bluestone River. Currently, the Corps of Engineers leases a portion of the Bluestone River, slated for designation, to the State of West Virginia. Under this lease agreement, the State has the authority to regulate wildlife management practices and hunting, trapping, and fishing are

permitted. The bill language was modified to ensure that the State would have this authority in perpetuity.

Mr. President, this bill has widespread support among the people living in the region. Enactment of H.R. 900 will complement the existing New River Gorge National River and bring about significant economic, recreational, and environmental benefits. Without a doubt, the rivers that I have proposed are worthy of Federal designation. Passage of this legislation will greatly enhance the economic development of southern West Virginia through tourism, and help to ensure that the scenic beauty and natural resources of this area are given the care and protection they deserve.

Again, I am grateful for the consideration of this legislation and I urge passage of H.R. 900.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I move that that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the motion was agreed to, and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

#### INTEGRATION OF ECONOMIES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I send a resolution to the desk on behalf of Senator ROTH and Senator BYRD, and I ask unanimous consideration for its immediate consideration.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be stated by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 491) to express the sense of the Senate that the President establish a bicontinental dialogue on the implications of the integration of the economies of the European Communities.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

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

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I am seeking the Senate's support for a sense of the Senate resolution on the integration of the European Community and I am pleased that the majority leader is joining me by cosponsoring this resolution. This resolution has been cleared on both sides of the aisle.

With the overwhelming support for the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act this year, I believe the Congress made clear that it strongly supports a strong and coherent global trade policy. Certainly U.S. trade relations with Asia have been and will continue to be very important to the Congress and the future U.S. economic

outlook. As we move into the 1990's, however, there are also very significant developments occurring in the European Community which could be at least as important to our future economic well-being.

The European Community is in the process of implementing ambitious plans to integrate its internal market, calling for changes in policies of the community and its member states in nearly 300 different areas. This integration is likely to result in important changes in regulations in the European Community which could well affect U.S. businesses operating in Europe as well as U.S. exports to members of the European Community.

Our stake in commerce with the EC is enormous already. To cite just a few examples: In 1987, we sold about one quarter of our exports to the EC, about \$60 billion. The EC is our leading purchaser of U.S. farm products and U.S. direct investment in the EC amounts to \$122 billion.

The EC's plan is to create by 1992 a single integrated market of 320 million people, potentially the largest market in the world. This could create enormous opportunities for expanding U.S. exports to the EC and restoring our traditional trade surplus with Europe. However, EC integration also poses risks of the emergence of a "Fortress Europe," new protectionism in the EC against nonmember countries.

It is vital to the United States that in the process of integration the EC keeps its commitments to market access for U.S. products whether civilian or military, agricultural or industrial. It is also vitally important that EC integration meshes with our efforts to strengthen multilateral trade rules in the Uruguay Round of Trade Negotiations, in such areas as services trade.

I am offering this sense of the Senate resolution today with Senator BYRD to help assure that EC integration is trade expanding, increasing jobs both here in America as well as in Europe. This resolution calls on the next administration to establish a "bicontinental dialog" on EC integration that includes representatives of the administration, Congress, the private sector, and their counterparts in the European Community. Some private sector groups, notably the Emergency Committee on American Trade, the United States Council on International Business, the American Chamber of Commerce in Belgium and the Business Roundtable, have already begun work on this issue. It is my hope that a way can be found to integrate their work and advice into this overarching effort for a "bicontinental dialog."

It is important to get this dialog in full swing as quickly as possible. 1992 sounds a long way off. So many may not realize that EC integration needs