

to prevent Russia from providing Iran dangerous technology. Waiting to make a determination until the transfer is complete defeats the purpose of the sanctions.

Ultimately, I fear that the reason the administration has not made a determination is that it does not want to jeopardize our relationship with Russia.

Based on this assumption and anticipating that the State Department may at a later date find other ways to avoid compliance with the Freedom Support Act, the legislation we are introducing today makes the President's legal responsibility under the act more explicit.

We sent our Armed Forces to war in the Persian Gulf once in this decade. They endured hardship to themselves and their families. Some will live with the injuries they suffered in service to our Nation for the rest of their lives. And, as is the case with every war, some never returned. With the cooperation of our friends in Europe, whose own sacrifices to the effort to free Kuwait should not be forgotten, we must see that the service of these brave men and women was not in vain.

Stability and security in the Persian Gulf is vital to the world economy and to our own national interests. Aggressors in the region should know that if we must, we will return to the Persian Gulf with the full force of Operation Desert Storm. At the same time, our friends and adversaries elsewhere in the world should understand that the United States will do everything in its power to preclude that necessity. It is my sincere hope that his legislation will serve as an indication of just how serious we are.

DON'T ABANDON HANFORD

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, the Nation's nuclear facilities are being singled out for strident criticism these days. The Hanford site in Washington State is one of those pointed to for its alleged waste and inefficiency. In fact, some of my distinguished colleagues have proposed legislation that would dramatically, fundamentally, and perhaps dangerously affect the principles which govern cleanup at Hanford.

I am troubled by these criticisms, Mr. President, not because they do not make some good points—for certainly, Hanford's cleanup operation is not perfect—but because they ignore two important factors: first, that cleanup operations at Hanford are actually progressing; and second, that this Government has an obligation to help communities which contributed in no small part to our victories in World War Two and the cold war.

The massive undertaking to clean up nuclear waste at Hanford is overseen by what is known as the Tri-Party Agreement. This agreement, forged in 1989, includes the Department of Energy, the Washington State Department of Ecology, and the U.S. Environ-

mental Protection Agency, and is showing itself to be an effective means for guiding cleanup. As a recent article in the Tri-Cities Herald noted:

Many in the Northwest, including former adversaries, say the pact is the engine driving cleanup and, while slow in the beginning, it now is speeding the work along.

From safety to new technology to administrative savings, Hanford has made great strides. I submit for the RECORD a list of Hanford's recent accomplishments from the Tri-Cities Herald. It shows how far Hanford has come, and how the Tri-Party Agreement has influenced and moved cleanup efforts.

The Blush Report, a review of Hanford commissioned by my distinguished colleague Senator JOHNSTON, cited the Tri-Party Agreement as the primary obstacle to efficient cleanup. But that report was wrong. Just ask the people who signed the Tri-Party Agreement, the contractors who follow its guidelines, and the people of Washington State who benefit from its success. For all its faults, the Tri-Party Agreement serves as a constant reminder to the Federal Government that cleanup at Hanford is a top priority.

And officials at Hanford are now looking to move 2,300 tons of spent nuclear fuel away from the Columbia River three years earlier than originally planned. This is not only good for the environment, but for the taxpayer as well—it may save as much as \$120 million. Would the Federal Government, on its own, take the initiative like this and actually try to finish a project ahead of schedule? I have my doubts.

A unique example of innovation at Hanford is the use of microorganisms to get rid of pollution. These microscopic creatures are, according to DOE News, "stimulated with a vinegar-like solution to 'eat' chemical pollutants such as carbon tetrachloride and nitrates." Mr. President, surely no one can say that Hanford is in the grips of bureaucratic sclerosis when it enlists what one local paper calls "vinegar-swimming microbes" in the fight against pollution.

I recently received a letter from Mr. Kenneth Kensington of Viatch, Inc., in Hastings, MI. Viatch is cooperating with the Department of Energy on certain aspects of the cleanup, and Mr. Kensington writes that such cooperation is valuable not just to Hanford, but to the private sector and the advancement of research and development as well.

Administratively, Hanford is also making great strides. Last April members of the Tri-Party Agreement met in St. Louis to create a "Blueprint for Action and Cost Control." As the Tri-City Herald reports, "[t]he officials at the St. Louis meeting examined how to better manage projects, reduce costs and increase competition, track savings and streamline the regulatory process."

Mr. President, this strategy goes hand-in-hand with the legislation my

fellow members of the Washington State delegation and I have introduced to reform cleanup at Hanford.

There is, Mr. President, another aspect to this issue, and that is the responsibility the United States of America has for supporting facilities like Hanford which provided the manpower and the materials that helped fight and win both World War Two and the Cold War.

Beginning in the 1940's, the Federal Government asked the Hanford community to join in the effort to combat Japanese, then Soviet, aggression. Hanford responded to the country's call, and performed its task magnificently, producing the materials to build up our Nation's defenses and face up to first the fascist and then the Communist threat. Tens of thousands of men and women worked on this mission, each contributing in their own way to American strength and security.

Now, Mr. President, as we all know, the cold war is won, communism is vanquished, and we should all be thankful for the hard work and dedication of people in communities like Hanford. After all, these communities sacrificed a great deal. At Hanford, thousands of tons of nuclear waste lie underground, the result of a decades-long nuclear effort. I understand, Mr. President, that some of my distinguished colleagues may be concerned by the cost of cleanup at Hanford, but I cannot believe they would suggest that we simply turn our backs on the people who never faltered in their duty to their country.

On Tuesday, the Senate Energy and Water Subcommittee approved funding for Hanford for 1996. I was very pleased by this, Mr. President. But I am still concerned about Hanford's long-term situation. I am very concerned that we stand by our commitments.

Mr. President, I hope my colleagues will consider this issue carefully. I hope they will do what is right by the people of Hanford, and not, in their rush to save dollars, forget Hanford's invaluable service to America.

Mr. President, I ask that this article from the Tri-City Herald be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Tri-City Herald, July 2, 1995]

SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE, MILESTONES REACHED SINCE SIGNING OF TRI-PARTY AGREEMENT

Here's a rundown of major accomplishments at Hanford since the Tri-Party Agreement was signed in 1989:

Hanford's highest risk—the "burping" tank 101-SY—was resolved by installing a giant mixer pump that controls releases of hydrogen gases from the tank.

Fabrication was completed on a spar pump, the second of its kind for waste tank use.

Contaminated liquid discharges to the soil were eliminated.

K Basins, which hold highly radioactive used nuclear fuel, were made earthquake-proof.

Forty million dollars was saved by selling nitric acid stored in the Plutonium Uranium Extraction Finishing Plant to British Nuclear Fuels in England.

Getting that nitric acid out of PUREX will cut 10 months off the former chemical processing plant's deactivation schedule. The first shipment of nitric acid arrived in Great Britain this month. Two shipments will leave Hanford each week until December, when all 190,000 gallons will have been removed.

The Uranium Oxide Plant deactivation is done, which means the former processing plant is ready for final cleanup and disposition. This project was done four months early and \$800,000 under budget. Deactivation reduced the annual cost of maintenance from \$4 million to \$40,000.

This so-called interim sludge stabilization program was completed at the Plutonium Finishing Plant (PFP) 85 days early. That was the first major step in the eventual cleanup of the plant.

The work was done inside two small furnaces in a PFP glovebox. Moist, chemically reactive plutonium scraped from 236 containers was heated to 1,000 degrees Celsius, converting it into about 30 kilograms of impure plutonium oxide that was sealed in containers and placed in PFP's shielded vaults. Stabilizing this material reduced total worker radiation exposures by 25 percent.

Fuel was removed from the Fast Flux Test Facility four months ahead of schedule and \$475,000 under budget.

An evaporator was constructed and has reduced the amount of radioactive liquids in underground tanks from 61 million gallons to 55 million gallons. By evaporating a portion of the water and thus concentrating the remaining liquid waste in double-shell tanks, there will be more available storage space for wastes to be transferred out of other troublesome tanks.

The extra tank space provided by the evaporation means six new tanks, at an estimated cost of \$378 million, won't be needed.

With evaporation, only water is removed. The condensate water is being piped to nearby basins to await final processing.

In the N Reactor complex, 13 of 32 buildings have been deactivated and are ready for final disposal. Cleanup of the N Reactor's fuel basin is to be done in 1997.

Two effluent disposal facilities have been built in central and southern Hanford to treat contaminated liquids. The liquids will no longer be dumped into the soil; a practice that began in 1943.

The 200 Area Treated Effluent Disposal Facility was \$25 million under budget and fulfilled 12 TPA milestones.

Reduced annual overhead costs by \$200 million and infrastructure costs by \$22 million.

The \$31 million Waste Sampling and Characterization Facility was built, a laboratory to provide analysis of Hanford's wastes. The complex includes an analytical laboratory, nuclear spectroscopy laboratory and solid-waste storage facility. Nonradioactive and low-level radioactive samples can be analyzed, as can samples that cannot be sent to commercial laboratories.

250,000 pounds of carbon tetrachloride will soon have been removed from the soil in the 200 Areas, nearly 34 million gallons of contaminated ground water will have been treated, 56,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil excavated and 52 buildings decontaminated and decommissioned.

A new drilling technology now in use at Hanford is safer, three times faster and minimizes wastes better than conventional drilling methods while producing higher-quality samples.

K Reactor water basins have been converted into fish-rearing ponds to revive Co-

lumbia River salmon runs. The project is in cooperation with the Yakama Indian Nation.

The Hanford Advisory Board was created to provide public direction on cleanup from stake-holders throughout the Northwest.

A super landfill was created in central Hanford to receive debris and soil from the planned riverside cleanup.

Numerous buildings, including the B Reactor water treatment plant, have been demolished.

Construction is under way on the \$230 million Environmental and Molecular Sciences Laboratory, a 200,000-square-foot building that will house equipment and programs to study molecular interactions and likely will lead to improved cleanup technology.

The Fitzner-Eberhardt Arid Lands Ecology reserve and the North Slope have been cleaned. Combined, they make up 45 percent of the 560-square-mile site. The lands, which had contained no radiological contamination, are to be turned back to the public, but a debate continues on who will get the land. By 1997, another 65 square miles along the Columbia River will be available for other uses.

Additionally, several new technologies are in use. They include:

Virtual reality, a simplified version of a special stereoscopic viewing system to inspect Hanford tanks. The system gives operators the feeling they're actually in the tank looking for structural flaws.

A high-temperature melter system to allow for more "waste loading" during eventual vitrification of tank waste. Increased operating temperatures allow greater flexibility to incorporate more volume of waste into the glass, thus reducing the number of radioactive glass logs to be sent to a permanent repository.

A device that for the first time measured the amount of gas in tank 101-SY.

a tungsten ball, about the size of a softball, that has been suspended into that tank on a wire cable to provide information on the thickness of waste inside.

WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE? CONSIDER THE ARITHMETIC

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, as of the close of business yesterday, Monday, July 31, the Federal debt stood at \$4,960,151,653,142.55. On a per capita basis, every man, woman and child in America owes \$18,828.82 as his or her share of that debt.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SANTORUM). Under the previous order, the hour of 10 a.m. having arrived, morning business is now closed.

FOREIGN RELATIONS REVITALIZATION ACT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the pending business.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 908) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal years 1996 through 1999, and to abolish the United States Information Agency, the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and the Agency for International Development, and for other purposes.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill.

Pending:

Dole amendment No. 2025, to withhold certain funds for international conferences if funds were expended for U.S. participation in the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women while Harry Wu was being detained in China.

Helms amendment No. 2031, to authorize reduced levels of appropriations for foreign assistance programs for fiscal years 1996 and 1997.

Kerry (for Boxer) amendment No. 2032 (to Amendment No. 2025), to express the sense of the Senate regarding the arrest of Harry Wu by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

Hutchison amendment No. 2033 (to Amendment No. 2025), to express the sense of the Congress that the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women, to be held in Beijing, China, should promote a representative American perspective on issues of equality, peace and development.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the clerk will now report the motion to invoke cloture.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on S. 908, the State Department reorganization bill:

Senators Dan Coats, Spencer Abraham, Nancy Kassebaum, Rick Santorum, Jesse Helms, Judd Gregg, Rod Grams, Olympia Snowe, Bob Dole, Thad Cochran, Paul Coverdell, Larry Craig, Phil Gramm, Kay Bailey Hutchison, Don Nickles, Trent Lott.

CALL OF THE ROLL

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

VOTE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on S. 908, the State Department reorganization bill, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 55, nays 45, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 345 Leg.]

YEAS—55

Abraham	Gorton	Murkowski
Ashcroft	Gramm	Nickles
Bennett	Grams	Packwood
Bond	Grassley	Pell
Brown	Gregg	Pressler
Burns	Hatch	Roth
Campbell	Hatfield	Santorum
Chafee	Helms	Shelby
Coats	Hutchison	Simpson
Cochran	Inhofe	Smith
Cohen	Jeffords	Snowe
Coverdell	Kassebaum	Specter
Craig	Kempthorne	Stevens
D'Amato	Kyl	Thomas
DeWine	Lott	Thompson
Dole	Lugar	Thurmond
Domenici	Mack	Warner
Faircloth	McCain	
Frist	McConnell	