

bill will be licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission ensuring safe storage of all materials. Second, a single site will be far more economical to maintain and keep secure. Finally, the storage site designated in my bill is close to Yucca Mountain, the likely site of a permanent repository for high-level waste.

Mr. President, though some will surely disagree with our approach, I do not think it is unreasonable to assume that Yucca will eventually be judged as suitable for a permanent repository. Nor do I think that establishing a storage site near the mountain compromises the integrity of the scientific studies currently ongoing.

It is important to recall that scientists and engineers at Yucca Mountain have conducted the most thorough and comprehensive geological survey ever undertaken on any piece of earth. After \$5 billion in expenditures, the scientists have found no reason why the site would not be suitable for a permanent, nuclear waste repository. Moreover, the bill I am introducing today ensures that research at Yucca Mountain will continue during construction and operation of an interim storage facility.

Mr. President, the bill I introduce today is similar to legislation (H.R. 1020) that passed the House Commerce Committees 30-4 on August 2. My bill includes the following provisions that reform the Federal Government's spent fuel management program in these critical areas:

The bill reaffirms the Federal Government's responsibility to begin accepting waste from defense and commercial nuclear facilities in 1998.

It authorizes construction of an interim storage facility in two phases with date-certain schedules. Phase one will allow acceptance of up to 20,000 metric tons of uranium, including defense program waste, and phase two permits up to 100,000 metric tons.

It authorizes the Energy Department to develop a transportation system to safely move spent fuel from America's defense and commercial nuclear facilities to this single storage site.

It authorizes continued development of a permanent repository program according to DOE's 1994 program approach.

It requires the Energy Department to take title to spend nuclear fuel at plant sites and to operate a transportation system from a contract holder's designated site(s) to a Federal interim storage facility.

The Federal Department of Energy must purchase transportable storage containers, taking advantage of technologies available in the marketplace. Defense spent fuel must be transferred to containers that can be used at a storage facility licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Funding priorities for the Energy Department's program should be: First, interim storage and a related transportation system; second, construction of

a railroad spur in Nevada from existing rail lines to the interim storage facility; and third, scientific study for a repository location.

Mr. President, the principle difference between the House bill and my bill revolves around future funding for civilian spent fuel management. The House committee voted to change current law which has resulted in the Federal Government collecting more than \$11 billion from utilities and their ratepayers over the last 13 years, while spending less than half of that amount for the purpose it was intended to be spent for; that is, building a nuclear waste repository. The rest of the money, more than \$5 billion, has been used to finance our deficit spending habit.

The House bill ensures that in future years appropriations in any given year will equal contributions from ratepayers. If Congress votes to reduce funding for the program, collections from utilities and ratepayers will be similarly reduced.

My bill retains the current funding mechanism for the DOE program. I hope as we proceed in the Senate, however, that we will take a close look at the House funding provision or something similar to help ensure that Congress once and for all moves toward ending the practice of collecting funds for specific purposes and then using them to help balance our out of balance budget.

Mr. President, this legislation will solve an important issue for the citizens of Idaho, and, frankly, for all Americans. The question of how best to manage spent nuclear fuel and other radioactive materials has been considered for most of my lifetime, certainly all of my career here in Washington. There is no question that centralized storage and disposal in a remote location is better than leaving nuclear waste scattered across the United States at multiple of sites. It is time to implement a centralized storage program and to develop the solution that protects public health and safety and the environment and future generations.

A dozen years ago, the Federal Government signed contracts with utilities and agreed to take title to and dispose of used nuclear fuel by 1998. Now it is time for the Federal Government to live up to its commitment to these consumers and to the residents of States like mine who have played an essential role in managing the waste from the Nation's nuclear defense program.

Mr. President, there is widespread support for these principles among State Governors, attorneys general, utility regulators and more than 180 Members from both sides of the aisle in the House of Representatives, which is considering similar legislation. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation to manage the Nation's nuclear waste in an integrated, sensible fashion and to demonstrate to the American

people that the Federal Government can honor its commitments.

The United States has benefited from the many uses of nuclear materials, whether as a deterrent to global conflict or nuclear fuel that is used to generate electricity in the manners that were environmentally sound and did not create air pollution.

Our generation has benefited enormously from these diverse uses. We have enjoyed peace, economic prosperity and a clearer environment. Now, our generation must finally take responsibility to properly manage spent fuel from the defense program and from more than 110 commercial nuclear powerplants.

I am pleased that Senators FAIRCLOTH, HOLLINGS, KEMPTHORNE,—as I already mentioned—KYL and SMITH, are joining me as cosponsors. I will work to assure this bill moves through Congress in a timely fashion.

By Mr. HOLLINGS:

S. 1272. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to issue a certificate of documentation and coastwise trade endorsement for the vessel *Billy Buck*, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

TRADING PRIVILEGES LEGISLATION

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I am introducing a bill today to direct that the vessel *Billy Buck*, official No. 939064, be accorded coastwise trading privileges and be issued a certificate of documentation under section 12103 of title 46, United States Code.

The *Billy Buck* was constructed in Miami, FL, in 1980, and is a motor vessel presently used as a recreational vessel. It is 30.2 feet in length, 10.8 feet in breadth, has a depth of 4.8 feet, and is self-propelled.

The vessel is owned by William E. Walpole of Wadmalaw Island, SC. Mr. Walpole would like to utilize his vessel, in the coastwise trade and fisheries of the United States. However, because the vessel was previously owned by a foreign interest and because the owner could not furnish a complete chain of title to the vessel, it did not meet the requirements for coastwise license endorsement in the United States. Such documentation is mandatory to enable the owner to use the vessel for its intended purpose.

The owner of the *Billy Buck* is seeking a waiver of the existing law because he wishes to use the vessel for charters. His desired intentions for the vessel's use will not adversely affect the coastwise trade in U.S. waters. If he is granted this waiver, it is his intention to comply fully with U.S. documentation and safety requirements. The purpose of the legislation I am introducing is to allow the *Billy Buck* to engage in the coastwise trade and the fisheries of the United States.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 356

At the request of Mr. SHELBY, the name of the Senator from Tennessee VerDate 20-SER

[Mr. FRIST] was added as a cosponsor of S. 356, a bill to amend title 4, United States Code, to declare English as the official language of the Government of the United States.

S. 722

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the name of the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] was added as a cosponsor of S. 722, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restructure and replace the income tax system of the United States to meet national priorities, and for other purposes.

S. 847

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 847, a bill to terminate the agricultural price support and production adjustment programs for sugar, and for other purposes.

S. 863

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 863, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for increased medicare reimbursement for physician assistants, to increase the delivery of health services in health professional shortage areas, and for other purposes.

S. 969

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the name of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. KERREY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 969, a bill to require that health plans provide coverage for a minimum hospital stay for a mother and child following the birth of the child, and for other purposes.

S. 978

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HATFIELD] was added as a cosponsor of S. 978, a bill to facilitate contributions to charitable organizations by codifying certain exemptions from the Federal securities laws, to clarify the inapplicability of antitrust laws to charitable gift annuities, and for other purposes.

S. 1130

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the names of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. NICKLES], the Senator from Washington [Mr. GORTON], and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. FAIRCLOTH] were added as cosponsors of S. 1130, a bill to provide for the establishment of uniform accounting systems, standards, and reporting systems in the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

S. 1131

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WELLSTONE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1131, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the provision of financial assistance in order to ensure that financially needy veterans receive legal assistance in connection with proceedings before

the United States Court of Veterans Appeals.

S. 1136

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. LAUTENBERG] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1136, a bill to control and prevent commercial counterfeiting, and for other purposes.

S. 1138

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GREGG] were added as cosponsors of S. 1138, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide that certain health insurance policies are not duplicative, and for other purposes.

S. 1266

At the request of Mr. MACK, the name of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. DOMENICI] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1266, a bill to require the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to focus on price stability in establishing monetary policy to ensure the stable, long-term purchasing power of the currency, to repeal the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978, and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 146

At the request of Mr. JOHNSTON, the names of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WELLSTONE], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. COVERDELL], and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 146, a resolution designating the week beginning November 19, 1995, and the week beginning on November 24, 1996, as "National Family Week," and for other purposes.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

VA-HUD APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996

BUMPERS (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 2776

Mr. BUMPERS (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. KOHL, Mr. WELLSTONE, and Mr. SIMON) proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 2099) making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes, as follows:

Strike lines 14 through 15 on page 158 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "\$3,504,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 1996. *Provided*, that of the funds made available under this heading, no funds shall be expended on the Space Station program, except for termination costs."

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

KENNETH B. SCHWARTZ

• Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I want to take a moment today to remember Kenneth B. Schwartz of Brookline, MA. I first worked with Ken when I was Lieutenant Governor and he was general counsel to the executive office of human services. He had a brilliant analytical mind, a keen sense of humor, and most important, he was one of the purely nicest human beings ever to walk the face of the Earth. He cared deeply about the most vulnerable among us, the elderly, the poor, the mentally ill.

Tragically, he was diagnosed last November with cancer. Despite having the best medical care available, Ken died September 10, at age 40, leaving his wife, Ellen Cohen, and his 2-year-old son, Benjamin.

Despite pain, surgeries, the devastating effects of chemotherapy, and the mental anguish that knowledge of his condition brought, Ken turned his experience into something quite remarkable and enormously valuable for both those afflicted with cancer and those who treat them.

The son and brother of doctors, Ken wrote an article for the Boston Globe magazine on his experience as a patient, and his relationship with the caregivers at the teaching hospital where he was treated. Ken's article opened the eyes of the medical community in a way that rarely occurs even in the most sympathetic and responsive of hospitals. His article came to the attention of the "Good Morning America" show, which featured him in one of its segments. During this all-too-brief period of time, he also helped establish the Kenneth B. Schwartz Center for the Study of Caregiver-Patient Relationships at Massachusetts General Hospital, so that the lessons he learned from his illness might be studied and broadened to the benefit of future patients, their doctors and other caregivers.

As was said of Sir Thomas More, Ken was:

A man of angel's wit and singular learning; I know not his fellow. For where is the man of that gentleness, lowliness and affability? And as time requireth, a man of marvelous mirth and pastimes; and sometimes of as sad a gravity; a man for all seasons.

I ask that his Boston Globe article be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point, and I commend it to all my colleagues in the Congress.

The article follows:

[From The Boston Globe Magazine, Jul. 16, 1995]

A PATIENT'S STORY

(By Kenneth B. Schwartz)

Until last fall, I had spent a considerable part of my career as a health-care lawyer, first in state government and then in the private sector. I came to know a lot about health-care policy and management, government regulations and contracts. But I knew little about the delivery of care. All that changed on November 7, 1994, when at age 40 I was diagnosed with advanced lung cancer. VerDate 20-SEP