

However, we are united in our belief that Congress must take action to provide a stable municipal solid waste regulatory environment for communities and businesses in light of the Carbone Supreme Court decision. If Congress fails to act in the wake of the Carbone decision, it will leave many facilities in financial jeopardy.

The attached document addresses the need to protect existing flow control arrangements and the facilities that are financially dependent on waste flow control, and allows a competitive, free-market process to continue. While imperfect, this proposal meets the immediate needs of public and private entities, and is far more preferable to the uncertainty which will result if no bill is passed.

We urge you to support enactment of this compromise in this session of Congress.

Respectfully submitted,

Browning-Ferris Industries, Public Securities Association, National Association of Counties, WMX Technologies, Environmental Transportation Association, Laidlaw, Inc., Chambers Development Company, Inc., Ogden Projects, Inc., National League of Cities, U.S. Conference of Mayors, Solid Waste Management Association of North America, Southern Pacific Transportation Company. •

• Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I want to speak today about flow control authority—an issue that is vital to the public safety and fiscal soundness of States and localities. I commend Senator LAUTENBERG and the coalition of local government officials, waste management groups, and public security interests for working to craft this important legislation.

I feel so strongly about the need for action that I was prepared to introduce my own legislation this Congress. Frankly, I would have liked to see more authority given to municipalities. State and local governments have a vested interest in how solid waste produced within their borders is transported and disposed. However, I recognize that a hard-fought consensus has been reached, and I am pleased to be a cosponsor of this important legislation.

According to the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA], approximately 35 States were adversely affected by the May 1994 Supreme Court Carbone decision, which invalidated local flow control authority. It is important to note that Justice O'Connor, while siding with the majority, did in fact state that it was within Congress' purview to authorize local imposition of flow control. It is my feeling that if Congress does not enact legislation, States will continue to suffer environmentally and financially.

Flow control is essential to the implementation of Connecticut's integrated waste management plan. Many localities have made significant capital investments to move away from outdated landfills to construct efficient, yet costly, waste disposal centers. Approximately 86 percent of Connecticut's waste is now disposed of in these state-of-the-art facilities. The State, and ultimately the taxpaying citizens, are backing \$500 million in bonds that were used to finance the construction

of regional waste disposal centers and recycling transfer stations. Profits from the facilities, used to pay off the bonds, were to be ensured by flow control authority.

Almost 75 percent of Connecticut municipalities entered into "put-or-pay" contracts, and will be forced to pay penalties for the shortfall created by trash moving elsewhere. At a time when Congress is trying to ease the tax burden on working families, it is highly likely that their taxes could increase, if towns are unable to meet their garbage quotes. If transporters choose to deliver waste to landfills out of State, then citizens will in effect pay twice—first, to have their waste transported away, and again to cover the put-or-pay requirement. Finally, municipal bond ratings could plummet, increasing the cost of future local projects.

This legislation strikes an appropriate balance. Only those communities that have already relied on flow control authority or have detailed plans to do so, are protected. This legislation is proconsumer and probusiness because it preserves competition and levels the playing field. This bill is also proenvironment because it encourages the further construction of recycling and composting facilities as a byproduct of a successful revenue bond financing program.

The legislation that we are introducing today is identical to what passed the House of Representatives last fall. It was most unfortunate that in the Senate, flow control legislation fell victim to the stalling tactics employed by some members on the other side of the aisle on the last day of the session. This compromise legislation died, despite strong bipartisan support.

Mr. President, I hope that this year we will be successful. It is clear that this issue is not going away and it is important to the people on my State and in many others that we deal with this problem. I urge my fellow Senators to join me in moving forward on this vital piece of legislation. •

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 109

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from Illinois [Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 109, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 relating to the treatment of livestock sold on account of weather-related conditions.

S. 110

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from Illinois [Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 110, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that a taxpayer may elect to include in income crop insurance proceeds and disaster payments in the year of the disaster or in the following year.

S. 145

At the request of Mr. GRAMM, the name of the Senator from Tennessee

[Mr. THOMPSON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 145, a bill to provide appropriate protection for the Constitutional guarantee of private property rights, and for other purposes.

S. 181

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 181, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives to encourage small investors, and for other purposes.

S. 198

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. GRAMS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 198, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to permit medicare select policies to be offered in all States, and for other purposes.

S. 218

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the name of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR] was added as a cosponsor of S. 218, a bill to repeal the National Voter Registration Act of 1993, and for other purposes.

S. 240

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 240, a bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to establish a filing deadline and to provide certain safeguards to ensure that the interests of investors are well protected under the implied private action provisions of the Act.

S. 277

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the name of the Senator from Florida [Mr. MACK] was added as a cosponsor of S. 277, a bill to impose comprehensive economic sanctions against Iran.

S. 287

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CHAFEE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 287, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow home-makers to get a full IRA deduction.

S. 303

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, the name of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR] was added as a cosponsor of S. 303, a bill to establish rules governing product liability actions against raw materials and bulk component suppliers to medical device manufacturers, and for other purposes.

S. 304

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, the name of the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 304, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the transportation fuels tax applicable to commercial aviation.

S. 328

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE] was added as a cosponsor

of S. 328, a bill to amend the Clean Air Act to provide for an optional provision for the reduction of work-related vehicle trips and miles travelled in ozone nonattainment areas designated as severe, and for other purposes.

S. 356

At the request of Mr. SHELBY, the names of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR] were added as cosponsors 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. 376

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI] was added as a cosponsor of S. 376, a bill to resolve the current labor dispute involving major league baseball, and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 77—COMMEMORATING THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES WHILE SERVING AS LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

Mr. LOTT (for Mr. KEMPTHORNE, for himself, Mr. DOLE, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. ROBB, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. BIDEN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. HEFLIN, Mr. HELMS, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. LOTT, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. STEVENS, and Mr. FORD) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 77

Whereas, the well being of all citizens of this country are preserved and enhanced as a direct result of the vigilance and dedication of law enforcement personnel;

Whereas, more than 500,000 men and women, at great risk to their personal safety, presently serve their fellow citizens in their capacity as guardians of the peace;

Whereas, peace officers are the front line in preserving our children's right to receive an education in a crime free environment that is all too often threaten by the insidious fear caused by violence in schools;

Whereas, 157 peace officers lost their lives in the performance of their duty in 1994, and a total of 13,413 men and women have now made that supreme sacrifice;

Whereas, every year 1 in 9 officers are assaulted, 1 in 25 is injured, and 1 in 4,000 is killed in the line of duty;

Whereas, on May 15, 1994 more than 15,000 peace officers are expected to gather in our Nation's Capital to join with the families of their recently fallen comrades to honor them and all others before them: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That May 15, 1995, is hereby designated as "National Peace Officers Memorial Day" for the purpose of recognizing all peace officers slain in the line of duty. The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe this day with the appropriate ceremonies and respect.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

ALASKA POWER ADMINISTRATION SALE ACT

MURKOWSKI (AND STEVENS) AMENDMENT NO. 239

(Ordered referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.)

Mr. MURKOWSKI (for himself and Mr. STEVENS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill (S. 395) to authorize and direct the Secretary of Energy to sell the Alaska Power Marketing Administration, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end of Title I of S. — add the following: "(k) For the purposes of section 147 (d) of the Internal Revenue Code, 'first use' Snettisham occurs upon the acquisition of the property by the State of Alaska."

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will be holding an oversight hearing on Tuesday, February 14, 1995, beginning at 9:30 a.m., in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building on the fiscal year 1996 budget.

Those wishing additional information should contact the Committee on Indian Affairs at 224-2251.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will be holding an oversight hearing on Thursday, February 16, 1995, beginning at 9:30 a.m., in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building on the fiscal year 1996 budget.

Those wishing additional information should contact the Committee on Indian Affairs at 224-2251.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Monday, February 13, for purposes of conducting a full committee hearing which is scheduled to begin at 2 p.m. The purpose of the hearing is to consider the nomination of Wilma Lewis to be inspector general of the Department of the Interior.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

BLOCK GRANTS

• Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, in recent weeks much has been written and said about proposals to combine all

Federal food assistance programs into a block grant to States. The debate has lead to a close examination of nutrition programs such as WIC and the School Lunch and Breakfast Programs. As a strong supporter of these vital programs, I have been deeply concerned about the potential consequences such action could have on our Nation's most vulnerable—children, pregnant women, and senior citizens.

The Census Bureau estimates that more than 37 million Americans live below the poverty line. More distressing, however, is that children continue to be the poorest age group in the country. Over the past 20 years, the number of American children in poverty has increased by more than 37 percent. According to data released by the National Center for Children in Poverty last month, 6 million American children under age 6 were living in poverty in 1992—the highest rate since researchers have been documenting such figures.

Mr. President, in my view, we have a responsibility to these children. If our children are to succeed in an increasingly competitive world, efforts to guarantee them access to basic nutrition services must be maintained and expanded. Traditionally, the Federal Government has exhibited a strong commitment to its food assistance programs and many of these programs are among the most successful of all Federal initiatives.

Take, for example, the WIC or Women, Infants, and Children Program. WIC provides food vouchers and nutrition education to pregnant women and young children and is expected to support an average of 7.2 million participants at an average monthly cost of \$42.38 per person per month in fiscal year 1995. The General Accounting Office estimates that WIC services to pregnant women who gave birth in 1990 cost the Federal Government nearly \$296 million, but could save a projected \$1.036 billion in Federal, State, local, and private dollars by the year 2008. According to a Harvard University study, every dollar spent on prenatal care through the WIC Program saves as much as \$3 in future health care costs. The Department of Agriculture also estimates that every dollar spent on prenatal care through the WIC Program results in a significant Medicaid savings within the first 60 days after birth.

The WIC Program not only provides taxpayers one of the greatest returns on their investment, it has also improved the long-term health of millions of American women and children. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, since the inception of the WIC Program, low birthweight rates have dropped, the prevalence of anemia in preschool-aged children has declined, and the incidence of stunting has decreased by nearly 65 percent.

To date, this important program has served almost 90,000 of more than 210,000 eligibles in my home State of