

Company	Donations to Democratic Party		OPIC aid 1993-96	
	Brown trip	1993-96	Amount	Country
Do	.....do	.....	25m	Haiti.
Do	.....do	.....	25m	Russia.
Do	.....do	.....	23.4m	Brazil.
Do	.....do	.....	20.1m	Philippines.
Do	.....do	.....	18.7m	Peru.
Do	.....do	.....	17.7m	El Salvador.
Do	.....do	.....	17.1m	South Africa.
Do	.....do	.....	17m	Slovakia.
Do	.....do	.....	15m	Colombia.
Do	.....do	.....	14m	Czech Rep.
Do	.....do	.....	13m	Brazil.
Do	.....do	.....	12.8m	Bolivia.
Do	.....do	.....	12.8m	Bolivia.
Do	.....do	.....	12.4m	Jamaica.
Do	.....do	.....	11.5m	Russia.
Do	.....do	.....	11.5m	Colombia.
Do	.....do	.....	10m	Indonesia.
Do	.....do	.....	9.5m	Jamaica.
Do	.....do	.....	8.6m	Costa Rica.
Do	.....do	.....	6m	Tanzania.
Do	.....do	.....	5.9m	Honduras.
Do	.....do	.....	2.3m	Peru.
Do	.....do	.....	2.1m	Philippines.
Do	.....do	.....	1m	Lebanon.
Do	.....do	.....	800,000	Jamaica.
Lockheed Martin	Middle East	50,950	33.5m	Russia.
Pepsi Cola	Middle East	35,000	80m	Poland.
State Street Bank & Trust	Middle East	30,500	54m	Brazil.
Du Pont de Nemours	Middle East	30,000	200m	Russia.
Harza Engineering	Middle East	21,500	47.8m	Nepal.
Motorola	Russia; India	11,700	42.2m	Russia.
Do	.....do	.....	36.3m	Lithuania.
Do	.....do	.....	43.7m	Brazil.
Do	.....do	.....	46.7m	Brazil.
Do	.....do	.....	36.7m	India.
Do	.....do	.....	600,000	India.
Anderman Smith	Russia	5,250	40m	Russia.
Foster Wheeler	Spain; Middle East; Poland; China	3,000	25.8m	Venezuela.
Turner International	Middle East	2,000	3.7m	Kuwait.
GTE Corp.	Argentina	502m	175m	Argentina.
Do	.....do	.....	200m	Argentina.
Duracell	Russia	.....	12.7m	South Africa.
Culligan Water Technologies	Jordan; Israel	.....	1.6m	West Banks.
K&M Engineering	Middle East	.....	87,256	Tunisia.
Total	.....	2,338,917	5,458,952,506	.....

Source: Commerce Department, Federal Election Commission, Overseas Private Investment Corp., Campaign Study Group, Center for Responsive Politics, Globe staff.

Former Commerce Secretary Ron Brown's trade mission: Saudi Arabia—5/2/93-5/6/93; Mexico—12/7/93-12/9/93; South Africa—11/26/93-12/2/93; Israel—1/14/94-1/21/94; Russia—3/27/94-4/2/94; Poland—5/4/94-5/7/94; Latin America—6/25/94-7/2/94; China—8/26/94-9/3/94; India—1/13/95-1/20/95; Middle East—2/4/95-2/11/95; G-7 Summit (Belgium, Spain)—2/23/95-2/28/95; China—10/15/95-10/19/95; Spain—11/9/95-11/12/95; Middle East—10/27/95-10/31/95—Source: Commerce Department.

Mr. ALLARD. The headline from above the fold says, "Trade-trip firms netted \$5.5 billion in aid, Donated \$2.3 million to Democrats." It goes on to state that 27 corporations that sent executives on trade trips with late Commerce Secretary Ron Brown received part of a multibillion-dollar commitment in OPIC loans and guarantees. All but 3 of the 27 OPIC recipients donated to Democratic Party committees, and most of them gave \$50,000 to \$385,000 during the President's first term.

As mentioned in the story, it is very difficult to ascertain whether the OPIC loan influenced giving to the party, or if the donation influenced who received the OPIC assistance, or if there was any impropriety at all.

To me, it does not matter. Since the awarding of OPIC assistance is entirely discretionary by the administration in power, it invites and welcomes possible abuse as described in the Boston Globe. OPIC should not exist in the first place, and even the perception that it could be used as a slush fund, whether Republican or Democrats, makes its elimination even more important.

With this bill, some proponents of OPIC will describe me as antibusiness or antitrade. I guess to them, getting the Government out of the business of business is antibusiness. I must say

that I believe this is a probusiness, anti big Government proposal.

I am a free trader. I am a supporter of the GATT and NAFTA, and believe that free trade is the best way to raise the living standards for all Americans. We need to support policies that reduce trade barriers. OPIC does not reduce trade barriers for all companies to compete in the marketplace. It is an income transfer program from U.S. taxpayers to a selected group of businesses, who may have donated or will feel obligated to give to a political party. These subsidies may increase exports for a few selected companies that have the political influence to secure these loans, but it does little to expand the overall economic growth of this country. OPIC loans protect inefficiency and reduce total economic activity, shifting economic resources from taxpayers and unsubsidized businesses to politically connected businesses. Free trade is about getting the Government out of the private sector. The Federal Government can advocate U.S. business and trade without supporting politically connected businesses. Let us push for open markets, not for open political purses.

Last, as we are attempting to balance the budget by the year 2002 and reduce Government spending, we must begin to eliminate giveaway programs and corporate welfare. Eliminating OPIC will save \$107 million this year and \$296 million over the next 5 years. This does not include the money saved if any of OPIC loans or guarantees go bad and have to be bailed out by the taxpayers. We must get all spending under control and all parts of the budget must sacrifice. Balancing our budget

will do more to increase economic and job growth than any OPIC loan can offer.

Mr. President, this effort is supported by individuals on both the left and the right of the political spectrum. With all the talk by liberals and conservatives about eliminating corporate welfare, I believe it is time we begin to do what we say and it ought to start here with OPIC. OPIC should not exist under a Republican or Democrat President or Congress.

I thank you for this time and I ask all my colleagues to support S. 519 and this effort to eliminate the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

TRAGIC WEATHER CONDITIONS

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, a couple of my colleagues this morning have spoken, as I did yesterday, about the devastating blizzards and floods that have confronted people in North and South Dakota and the Minnesota region in recent days. I suppose only those who have been there can fully understand the dimension of the tragedy. It is, indeed, a tragedy.

North Dakota has had the toughest winter that it has ever had, with five and six major blizzards, closing down virtually all roads, including the interstate highways, causing serious problems. On top of that, with the expected floods that would come as a result of the record amount of snowfall from these previous blizzards, last week

something called the grandfather of all blizzards came to North Dakota.

Leon Osborne, who works at the University of North Dakota and is someone who runs a weather service that I think is tops in our region, described this blizzard as the worst in 50 years in our State. This blizzard came on top of all of the other blizzards and on top of the flooding that was already beginning in our State. The snowfall last weekend ranged anywhere from 12 inches to over 20 inches of snowfall with winds 40 and 50 miles an hour in some parts of North Dakota. The picture of North Dakotans trying to fill sandbags in the middle of a snow blizzard is quite extraordinary.

The Dakotans have had a very, very difficult time coping with these problems. Last Tuesday we had a meeting with President Clinton and the head of FEMA, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the President signed a disaster declaration for North and South Dakota.

My understanding is that he probably signed a disaster declaration for some of the Minnesota counties today. There are teams of folks from FEMA now on the ground in our region, and there will be a visit to North Dakota by the head of FEMA and by the Secretary of Transportation and other senior officials. My understanding is that the Vice President will also visit North and South Dakota and Minnesota the day after tomorrow.

I intend to travel with the senior officials as they go to North Dakota, as do my colleagues, and we will be a part of a group that attempts to make certain that all of the resources of the Federal Government are made available at this time when it is needed in North Dakota and in our region to help people who are trying to dig out from this blizzard and trying to cope with massive flooding.

The newspaper headlines tell it better than I can. This one describes it pretty well: "Down, But Not Out." North Dakotans are a tough people. They have suffered through a good many weather-related events in years past, but this was about as tough as it gets. "State Paralyzed by Blizzard." The newspaper headlines describe all of the myriad events that have occurred. "Area Residents Hang Tough Despite Flooding." "Search for Heat and Power Endangers Lives: With Power Lines Down, Crews Struggle To Restore Power to Thousands of Homes." It has been a very, very tough time.

The stories of the folks who have had to endure this are really quite remarkable. We have men and women who are trying to restore power to a State in which up to 100,000 citizens were without power. Some are still without power. Men and women, linemen and others working for utility companies, electric co-ops and others are out in tough circumstances trying to restore power to North Dakota. They are doing an extraordinary job for our State.

Livestock losses are going to be very substantial in North Dakota. The

threat to human life has been substantial. Fortunately, we have not had many deaths in North Dakota, but it has been a very challenging time. We are told that in some areas, one half of the young calves being born—and this is calving season for ranchers—one half of the calves are dying as they are born.

They are being found on the ground in circumstances where the ranchers simply could not save them. One rancher, I believe, brought five or seven of his calves into the home to try to save their lives. All of them died. Also, 300 milk cows were killed when a dairy barn collapsed under the weight of the snow. There are stories about cows and calves with a full 1-inch thick coat of ice on them as a result of the blizzard, rain, and the snow.

Farmers and ranchers have attempted, especially for the young and the vulnerable calves, to use air dryers to try to remove that ice from the coats of those calves. Then the power fails, so you cannot use air dryers, and the calves die. Those are just some of the stories of people who have been confronted with this challenge.

There was a story, in fact, yesterday about two fellows who were leaving a North Dakota community and were caught by this blizzard with whiteout conditions and they became stuck, could not move, could not see. They saw a building just faintly, just a few yards away, so they went to the building, which turned out to be a small bar on the edge of this town. So they broke into the bar and then used the telephone to call the wife of one of the two men who had broken into the bar and had the wife call the bar owner.

Remember, this is a whiteout blizzard, with no traffic available to move, and they are stuck and caught. The bar owner called the bar where the two fellows had broken in to seek shelter and said, "Well, help yourself to whatever is there. There is frozen chili in the freezer." The folks were stuck there, I guess for a day and a half in the place. I suppose there are worse places to be stuck if you are in the middle of a blizzard, but it is a story that is replicated all across our State of neighbors helping neighbors, especially now confronting digging out from a blizzard and confronting the raging flood that will come.

The flood is going to be a very significant problem. Part of it has already hit. I want to tell my colleagues about the Red River—which, incidentally, is the only river in America that runs north, I believe. Because it runs north, it is running into an area up north that has not yet thawed, and the result is the water cannot flow easily because it is flowing toward ice. So it starts down south in our State and floods there first and then the flood exacerbates as it goes north.

In Wahpeton, flood stage is 10 feet, the current height of the river is 16 feet and is predicted to go to 18½ feet. In Fargo, ND, the flood stage on the Red

River is 17 feet, the river is at 33 feet and expected to go to 37½ feet. In Grand Forks, flood stage is 28 feet, and it is expected to crest at 49 feet. That is the Red River. The Sheyenne River is the same story. At West Fargo, the Sheyenne flood stage is 16 feet, and the current height is 23 feet. In Abercrombie, the Wild Rice River flood stage is 10 feet and the current height is 24 feet.

So we face enormous challenges now as we confront digging out from a blizzard that represented the worst blizzard in 50 years and as we anticipate the continuation of a flood. This will be the worst flood that we will have had in a century.

Now, Mr. President, today is Wednesday, and I indicated we met with the President on Tuesday. President Clinton indicated to us that the head of FEMA, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, would come to North Dakota. He indicated he would invite a Cabinet Secretary, too, to come, and a senior team of administration officials will visit our region. I am also told that Vice President GORE will visit North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota on Friday, the day after tomorrow, and I expect that the congressional delegation, myself included, will join him in that visit.

I appreciate very much the attention of the agencies and the administration in understanding the difficulty we face, understanding the gravity of the situation that yet exists in North Dakota with power lines down, with thousands of North Dakotans still without power after many, many days. I believe that we will appreciate very much in North Dakota the visit from the Vice President and from the head of FEMA and Cabinet officials who come to view firsthand what could be done on behalf of the Federal Government to make all of the resources of the Federal Government available to North Dakotans as they work together and fight together to confront these challenges.

Mr. President, my colleagues and I will be working in the coming days on the supplemental appropriations bill, which we hope will include the kind of resources that are necessary for all of the agencies to respond to this problem. Mr. President, there are not many States in our country in which interstate highways are closed or will be closed. Yet this morning Interstate 29 has one lane closed, and it is expected that Interstate 29 will be closed completely in North Dakota. In fact, a dike will be built across the interstate when it is closed, and it will be closed for some time. Interstate 94, a major artery east and west in our State, is now surrounded by lakes of water on both sides, and some predict that we will probably not escape having that interstate closed as well. But it is a very difficult circumstance, with road crews and others struggling in a crisis situation to meet the needs of people who have been confronted by this blizzard and these floods.

Many are finding that just the infrastructure things we normally take for

granted are now shut off, and it makes dealing with all of this much, much more difficult. I suppose electricity is the thing that most of us almost always take for granted every day. I have talked to several North Dakotans in the last hours, and they reiterate that it is something we take for granted, but the loss of electricity, especially in the circumstance in North Dakota, with record low temperatures this morning, dating back to the 1890's, has been a very difficult circumstance for families struggling to keep warm and struggling to confront these elements.

So, Mr. President, Senator CONRAD, myself, and Senator WELLSTONE, who spoke earlier, and others, intend to go to North Dakota with the senior Federal team, either tomorrow or Friday, and do everything we possibly can to try to bring some help to some folks who are now trying to help themselves dig out and prepare for floods. We hope that when all of this is done—and it is going to be some while—that the record will show that everybody rushed to the folks in this region who have been hurt, the North Dakotans and South Dakotans and Minnesotans, and everybody did everything humanly possible to make life better, and extended a helping hand to try to get them through these challenges.

Mr. President, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HUTCHINSON). The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

NUCLEAR WASTE POLICY ACT AMENDMENTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now proceed to the consideration of S. 104, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 104) to amend the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with amendments; as follows:

(The parts of the bill intended to be stricken are shown in boldface brackets and the parts of the bill intended to be inserted are shown in italic.)

S. 104

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 is amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.

"(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the 'Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1997'.

"(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—

"Sec. 1. Short title and table of contents.

"Sec. 2. Definitions.

"TITLE I—OBLIGATIONS

"Sec. 101. Obligations of the Secretary of Energy.

"TITLE II—INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

"Sec. 201. Intermodal Transfer.

"Sec. 202. Transportation planning.

"Sec. 203. Transportation requirements.

"Sec. 204. Interim storage.

"Sec. 205. Permanent repository.

"Sec. 206. Land withdrawal.

"TITLE III—LOCAL RELATIONS

"Sec. 301. Financial Assistance.

"Sec. 302. On-Site Representative.

"Sec. 303. Acceptance of Benefits.

"Sec. 304. Restrictions on Use of Funds.

"Sec. 305. Land Conveyances.

"TITLE IV—FUNDING AND ORGANIZATION

"Sec. 401. Program Funding.

"Sec. 402. Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management.

"Sec. 403. Federal contribution.

"TITLE V—GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

"Sec. 501. Compliance with other laws.

"Sec. 502. Judicial review of agency actions.

"Sec. 503. Licensing of facility expansions and transshipments.

"Sec. 504. Siting a second repository.

"Sec. 505. Financial arrangements for low-level radioactive waste site closure.

"Sec. 506. Nuclear Regulatory Commission training authority.

"Sec. 507. Emplacement schedule.

"Sec. 508. Transfer of Title.

"Sec. 509. Decommissioning Pilot Program.

"Sec. 510. Water Rights.

"TITLE VI—NUCLEAR WASTE TECHNICAL REVIEW BOARD

"Sec. 601. Definitions.

"Sec. 602. Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board.

"Sec. 603. Functions.

"Sec. 604. Investigatory powers.

"Sec. 605. Compensation of members.

"Sec. 606. Staff.

"Sec. 607. Support services.

"Sec. 608. Report.

"Sec. 609. Authorization of appropriations.

"Sec. 610. Termination of the board.

"TITLE VII—MANAGEMENT REFORM

"Sec. 701. Management reform initiatives.

"Sec. 702. Reporting.

"Sec. 703. Effective date.

"SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

"For purposes of this Act:

"(1) ACCEPT, ACCEPTANCE.—The terms 'accept' and 'acceptance' mean the Secretary's act of taking possession of spent nuclear fuel or high-level radioactive waste.

"(2) AFFECTED INDIAN TRIBE.—The term 'affected Indian tribe' means any Indian tribe—

"(A) whose reservation is surrounded by or borders an affected unit of local government, or

"(B) whose federally defined possessory or usage rights to other lands outside of the reservation's boundaries arising out of congressionally ratified treaties may be substantially and adversely affected by the locating of an interim storage facility or a repository if the Secretary of the Interior finds, upon the petition of the appropriate governmental officials of the tribe, that such

effects are both substantial and adverse to the tribe.

"(3) AFFECTED UNIT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—The term 'affected unit of local government' means the unit of local government with jurisdiction over the site of a repository or interim storage facility. Such term may, at the discretion of the Secretary, include other units of local government that are contiguous with such unit.

"(4) ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITY.—The term 'atomic energy defense activity' means any activity of the Secretary performed in whole or in part in carrying out any of the following functions:

"(A) Naval reactors development.

"(B) Weapons activities including defense inertial confinement fusion.

"(C) Verification and control technology.

"(D) Defense nuclear materials production.

"(E) Defense nuclear waste and materials byproducts management.

"(F) Defense nuclear materials security and safeguards and security investigations.

"(G) Defense research and development.

"(5) CIVILIAN NUCLEAR POWER REACTOR.—The term 'civilian nuclear power reactor' means a civilian nuclear power plant required to be licensed under section 103 or 104 b. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2133, 2134(b)).

"(6) COMMISSION.—The term 'Commission' means the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

"(7) CONTRACTS.—The term 'contracts' means the contracts, executed prior to the date of enactment of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1997, under section 302(a) of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, by the Secretary and any person who generates or holds title to spent nuclear fuel or high-level radioactive waste of domestic origin for acceptance of such waste or fuel by the Secretary and the payment of fees to offset the Secretary's expenditures, and any subsequent contracts executed by the Secretary pursuant to section 401(a) of this Act.

"(8) CONTRACT HOLDERS.—The term 'contract holders' means parties (other than the Secretary) to contracts.

"(9) DEPARTMENT.—The term 'Department' means the Department of Energy.

"(10) DISPOSAL.—The term 'disposal' means the emplacement in a repository of spent nuclear fuel, high-level radioactive waste, or other highly radioactive material with no foreseeable intent of recovery, whether or not such emplacement permits recovery of such material for any future purpose.

"(11) DISPOSAL SYSTEM.—The term 'disposal system' means all natural barriers and engineered barriers, and engineered systems and components, that prevent the release of radionuclides from the repository.

"(12) EMPLACEMENT SCHEDULE.—The term 'emplacement schedule' means the schedule established by the Secretary in accordance with section 507(a) for emplacement of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste at the interim storage facility.

"(13) ENGINEERED BARRIERS AND ENGINEERED SYSTEMS AND COMPONENTS.—The terms 'engineered barriers' and 'engineered systems and components,' mean man-made components of a disposal system. These terms include the spent nuclear fuel or high-level radioactive waste form, spent nuclear fuel package or high-level radioactive waste package, and other materials placed over and around such packages.

"(14) HIGH-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE.—The term 'high-level radioactive waste' means—

"(A) the highly radioactive material resulting from the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel, including liquid waste produced directly in reprocessing and any solid material derived from such liquid waste that contains fission products in sufficient concentrations; and