

reality, even though consumers have committed more than \$13 billion to the nuclear waste fund, the Energy Department has spent only about \$6 billion. That's about 30 cents on the dollar being spent on the waste program. In America, we live under the premise that you ought to get what you pay for. Our constituents aren't getting what they paid for.

Inaction on the part of Congress in ordering the Energy Department to act could force other complications, including whether State utility regulators will permit additional on-site storage. In Minnesota, the State legislature was forced to settle the issue and established new, high-priced requirements for the utility to meet before securing more waste containers. That costly burden may force utilities to consider shutting down nuclear plants prematurely. Is nuclear electricity to become a casualty of misguided DOE planning or continue, through this legislation, to be a reliable, clean energy source.

Don't forget that this legislation isn't just about finding a suitable spot for commercial nuclear waste. States like Idaho must worry about permanent storage for high-level radioactive waste from defense-related activities and used fuel from research reactors. Idaho is host to a wide range of defense facility wastes at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory. Cleanup of INEL is likely to take decades. But how does the Federal Government plan to clean up this site if it has no place to dispose of the high-level waste? Leaving it in the vicinity of the Snake River and Sun Valley hardly qualifies as proper action on the part of the Federal Government.

That's why S. 104 calls for DOE to factor those types of used fuel into its capacity at an interim storage facility and ultimately at a permanent underground repository. This amount of waste from defense activities, naval reactors, universities, and foreign research reactors, at a minimum, must be no less than 5 percent of total acceptance during a given year.

At Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, the Department of Energy collects fuel from naval and research reactor projects like Connecticut, and Illinois' Argonne National Laboratory, New Mexico, Maryland, Colorado, and California's Aerotest and General Atomics sites.

DOE is also sending used nuclear fuel to Idaho from foreign research reactors. Idaho National Engineering Laboratory will accept used fuel assemblies from the Pacific rim this year, even though the Federal Government will not commit to taking used fuel from commercial reactors as it is obligated to next year. And while our tax-paying, electricity consuming constituents are shouldering the entire burden to develop a national waste disposal plan, the Department of Energy and the Clinton administration are willing to have our constituents as-

sume the full cost of transporting and managing the spent nuclear fuel from foreign countries with research reactors that can't afford to pay for the service. Why should we be debating this storage issue with Clinton administration opposition when the Department of Energy's position is to help foreign countries with their nuclear waste storage problems before that Department is willing to address our country's own storage problems in a meaningful way?

Most importantly, perhaps, let me say that this legislation is without question the most environmentally sound bill this Congress has the opportunity to approve.

S. 104 fully complies with the National Environmental Policy Act. It calls for environmental impact statements for an interim central storage facility and a permanent, underground repository. Judicial review of both impact statements ensures acceptable health and safety standards. It is designed to choose transportation routes that minimize impact on the environment and population centers—by avoiding densely populated areas and shipping only along specified rail and highway routes. States can also participate in the route selection.

By finding a suitable place to store nuclear waste, it ensures that Americans will continue to enjoy clean, cost-effective nuclear electricity that is part of the U.S. diverse blend of energy sources. Since 1973, our Nation's nuclear powerplants have reduce the cumulative amount of emissions from carbon dioxide, the chief greenhouse gas, by 1.9 billion metric tons of carbon. In fact, it many reasonably be asserted that S. 104 furthers the Clinton administration's climate change action plan, which is intended to achieve a Presidentially imposed U.S. limit to carbon dioxide emissions to 1990 levels by 2000. That's a reduction of 108 million metric tons of carbon.

Madam President, I would like to address our attempts to work with the Clinton administration and the Department of Energy to reach an agreement on how we can expeditiously proceed to resolve this problem. The plain fact of the matter is that little progress was made during the past 4 years, and the current position of the administration holds little hope for much progress during the President's current term of office. The administration and the Department of Energy continue to only pay lip service to the problem without offering any meaningful alternative to the solutions proposed in S. 104.

S. 104 is the fulfillment of the promise of Congress to the American people and will begin the process of putting in place storage facilities for spent nuclear fuel. We must continue to find solutions to potential problems created in the 20th century before we begin to build bridges to the 21st century. In preparing for our future, we must clearly remained focused on the present.

The fact is, simply stated, that this country has 109 nuclear powerplants operating and providing more than 20 percent of our electricity in a process that produces no harmful air emissions. We have the responsibility, in return, to ensure that the nuclear waste from those facilities and from defense-related activities is safeguarded and managed in a reasonable and reliable manner. This isn't a decision to impose upon future generations. It is a decision that is our responsibility to make now.

In closing, I would like to commend Senators MURKOWSKI, CRAIG, and all those who cosponsored and worked for the passage of S. 104 for their diligence in pressing forward and recognizing the importance of achieving bipartisan support to enact meaningful reform for the benefit of the American people. Finally it appears that we are going to pass the legislation which would carry out the intent of that act. If we do not, it would be another 15 years before we would get a final result and billions more dollars. We need to act on this legislation. I am assured that the House is going to act this year, and we can send this legislation to the President for his hoped-for signature or his veto, if he feels so inclined. But I think it is a very important issue. This is in my opinion the most important environmental issue that faces this country. We have nuclear waste in temporary sites in cooling ponds in States, buried in South Carolina, Vermont, in my own State of Mississippi, Idaho, Minnesota, and from the shores of the Atlantic to the shores of the Pacific. This waste is there and we need action. We need it now.

This legislation has been carefully drafted. The concerns that have been raised about transportation are properly addressed here.

Madam President, I urge my colleagues to support this very carefully crafted legislation.

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#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. LOTT. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

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

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#### TRIBUTE TO THE RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR 75TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. THURMOND. Madam President, just across the street from the east front of the U.S. Capitol stands the Minute Man Memorial building, which houses the Reserve Officers Association of the United States, one of the most patriotic and self-sacrificing organizations in the Nation. This year marks the association's 75th anniversary, and its origins, history, and accomplishments are all well worth remembering.

At the beginning of World War I, America found herself unprepared to enter the fight in Europe because we had an inadequate supply of trained military leaders for our Armed Forces. Confusion prevailed at the War Department while recruiters rushed to select, and the military hastened to train, an officer corps that would be large enough to lead "Doughboys" and "Devil Dogs" on the battlefields of France and Germany. Despite the lack of initial preparation, the United States' entry into World War I proved to be the decisive factor in securing victory against our enemies and bringing peace to the continent. After the armistice was signed and our troops came home, American military leaders were wisely determined to never be faced with another shortage of commissioned officers, and on October 2, 1922, 140 reserve officers, at the suggestion of General of the Army John J. Pershing, met at the Willard Hotel in Washington, DC. At that meeting, General Pershing said, "I consider this gathering perhaps one of the most important, from a military point of view, that has assembled in Washington or anywhere else within the confines of this country within my time," and the Reserve Officers Association of the United States [ROA] was organized.

The new found commitment to a well-trained and equipped force got off to a positive start with the passage of the National Defense Act of 1920 which created a 2 million member "Citizens Army," to be led by a 200,000 member Officers Reserve Corps. However, it was clear that the success of this civilian army and reserve corps of officers would depend entirely upon the patriotic and voluntary spirit of Americans. With this understanding, General Pershing charged ROA with the responsibility to recruit the corps, develop public support for it, and petition Congress to appropriate adequate funds to train these citizen service members.

As the United States grappled with recovering from the Depression and getting its economy back on its feet, the seeds of war were being sowed in Europe and Asia, and on December 7, 1941, a surprise attack on American Navy facilities at Pearl Harbor finally pushed our Nation back into another global conflict, World War II. Though still under-prepared for war, we thankfully had an Officer Reserve Corps that had grown to 115,000 and the chaotic rush to recruit officers that took place in the First World War was not repeated. General George C. Marshall said, "In contrast with the hectic days of 1917 \* \* \* with no adequate reservoir of officers to draw upon \* \* \* we now have available in the Officers Reserve Corps a great pool of trained men available for instant service." Clearly, the R.O.A. had done their job.

During the war, the ROA suspended its activities as its members were off serving in the branches of the various armed services; once, however, the hostilities ceased and the troops came

home, the ROA resumed its activities as advocates for the Reserve forces and a strong national defense. That the founder of one of the first ROA chapters in Kansas City, Harry S. Truman, was now President of the United States signalled that the reserve structure was to grow and grow stronger in the post-World War II/cold war era. During his administration, President Truman ordered his Secretary of Defense to aggressively build a reserve military structure, and the Chief Executive took personal pride in the passage of a strong Armed Forces Reserve Act.

It was also during this period that Congress took the unusual step of granting the ROA a charter mandating the organization "to support a military policy of the United States that will provide adequate national security, and to promote the development and execution thereof". With this infrequently granted charter, Congress, in effect, was telling ROA that it respected its expertise and desired the association's advice on legislation affecting national security, as well as matters involving the military, both Reserve and Active.

Over the years, the ROA has taken its charter and congressional mandate seriously. Its positions are without partisanship and are based solely on promoting a strong defense. The officers and members of the ROA have supported initiatives they thought would strengthen our Nation's military, and opposed those which would undermine America's preparedness. The ROA helped block attempts to eliminate the Coast Guard and Air Force Reserves, and to cut the Navy Reserve in half; and, they stood strong against the Panama Canal and the SALT II treaties, as well as any budget or manpower cuts to our Reserve forces. On the other hand, revitalizing the Selective Service System, lifting the embargo on arms sales to Turkey, selling AWACS to Saudi Arabia, and activating the Reserves during the early days of the gulf war all were supported by the ROA. During the Clinton administration, the Association has been out front in seeking postwar benefits for military personnel including medical treatment for victims of gulf war illnesses, and it is most notable that since 1982, the ROA has successfully supported more than \$15 billion in equipment procurement and construction for the Reserve and National Guard.

Madam President, the ROA of today is a strong and vibrant association whose 100,000 strong membership includes active, retired, and honorably discharged officers of all the services; cadets and midshipmen from the service academies and ROTC programs; and officers of the Public Health Service, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. That more than half of these individuals are life members is an indication of the amount of support the ROA has among the Reserve community, and the credibility it has as representatives of our Nation's

truest "citizen-soldiers". Obviously, such a dynamic organization requires dynamic leadership and I am proud to note that my friend and fellow South Carolinian, Maj. Gen. Herbert Koger, Jr., USAR, is serving as the president of the ROA this year, an office that is rotated annually among each of the services. Additionally, retired Maj. Gen. Roger W. Sandler, who was Chief of the Army Reserve prior to his 1994 retirement, very capably serves as the association's chief of staff. I commend both these men for the excellent jobs they do, especially for the input they give Congress on matters related to our national security.

Madam President, as the Reserve Officers Association prepares to enter its fourth quarter of a century of service, I think it is appropriate to cite another quote by General Pershing, who said, "It would be false economy to save a few dollars by neglecting commonsense preparation in peace times, and then to spend billions to make up for the deficiency when war comes." These are the watchwords of the men and women who makeup the ROA, and words each of us should bear in mind as we approach the 21st century and begin to consider the future needs, roles, and missions of our armed services.

Congratulations to the Reserve Officers Association of the United States on its 75th anniversary.

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#### THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Madam President, at the close of business, Friday, April 11, 1997, the Federal debt stood at \$5,378,191,895,041.28. Five trillion, three hundred seventy-eight billion, one hundred ninety-one million, eight hundred ninety-five thousand, forty-one dollars and twenty-eight cents.

One year ago, April 11, 1996, the Federal debt stood at \$5,143,688,000,000. Five trillion, one hundred forty-three billion, six hundred eighty-eight million dollars.

Twenty-five years ago, April 11, 1972, the Federal debt stood at \$429,624,000,000. Four hundred twenty-nine billion, six hundred twenty-four million dollars, which reflects a debt increase of nearly \$5 trillion—\$4,948,567,895,041.28. Four trillion, nine hundred forty-eight billion, five hundred sixty-seven million, eight hundred ninety-five thousand, forty-one dollars and twenty-eight cents, during the past 25 years.

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#### THE U.S. ARMY'S TASK FORCE XXI ADVANCED WARFIGHTING EXPERIMENT

Mr. LEVIN. Madam President, during the recent congressional recess I visited the U.S. Army's National Training Center at Fort Irwin, CA, with Army Chief of Staff Gen. Dennis Reimer. The purpose of my visit was to observe the culmination of the Army's brigade-size Task Force XXI warfighting experiment. I want to take a few moments