

Wisconsin's law bans 15 different recyclables from State landfills. Under the law, communities using Wisconsin landfills must have a recycling program similar to those required of Wisconsin communities under Wisconsin law, regardless of the law in their home State. About 27 Illinois towns rely on southern Wisconsin landfills. Since the law took effect, waste haulers serving those communities have had to find alternative landfills for their clients, incurring higher transportation costs in the process. IL-based Waste Management Inc. and the 1,300-member National Solid Waste Management Association were the entities that challenged Wisconsin's law, arguing that the law violated the Interstate Commerce Clause.

By recycling, Wisconsin residents have reduced the amount of municipal waste heading to landfills. Since the State's previous out-of-State waste law was struck down by the appeals court in 1995, the amount of non-Wisconsin waste in Wisconsin landfills has tripled. When the law was in effect, 7.7 percent of the municipal waste in Wisconsin came from out of State. That has risen to more than 22.9 percent since the law was struck down. Though this legislation will not afford Wisconsin the ability to block garbage containing recyclables from our landfills, it will at least give my State the ability to address the overall volume of waste entering our State.

In 1995, I supported flow control legislation sponsored by the Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. SMITH, and drawn substantially from the work of the former Senator from Indiana, Mr. Coats. I have been shocked that the Senate, which passed that bill by a significant majority vote of 94-6, has not taken up legislation to address this issue since that time, shocked until I examined the relationship between the interests opposing that legislation and political campaigns. According to the Center for Responsive Politics, in the 1998 election cycle, one of the interests that opposes flow control legislation, Waste Management Inc., contributed \$422,275 in soft money to the two major political parties—\$85,000 to the Democratic Party and \$337,275 to the Republican Party. Mr. President, the issue of interstate waste control affects my home State and 23 other States. For years States have been faced with the challenge of ensuring safe responsible management of out-of-State waste, and the need for State control is even more acute today than in was in 1995. Congress is the only body that can give the States the relief they need from being overwhelmed by a tidal wave of trash. We have not acted on a problem that affects nearly half of our States, and citizens are left to try to understand our inaction by following the money trail behind the trash truck.

We need to take prompt action on this matter, and I think this legislation is a good first step. I urge my other colleagues to consider lending this bill their support.

#### THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Monday, June 28, 1999, the federal debt stood at \$5,600,865,929,234.63 (Five trillion, six hundred billion, eight hundred sixty-five million, nine hundred twenty-nine thousand, two hundred thirty-four dollars and sixty-three cents).

Five years ago, June 28, 1994, the federal debt stood at \$4,603,690,000,000 (Four trillion, six hundred three billion, six hundred ninety million).

Ten years ago, June 28, 1989, the federal debt stood at \$2,781,451,000,000 (Two trillion, seven hundred eighty-one billion, four hundred fifty-one million).

Fifteen years ago, June 28, 1984, the federal debt stood at \$1,506,943,000,000 (One trillion, five hundred six billion, nine hundred forty-three million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$4 trillion—\$4,093,922,929,234.63 (Four trillion, ninety-three billion, nine hundred twenty-two million, nine hundred twenty-nine thousand, two hundred thirty-four dollars and sixty-three cents) during the past 15 years.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, on June 28, I was unavoidably detained due to inclement weather which prevented my flight from taking off in Hartford, CT. Had I not been delayed, I would have voted "no" on all four cloture votes, numbers 184, 185, 186, and 187.

#### EXPLANATION OF MISSED VOTE

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, on Monday June 28, 1999, I was not present during Senate action on rollcall vote No. 184, a motion to invoke cloture on S. 1233, the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000, because my flight was delayed by inclement weather.

Had I been present for the vote, I would have voted "no."

#### CORRECTION TO THE RECORD

In the RECORD of June 24, 1999, on page S7590, the introduction of S. 1280, a bill to terminate the exemption of certain contractors, and other entities from civil penalties for violations of nuclear safety requirements under Atomic Energy Act of 1954, and for other purposes, was incorrectly attributed to Mrs. BOXER. The permanent RECORD will be corrected to reflect the following:

By Mr. BRYAN:

S. 1280. A bill to terminate the exemption of certain contractors and other entities from civil penalties for violations of nuclear safety requirements under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting a treaty which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### REPORT ON THE NATIONAL EMERGENCIES WITH RESPECT TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND MONTE-NEGRO) AND KOSOVO—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 43

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

#### To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) as declared in Executive Order 12808 on May 30, 1992, and with respect to Kosovo as declared in Executive Order 13088 on June 9, 1998.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 29, 1999.

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 44

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

#### To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967, as amended (47 U.S.C. 396(i)), I transmit herewith the Annual Report of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) for Fiscal Year 1998 and the Inventory of the Federal Funds Distributed to Public Telecommunications Entities by Federal Departments and Agencies for that same year.

Among its many outstanding projects over the past year, CPB has put considerable time and effort into strengthening the teaching and development of America's literacy tradition. Working with educators, writers, and experts from all across the country, CPB has launched a companion website filled with exceptional teaching materials and continues to make possible

the broadcast of some of the Nation's finest literature over our public airwaves. In addition, CPB is also expanding the availability of teacher professional development in the social sciences, humanities, and literature.

As we move into the digital age, I am confident that the Corporation for Public Broadcasting will continue to act as a guiding force. As the projects above illustrate, CPB not only inspires us, it educates and enriches our national culture.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 29, 1999.

#### EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-3992. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation entitled "College Completion Challenge Grant Act of 1999"; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-3993. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation relative to the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-3994. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the report of a determination authorizing the use in fiscal year 1999 of funds to support the United Nations Assistance Mission to East Timor; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-3995. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to the Trade Act of 1974, the report of an extension of Presidential Determination 99-26 relative to the Republic of Belarus; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-3996. A communication from the Chairman of the Board, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to schedules of compensation; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-3997. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration, Department of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Interpretive Bulletin 99-1; Payroll Deduction Programs for Individual Retirement Accounts" (RIN1210-AA70), received June 23, 1999; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-3998. A communication from the Acting Chair, Federal Subsistence Board, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Subsistence Management Regulations for Public Lands in Alaska, Subparts A, B, C, and D, Redefinition to Include Waters Subject to Subsistence Priority; Correction" (RIN1018-AD68), received June 23, 1999; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-3999. A communication from the Acting Chair, Federal Subsistence Board, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Subsistence Management Regulations for Public Lands in Alas-

ka, Subpart C and D-1999-2000 Subsistence Taking of Fish and Wildlife Regulations" (RIN1018-AD69), received June 23, 1999; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-227. A joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado relative to federal highway taxes and demonstration projects; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

#### SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL 99-003

Whereas, Due to the dynamics of state size, population, and other factors such as federal land ownership and international borders, there is a need for donor states that pay more in federal highway taxes and fees than they receive from the federal government and for donee states that receive more moneys from the federal government than they pay in federal highway taxes and fees; and

Whereas, The existence of such donor and donee states supports the maintenance of a successful nationwide transportation system; and

Whereas, There should be a uniform measure when considering the donor and donee issue, and a ratio derived from the total amount of moneys a state receives divided by the total amount of moneys that the state collects in federal highway taxes and fees is a clear and understandable measure; and

Whereas, Demonstration projects are an ineffective use of federal highway taxes and fees; and

Whereas, All moneys residing in the federal highway trust fund should be returned to the states either for use on the national highway system or nationally uniform highway safety improvement programs or as block grants; and

Whereas, The state block grant program should allow states to make the final decisions that affect the funding of their local highway projects based on the statewide planning process; and

Whereas, Only a reasonable amount of the moneys collected from the federal highway taxes and fees should be retained by the United States Department of Transportation for safety and research purposes; and

Whereas, States with public land holdings should not be penalized for receiving transportation funding through federal land or national park transportation programs, and such funding should not be included in the states' allocation of moneys; and

Whereas, The evasion of federal highway taxes and fees further erodes the ability of the state and the federal government to maintain an efficient nationwide transportation system; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate of the Sixty-second General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the House of Representatives concurring herein:*

(1) That, when considering issues related to donor and donee states, the federal government should adopt a ratio derived from the total amount of moneys a state receives in federal highway moneys divided by the total amount of moneys the state collects in federal highway taxes and fees; and

(2) That all demonstration projects should be eliminated; and

(3) That after federal moneys have been expended for the national highway system and safety improvements, a state block grant program should be established for the distribution of remaining federal moneys;

(4) That it is necessary to expand federal and state activities to combat the evasion of federal highway taxes and fees. Be it further

*Resolved,* That copies of this Joint Memorial be transmitted to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and to each member of Colorado's delegation of the United States Congress.

POM-228. A resolution adopted by the House of the Legislature of the State of Michigan relative to a permanent repository for high-level nuclear waste; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

#### HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 56

Whereas, Over the past four decades, nuclear power has become a significant source for the nation's production of electricity, Michigan is among the majority of states that derive energy from nuclear plants; and

Whereas, Since the earliest days of nuclear power, the great dilemma associated with this technology is how to deal with the waste material that is produced. This high-level radioactive waste material demands exceptional care in all facets of its storage and disposal, including the transportation of this material; and

Whereas, In 1982, Congress passed the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982. This legislation requires the federal government, through the Department of Energy, to build a facility for the permanent storage of high-level nuclear waste. This act, which was amended in 1987, includes a specific timetable to identify a suitable location and to establish the waste facility. The costs for this undertaking are to be paid from a fee that is assessed on all nuclear energy produced; and

Whereas, In accordance with the federal act, customers of utilities operating nuclear plants in Michigan have contributed, directly and through accumulated interest, some \$700 million for the construction and operation of a federal waste facility; and

Whereas, There are serious concerns that the federal government is not complying with the timetables set forth in federal law. Every delay places our country at greater risk, because the large number of temporary sites at nuclear facilities across the country makes us vulnerable to potential problems. The Department of Energy, working with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, must not fail to meet its obligation as provided by law. There is too much at stake; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives,* That we urge the United States Department of Energy and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to fulfill their obligation to establish a permanent repository for high-level nuclear waste; and be it further

*Resolved,* That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the United States Department of Energy, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

Adopted by the House of Representatives, May 5, 1999.

POM-229. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Michigan relative to a permanent repository for high-level nuclear waste; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

#### HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 29

Whereas, Over the past four decades, nuclear power has become a significant source for the nation's production of electricity, Michigan is among the majority of states that derive energy from nuclear plants; and