

Twenty-five years ago, March 13, 1982, the Federal debt stood at \$428,380,000,000 which reflects a debt increase of nearly \$5 trillion—\$4,933,655,571,060.06—during the past 25 years.

#### 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-1415. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report concerning direct spending or receipts legislation within five days of enactment; to the Committee on the Budget.

EC-1416. A communication from the Executive Director of the Northeast Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report for calendar year 1996; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-1417. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations Unit of the Internal Revenue Service, Department of Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of Revenue Procedure 97-22, received on March 13, 1997; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-1418. A communication from the Chairman of the U.S. Parole Commission, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Government in the Sunshine Act for calendar year 1996; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1419. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, 109 rules including a rule entitled "Establishment of Class E5 Airspace" received on March 13, 1997; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1420. A communication from the Acting Deputy Assistant, Administrator for Ocean Services and Coastal Zone Management, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a rule entitled "Revision of Coastal Zone Management Program Regulations" (RIN0648-AJ24) received on March 13, 1997; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1421. A communication from the President and Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report for calendar year 1996; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1422. A communication from the Chairman of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1996; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1423. A communication from the Director of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report entitled "1996 Judicial Business of the United States Courts"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1424. A communication from the Director of Regulations Policy, Management Staff, Office of Policy, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, two rules including a rule entitled "Indirect Food Additives" received on March 13, 1997; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-1425. A communication from the Deputy Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the re-

port of the statement of policy; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with amendments:

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

#### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. BAUCUS:

S. 443. A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to provide congressional authorization for restrictions on receipt of out-of-State municipal solid waste and for State control over transportation of municipal solid waste; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. CHAFEE (for himself and Mr. DODD):

S. 444. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to impose a tax on the manufacture and importation of tires, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 445. A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to encourage recycling of waste tires and to abate tire dumps and tire stockpiles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. DODD:

S. 446. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to improve the enforcement capabilities of the Federal Election Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. NICKLES (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. HATCH, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 447. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to give further assurance to the right of victims of crime to attend and observe the trials of those accused of the crime, and for other purposes; read twice and placed on the calendar.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. BAUCUS:

S. 443. A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to provide congressional authorization for restrictions on receipt of out-of-State municipal solid waste and for State control over transportation of municipal solid waste; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

##### THE STATE AND LOCAL INTERSTATE WASTE CONTROL ACT OF 1997

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise to introduce the State and Local Interstate Waste Control Act of 1997. This bill will give our cities and States the authority they need to stop imports of trash coming from other States.

We have been working on this issue for 7 years. We have explored all options. We have held hearings, debated the issues. The Senate has passed interstate waste bills in each of the last four Congresses. It is time we put this issue behind us.

Anyone who has kept up with New York State's decision to close the Freshkills landfill knows why we must act and why we must act now. As my colleagues may be aware, the Freshkills landfill on Staten Island, which takes all of New York City's garbage, is closing.

What does that mean? That means 13,000 tons of garbage a day, almost 5 million tons a year, need a new home. It is hard to visualize how much garbage that is. What does it mean? It means about 1,200 trucks of garbage a day coming out of New York City, every one of them packed to the brim. Or, in other words, a convoy of trash trucks 12 miles long, 365 days a year—imagine that, a convoy of trash trucks 12 miles long each of 365 days a year coming out of New York City. That is what that means with the closure of Freshkills landfill on Staten Island because that garbage has to go somewhere. Soon it will not go to Staten Island. Where is it going to go?

We have no idea where these trucks will go. One thing is clear. New York will have virtually no way to get rid of its trash when Freshkills does close in the year 2001. The entire State of New York can take only about 1,200 tons of New York City's trash each day and that means the rest, over 4 million tons a year, must go out of State.

What's worse, as far as I know, New York has not taken any steps to build or to grant permits to new in-State landfills. I guess it is far easier to send trash out of State than to fight the not-in-my-backyard opponents blocking new landfills and incinerators in New York State.

I do not want to single out New York. Many other great cities have similar troubles. Trash disposal is tough. But many States have taken the old adage "it is better to give than to receive" to the extreme. When it comes to trash, there is just too much giving and too much receiving, especially when those receiving the trash have no choice.

The fact is every city should take care of its own trash if possible. No city should be able to simply dump the problem on its neighbors. Yet that is precisely what could happen. Why? That is because today no State or town can stop shipments of garbage from other States. They do not have the authority.

A few years ago, Miles City, MT, my home State, faced the prospect of becoming a dumping ground for Minneapolis, MN, trash. The 5,000 citizens of Miles City had no say at all in whether a mega-fill landfill could go up in their backyards to take care of garbage from a city nearly 800 miles away in another State.

That is wrong. It is clearly wrong. It is unfair. Every town in America should have the right to say no. But today they do not have that right. And why is that? Every time a State law restricting out-of-State garbage imports has come up, they have been challenged in the courts. The courts have