

(B) **CONSTRUCTIVE CERTIFICATION.**—Failure of the Administrator to object to an application under subparagraph (A) on the ground that a different label does not meet either of the conditions described in subparagraph (A) (i) or (ii) within 120 days after the date on which the application is made shall constitute certification for the purposes of this Act.

(d) **RULEMAKING AUTHORITY OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—If the Administrator determines that other rechargeable batteries having electrode chemistries different from regulated batteries are toxic and may cause substantial harm to human health and the environment if discarded into the solid waste stream for land disposal or incineration, the Administrator may, with the advice and counsel of State regulatory authorities and manufacturers of rechargeable batteries and rechargeable consumer products, and after public comment—

(A) promulgate labeling requirements for the batteries with different electrode chemistries, rechargeable consumer products containing such batteries that are not easily removable batteries, and packaging for the batteries and products; and

(B) promulgate requirements for easy removability of regulated batteries from rechargeable consumer products designed to contain such batteries.

(2) **SUBSTANTIAL SIMILARITY.**—The regulations promulgated under paragraph (1) shall be substantially similar to the requirements set forth in subsections (a) and (b).

(e) **UNIFORMITY.**—After the effective dates of a requirement set forth in subsection (a), (b), or (c) or a regulation promulgated by the Administrator under subsection (d), no Federal agency, State, or political subdivision of a State may enforce any easy removability or environmental labeling requirement for a rechargeable battery or rechargeable consumer product that is not identical to the requirement or regulation.

(f) **EXEMPTIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—With respect to any rechargeable consumer product, any person may submit an application to the Administrator for an exemption from the requirements of subsection (a) in accordance with the procedures under paragraph (2). The application shall include the following information:

(A) A statement of the specific basis for the request for the exemption.

(B) The name, business address, and telephone number of the applicant.

(2) **GRANTING OF EXEMPTION.**—Not later than 60 days after receipt of an application under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall approve or deny the application. On approval of the application the Administrator shall grant an exemption to the applicant. The exemption shall be issued for a period of time that the Administrator determines to be appropriate, except that the period shall not exceed 2 years. The Administrator shall grant an exemption on the basis of evidence supplied to the Administrator that the manufacturer has been unable to commence manufacturing the rechargeable consumer product in compliance with the requirements of this section and with an equivalent level of product performance without the product—

(A) posing a threat to human health, safety, or the environment; or

(B) violating requirements for approvals from governmental agencies or widely recognized private standard-setting organizations (including Underwriters Laboratories).

(3) **RENEWAL OF EXEMPTION.**—A person granted an exemption under paragraph (2) may apply for a renewal of the exemption in accordance with the requirements and procedures described in paragraphs (1) and (2). The

Administrator may grant a renewal of such an exemption for a period of not more than 2 years after the date of the granting of the renewal.

SEC. 104. REQUIREMENTS.

For the purposes of carrying out the collection, storage, transportation, and recycling or proper disposal of used rechargeable batteries, batteries described in section 3(5)(C) or in title II, and used rechargeable consumer products containing rechargeable batteries that are not easily removable rechargeable batteries, persons involved in collecting, storing, or transporting such batteries or products to a facility for recycling or proper disposal shall, notwithstanding any other law, be regulated in the same manner and with the same limitations as if the persons were collecting, storing, or transporting spent lead acid batteries that are recyclable materials subject to regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency under subpart G of part 266 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on January 1, 1995, except that the requirements of title 40 relating to unmanifested waste reports (40 CFR 264.76 and 265.76) and to waste analysis and recordkeeping (40 CFR 268.7) shall not apply.

SEC. 105. COOPERATIVE EFFORTS.

Notwithstanding any other law, if 2 or more persons who participate in projects or programs to collect and properly manage used rechargeable batteries or products powered by rechargeable batteries advise the Administrator of their intent, the persons may agree to develop jointly, or to share in the costs of participating in, such a project or program and to examine and rely on such cost information as is collected during the project or program.

TITLE II—MERCURY-CONTAINING BATTERY MANAGEMENT ACT

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Mercury-Containing Battery Management Act”.

SEC. 202. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this title is to phase out the use of batteries containing mercury.

SEC. 203. LIMITATIONS ON THE SALE OF ALKALINE-MANGANESE BATTERIES CONTAINING MERCURY.

No person shall sell, offer for sale, or offer for promotional purposes any alkaline-manganese battery manufactured on or after January 1, 1996, with a mercury content that was intentionally introduced (as distinguished from mercury that may be incidentally present in other materials), except that the limitation on mercury content in alkaline-manganese button cells shall be 25 milligrams of mercury per button cell.

SEC. 204. LIMITATIONS ON THE SALE OF ZINC-CARBON BATTERIES CONTAINING MERCURY.

No person shall sell, offer for sale, or offer for promotional purposes any zinc-carbon battery manufactured on or after January 1, 1996, that contains mercury that was intentionally introduced as described in section 203.

SEC. 205. LIMITATIONS ON THE SALE OF BUTTON CELL MERCURIC-OXIDE BATTERIES.

No person shall sell, offer for sale, or offer for promotional purposes any button cell mercuric-oxide battery for use in the United States on or after January 1, 1996.

SEC. 206. LIMITATIONS ON THE SALE OF OTHER MERCURIC-OXIDE BATTERIES.

(a) **PROHIBITION.**—On or after January 1, 1996, no person shall sell, offer for sale, or offer for promotional purposes a mercuric-oxide battery for use in the United States unless the battery manufacturer—

(1) identifies a collection site that has all required Federal, State, and local govern-

ment approvals, to which persons may send used mercuric-oxide batteries for recycling or proper disposal;

(2) informs each of its purchasers of mercuric-oxide batteries of the collection site identified under paragraph (1); and

(3) informs each of its purchasers of mercuric-oxide batteries of a telephone number that the purchaser may call to get information about sending mercuric-oxide batteries for recycling or proper disposal.

(b) **APPLICATION OF SECTION.**—This section does not apply to a sale or offer of a mercuric-oxide button cell battery.

SEC. 207. NEW PRODUCT OR USE.

On petition of a person that proposes a new use for a battery technology described in this title or the use of a battery described in this title in a new product, the Administrator may exempt from this title the new use of the technology or the use of such a battery in the new product on the condition, if appropriate, that there exist reasonable safeguards to ensure that the resulting battery or product without an easily removable battery will not be disposed of in an incinerator, composting facility, or landfill (other than a facility regulated under subtitle C of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6291 et seq.)).

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1995

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until the hour of 9:30 a.m. on Friday, September 22, 1995; that following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then proceed to the consideration of the military construction appropriations conference report as under the previous order.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, the Senate will consider and complete action on several items on Friday. At 9:30, the Senate will begin consideration of the MilCon appropriations conference report under a short agreement. Senators can expect a rollcall vote on that conference report possibly before 10:30 tomorrow.

The Senate will also complete action on the legislative appropriations conference report on Friday. The Senate will also consider the D.C. appropriations bill. Senators can therefore expect rollcall votes throughout tomorrow's session of the Senate.

ORDER FOR RECESS

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask that the Senate stand in recess under the previous order following the remarks of Senator PELL.

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

Mr. PELL addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, the Senate has now adopted legislation making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs—the so-called foreign ops appropriations bill.

This is the first major foreign-affairs-related legislation to pass the Senate this year. We have not yet passed authorizations for the State Department and other foreign affairs agencies, or for the foreign aid program. We also have yet to pass an appropriation for the State Department—which is usually done along with the Commerce and Justice Departments.

The reason why we have not yet passed these measures—and why we were able to pass the foreign ops bill—gets to the very heart of bipartisanship. The authorization bills and the Commerce, Justice, State appropriations bill represent, in my mind, partisan efforts to mandate drastic and poorly conceived cuts and reductions in foreign policy programs and agencies. In their present form, the bills are so controversial that it has proven difficult even to bring them up for consideration.

I am pleased to note though—with a few notable exceptions—the foreign ops bill has been crafted with a fair amount of bipartisanship, and by comparison to the other bills, represents a sound basis for discussing our foreign assistance and other programs.

I do not wish to suggest that I support every provision of this bill. I do not. I have deep concerns about the unnecessarily low spending levels and about some of the language dealing with the former Yugoslavia, North Korea, and Russia—countries and issues of critical importance to the U.S. foreign policy agenda. While most of the multilateral lending institutions have fared reasonably well in this bill, I also regret that there is such a low level for the International Development Association, which lends to the poorest of the poor. I hope that where possible compromise language can be worked out on all of these matters in conference.

I also want to note that the Appropriations Committee, in its report accompanying the foreign ops bill, expressed strong support for the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad Program, known as ASHA, a small but effective program of which I have been a longtime advocate. Among other things, this program has provided U.S.

support to the American University of Beirut, the Lebanese American University, and other important institutions that have advanced U.S. foreign policy goals abroad.

Mr. President, I again want to emphasize and commend the bipartisan approach that has been apparent on this bill. I hope that spirit can be preserved as we move down the road.

I yield the floor.

RECESS UNTIL 9:30 A.M.
TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There being no further business to come before the Senate, under the previous order the Senate will stand in recess until the hour of 9:30 a.m., Friday, September 22, 1995.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 8:16 p.m., recessed until Friday, September 22, 1995, at 9:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate September 21, 1995:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

JOHN WADE DOUGLASS, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, VICE NORA SLATKIN, RESIGNED.