

(II) In the case of the study described in subparagraph (B)(i), immigration data prepared by the Government of Mexico.

(v) Information relating to the infrastructure of border land, including an accounting of the number of landfills, wastewater treatment systems, and solid waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities.

(vi) A listing of each site in the border region involved where solid waste is treated, stored, or disposed of.

(vii) In the case of the study described in subparagraph (B)(i), a profile of the industries in the region of the border between the United States and Mexico.

(E) CONSULTATION AND COOPERATION.—In carrying out this paragraph, the Administrator shall consult with the following entities in reviewing study activities:

(i) With respect to reviewing the study described in subparagraph (B)(i), States and political subdivisions of States (including municipalities and counties) in the region of the border between the United States and Mexico.

(ii) The heads of other Federal agencies (including the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Housing, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Transportation, and the Secretary of Commerce) and with respect to reviewing the study described in subparagraph (B)(i), equivalent officials of the Government of Mexico.

(F) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—On completion of the studies under this paragraph, the Administrator shall, not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, submit to the appropriate committees of Congress reports that summarize the findings of the studies and propose methods by which solid waste border traffic may be tracked, from source to destination, on an annual basis.

(G) BORDER STUDY DELAY.—The conduct of the study described in subparagraph (B)(ii) shall not delay or otherwise affect completion of the study described in subparagraph (B)(i).

(H) FUNDING.—If any funding needed to conduct the studies required by this paragraph is not otherwise available, the president may transfer to the administrator, for use in conducting the studies, any funds that have been appropriated to the president under section 533 of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 3473) that are in excess of the amount needed to carry out that section. States that wish to participate in study will be asked to contribute to the costs of the study. The terms of the cost share shall be negotiated between the Environmental Protection Agency and the State."

(2) STUDY OF INTERSTATE HAZARDOUS WASTE TRANSPORT.—

(A) DEFINITION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE.—In this paragraph, the term "hazardous waste" has the meaning provided in section 1004 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6903).

(B) STUDY.—not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this act, the administrator of the environmental protection agency shall conduct a study, and report to congress on the results of the study, to determine—

(i) the quantity of hazardous waste that is being transported across state lines; and

(ii) the ultimate disposition of the transported waste.

(3) STUDY OF INTERSTATE SLUDGE TRANSPORT.—

(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

(i) SEWAGE SLUDGE.—The term "sewage sludge"—

(I) means solid, semisolid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works; and

(II) includes—

(i) domestic septage;

(ii) scum or a solid removed in a primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment process; and

(iii) material derived from sewage sludge (as otherwise defined in this clause); but

(III) does not include—

(i) ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge (as otherwise defined in this clause) in a sewage sludge incinerator; or

(ii) grit or screenings generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works.

(ii) SLUDGE.—The term "sludge" has the meaning provided in section 1004 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6903).

(B) STUDY.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this act, the administrator of the environmental protection agency shall conduct a study, and report to congress on the results of the study, to determine—

(i) the quantity of sludge (including sewage sludge) that is being transported across state lines; and

(ii) the ultimate disposition of the transported sludge.

GORTON AMENDMENT NO. 5093

Mr. GORTON proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1959, *supra*; as follows:

On page 36, line 4, strike all of section 504, and insert the following:

SEC. 504. Following section 4(g)(3) of the Northwest Power Planning and Conservation Act, insert the following new section:

(4)(g)(4) INDEPENDENT SCIENTIFIC REVIEW PANEL.—(i) The Northwest Power Planning Council (Council) shall appoint an Independent Scientific Review Panel (Panel), which shall be comprised of eleven members, to review projects proposed to be funded through that portion of the Bonneville Power Administration's (BPA) annual fish and wildlife budget that implements the Council's annual fish and wildlife program. Members shall be appointed from a list submitted by the National Academy of Sciences, provided that Pacific Northwest scientists with expertise in Columbia River anadromous and non-anadromous fish and wildlife and ocean experts shall be among those represented on the Panel.

(ii) SCIENTIFIC PEER REVIEW GROUPS.—The Council shall establish Scientific Peer Review Groups (Peer Review Groups), which shall be comprised of the appropriate number of scientists, from a list submitted by the National Academy of Sciences to assist the Panel in making its recommendations to the Council for projects to be funded through BPA's annual fish and wildlife budget, provided that Pacific Northwest scientists with expertise in Columbia River anadromous and non-anadromous fish and wildlife and ocean experts shall be among those represented on the Peer Review Groups.

(iii) CONFLICT OF INTEREST AND COMPENSATION.—Panel and Peer Review Group members may be compensated and shall be considered as special government employees subject to 45 CFR 684.10 through 684.22.

(iv) PROJECT CRITERIA AND REVIEW.—The Peer Review Groups, in conjunction with the Panel, shall review projects proposed to be funded through BPA's annual fish and wildlife budget and make recommendations on matters related to such projects to the Council. Project recommendations shall be based on a determination that projects: are based on sound science principles; benefit fish and wildlife; and have a clearly defined objective and outcome with provisions for monitoring and evaluation of results. The Panel, with

assistance from the Peer Review Groups, shall review, on an annual basis, the results of prior year expenditures based upon these criteria and submit its findings to the Council for its review.

(v) PUBLIC REVIEW.—Upon completion of the review of projects to be funded through BPA's annual fish and wildlife budget, the Peer Review Groups shall submit their findings to the Panel. The Panel shall analyze the information submitted by the Peer Review Groups and submit recommendations on project priorities to the Council. The Council shall make the Panel's findings available to the public and subject to public comment.

(vi) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COUNCIL.—The Council shall fully consider the recommendations of the Panel when making final recommendations of projects to be funded through BPA's annual fish and wildlife budget, and if the Council does not incorporate a recommendation of the Panel, the Council shall explain in writing its reasons for not accepting Panel recommendations. In making its recommendations to BPA, the Council shall: consider the impact of ocean conditions on fish and wildlife populations; and shall determine whether the projects employ cost effective measures to achieve project objectives. The Council, after consideration of the recommendations of the Panel and other appropriate entities shall be responsible for making the final recommendations of projects to be funded through BPA's annual fish and wildlife budget.

(vii) COST LIMITATION.—The cost of this provision shall not exceed \$2 million in 1997 dollars.

(viii) EXPIRATION.—This paragraph shall expire on September 30, 2000.

MCCAIN AMENDMENT NO. 5094

Mr. MCCAIN proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1959, *supra*; as follows:

On page 36, line 1, strike all after the word "this" through line 3 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Act."

MCCAIN (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 5095

Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. GREGG, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. BUMPERS) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1959, *supra*; as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

SEC. . ADVANCED LIGHT WATER REACTOR PROGRAM.

None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to carry out the advanced light water reactor program established under subtitle C of title XXI of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13491 et seq.) or to pay any costs incurred in terminating the program.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that the hearing scheduled before the full Energy and Natural Resources Committee to receive testimony regarding S. 1678, the Department of Energy Abolishment Act, has been rescheduled. The hearing will take place on Wednesday, September 4, 1996, at 9:30 a.m., in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

For further information, please call Karen Hunsicker, counsel (202) 224-3543 or Betty Nevitt, staff assistant at (202) 224-0765.

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

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEE TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Friday, July 26, 1996, to conduct an oversight hearing to review the General Accounting Office [GAO] report on the Federal Reserve System.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

CELEBRATION OF MIAMI'S 100TH BIRTHDAY

• Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. President, it is a very special pleasure for me to join with my Senate colleagues and the State of Florida in wishing the city of Miami a very happy birthday. On Sunday, July 28, 1996, Miami will turn 100 years old.

I am often staggered when I ponder how much the Greater Miami area has changed in the last century.

One hundred years ago, when Julia Tuttle, the mother of Miami, was badgering Henry Flagler to extend his railroad line south of Palm Beach, Miami had one city street, several uncompleted stores, a hotel under construction, and approximately 300 residents.

Flagler was unconvinced. But after scores of Mrs. Tuttle's letters, an offering of half of her land, and a cold snap that brought freezing temperatures to Florida but left Dade County untouched, he was persuaded to extend his railroad, construct the Royal Palm Hotel, lay out the city streets, and build Miami's water, power, and medical facilities.

In many ways, Miami today barely resembles the community that it was in 1896. A tiny city has been replaced by an exploding metropolis. 300 residents have become over 2 million.

A place that almost didn't receive the private investment needed to build a railroad or town stores, is now one of the nation's most important transportation and commercial centers.

Each year, over 13 million visitors come to the Greater Miami area to visit South Beach, Coconut Grove, Key Biscayne, Joe Robbie Stadium, Gulfstream Park, and the many other attractions that give Miami its youthful vibrance.

But in some fundamental ways, Miami has not changed. Its pioneering spirit has thrived for the last 100 years.

Just as Miami was a pioneer in diversity a century ago, when its founder was a woman and one-third of the citizens who met to incorporate the city were African-American, today it stands poised to lead a multicultural America into the next century.

And as the Gateway to Latin America and an important center of trade, Miami will help the United States play an increasingly vital role in the new global economy. Miamians will lead us as we move to extend ties of trade, culture, and friendship around the world.

Miami is a community that has profoundly shaped my life. I was born here almost 60 years ago, attended Hialeah Elementary and Junior High, and graduated from Miami Senior High School. This will always be my home.

Again, I am delighted to be part of the centennial celebration for my hometown. I join my Senate colleagues and all Floridians in wishing Miami a very happy 100th birthday. •

ORDER FOR RECORD TO REMAIN OPEN UNTIL 3 P.M.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD remain open until 3 p.m. today in order that Senators may introduce bills, submit statements and committees to file reported legislation.

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

NATIONAL CHARACTER COUNTS WEEK

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 435, Senate Resolution 226.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 226) to proclaim the week of October 13 through October 19, 1996, as "National Character Counts Week."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the resolution appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 226) was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

S. RES. 226

Whereas young people will be the stewards of our communities, Nation, and world in critical times, and the present and future well-being of our society requires an involved, caring citizenry with good character;

Whereas concerns about the character training of children have taken on a new sense of urgency as violence by and against youth threatens the physical and psychological well-being of the Nation;

Whereas, more than ever, children need strong and constructive guidance from their families and their communities, including schools, youth organizations, religious institutions, and civil groups;

Whereas the character of a nation is only as strong as the character of its individual citizens;

Whereas the public good is advanced when young people are taught the importance of good character, and that character counts in personal relationships, in school, and in the workplace;

Whereas scholars and educators agree that people do not automatically develop good character and, therefore, conscientious efforts must be made by youth-influencing institutions and individuals to help young people develop the essential traits and characteristics that comprise good character;

Whereas character development is, first and foremost, an obligation of families, efforts by faith communities, schools, and youth, civic, and human service organizations also play a very important role in supporting family efforts by fostering and promoting good character;

Whereas the Senate encourages students, teachers, parents, youth, and community leaders to recognize leaders to recognize the valuable role our youth play in the present and future of our Nation, and to recognized that character is an important part of that future;

Whereas, in July 1992, the Aspen Declaration was written by an eminent group of educators, youth leaders, and ethics scholars for the purpose of articulating a coherent framework for character education appropriate to a diverse and pluralistic society;

Whereas the Aspen Declaration states that "Effective character education is based on core ethical values which form the foundation of democracy society";

Whereas the core ethical values identified by the Aspen Declaration constitute the six core elements of character;

Whereas the six core elements of character are trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, justice and fairness, caring, civic virtue, and citizenship;

Whereas the six core elements of character transcend cultural, religious, and socioeconomic differences;

Whereas the Aspen Declaration states that "The character and conduct of our youth reflect the character and conduct of society; therefore, every adult has the responsibility to reach and model the core ethical values and every social institution has the responsibility to promote the development of good character";

Whereas the Senate encourages individuals and organizations, especially those who have an interest in the education and training of our youth, to adopt the six core elements of character as intrinsic to the well-being of individuals, communities, and society as a whole; and

Whereas the Senate encourages communities, especially schools and youth organizations, to integrate the six core elements of character into programs serving students and children: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate proclaims the week of October 13 through October 19, 1996, as National Character Counts Week, and requests the President to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States and interested groups to embrace the six core elements of character and to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.