

(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.

SEC. 510. SENSE OF SENATE REGARDING UNITED STATES SEMICONDUCTOR TRADE AGREEMENT.

(a) FINDINGS.—

(1) The United States-Japan Semiconductor Trade Agreement is set to expire on July 31, 1996;

(2) The Governments of the United States and Japan are currently engaged in negotiations over the terms of a new United States-Japan agreement on semiconductors;

(3) The President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Japan agreed at the G-7 Summit in June that their two governments should conclude a mutually acceptable outcome of the semiconductor dispute by July 31, 1996, and that there should be a continuing role for the two governments in the new agreement;

(4) The current United States-Japan Semiconductor Trade Agreement has put in place both government-to-government and industry-to-industry mechanisms which have played a vital role in allowing cooperation to replace conflict in this important high technology sector such as by providing for joint calculation of foreign market share in Japan, deterrence of dumping, and promotion of industrial cooperation in the design-in of foreign semiconductor devices;

(5) Despite the increased foreign share of the Japanese semiconductor market since 1986, a gap still remains between the share United States and other foreign semiconductor makers are able to capture in the world market outside of Japan through their competitiveness and the sales of these suppliers in the Japanese market, and that gap is consistent across the full range of semiconductor products as well as a full range of end-use applications;

(6) The competitiveness and health of the United States semiconductor industry is of critical importance to the United States' overall economic well-being as well as the nation's high technology defense capabilities;

(7) The economic interests of both the United States and Japan are best served by well-functioning, open markets and deterrence of dumping in all sectors, including semiconductors;

(8) The Government of Japan continues to oppose an agreement that (A) ensures continued calculation of foreign market share in Japan according to the formula set forth in the current agreement, and (B) provides for continuation of current measures to deter renewed dumping of semiconductors in the United States and in the third country markets; and

(9) The United States Senate on June 19, 1996, unanimously adopted a sense of the Senate resolution that the President should take all necessary and appropriate actions to ensure the continuation of a government-to-government United States-Japan semiconductor trade agreement before the current agreement expires on July 31, 1996.

(b) SENSE OF SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that if a new United States-Japan Semiconductor Agreement is not concluded by July 31, 1996, that (1) ensures continued calculation of foreign market share in Japan according to the formula set forth in the current agreement, and (2) provides for continuation of current measures to deter renewed dumping of semiconductors in the United States and in third country markets, the President shall—

(A) Direct the Office of the United States Trade Representative and the Department of Commerce to establish a system to provide for unilateral United States Government calculation and publication of the foreign share of the Japanese semiconductor market, according to the formula set forth in the current agreement;

(B) Report to the Congress on a quarterly basis regarding the progress, or lack thereof, in increasing foreign market access to the Japanese semiconductor market; and

(C) Take all necessary and appropriate actions to ensure that all United States trade laws

with respect to foreign market access and injurious dumping are expeditiously and vigorously enforced with respect to U.S.-Japan semiconductor trade, as appropriate.

This Act may be cited as the "Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1997".

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed, and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that S. 1959, the fiscal year 1997 energy and water development appropriations bill, be indefinitely postponed.

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

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses and that the Chair be authorized to appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer (Mr. ASHCROFT) appointed Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. GORTON, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BURNS, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. BYRD, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. REID, Mr. KERREY and Mrs. MURRAY conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I thank the combined staff—the Republican staff and the Democratic staff—for the marvelous job they did. I, most of all, thank all the Senators for being as cooperative as they were. This is a bill that is not singular in purpose but has an awful lot of facets to it. We were able in 2 days to complete it, and that is because we got great cooperation.

I yield the floor.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now stand in recess until the hour of 2:15 p.m. today.

Thereupon, at 12:42 p.m., the Senate recessed until 2:15 p.m.; whereupon, the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. SMITH).

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now resume consideration of H.R. 3754, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3754) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill.

Pending:

Chafee amendment No. 5119, to provide for a limitation on the exclusion copyrights of literary works reproduced or distributed in specialized formats for use by blind or disabled persons.