

The added presence of another regulator, however, forces DOE to follow many of the same regulations and processes Washington State already requires. One regulator simplifies the oversight role, and arguably increases safety, saves money, and assures compliance.

PRIVATIZATION

As I have said many times in the past, engaging private sector know-how will make for better, cheaper, quicker cleanup. He have included the major portions of the privatization bill I sponsored with Congressman HASTINGS. Privatization is not the only solution for Hanford's problems, as the rest of this amendment demonstrates. It is, however, a significant portion of how we are going to expedite fast cleanup for lower cost. There have been numerous statements of general support for privatization—this amendment codifies those abstract thoughts into concrete legislation. Provided it thinks clearly before it acts, DOE will truly benefit from the enhanced privatization tools it receives under the provisions of this Act.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, today I am pleased to submit a substitute amendment with my colleagues, Senators GORTON, HATFIELD, and PACKWOOD, that I believe will dramatically improve the way business is done at the Hanford Reservation in Washington State.

Hanford is the biggest, most toxic defense nuclear facility in the United States. Its recent annual budgets have cost American taxpayers almost \$2 billion per year. Hanford is home to 80 percent of this Nation's spent plutonium. Its radioactive and other toxic materials are being stored in dangerous conditions and/or are already seeping into the ground water, toward the Columbia River. In other words, Hanford is a costly mess.

Earlier this year, Senators JOHNSTON and MURKOWSKI introduced their vision of how to improve cleanup at Hanford. In S. 871, which this amends, they suggest abandoning the environmental agreement between the Federal Government and the State of Washington and allowing the Department of Energy to establish its own cleanup agenda and environmental standards. We cannot support that approach because we believe the people of the region must have a say in the way cleanup is conducted. The people of the Tri-Cities proudly built Hanford; they deserve a role in restoring Hanford.

So, we take a different approach and offer a comprehensive bill addressing many issue impacting the cost and speed of cleanup at Hanford. The most fundamental and sweeping concept of the bill is its emphasis on increasing the role of the State in regulating cleanup. We create a single regulator primarily applying a single law: The State assumes jurisdiction of CERCLA, or Superfund. The amendment also reaffirms the Tri-Party Agreement, ensuring the people of the Tri-Cities and

Washington State continue to have a voice in Hanford cleanup and restoration.

Another important aspect of this amendment is its emphasis on the adjacent community and its stability. The people of the Tri-Cities have worked hard to help America win the cold war. They have sacrificed their environment and given of their working lives. This amendment encourages new companies to provide a continuity of benefits and preferential hiring to former site employees. It urges private contracts to be let to companies based in the area. It also encourages greater privatization and commercialization of new technologies in order to attract new businesses to the area—and then keep those companies there after cleanup is completed.

The amendment contains several other concepts I would like to emphasize. It streamline decisionmaking by giving a presidentially-appointed site manager significantly more authority to make decisions, transfer money, negotiate contracts, waive duplicative regulations, manage personnel, and select cleanup remedies. The amendment also establishes a land use council to help define cleanup objectives and standards for areas on the Superfund national priorities list. Finally, it urges a stable level of funding for cleanup to allow long-term planning.

I want to conclude by saying that this truly is a bipartisan amendment. We elected officials, Democrats and Republicans representing both State and Federal Government, put our energy together to find solutions to the problems facing Hanford. We worked long and hard and none of us got everything we wanted. Had I been the sole author of this amendment, it would have been a different bill. However, I strongly support most of this amendment and believe it will hasten cleanup and benefit the people we represent—and the people who elected us and this Nation's taxpayers. I look forward to continuing to work with my colleagues in the Senate and with Representatives HASTINGS and DICKS, Governor Lowry, and Attorney General Gregoire to push this amendment and make it the law.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GIFT REFORM ACT OF 1995

MCCAIN (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 1872

Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. KYL, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. BURNS, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. HARKIN) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 1061) to provide for congressional gift reform; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. AMENDMENTS TO SENATE RULES.

Rule XXXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended to read as follows:

“1. (a)(1) No Member, officer, or employee of the Senate shall knowingly accept a gift except in conformance with this rule.

“(2) A Member, officer, or employee may accept a gift (other than cash or cash equivalent) which the Member, officer, or employee reasonably and in good faith believes to have a value of less than \$20, and a cumulative value from one source during a calendar year of less than \$50. No formal recordkeeping is required by this paragraph, but a Member, officer, or employee shall make a good faith effort to comply with this paragraph.

“(b)(1) For the purpose of this rule, the term ‘gift’ means any gratuity, favor, discount, entertainment, hospitality, loan, forbearance, or other item having monetary value. The term includes gifts of services, training, transportation, lodging, and meals, whether provided in kind, by purchase of a ticket, payment in advance, or reimbursement after the expense has been incurred.

“(2)(A) A gift to the spouse or dependent of a Member, officer, or employee (or a gift to any other individual based on that individual's relationship with the Member, officer, or employee) shall be considered a gift to the Member, officer, or employee if it is given with the knowledge and acquiescence of the Member, officer, or employee and the Member, officer, or employee has reason to believe the gift was given because of the official position of the Member, officer, or employee.

“(B) If food or refreshment is provided at the same time and place to both a Member, officer, or employee and the spouse or dependent thereof, only the food or refreshment provided to the Member, officer, or employee shall be treated as a gift for purposes of this rule.

“(c) The restrictions in subparagraph (a) shall not apply to the following:

“(1) Anything for which the Member, officer, or employee pays the market value, or does not use and promptly returns to the donor.

“(2) A contribution, as defined in the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431 et seq.) that is lawfully made under that Act, or attendance at a fundraising event sponsored by a political organization described in section 527(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

“(3) A gift from a relative as described in section 107(2) of title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-521).

“(4)(A) Anything provided by an individual on the basis of a personal friendship unless the Member, officer, or employee has reason to believe that, under the circumstances, the gift was provided because of the official position of the Member, officer, or employee and not because of the personal friendship.

“(B) In determining whether a gift is provided on the basis of personal friendship, the Member, officer, or employee shall consider the circumstances under which the gift was offered such as:

“(i) The history of the relationship between the individual giving the gift and the recipient of the gift, including any previous exchange of gifts between such individuals.

“(ii) Whether to the actual knowledge of the Member, officer, or employee the individual who gave the gift personally paid for the gift or sought a tax deduction or business reimbursement for the gift.

“(iii) Whether to the actual knowledge of the Member, officer, or employee the individual who gave the gift also at the same time gave the same or similar gifts to other Members, officers, or employees.

“(5) A contribution or other payment to a legal expense fund established for the benefit of a Member, officer, or employee, that is

otherwise lawfully made, subject to the disclosure requirements of Select Committee on Ethics, except as provided in paragraph 3(c).

“(6) Any gift from another Member, officer, or employee of the Senate or the House of Representatives.

“(7) Food, refreshments, lodging, and other benefits—

“(A) resulting from the outside business or employment activities (or other outside activities that are not connected to the duties of the Member, officer, or employee as an officeholder) of the Member, officer, or employee, or the spouse of the Member, officer, or employee, if such benefits have not been offered or enhanced because of the official position of the Member, officer, or employee and are customarily provided to others in similar circumstances;

“(B) customarily provided by a prospective employer in connection with bona fide employment discussions; or

“(C) provided by a political organization described in section 527(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 in connection with a fundraising or campaign event sponsored by such an organization.

“(8) Pension and other benefits resulting from continued participation in an employee welfare and benefits plan maintained by a former employer.

“(9) Informational materials that are sent to the office of the Member, officer, or employee in the form of books, articles, periodicals, other written materials, audiotapes, videotapes, or other forms of communication.

“(10) Awards or prizes which are given to competitors in contests or events open to the public, including random drawings.

“(11) Honorary degrees (and associated travel, food, refreshments, and entertainment) and other bona fide, nonmonetary awards presented in recognition of public service (and associated food, refreshments, and entertainment provided in the presentation of such degrees and awards).

“(12) Donations of products from the State that the Member represents that are intended primarily for promotional purposes, such as display or free distribution, and are of minimal value to any individual recipient.

“(13) Training (including food and refreshments furnished to all attendees as an integral part of the training) provided to a Member, officer, or employee, if such training is in the interest of the Senate.

“(14) Bequests, inheritances, and other transfers at death.

“(15) Any item, the receipt of which is authorized by the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act, or any other statute.

“(16) Anything which is paid for by the Federal Government, by a State or local government, or secured by the Government under a Government contract.

“(17) A gift of personal hospitality (as defined in section 109(14) of the Ethics in Government Act) of an individual other than a registered lobbyist or agent of a foreign principal.

“(18) Free attendance at a widely attended event permitted pursuant to subparagraph (d).

“(19) Opportunities and benefits which are—

“(A) available to the public or to a class consisting of all Federal employees, whether or not restricted on the basis of geographic consideration;

“(B) offered to members of a group or class in which membership is unrelated to congressional employment;

“(C) offered to members of an organization, such as an employees' association or congressional credit union, in which membership is related to congressional employment

and similar opportunities are available to large segments of the public through organizations of similar size;

“(D) offered to any group or class that is not defined in a manner that specifically discriminates among Government employees on the basis of branch of Government or type of responsibility, or on a basis that favors those of higher rank or rate of pay;

“(E) in the form of loans from banks and other financial institutions on terms generally available to the public; or

“(F) in the form of reduced membership or other fees for participation in organization activities offered to all Government employees by professional organizations if the only restrictions on membership relate to professional qualifications.

“(20) A plaque, trophy, or other item that is substantially commemorative in nature and which is intended solely for presentation.

“(21) Anything for which, in an unusual case, a waiver is granted by the Select Committee on Ethics.

“(22) Food or refreshments of a nominal value offered other than as a part of a meal.

“(23) An item of little intrinsic value such as a greeting card, baseball cap, or a T-shirt.

“(d)(1) A Member, officer, or employee may accept an offer of free attendance at a widely attended convention, conference, symposium, forum, panel discussion, dinner, viewing, reception, or similar event, provided by the sponsor of the event, if—

“(A) the Member, officer, or employee participates in the event as a speaker or a panel participant, by presenting information related to Congress or matters before Congress, or by performing a ceremonial function appropriate to the Member's, officer's, or employee's official position; or

“(B) attendance at the event is appropriate to the performance of the official duties or representative function of the Member, officer, or employee.

“(2) A Member, officer, or employee who attends an event described in clause (1) may accept a sponsor's unsolicited offer of free attendance at the event for an accompanying individual if others in attendance will generally be similarly accompanied or if such attendance is appropriate to assist in the representation of the Senate.

“(3) A Member, officer, or employee, or the spouse or dependent thereof, may accept a sponsor's unsolicited offer of free attendance at a charity event, except that reimbursement for transportation and lodging may not be accepted in connection with an event that does not meet the standards provided in paragraph 2.

“(4) For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘free attendance’ may include waiver of all or part of a conference or other fee, the provision of local transportation, or the provision of food, refreshments, entertainment, and instructional materials furnished to all attendees as an integral part of the event. The term does not include entertainment collateral to the event, nor does it include food or refreshments taken other than in a group setting with all or substantially all other attendees.

“(e) No Member, officer, or employee may accept a gift the value of which exceeds \$250 on the basis of the personal friendship exception in subparagraph (c)(4) unless the Select Committee on Ethics issues a written determination that such exception applies. No determination under this subparagraph is required for gifts given on the basis of the family relationship exception.

“(f) When it is not practicable to return a tangible item because it is perishable, the item may, at the discretion of the recipient, be given to an appropriate charity or destroyed.

“2. (a)(1) A reimbursement (including payment in kind) to a Member, officer, or employee from an individual other than a registered lobbyist or agent of a foreign principal for necessary transportation, lodging and related expenses for travel to a meeting, speaking engagement, factfinding trip or similar event in connection with the duties of the Member, officer, or employee as an officeholder shall be deemed to be a reimbursement to the Senate and not a gift prohibited by this rule, if the Member, officer, or employee—

“(A) in the case of an employee, receives advance authorization, from the Member or officer under whose direct supervision the employee works, to accept reimbursement, and

“(B) discloses the expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed and the authorization to the Secretary of the Senate within 30 days after the travel is completed.

“(2) For purposes of clause (1), events, the activities of which are substantially recreational in nature, shall not be considered to be in connection with the duties of a Member, officer, or employee as an officeholder.

“(b) Each advance authorization to accept reimbursement shall be signed by the Member or officer under whose direct supervision the employee works and shall include—

“(1) the name of the employee;

“(2) the name of the person who will make the reimbursement;

“(3) the time, place, and purpose of the travel; and

“(4) a determination that the travel is in connection with the duties of the employee as an officeholder and would not create the appearance that the employee is using public office for private gain.

“(c) Each disclosure made under subparagraph (a)(1) of expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed shall be signed by the Member or officer (in the case of travel by that Member or officer) or by the Member or officer under whose direct supervision the employee works (in the case of travel by an employee) and shall include—

“(1) a good faith estimate of total transportation expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed;

“(2) a good faith estimate of total lodging expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed;

“(3) a good faith estimate of total meal expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed;

“(4) a good faith estimate of the total of other expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed;

“(5) a determination that all such expenses are necessary transportation, lodging, and related expenses as defined in this paragraph; and

“(6) in the case of a reimbursement to a Member or officer, a determination that the travel was in connection with the duties of the Member or officer as an officeholder and would not create the appearance that the Member or officer is using public office for private gain.

“(d) For the purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘necessary transportation, lodging, and related expenses’—

“(1) includes reasonable expenses that are necessary for travel for a period not exceeding 3 days exclusive of travel time within the United States or 7 days exclusive of travel time outside of the United States unless approved in advance by the Select Committee on Ethics;

“(2) is limited to reasonable expenditures for transportation, lodging, conference fees and materials, and food and refreshments, including reimbursement for necessary transportation, whether or not such transportation occurs within the periods described in clause (1);

“(3) does not include expenditures for recreational activities, nor does it include entertainment other than that provided to all attendees as an integral part of the event, except for activities or entertainment otherwise permissible under this rule; and

“(4) may include travel expenses incurred on behalf of either the spouse or a child of the Member, officer, or employee, subject to a determination signed by the Member or officer (or in the case of an employee, the Member or officer under whose direct supervision the employee works) that the attendance of the spouse or child is appropriate to assist in the representation of the Senate.

“(e) The Secretary of the Senate shall make available to the public all advance authorizations and disclosures of reimbursement filed pursuant to subparagraph (a) as soon as possible after they are received.

“3. A gift prohibited by paragraph 1(a) includes the following:

“(a) Anything provided by a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal to an entity that is maintained or controlled by a Member, officer, or employee.

“(b) A charitable contribution (as defined in section 170(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) made by a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal on the basis of a designation, recommendation, or other specification of a Member, officer, or employee (not including a mass mailing or other solicitation directed to a broad category of persons or entities), other than a charitable contribution permitted by paragraph 4.

“(c) A contribution or other payment by a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal to a legal expense fund established for the benefit of a Member, officer, or employee.

“(d) A financial contribution or expenditure made by a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal relating to a conference, retreat, or similar event, sponsored by or affiliated with an official congressional organization, for or on behalf of Members, officers, or employees.

“4. (a) A charitable contribution (as defined in section 170(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) made by a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal in lieu of an honorarium to a Member, officer, or employee shall not be considered a gift under this rule if it is reported as provided in subparagraph (b).

“(b) A Member, officer, or employee who designates or recommends a contribution to a charitable organization in lieu of honoraria described in subparagraph (a) shall report within 30 days after such designation or recommendation to the Secretary of the Senate—

“(1) the name and address of the registered lobbyist who is making the contribution in lieu of honoraria;

“(2) the date and amount of the contribution; and

“(3) the name and address of the charitable organization designated or recommended by the Member.

The Secretary of the Senate shall make public information received pursuant to this subparagraph as soon as possible after it is received.

“5. For purposes of this rule—

“(a) the term ‘registered lobbyist’ means a lobbyist registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act or any successor statute; and

“(b) the term ‘agent of a foreign principal’ means an agent of a foreign principal registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

“6. All the provisions of this rule shall be interpreted and enforced solely by the Select

Committee on Ethics. The Select Committee on Ethics is authorized to issue guidance on any matter contained in this rule.”.

SEC. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This resolution and the amendment made by this resolution shall take effect on January 1, 1996.

BROWN AMENDMENT NO. 1873

Mr. BROWN proposed an amendment to amendment No. 1872 proposed by Mr. MCCAIN to the bill S. 1061, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the amendment, insert the following:

SEC. . ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE IN THE SENATE OF THE VALUE OF CERTAIN ASSETS UNDER THE ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT ACT OF 1978.

(a) CATEGORIES OF INCOME.—Rule XXXIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“3. In addition to the requirements of paragraph 1, Members, officers, and employees of the Senate shall include in each report filed under paragraph 2 the following additional information:

“(a) For purposes of section 102(a)(1)(B) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 additional categories of income as follows:

“(1) greater than \$1,000,000 but not more than \$5,000,000, or

“(2) greater than \$5,000,000.

“(b) For purposes of section 102(d)(1) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 additional categories of income as follows:

“(1) greater than \$1,000,000 but not more than \$5,000,000;

“(2) greater than \$5,000,000 but not more than \$25,000,000;

“(3) greater than \$25,000,000 but not more than \$50,000,000; and

“(4) greater than \$50,000,000.

“(c) For purposes of this paragraph and section 102 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, additional categories with amounts or values greater than \$1,000,000 set forth in section 102(a)(1)(B) and 102(d)(1) shall apply to the income, assets, or liabilities of spouses and dependent children only if the income, assets, or liabilities are held jointly with the reporting individual. All other income, assets, or liabilities of the spouse or dependent children required to be reported under section 102 and this paragraph in an amount or value greater than \$1,000,000 shall be categorized only as an amount or value greater than \$1,000,000.”.

(b) Blind Trust Assets.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Rule XXXIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is further amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“4. In addition to the requirements of paragraph 1, Members, officers, and employees of the Senate shall include in each report filed under paragraph 2 an additional statement under section 102(a) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 listing the category of the total cash value of any interest of the reporting individual in a qualified blind trust as provided in section 102(d)(1) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, unless the trust instrument was executed prior to July 24, 1995 and precludes the beneficiary from receiving information on the total cash value of any interest in the qualified blind trust.”.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this subsection shall apply with respect to reports filed under title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 for calendar year 1996 and thereafter.

MURKOWSKI AMENDMENT NO. 1874

Mr. MURKOWSKI proposed an amendment to amendment No. 1872

proposed by Mr. MCCAIN to the bill S. 1061, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . TRAVEL AND LODGING TO CHARITABLE EVENTS.

Notwithstanding any provision of the Rule, The term “gift” does not include permissible travel, lodging, and meals at an event to raise funds for a bona fide charity, subject to a determination by the Select Committee on Ethics that participation in the charitable event is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

LOTT (AND BREAUX) AMENDMENT NO. 1875

Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. BREAUX) proposed an amendment to amendment No. 1872 proposed by Mr. MCCAIN to the bill S. 1061, supra; as follows:

On page 1, strike lines 9 through 12, and on page 2, strike lines 1 through 4; and, insert the following:

“(2) No Member, officer, or employee of the Senate, shall knowingly accept, directly or indirectly, any gifts in any calendar year aggregating more than \$100 or more from any person, entity, organization, or corporation unless, in limited and appropriate circumstances, a waiver is granted by the Select Committee on Ethics. The prohibitions of this paragraph do not apply to gifts with a value of less than \$50.”

STEVENS AMENDMENT NO. 1876

Mr. STEVENS proposed an amendment to amendment No. 1872 proposed by Mr. MCCAIN to the bill S. 1061, supra; as follows:

On page 2 of the amendment, strike lines 12 through 20 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

“(2)(A) A gift to a family member of a Member, officer, or employee, or a gift to any other individual based on that individual's relationship with the Member, officer, or employee, shall be considered a gift to the Member, officer, or employee if it is given with the knowledge and acquiescence of the Member, officer, or employee and the Member, officer, or employee has reason to believe the gift was given because of the official position of the Member, officer, or employee.”

FORD AMENDMENT NO. 1877

Mr. FORD proposed an amendment to amendment No. 1872 proposed by Mr. MCCAIN to the bill S. 1061, supra; as follows:

On page 16 of the McCain substitute on line 25, insert after “shall take effect on” the following: “and be effective for calendar years beginning on”.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will be holding an oversight hearing on Wednesday August 2, 1995, beginning at 9:30 a.m., in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building on the implementation of Public Law 103-176, the Indian Tribal Justice Act.