

Today, one of the greatest problems facing our schools is drug abuse. We all recognize the toll the drug abuse takes on our families, our communities, and ultimately our economy. Studies reveal that 70 percent of public school students aged 12 through 19 reported in 1989 that drugs are available at their school. Nearly 13 percent of 8th graders, 23 percent of 10th graders, and 30 percent of 12th graders had five or more drinks in a row in a 2-week period during the 1990-91 school year. And, 44 percent of all our teachers reported in 1992 that student misbehavior interfered substantially with their teaching.

There is no question that safety and order are necessary in our classrooms if we want learning to take place. Yet, the use of alcohol and other drugs is unacceptably high among our school-age children and the results of this use are increased violence, misbehavior, and little desire to engage in learning. Recognizing the toll drug abuse takes on our schools and communities, the Kennewick School District and community parents came together to develop the Parent Network which aims to curb student substance abuse and increase parent knowledge of their children's activities. To join the Network, parents must sign an agreement that their children will remain substance free for the school year and will set curfews for their children. Family and student activities are arranged by the Network which are guaranteed to be substance free. I also want to stress that while the purpose of the program is to include parents in this process, the Network ensures that students have a voice in all activities. Their involvement is critical to the success of such programs and I am pleased the school and community have sought their inclusion.

One of our national goals is to encourage parental involvement in education and I want to commend the Kennewick School District and their community not only for recognizing the importance of parental involvement but for implementing a program that works for our schools and our families. The American College Testing recently released a publication entitled: "On Target: Effective Parent Involvement Programs" which discusses the need for parental involvement and describes how the 21 selected programs are supporting this aim. I am very encouraged by the efforts being made by communities throughout our Nation and I hope other will follow the example set by these outstanding programs.

THE "ENOLA GAY"

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. President, I have followed with increasing distress the events surrounding the Smithsonian Institution's exhibit on the Enola Gay and the end of World War II. With each passing day we are made privy to revelations of an offensive and unrecognizable telling of the great struggle to protect the United States and free

the world from the tyranny of Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan.

Many of our citizens who have proudly worn the uniform of our military and offered their lives in the service of our Nation, have expressed justified outrage that the Nation's repository of collective memory should be so callously dismissive of the salient issues involved.

Adolf Hitler and his Nazi regime were responsible for the unspeakable horror upon tens of millions of people in Europe. Indeed, today marks the 15th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz, a striking event which reminds us of the tyranny of fascism. Imperial Japan launched a calculated attack on our Nation in the predawn light of December 7, 1941, and precipitated a war which saw excruciating suffering visited upon the people of Korea, Manchuria, and the military forces of the United States. And now, the institution which for over a century has served as the premier repository of our cultural, intellectual, and technological history has decided to portray the noble, titanic struggle against evil as nothing more than a power struggle against moral equivalents.

I am appalled that our national history is being rewritten. I spoke against the original *Enola Gay* display at the Smithsonian which wrongly depicted our Nation's history during World War II. The second display resulted in more revisionism and more public concern and required congressional consternation to get it changed.

The Smithsonian Institution has a magnificent track record of telling the history of our country with accuracy, compassion, and style.

I call upon the Smithsonian Institution to work with veteran organizations to create an accurate, fair, and compelling display of which we all can be proud.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:07 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment:

S. 273. An Act to amend section 61h-6 of title 2, United States Code.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.J. Res. 1. Joint resolution proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The message further announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 17. Concurrent resolution relating to the treatment of Social Security under any constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget.

The message also announced that pursuant to the provisions of sections 5580 and 5581 of the Revised Statutes (20 U.S.C. 42-43), the Speaker appoints as

members of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. MINETA.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following measure was read the first and second times by unanimous consent and placed on the calendar:

H.J. Res. 1 Joint resolution proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

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-293. A communication from the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Environmental Security), transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the Environmental Education Opportunities Program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-294. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the feasibility of using segregated ballast tanks for emergency transfer of cargo and storage of recovered oil; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-295. A communication from the Director of the U.S. Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the Mineral Institute Program for calendar year 1995; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-296. A communication from the Acting Administrator of the General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a pilot telecommuting center in Manassas, Virginia; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-297. A communication from the Chairman of the U.S. International Trade Commission, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation to provide authorization of appropriations for the U.S. International Trade Commission for fiscal year 1996; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-298. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the administration of the Maternal and Child Health Program; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-299. A communication from the Senior Deputy Assistant Administrator (Bureau for Legislative and Public Affairs), U.S. Agency for International Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Egypt Economic Report; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-300. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of an agreement between the United States and the Republic of Palau; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-301. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, notice relative to the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-302. A communication from the Chairman of the National Transportation Safety

Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the internal controls and financial systems in effect during fiscal year 1994; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-303. A communication from the Administrator of the U.S. Small Business Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the internal controls and financial systems in effect during fiscal year 1994; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-304. A communication from the Office of the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report entitled "Review of the Department of Human Services Foster Care Program Vendor Payments for Fiscal Years 1992, 1993, and 1994"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-305. A communication from the Inspector General of the General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report for the period April 1 through September 30, 1994; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-306. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the study of the effectiveness of the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program; to the Committee on Labor and Human Services.

EC-307. A communication from the Architect of the Capitol, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of a request to plant a tree on the Capitol Grounds; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

EC-308. A communication from the Secretary of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on contract care and services furnished by the Department to eligible veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-309. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on rescissions and deferrals dated December 1, 1994; referred jointly, pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, as modified by the order of April 11, 1986, to the Committee on Appropriations, to the Committee on the Budget, to the Committee on Finance, and to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-310. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on rescissions and deferrals dated January 1, 1995; referred jointly, pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, as modified by the order of April 11, 1986, to the Committee on Appropriations, to the Committee on the Budget, to the Committee on Finance, and to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-311. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the summary of proposed and enacted rescissions for fiscal years 1974 through 1995; referred jointly, pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, as modified by the order of April 11, 1986, to the Committee on Appropriations and to the Committee on the Budget.

EC-312. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the compliance report for calendar year 1994; referred jointly, pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, as modified by the order of April 11, 1986, to the Committee on Appropriations and to the Committee on the Budget.

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. ROTH:

S. 291. A bill to reform the regulatory process, to make government more efficient and effective, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. SHELBY:

S. 292. A bill to provide Federal recognition of the Mowa Band of Choctaw Indians of Alabama; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. ROTH:

S. 291. A bill to reform the regulatory process, to make government more efficient and effective, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

REGULATORY REFORM LEGISLATION

• Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I rise to emphasize the critical need for a smarter, more cost-effective approach to Government regulation. Today, I introduce legislation intended to generate constructive debate on this important issue.

As chairman of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, I want to build consensus on how to regulate smarter among all engaged in the growing debate on regulatory reform—including the general public, businesses of all sizes, environmental and public interest groups, academia, State and local governments, the White House, and my colleagues on both sides of the aisle. Throughout my career, I have been committed to protecting the environment, health, and safety. I reaffirm that commitment today. We should not forget that many regulations provide important protections and benefits to the public. Let there be no mistake—we need a clean environment, safe workplaces, and safe medications.

Mr. President, it is clear that the regulatory process is broken. Too many regulations impose undue costs, and the regulatory process itself has become too cumbersome, unresponsive, and inefficient. The cumulative cost of regulation is enormous and is rising at an alarming rate. The annual cost of Federal regulation was conservatively estimated at about \$560 billion for 1992; it could exceed \$660 billion by the year 2000. About three-fourths of the cost increase is expected from upcoming risk regulations, such as environmental, health, and safety standards.

The rising cost of regulation affects us all—businesses large and small, governments at all levels, and the American worker and consumer. Regulations drive up prices and stifle wages, innovation, and economic growth. Although the direct costs of regulation generally are imposed on businesses and governments, these costs ultimately are passed on to the American consumer through higher prices, diminished wages, increased taxes, or reduced government services. The cost of regulation has been estimated at about \$6,000 per year for the average American household.

The recent elections brought to this Congress historic change, and with it,

and unprecedented opportunity to reform the regulatory process. However, it is important that we take a balanced approach to reform. In our zeal to implement substantial changes, we should act carefully so that we truly perfect needed Government programs—not cripple or stymie them. Building a smarter regulatory process will require the expertise and consensus of those on all sides of the regulatory reform debate. Together, we should strive to achieve desirable social goals in the most cost-effective manner practical.

My goal is to forge a consensus on effective legislation to make the regulatory process more efficient and effective. The bill I am introducing today is a first step in this direction, but it requires further debate and deliberation. It may be necessary to add further provisions, delete some, or revise others. I will chair a series of hearings, beginning on February 8, to provide a forum to discuss the broad principles of regulatory reform—those reflected in this bill as well as others we have not yet addressed.

My bill will require Federal agencies to seriously consider whether the benefits of regulating justify its costs. When regulating risks, regulators will be required to make realistic estimates of risk based on the available data, and disclose to the public any assumptions necessary to measure those risks. The bill also will encourage agencies to base their priorities on the relative risks posed by various substances, activities, and products to achieve the greatest overall reduction in risk at the least cost. More generally, my bill will require agencies to review existing regulations, to be sensitive to the cumulative regulatory burden, and to select the most cost-effective, market-driven method practical. These are but some of the principles to be discussed at the hearings on regulatory reform.

We can reinvent the regulatory process to ensure that when agencies choose to regulate, they will do so in a more effective and less costly manner. We can reduce the burden on governments, businesses, and the public, and still ensure that important benefits and protections are provided. We cannot afford to ignore the need to regulate smarter.

I ask unanimous consent that the legislation I introduce today be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 291

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Regulatory Reform Act of 1995".

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Table of Contents.