

and the Environmental Protection Agency.

The spirit of bipartisanship is best exemplified by the list of my colleagues joining me in this effort, including Senator HEFLIN, Senator PRYOR, Senator MCCONNELL, Senator CONRAD, Senator COVERDELL and Senator SANTORUM.

As members of the Agriculture Committee, their support for this commonsense legislation is essential and appreciated.

Mr. President, Congress has finally begun to recognize the severe burdens we place upon America's job creators when we impose regulatory legislation without respect to its cost or ultimate benefits.

So I am pleased that we have made significant progress this year in reforming and reducing some of that regulatory burden, and I believe this legislation takes us another step forward.

The pesticides covered by this legislation, called antimicrobial products, include common household disinfectant cleaners, bleaches, sanitizers, and disinfectants.

Antimicrobials play an important and beneficial role in controlling disease and in maintaining a high public-health standard in hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, schools, hotels, restaurants, and even in our own homes.

Because emergency workers rely on antimicrobial pesticides to disinfect contaminated water supplies, they are especially valuable during times of natural disasters, such as flooding in the Midwest, hurricanes in Florida, and earthquakes in California.

Yet despite the critical role antimicrobials play in maintaining public health, and the efforts of our colleagues to develop a responsible solution, there have been significant and unintended delays on the EPA's part in approving these products for use.

Unfortunately, those delays in the registration process have stifled the ability of the industry to market new products—products which could have an even more significant impact on the public health.

I would like to share an example.

A new product which provides extraordinary effectiveness against a powerful form of bacteria was developed by an international supplier of cleaning and sanitizing products.

Not only was this new product found to be extremely effective, but it was also developed to break down rapidly once it had achieved its sanitizing work. In short, it effectively helped destroy bacteria while it reduced the likelihood of environmental damage.

While this revolutionary product had proven merits, the company could not get the product approved by the EPA for over 2 years because of the cumbersome approval process.

At the end of that 2-year period, the EPA granted its approval and agreed that this product was of great importance to public health and the environment. It's unfortunate that it has

taken so long for the Government to recognize what its manufacturer had long known.

Such examples have become commonplace. Because of this inappropriate backlog of anti-microbial applications pending within the EPA that have little or no chance of being resolved within a reasonable period of time, the need for legislative reform is clear.

Our legislation will establish process for expediting the review of anti-microbial products.

It incorporates predictability into the system without compromising public health and safety. It encourages industry and Government to work together to actually improve products which can better guarantee our public health.

In a legislative climate that is too often partisan and uncompromising, this bill is an example of how Congress, the administration and its Federal agencies, industry, and consumers can pool their efforts to achieve a common end.

Again, I thank my colleagues who have cosponsored this bill, the anti-microbial industry, user groups, and the EPA for coming together to work out the details of this bill. I urge the rest of my colleagues to join us in supporting this commonsense reform.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 607

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM] was added as a cosponsor of S. 607, a bill to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 to clarify the liability of certain recycling transactions, and for other purposes.

S. 984

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. DOLE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 984, a bill to protect the fundamental right of a parent to direct the upbringing of a child, and for other purposes.

S. 1183

At the request of Mr. HATFIELD, the name of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SIMON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1183, a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1931 (known as the Davis-Bacon Act), to revise the standards for coverage under the act, and for other purposes.

S. 1379

At the request of Mr. THOMAS, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1379, a bill to make technical amendments to the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1386

At the request of Mr. BURNS, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1386, a bill to provide for soft-metric conversion, and for other purposes.

S. 1400

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the name of the Senator from Iowa

[Mr. GRASSLEY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1400, a bill to require the Secretary of Labor to issue guidance as to the application of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to insurance company general accounts.

S. 1419

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the name of the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1419, a bill to impose sanctions against Nigeria.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 25

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 25, a concurrent resolution concerning the protection and continued viability of the Eastern Orthodox Ecumenical Patriarchate.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

WHITEWATER SUBPOENA RESOLUTION

D'AMATO AMENDMENTS NOS. 3101–3103

Mr. D'AMATO proposed three amendments to the resolution (S. Res. 199) directing the Senate Legal Counsel to bring a civil action to enforce a subpoena of the Special Committee to Investigate Whitewater Development Corporation and Related Matters to William H. Kennedy, III; as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 3101

The first section of the resolution is amended by striking "subpoena and order" and inserting "subpoenas and orders".

AMENDMENT No. 3102

After the sixth Whereas clause in the preamble insert the following:

"Whereas on December 15, 1995, the Special Committee authorized the issuance of a second subpoena duces tecum to William H. Kennedy, III, directing him to produce the identical documents to the Special Committee by 12:00 p.m. on December 18, 1995;

"Whereas on December 18, 1995, counsel for Mr. Kennedy notified the Special Committee that, based upon the instructions of the White House Counsel's Office and personal counsel for President and Mrs. Clinton, Mr. Kennedy would not comply with the second subpoena;

"Whereas, on December 18, 1995, the chairman of the Special Committee announced that he was overruling the legal objections to the second subpoena for the same reasons as for the first subpoena, and ordered and directed that Mr. Kennedy comply with the second subpoena by 3:00 p.m. on December 18, 1995;

"Whereas Mr. Kennedy has refused to comply with the Special Committee's second subpoena as ordered and directed by the chairman;"

Amend the title so as to read: "Resolution directing the Senate Legal Counsel to bring a civil action to enforce subpoenas and orders of the Special Committee to Investigate Whitewater Development Corporation and Related Matters to William H. Kennedy, III."

SARBANES AMENDMENT NO. 3104

Mr. SARBANES proposed an amendment to the resolution, Senate Resolution 199, supra; as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following: "That the Special Committee should, in response to the offer of the White House, exhaust all available avenues of negotiation, cooperation, or other joint activity in order to obtain the notes of former White House Associate Counsel William H. Kennedy, III, taken at the meeting of November 5, 1993. The Special Committee shall make every possible effort to work cooperatively with the White House and other parties to secure the commitment of the Independent Counsel and the House of Representatives not to argue in any forum that the production of the Kennedy notes to the Special Committee constitutes a waiver of attorney-client privilege."

The preamble is amended to read as follows:

"Whereas the White House has offered to provide the Special Committee to Investigate Whitewater Development Corporation and Related Matters ('the Special Committee') the notes taken by former Associate White House Counsel William H. Kennedy, III, while attending a November 5, 1993 meeting at the law offices of Williams and Connolly, provided there is not a waiver of the attorney client privilege;

"Whereas the White House has made a well-founded assertion, supported by respected legal authorities, that the November 5, 1993 meeting is protected by the attorney-client privilege;

"Whereas the attorney-client privilege is a fundamental tenet of our legal system which the Congress has historically respected;

"Whereas whenever the Congress and the President fail to resolve a dispute between them and instead submit their disagreement to the courts for resolution, an enormous power is vested in the judicial branch to write rules that will govern the relationship between the elected branches;

"Whereas an adverse precedent could be established for the Congress that would make it more difficult for all congressional committees to conduct important oversight and other investigatory functions;

"Whereas when a dispute occurs between the Congress and the President, it is the obligation of each to make a principled effort to acknowledge, and if possible to meet, the legitimate needs of the other branch;

"Whereas the White House has made such an effort through forthcoming offers to the Special Committee to resolve this dispute; and

"Whereas the Special Committee will obtain the requested notes much more promptly through a negotiated resolution of this dispute than a court suit:"

THE LIVESTOCK CONCENTRATION
REPORT ACT OF 1995

HATCH AMENDMENT NO. 3105

Mr. DOLE (for Mr. HATCH) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 1340) to require the President to appoint a Commission on Concentration in the Livestock Industry; as follows:

Sec. 4 Duties of Commission: delete lines 9 and 10 (page 9) and add:

(2) to request the Attorney General to report on the application of the antitrust laws and operation of other Federal laws applicable, with respect to concentration and vertical integration in the procurement and pricing

of slaughter cattle and of slaughter hogs by meat packers;

Sec. 4(b) Solicitation of Information.

Line 7 page 10 insert: 'industry employees'.

THE IRAN FOREIGN OIL
SANCTIONS ACT OF 1995KENNEDY (AND D'AMATO)
AMENDMENT NO. 3106

Mr. SANTORUM (for Mr. KENNEDY, for himself and Mr. D'AMATO) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 1228) to impose sanctions on foreign persons exporting petroleum products, natural gas, or related technology to Iran; as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following new section:

SEC. . APPLICATION OF THE ACT TO LIBYA.

The sanctions of this Act, including the terms and conditions for the imposition, duration, and termination of sanctions, shall apply to persons making investments for the development of petroleum resources in Libya in the same manner as those sanctions apply under this Act to persons making investments for such development in Iran.

REIMBURSEMENTS TO STATES
FOR FEDERALLY FUNDED EM-
PLOYEES DURING SHUT DOWNDOMENICI (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 3107

Mr. SANTORUM (for Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. LOTT, Mr. WARNER, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. EXON, Mr. PRESSLER, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. KERREY, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. HARKIN) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 1429) to provide clarification in the reimbursement to States for federally funded employees carrying out Federal programs during the lapse in appropriations between November 14, 1995, through November 19, 1995; as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. CLARIFICATION OF REIMBURSEMENT
TO STATES FOR FEDERALLY FUNDED
EMPLOYEES.

Section 124 of the joint resolution entitled "A joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1996, and for other purposes", approved November 20, 1995 (Public Law 104-56) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(b)(1) If during the period beginning November 14, 1995, through November 19, 1995, a State used State funds to continue carrying out a Federal program or furloughed State employees whose compensation is advanced or reimbursed in whole or in part by the Federal Government—

"(A) such furloughed employees shall be compensated at their standard rate of compensation for such period;

"(B) the State shall be reimbursed for expenses that would have been paid by the Federal Government during such period had appropriations been available, including the cost of compensating such furloughed employees, together with interest thereon due under section 6503(d) of title 31, United States Code; and

"(C) the State may use funds available to the State under such Federal program to reimburse such State, together with interest thereon due under section 6503(d) of title 31, United States Code.

"(2) For purposes of this subsection, the term 'State' shall have the meaning as such term is defined under the applicable Federal program under paragraph (1)."

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEE TO
MEETCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL
RESOURCES

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, December 20, 1995, for purposes of conducting a full committee hearing which is scheduled to begin at 9:30 a.m. The purpose of this hearing is to consider S.594, Presidio, to review a map associated with the San Francisco Presidio. Specifically, the purposes are to determine which properties within the Presidio of San Francisco should be transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Presidio Trust and to outline what authorities are required to ensure that the trust can meet the objective of generating revenues sufficient to operate the Presidio without a Federal appropriation.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to hold a business meeting during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, December 20, 1995, at 10 a.m. in SD226.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

• Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I hereby submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report prepared by the Congressional Budget Office under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This report meets the requirements for Senate scorekeeping of section 5 of Senate Concurrent Resolution 32, the first concurrent resolution on the budget for 1986.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the budget through December 18, 1995. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues, which are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1996 concurrent resolution on the budget (H. Con. Res. 67), show that current level spending is under the budget resolution by \$131.3 billion in budget authority and by \$55.0 billion in outlays. Current level is \$43 million below the revenue floor in 1996 and \$0.7 billion below the revenue floor