

- "609. Procedures for gathering comments.
- "610. Periodic review of rules.
- "611. Judicial review.
- "612. Reports and intervention rights.
- "SUBCHAPTER II—RISK ASSESSMENTS
- "621. Definitions.
- "622. Applicability.
- "623. Rule of construction.
- "624. Requirement to prepare risk assessments.
- "625. Principles for risk assessment.
- "626. Principles for risk characterization and communication.
- "627. Regulations; plan for assessing new information.
- "628. Decisional criteria.
- "629. Regulatory priorities.
- "640. Establishment of program.
- "SUBCHAPTER I—REGULATORY ANALYSIS".

(2) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—The part analysis for part I of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

- (A) in the item relating to chapter 5 by striking "501" and inserting "500"; and
- (B) by inserting after the item relating to chapter 5 the following:

**"6. The Analysis of Regulatory Functions ..... 601".**

**BALANCED-BUDGET  
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT**

**DASCHLE (AND OTHERS)  
AMENDMENT NO. 231**

Mr. DASCHLE (for himself, Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. GLENN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mr. KERREY, and Mr. PELL) proposed an amendment to the motion to commit the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 1) proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States; as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years after the date of its submission to the States for ratification. The article shall be submitted to the States upon the adoption of a concurrent resolution as described in section 9 of the article. The article is as follows:

**"ARTICLE —**

"SECTION 1. Upon the adoption by the Congress of a concurrent resolution on the budget establishing a budget plan to balance the budget as required by this article, and containing the matter required by section 9, total outlays for any fiscal year shall not exceed total receipts for that fiscal year, unless three-fifths of the whole number of each House of Congress shall provide by law for a specific excess of outlays over receipts by a rollcall vote.

"SECTION 2. The limit on the debt of the United States held by the public shall not be increased, unless three-fifths of the whole number of each House shall provide by law for such an increase by a rollcall vote.

"SECTION 3. Prior to each fiscal year, the President shall transmit to the Congress a proposed budget for the United States Government for that fiscal year in which total outlays do not exceed total receipts.

"SECTION 4. No bill to increase revenue shall become law unless approved by a majority of the whole number of each House by a rollcall vote.

"SECTION 5. The Congress may waive the provisions of this article for any fiscal year in which a declaration of war is in effect. The provisions of this article may be waived for any fiscal year in which the United States is engaged in military conflict which causes an imminent and serious military threat to national security and is so declared by a joint resolution, adopted by a majority of the whole number of each House, which becomes law.

"SECTION 6. The Congress shall enforce and implement this article by appropriate legislation, which may rely on estimates of outlays and receipts.

"SECTION 7. Total receipts shall include all receipts of the United States Government except those derived from borrowing. Total outlays shall include all outlays of the United States Government except for those for repayment of debt principal.

"SECTION 8. This article shall take effect beginning with fiscal year 2002 or with the second fiscal year beginning after its ratification, whichever is later.

"SECTION 9. (a) In order to carry out the purposes of this article, the Congress shall adopt a concurrent resolution setting forth a budget plan to achieve a balanced budget (that complies with this article) not later than the first fiscal year required by this article as follows:

"(1) a budget for each fiscal year beginning with fiscal year 1996 and ending with that first fiscal year (required by this article) containing—

"(A) aggregate levels of new budget authority, outlays, revenues, and the deficit or surplus;

"(B) totals of new budget authority and outlays for each major functional category;

"(C) new budget authority and outlays, on an account-by-account basis, for each account with actual outlays or offsetting receipts of at least \$100,000,000 in fiscal year 1994; and

"(D) an allocation of Federal revenues among the major sources of such revenues;

"(2) a detailed list and description of changes in Federal law (including laws authorizing appropriations or direct spending and tax laws) required to carry out the plan and the effective date of each such change; and

"(3) reconciliation directives to the appropriate committees of the House of Representatives and Senate instructing them to submit legislative changes to the Committee on the Budget of the House or Senate, as the case may be, to implement the plan set forth in the concurrent resolution.

"(b) The directives required by subsection (a)(3) shall be deemed to be directives within the meaning of section 310(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. Upon receiving all legislative submissions from committees under subsection (a)(3), each Committee on the Budget shall combine all such submissions (without substantive revision) into an omnibus reconciliation bill and report that bill to its House. The procedures set forth in section 310 shall govern the consideration of that reconciliation bill in the House of Representatives and the Senate.

"(c) The budget plan described in subsection (a) shall be based upon Congressional Budget Office economic and technical assumptions and estimates of the spending and revenue effects of the legislative changes described in subsection (a)(2)."

**DOLE AMENDMENT NO. 232**

Mr. DOLE proposed an amendment to the motion to commit the joint resolution,

House Joint Resolution 1, supra; as follows:

Strike all after the word forthwith in the instructions and insert the following: "H.J. Res. 1, and at a later date the Judiciary Committee, after consultation with the Budget Committee, shall issue a report the text of which shall include:

"This report may be cited as the 'Need To Lead Report.'

"If Congress has not passed a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution by May 1, 1995, within 60 days thereafter, the President of the United States shall transmit to the Senate and the House of Representatives a detailed plan to balance the budget by the year 2002."

**DOLE AMENDMENT NO. 233**

Mr. DOLE proposed an amendment to amendment No. 232 proposed by him to the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 1, supra; as follows:

Strike all after H.J. Res. 1, and insert the following: "and at a later date the Judiciary Committee, after consultation with the Budget Committee, shall issue a report the text of which shall include:

"This report may be cited as the 'Need to Lead Report.'

"If Congress has not passed a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution by May 1, 1995, within 59 days thereafter, the President of the United States shall transmit to the Senate and the House of Representatives a detailed plan to balance the budget by the year 2002."

**NOTICES OF HEARINGS**

**COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL  
RESOURCES**

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the full Committee on Energy and Natural Resources to consider the President's 1996 proposed budget.

The committee will hear testimony from the Forest Service on Wednesday, February 15, 1995.

The hearing will begin at 9:30 a.m., and will take place in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

For further information, please call Betty Nevitt or Jim Beirne at (202) 224-0765.

**ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS**

**THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

• Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, last year I had the opportunity to visit the Republic of China on Taiwan and witness first hand the social, economic, and political progress in that country. During my visit I had the pleasure of meeting with President Lee Teng-Hui, who has been a strong agent of change and leader for his country. My home State, Idaho, has directly benefited by the developments in the Republic of China though an enhanced relationship and growing trade relations.

During my visit to the Republic of China I did not have an opportunity to meet with Premier Lien Chan. Therefore, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to enter into the RECORD the following statement detailing the efforts and accomplishments of Mr. Lien as presented to me by Winston L. Yang, chairman of Seton Hall University Department of Asian Studies. In so doing, I hope that others may benefit from Mr. Yang's comments and become more familiar with developments in the Republic of China.

The statement follows:

PREMIER LIEN CHAN'S REFORMS AND PROGRAMS

(By Winston L. Yang)

It has been almost two years since Lien Chan became the 14th Premier of the Republic of China (ROC) on Taiwan.

As Premier, Mr. Lien has been carrying out policies of democratization and using Taiwan's economic power to break out of the international isolation created by Peking.

Lien has reaffirmed the ROC's commitment to the official goal of eventual reunification with the mainland. But while following a pragmatic policy toward the mainland and working to expand unofficial exchanges between the two sides, he also insists on the need to strengthen Taiwan's defense and international standing. In implementing "Pragmatic Diplomacy," Lien has advanced the possibility of Taiwan's renewed representation at the United Nations and membership in other international organizations. Mr. Lien wants to hasten the pace of Taiwan's modernization and economic development. One of his goals is to increase per capita income to at least \$20,000 by the beginning of the twenty-first century.

His economic recovery program, which is both realistic and well-designed, is intended to strengthen Taiwan's economy and competitiveness.

Premier Lien has attached great importance to his administrative reform programs, which are designed to improve morale, to upgrade the quality and efficiency of government, and to reduce and ultimately eliminate corruption, insubordination, bureaucratic elitism, and waste in personnel and resources. His sight is set on establishing a clean, efficient, capable, and streamlined government, making it Taiwan's greatest "service enterprise." Personnel cuts, office automation, the closing or merging of unwieldy agencies, and an anticorruption campaign have been launched.

The administrative reform programs call for a five percent reduction in the number of government employees, a close watch for corruption, heavy penalties for violations by officials, and less bureaucratic red tape for Taiwan people. Public officials involved in fourteen targeted areas, from handling construction bids to performing judicial duties, are being closely monitored.

In the political arena, the government has overcome a number of obstacles to promote constitutional reform and established a framework for democracy that should lead to far broader democratization within the next few years. Furthermore, it has introduced an administrative reform bill to establish a clean and effective government. The plan is built on the cornerstones of honesty, efficiency, and public convenience. To achieve honest government, Lien Chan has taken concrete measures and moved simultaneously to eliminate corruption, prevent corruption, and revise laws to ensure that government employees at all levels dare not, cannot, do not, and need not be corrupt.

In an effort to improve Taiwan-mainland relations, the Government has been devoting itself to the expansion of cultural and academic exchanges, and to building complementary economic relations for the benefit of both sides. Intermediary bodies from Taiwan and the mainland have held talks and negotiations to address problems resulting from people-to-people exchanges. In April 1993 in Singapore, the intermediary bodies signed four historic agreements, the first agreements to be reached by the two sides since 1949. In August 1994, representatives of the two bodies met in Taipei and achieved important breakthroughs after Peking's delegates made concessions by recognizing Taiwan's judicial authority over the fate of airline hijackers from the mainland and Taipei's authority to patrol fishing in the Straits of Taiwan.

Naturally, Taiwan's economy is critical to the success of all programs. Mr. Lien's economic recovery program has already produced concrete results. Steady recovery and stable growth have been clearly evident since mid-1993, even though the ROC's trade surplus continues to decline. In 1993, Taiwan's economy grew by about six percent. Analysts expect the 1994 economic performance to improve further.

Yet significant change must be made in the light of economic realities. The Six-Year National Development Plan has encountered a number of problems. Necessary modifications have been made after a thorough review on the basis of needs, priorities, and the availability of resources. Seven hundred seventy-five projects have been reduced to 632, and the original budget of NT\$8,238.2 billion has been scaled down to NT\$6,029.4 billion. The revised plan is much more realistic. Of the 632 projects, 69 have been completed, and 406 are being implemented. Seventy-four are well into the detailed planning stages and another 30 are on the drawing board. Feasibility studies are being made for 32 projects, while the remaining 21 are yet to be started.

Lien's pragmatic approach to the ambitious plan for national development has been hailed by many experts as a prudent course toward the conservation of available resources, the reduction of waste, and the establishment of priorities. The review of the National Development Plan ordered by the Premier has revealed that supply and demand can be coordinated and balanced. Problems can be anticipated and resolved and the projected benefits can be realized through comprehensive planning concerning the use of land, manpower, and material resources.●

## RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

● Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, in accordance with rule XXVI, section 2, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby submit for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the Rules of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The rules follow:

### RULES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

#### GENERAL RULES

Rule 1. The Standing Rules of the Senate as supplemented by these rules, are adopted as the rules of the Committee and its Subcommittees.

#### MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

Rule 2. (a) The Committee shall meet on the third Wednesday of each month while the Congress is in session for the purpose of conducting business, unless, for the convenience

of Members, the Chairman shall set some other day for a meeting. Additional meetings may be called by the Chairman as he may deem necessary.

(b) Business meetings of any Subcommittee may be called by the Chairman of such Subcommittee, Provided, That no Subcommittee meeting or hearing other than a field hearing, shall be scheduled or held concurrently with a full Committee meeting or hearing, unless a majority of the Committee concurs in such concurrent meeting or hearing.

#### OPEN HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

Rule 3. (a) Hearings and business meetings of the Committee or any Subcommittee shall be open to the public except when the Committee or such Subcommittee by majority vote orders a closed hearing or meeting.

(b) A transcript shall be kept of each hearing of the Committee or any Subcommittee.

(c) A transcript shall be kept of each business meeting of the Committee or any Subcommittee unless a majority of the Committee or the Subcommittee involved agrees that some other form of permanent record is preferable.

#### HEARING PROCEDURE

Rule 4. (a) Public notice shall be given of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be held by the Committee or any Subcommittee at least one week in advance of such hearing unless the Chairman of the full Committee or the Subcommittee involved determines that the hearing is non-controversial or that special circumstances require expedited procedures and a majority of the Committee or the Subcommittee involved concurs. In no case shall a hearing be conducted with less than twenty-four hours notice.

(b) Each witness who is to appear before the Committee or any Subcommittee shall file with the Committee or Subcommittee, at least 24 hours in advance of the hearing, a written statement of his or her testimony in as many copies as the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee prescribes.

(c) Each member shall be limited to five minutes in the questioning of any witness until such time as all Members who so desire have had an opportunity to question the witness.

(d) The Chairman and ranking Minority Member or the ranking Majority and Minority Members present at the hearing may each appoint one Committee staff member to question each witness. Such staff member may question the witness only after all Members present have completed their questioning of the witness or at such other time as the Chairman and the ranking Majority and Minority Members present may agree.

#### BUSINESS MEETING AGENDA

Rule 5. (a) A legislative measure or subject shall be included on the agenda of the next following business meeting of the full Committee or any Subcommittee if a written request for such inclusion has been filed with the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee at least one week prior to such meeting. Nothing in this rule shall be construed to limit the authority of the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee to include legislative measures or subjects on the Committee or Subcommittee agenda in the absence of such request.

(b) The agenda for any business meeting of the Committee or any Subcommittee shall be provided to each Member and made available to the public at least three days prior to such meeting, and no new items may be added after the agenda is so published except by the approval of a majority of the Members of the Committee or Subcommittee. The