

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

On page 1 of the amendment, line 4, strike out "determination." and insert in lieu thereof the following: "determination. If the President objects to a determination, the President shall, immediately upon such objection, submit to Congress a written report (in unclassified form, but with a classified annex if necessary) that sets forth a detailed explanation of the findings made and factors considered in objecting to the determination."

On page 49, line 17, insert after the period the following: "While determining whether such opportunities are equivalent on that basis, the Commission shall also conduct an evaluation of opportunities for access to all segments of the telecommunications market of the applicant."

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I am pleased to support and cosponsor Senator BYRD's amendment to the Exon-Dorgan-Byrd foreign investment amendment. This friendly amendment would require the President to report to the Congress in a classified and unclassified form.

This report mirrors the reporting provisions of the 1993 Exon-Byrd amendment to the Exon-Florio law. I am pleased to lend my full support to my friend and colleague from West Virginia.

Mr. PRESSLER. I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

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

So the amendment (No. 1351) was agreed to.

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Exon amendment be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

So the amendment (No. 1350), as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I believe that that brings our activities on the telecommunications bill to a close today. I think we have made good progress, and I think the committee bill has held together. I know there are Senators present with speeches, but I wish to thank all Senators.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby

move to bring to a close debate on Calendar No. 45, S. 652, the telecommunications bill:

Trent Lott, Larry Pressler, Judd Gregg, Don Nickles, Rod Grams, Rick Santorum, Craig Thomas, Spencer Abraham, Bob Dole, Ted Stevens, Larry Craig, Mike DeWine, John Ashcroft, Robert Bennett, Hank Brown, and Conrad Burns.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Thomas, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1993—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 55

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the requirements of 42 U.S.C. 3536, I transmit herewith the 29th Annual Report of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, which covers calendar year 1993.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 13, 1995.

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-969. A communication from the Director of the Institute of Museum Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-970. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the reports and testimony for April 1995; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-971. A communication from the Executive Director of the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation to amend Title 5, United States Code, to provide additional investment funds for the thrift savings plan; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-972. A communication from the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation

entitled "The Federal Employees Emergency Leave Transfer Act of 1995"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-973. A communication from the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-974. A communication from the Chief Operating Officer/President of the Resolution Funding Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to internal controls for 1993 and 1994; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-975. A communication from the Chair of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 1994 annual report under the Government in the Sunshine Act; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-976. A communication from the Executive Director of the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 1994 annual report under the Government in the Sunshine Act; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-977. A communication from the chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 11-51, adopted by the Council on May 2, 1995; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-978. A communication from the chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 11-52, adopted by the Council on May 2, 1995; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-979. A communication from the chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 11-53, adopted by the Council on May 2, 1995; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-980. A communication from the chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 11-54, adopted by the Council on May 2, 1995; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-981. A communication from the chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 11-55, adopted by the Council on May 2, 1995; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-982. A communication from the chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 11-56, adopted by the Council on May 2, 1995; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-983. A communication from the chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 11-59, adopted by the Council on May 2, 1995; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

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. DOMENICI (for himself and Mr. BOND):

S. 917. A bill to facilitate small business involvement in the regulatory development processes of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. EXON:

S. 918. A bill to prohibit the payment of certain Federal benefits to any person not lawfully present within the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. COATS (for himself and Mrs. KASSEBAUM):

S. 919. A bill to modify and reauthorize the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DOMENICI (for himself and Mr. BOND):

S. 917. A bill to facilitate small business involvement in the regulatory development processes of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

THE SMALL BUSINESS ADVOCACY ACT OF 1995

Mr. DOMENICI. Essentially, Mr. President, this bill will establish the process whereby small business in each of our respective States will be involved in the process of writing the rules and regulations for both OSHA and EPA. I think it is an exciting idea that came right from small business.

I note that the chairman of the Small Business Committee, Senator BOND, is a cosponsor. I thank him for his assistance. Mr. President, on behalf of the small business women and men in America, I am pleased to offer a bill to create a Small Business Advocacy Review Panel. This bill has been developed because of the suggestions of a committed group of New Mexican small business people. I am also pleased that the distinguished chairman of the Senate Committee on Small Business is joining me as an original cosponsor of this measure. I am also pleased to say that the National Federation of Independent Business supports this bill.

This week, the White House Conference on Small Business is convening here in Washington. This is an event I am particularly interested in since I introduced the legislation that authorizes these national conferences with small business men and women. I would like to welcome all the delegates from New Mexico and ask unanimous consent to place a list of their names in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

In early 1994, I formed a Small Business Advocacy Council in New Mexico. I asked this group to advise me about the problems of small businesses and how Congress might address some of their concerns. This council held 7 meetings in 6 locations throughout the State of New Mexico with more than 400 businesses participating. The consistent theme at all of these meetings was the appearance of an adversarial relationship between the Federal Government and business, and the lack of accountability of regulatory agencies in their dealings with business.

A few months ago the Senate Small Business Committee kicked off a series of field hearings entitled "Entrepreneurship in America," with the first hearing in Albuquerque. These hearings focused on 7 issues affecting American small businesses: the Federal tax burden, cost of employment, environmental compliance, OSHA compliance, government intrusion on the family farm, banking system restrictions, and unreasonable legal exposure costs. Many members of the Small Business Advocacy Council testified at the Albuquerque field hearing of the Senate Small Business Committee chaired by my good friend and distinguished colleague, KIT BOND.

The concerns vetted in this field hearing were not unique to New Mexico. In fact, the Washington Post insert of June 6, ran a very illustrative story on the Small Business White House Conference. This story focused on Sal Risalvato, a White House Conference delegate from New Jersey. Mr. Risalvato runs a gasoline service station in Morristown, NJ, and he relates a familiar tale of struggling to cope with a continuous stream of new EPA regulations. He cites that these regulations are difficult to understand and require the constant expenditure of capital—capital that could have been otherwise used to expand the business and create more jobs. I ask unanimous consent that a copy of this article be inserted in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

In June 1994, the General Accounting Office delivered a report to the House Committee on Education and Labor entitled "Workplace Regulation—Information on Selected Employer and Union Experiences."

I recently discussed this report with the GAO because I found its results so strikingly similar to the findings of the New Mexico Small Business Advocacy Council and the gentleman from New Jersey cited in the Post article. The objective of the GAO report was to: First, identify and analyze the characteristics of the major statutes comprising the framework of workplace regulation and, second, describe the actual experiences of a wide range of employer and employee representatives with workplace regulation.

The GAO identified 26 statutes and one Executive order on workplace regulation and sought comments, on a confidential basis, from a broad range of 36 employers and union representatives. Those interviewed generally accepted the importance of workplace regulations. There were frequently voiced concerns, however, with the operation of the overall regulatory process of many agencies and about whether the agencies' regulatory goals were being achieved. Last year there were over 8,000 rules and regulations that were promulgated. Obviously, not every rule can, or needs to be, reviewed. However, there are currently approximately 46 rulemakings pending at EPA that are termed significant, with an economic impact exceeding \$100 million.

The small business men and women of America aren't asking to abolish regulations, they are asking for an opportunity to work with agencies to establish an effective mechanism for drafting regulations. The New Mexico Small Business Council members, as well as Sal Risalvato from New Jersey, have said they agree regulation is necessary and everyone benefits from reasonable regulations on health and safety. The small business men and women are pleading for a vehicle of cooperation to act in an advisory capacity to the government on regulatory impacts and costs.

So, at their suggestion, I am pleased to introduce the Small Business Advocacy Act of 1995. This act will establish a small business review panel to facilitate small business involvement in the regulatory development process within the EPA and OSHA. These panels will be responsible for providing technical guidance for issues impacting small businesses, such as applicability, compliance, consistency, redundancy, readability, and any other related concerns that may affect them. This panel will then provide recommendations to the appropriate agency personnel responsible for developing and drafting the relevant regulations. Why EPA and OSHA? They were repeatedly cited as the most onerous and costly agencies to small business.

The panel will be chaired by a senior official of the agency and will include staff responsible for development and drafting of the regulation, a representative from OIRA, a member of the SBA advocate office, and up to three representatives from small businesses especially affected. This will allow the actual small business owners, or their representative associations, to have a voice in the massive regulatory process that affects them so much. The panel has a total of 45 days to meet and develop its recommendations before a rule is promulgated or a final rule is issued. This panel's recommendations, both the majority and minority views, will be reported to the appropriate agency personnel before the rulemaking and the agency will ensure that the panel's recommendations, and the agency's response to them, are included in any notice of final rulemaking.

Finally, this act will also provide for a peer review survey to be conducted on regulations. This idea is analogous to what the private sector routinely practices. A customer survey, contracted and conducted with a private sector firm, will sample a cross-section of the affected small business community responsible for complying with the sampled regulation. This valuable input on regulatory issues impacting small businesses will be made available to the Small Business Advocacy Review Board to assist in their review