

the United States of America, Canada, and most Caribbean countries, and decisions affecting universally available toll-free numbers should not be made without a consensus among the participating nations;

(4) the value of a toll-free telephone number is derived solely from the efforts of the holder to create value in it; and

(5) the right of first refusal for companies with toll-free numbers that have become a unique brand identity will ensure that customers reach their intended service provider.

#### SEC. 3. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the Federal Communications Commission lacks legal authority to conduct auctions or other revenue raising activities in connection with the allocation of any number within the North American Numbering Plan.

(2) if the Congress is to authorize such activities, procedures will be required—

(A) to protect any value attaching to new toll-free numbers by reason of a private business investment in the advertisement or public awareness of the corresponding 800 number, by granting a right of first refusal or other protection to the subscriber to that corresponding 800 number;

(B) to prevent unjust enrichment and inefficient use of toll-free numbers by measures designed to prevent speculation, hoarding, and other "gaming" of the allocation system; and

(C) to protect consumers from fraud and confusion by preventing the misrepresentation of established toll-free numbers; and

(3) the Federal Communications Commission should submit to the Congress a plan for the allocation of toll-free 888 numbers that contains procedures described in paragraph (2), together with its recommendations for legislative authorization of such allocation.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

##### THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

##### GRASSLEY (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 3963

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. EXON, Mr. KOHL, Mr. KERRY, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. SIMON, and Mr. DORGAN) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002; as follows:

On page 4, line 8, decrease the amount by \$8,300,000,000.

On page 4, line 17, decrease the amount by \$2,300,000,000.

On page 8, line 3, decrease the amount by \$8,300,000,000.

On page 8, line 4, decrease the amount by \$2,300,000,000.

On page 52, line 11, decrease the amount by \$8,300,000,000.

On page 52, line 12, decrease the amount by \$2,300,000,000.

On page 59, at the end of line 2, insert "This section shall not apply to defense discretionary budget authority and budget outlays caps for fiscal year 1997."

##### KYL AMENDMENT NO. 3964

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

#### SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING A SUPERMAJORITY REQUIREMENT FOR RAISING TAXES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) the Nation's current tax system is indefensible, being overly complex, burdensome, and severely limiting to economic opportunity for all Americans;

(2) fundamental tax reform should be undertaken as soon as practicable to produce a tax system that is fairer, flatter, and simpler; that promotes, rather than punishes, job creation; that eliminates unnecessary paperwork burdens on America's businesses; that recognizes the fact that families are performing the most important work of our society; that provides incentives for Americans who save for the future in order to build a better life for themselves and their families; that allows Americans, especially the middle class, to keep more of what they earn, but that raises enough money to fund a leaner, more efficient Federal Government; and that allows Americans to compute their taxes easily; and

(3) the stability and longevity of any new tax system designed to achieve these goals should be guaranteed with a supermajority vote requirement so that Congress cannot easily raise tax rates, impose new taxes, or otherwise increase the amount of a taxpayer's income that is subject to tax.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that this concurrent resolution on the budget assumes fundamental tax reform should be accompanied by a proposal to amend the Constitution of the United States to require a supermajority vote in each House of Congress to approve tax increases.

#### NOTICES OF HEARINGS

##### COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry will meet on Tuesday, May 21, 1996, at 11 a.m., in SR-328A to conduct confirmation hearings on the following:

Brooksley E. Born, of Washington, DC, to be Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and to be Commissioner of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission for the remainder of the term expiring April 13, 1999.

David D. Spears, of Kansas, to be Commissioner of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission for the term expiring April 13, 2000.

##### COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Rules and Administration will meet in SR-301, Russell Senate Office Building, on Wednesday, May 22, 1996, at 9:30 a.m., on Public Access to Government Information in the 21st Century, with a focus on the GPO Depository Program/Title 44.

For further information concerning this hearing, please contact Joy Wilson of the Committee staff.

##### COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Small Business will hold a business meeting on Wednesday, May 22, 1996, beginning at 9:30 a.m., in room 428A of the Russell Senate Office Building to vote on the

nomination of Ms. Ginger Ehn Lew to be Deputy Administrator of the U.S. Small Business Administration and to markup the "Small Business Investment Company Improvement Act of 1996."

For further information, please contact Paul Cooksey.

#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

##### COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry be allowed to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 15, 1996, at 9:30 A.M., in SR-332, to discuss how the Commodity Futures Trading Commission oversees markets in times of volatile prices and tight supplies.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. FRIST. 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, May 15, 1996, for purposes of conducting a full committee business meeting which is scheduled to begin at 9:30 a.m. The purpose of this meeting is to consider pending calendar business.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 15, 1996, at 10 A.M., to hold a hearing on "combating violence against women."

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

##### COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules and Administration be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 15, 1996, beginning at 9:30 a.m., until business is completed, to hold a hearing on Campaign Finance Reform.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules and Administration be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 15, 1996, beginning at 10 a.m., until business is completed, to hold a hearing on Campaign Finance Reform.

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

##### SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select

Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 15, 1996 at 6 p.m., to hold a closed business meeting.

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

#### SUBCOMMITTEE ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on African Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 15, 1996, at 2 p.m., to hold hearing.

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

#### SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 15, 1996, to hold hearings on Russian Organized Crime in the United States.

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

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### LET'S WORK TOGETHER TO PASS WELFARE REFORM

• Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, President Clinton recently issued an executive order restricting welfare benefits to teenage parents. I commend the President for taking this action to change welfare as we know it. His work demonstrates his strong commitment to welfare reform. We in Congress should build on his action by quickly passing a tough bipartisan welfare reform plan.

There is no doubt about the dramatic increase in births to unmarried teens. It is clear that we must take aggressive and immediate action to address this serious problem.

The Clinton administration would change welfare policy to keep teen parents in school, require teen parents to sign personal responsibility contracts and require minor mothers to live at home. While this executive order is not the comprehensive overhaul of the welfare system that I feel is needed, it addresses a critical concern—the increase of births to unmarried teenagers. It is a good place to start.

Just last month, the Iowa welfare reform waiver was modified to institute similar changes. In the future, minor parents in Iowa will be required to stay in school and earn a high school diploma or GED and to live with their parents or another responsible adult. These changes will help build a welfare system that requires responsibility, strengthens families, and promotes independence by making families self-sufficient.

Without at least a high school education, welfare parents are unable to get decent jobs that will make the fam-

ily self-sufficient. Therefore, too many young families are consigned to years of welfare dependency because the parents do not possess the basic skills necessary to get and keep a job. By requiring minor parents to stay in school to earn a diploma or GED, we begin to break this devastating cycle of dependency.

Further, too many minor parents go out and establish separate households when a child is born. Unfortunately many of these young parents are still children themselves and do not possess the skills to properly raise their children. By requiring these minors to remain with their own parents or live with another responsible adult, the young family will be in a more secure environment which will produce a stable family rather than a welfare dependent family for years to come.

Since January 1994, all Iowa welfare recipients, not just teen parents, have been required to sign family investment agreements which outline the steps the family will take to move off of welfare and a date at which time welfare benefits would end. The Clinton personal responsibility contract requirement is modeled on the family investment agreement which is working very well in Iowa.

Mr. President, as I have discussed many times before, Iowa instituted a statewide reform of the welfare system in October 1993. Since then, more families are working and earning income, the number of families on welfare has been declining and the amount of money spent on cash grant is down. In short, welfare reform is working in Iowa. In 1993 and 1995, Senator BOND and I introduced a common sense bipartisan reform plan based on the good work being done in Iowa and in Missouri on reforming welfare.

Mr. President, in February, the National Governors Association announced a bipartisan agreement on welfare reform. At that time, I viewed the proposal as the vehicle to jumpstart the congressional debate on welfare reform and restore bipartisanship to the process. This does not seem to be happening and I am very frustrated by that reality.

There is no doubt that the current welfare system is badly broken and in desperate need of repair. Further, there is no question that there is strong, bipartisan support in the U.S. Senate for welfare reform legislation. I still hold out hope that we can and will enact bipartisan welfare reform legislation during the remaining days of the 104th Congress.

The current dependency inducing welfare system must be replaced with one that promotes independence and self-sufficiency. One that sends the clear message to families on welfare that if you can work, you must work. One that requires every family to take responsibility, from day one on welfare, to begin the journey off of welfare and into self-sufficient employment.

There is overwhelming support in the Senate for this kind of commonsense

welfare reform. This support was demonstrated last fall when 87 Senators voted for a bipartisan bill to reform welfare.

Mr. President, the American people desperately want us to address the major problems facing our country and stop the political game playing.

We should take the Senate passed plan backup, amend it to adhere to some of the key recommendations of the National Governors Association such as increased funding for child care, and pass it. We clearly have an overwhelming bipartisan majority to do that. That's the clearest way to get comprehensive welfare reform signed into law this year.

Leaders in the House of Representatives have spoken in favor of taking up the Senate bill. The President has said he could support the Senate bill and has said good things about the NGA plan. So it is very clear that there is a path available to us to enact welfare reform. We should take it, and quickly.

Mr. President, I am very concerned, however, that some seem to want to take a different course—one that is clearly destined to result in more gridlock, political fingerpointing and no welfare reform. The budget resolution passed out of the Budget Committee ties welfare reform to a poison pill—elimination of guarantees for elderly people in nursing homes to continued coverage of their care through Medicaid. By block granting and severely cutting Medicaid, health care for pregnant women and children would also be placed on the chopping block. And the President has rightly said that this is wrong and would force him to veto a bill that contained it.

In an effort to clear the path for enactment of welfare reform, I will be offering an amendment to the budget resolution that would take out the poison pill. My amendment will require consideration of welfare reform separate from ending guaranteed coverage for health care to millions of elderly and other Americans. This is the only hope for welfare reform this year. So I hope that all of my colleagues who share my support for comprehensive welfare reform will join me in support of this amendment.

I look forward to working with all of my colleagues on this and other important issues during the remainder of this session and ask that a summary of the executive order be printed in the RECORD.

The summary follows:

#### EXECUTIVE ACTION ON WELFARE REFORM

Today, President Clinton announced four measures to make responsibility the law of the land, by ensuring that teen mothers on welfare stay in school and live at home. These four executive actions include requiring all States to submit plans for requiring teen mothers to stay in school and prepare for employment; cutting through redtape to allow States to pay cash bonuses to teen mothers who finish high school;