

charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate, or (6) for the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services.

SEC. 6 There are authorized such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee from March 1, 1997, through February 28, 1998, and March 1, 1998, through February 28, 1999, to be paid from the Appropriations account for "Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations."

SENATE RESOLUTION 40—ORIGINAL RESOLUTION REPORTED AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. BOND, from the Committee on Small Business, reported the following original resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Small Business:

S. RES. 40

Resolved, That, in carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of such rules, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 8 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Small Business is authorized from March 1, 1997, through February 28, 1998, and March 1, 1998, through February 28, 1999, in its discretion (1) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate, (2) to employ personnel, and (3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2. The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 1997, through February 28, 1998, under this resolution shall not exceed \$1,084,471, of which amount (1) not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended), and (2) not to exceed \$5,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

(b) For the period of March 1, 1998, through February 28, 1999, expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed \$1,112,732, of which amount (1) not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended), and (2) not to exceed \$5,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

SEC. 3. The committee shall report its findings, together with such recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than February 28, 1997, and February 28, 1998, respectively.

SEC. 4. Expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee, except that vouchers shall not be required (1) for the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate, or (2) for the pay-

ment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate, or (3) for the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery, United States Senate, or (4) for payments to the postmaster, United States Senate, or (5) for the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate, or (6) for the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services.

SEC. 5. There are authorized such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee from March 1, 1997, through February 28, 1998, and March 1, 1998, through February 28, 1999, to be paid from the Appropriations account for "Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations."

SENATE RESOLUTION 41—ORIGINAL RESOLUTION REPORTED AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

Mr. GRASSLEY, from the Special Committee on Aging, reported the following original resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 41

Resolved, That, in carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of such rules, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 8 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Special Committee on Aging is authorized from March 1, 1997, through February 28, 1998, and March 1, 1998, through February 28, 1999, in its discretion—

(1) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate,

(2) to employ personnel, and

(3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2. (a) The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 1997, through February 28, 1998, under this resolution shall not exceed \$1,133,674, of which amount not to exceed \$15,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended).

(b) For the period March 1, 1998, through February 28, 1999, expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed \$1,162,865, of which amount not to exceed \$15,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended).

SEC. 3. The committee shall report its findings, together with such recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than February 28, 1998, and February 28, 1999, respectively.

SEC. 4. Expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee, except that vouchers shall not be required—

(1) for the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate,

(2) for the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate,

(3) for the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery, United States Senate,

(4) for payments to the Postmaster, United States Senate,

(5) for the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate, or

(6) for the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services.

SEC. 5. There are authorized such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee from March 1, 1997, through February 28, 1998, and March 1, 1998, through February 28, 1999, to be paid from the Appropriations account for "Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations."

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

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 Tuesday, February 4, 1997, Wednesday, February 5, 1997, and Thursday, February 6, 1997, all at 9:30 a.m. to receive testimony from committee chairmen and ranking members on their committee funding resolutions for 1997 and 1998.

For further information concerning this hearing, please contact Chris Shunk of the committee staff on 224-9528.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that the hearing scheduled before the full Energy and Natural Resources Committee to receive testimony regarding S. 210, "To Amend the Organic Act of Guam, the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands, and the Compact of Free Association Act, and for other purposes." The hearing will take place on Thursday, February 6, 1997, at 9:30 a.m., in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

For further information, please call James Beirne, Senior counsel (202) 224-2564 or Betty Nevitt, staff assistant at (202) 224-0765.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet at 11 a.m. on Thursday, January 30, 1997, in executive session, to discuss committee organization and rules.

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

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. LOTT. 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 Thursday, January 30, 1997, for purposes of conducting a full committee hearing which is scheduled to begin at 10:00 a.m. The purpose of this oversight hearing is to consider the nomination of Federico F. Peña to be Secretary of Energy.

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full Committee on Finance be permitted to meet to conduct a hearing on Thursday, January 30, 1997, beginning at 10 a.m. in room 215-Dirksen.

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, January 30, 1997, immediately after the first rollcall vote to hold a business meeting to vote on pending items.

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

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee to meet on Thursday, January 30, at 10 a.m. for the purpose of continuing its organizational meeting and approval of the committee funding resolution.

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

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, January 30, 1997 at 2:30 p.m. to conduct a business meeting to approve the committee's budget for the 105th Congress. The business meeting will be held in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet for an executive business meeting to take up committee business, and to mark up the S. Res. 1, the Balanced Budget Amendment, during the session of the Senate on Thursday, January 30, 1997, at 10:00 a.m.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, January 30, 1997, at 10 a.m. to hold an executive business meeting.

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

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on

Rules and Administration be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, January 30, 1997, beginning at 9:30 a.m. to hold a hearing on FEC Authorization and Campaign Finance Reform.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

THE CORPORATE SUBSIDY REFORM COMMISSION ACT

• Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. President, we introduced legislation earlier this week to establish a Corporate Subsidy Review, Reform, and Termination Commission. We know that many Americans believe that Government operates for the benefit of the few and the privileged. They believe the system does not operate fairly, and their lack of confidence in us affects our ability to enact the reforms and make the hard decisions which must be made if we are to get our country back on the right track again.

Last Congress, we actively sought to reform many areas of Government spending—we reduced Government spending by \$53 billion, reformed the welfare system, restructured farm supports, rewrote telecommunications law, reformed the Federal procurement system, and adopted major immigration reforms. We identified and reformed areas of Government spending which needed fundamental reform because they did not work as well as they should.

As part of this process, a bipartisan group of Senators examined some programs whose primary beneficiaries are profit-making enterprises and proposed reforming 12 specific programs which are characterized by some element of corporate subsidization. We chose these examples to demonstrate that such programs exist in virtually every industry, from military construction, to energy production, to consumer product advertising. While all the sponsors were not uniformly enthusiastic about each of the 12 examples, we believed the package as a whole underscored an important point and demonstrated our willingness to examine Government spending in every area. This proposal was offered as an amendment to the reconciliation bill, and received the support of only one-fourth of the Senate. Clearly, this problem needed to be attacked in a different way.

As a result, we introduced another bill last Congress which was reported favorably by the Committee on Governmental Affairs. It is that bill we introduced this week to create a Commission to fairly and independently review corporate subsidies and make recommendations to the President and the Congress for the retention, reform, or termination of such subsidies.

Why establish a Commission and a new process to do what we could and should do directly?

First, this Commission will do what we cannot do well: Make an overall informed assessment of all programs, on both the spending and revenue sides, at one time. Over the years, we have created an intricate, interwoven system of subsidies, taxes, and exemptions. For example, a Tennessee utility which would have been affected by the spending cuts we proposed last Congress pointed out to me that they in turn are competing against other energy providers who receive subsidies in the form of Federal tax exemptions.

Second, our experience last Congress demonstrated that voting hit or miss on individual items is not going to be successful. One person's pork is another's prize. And no one wants to give up their prize program if there isn't shared sacrifice. With the commission approach, we will know that all programs have been examined and those which provide unjustified subsidies have been exposed.

Third, the members of the Commission will be appointed specifically for this purpose by the President and the Congress. They will possess the expertise, authority and stature necessary to do the job.

Fourth, the Commission's recommendations will not be buried in the corner of a Federal agency or a congressional committee. While the President and Congress will be able to propose amendments to or outright reject the Commission's recommendations, they must address them.

S. 207 incorporates provisions to accommodate many of the concerns raised last Congress. This bill takes special note of the Federal Government's role in the area of international trade. In establishing the Commission's review of Federal subsidies, it is not our intent to unduly disadvantage U.S. business interests as they compete in the international marketplace. We recognize that foreign governments frequently subsidize business interests in their own countries. Eliminating a particular program or subsidy might make sense in a purely domestic context, but such action could place a U.S. company at a severe disadvantage when competing with a foreign company which has the benefit of a subsidy from its government. A U.S. Government subsidy may have been instituted in order to offset a similar subsidy to foreign competitors by foreign governments, with the intent of leveling the playing field for U.S. industry. To eliminate such a subsidy not only affects the direct U.S. business interests in global competition, but also reduces the leverage of the U.S. Government in trade negotiations. Having matched a foreign government subsidy, the U.S. Government may call for negotiations to end mutually the practice. We recognize the importance of those issues and have included provisions to address carefully the Federal Government's role in international trade.

Mr. President, we must require no less of profit-making enterprises than