

S. 744

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. GRAMM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 744, a bill to amend section 527 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to eliminate notification and return requirements for State and local candidate committees and avoid duplicate reporting by certain State and local political committees of information required to be reported and made publicly available under State law.

S. 805

At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. NICKLES) were added as cosponsors of S. 805, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for research with respect to various forms of muscular dystrophy, including Duchenne, Becker, limb girdle, congenital, facioscapulohumeral, myotonic, oculopharyngeal, distal, and emery-dreifuss muscular dystrophies.

S. 839

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 839, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of payment for inpatient hospital services under the medicare program and to freeze the reduction in payments to hospitals for indirect costs of medical education.

S. 1018

At the request of Mr. LEVIN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1018, a bill to provide market loss assistance for apple producers.

S. 1036

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN) and the Senator from New York (Mrs. CLINTON) were added as cosponsors of S. 1036, a bill to amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 to establish an international food for education and child nutrition program.

S. 1116

At the request of Mr. INOUE, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1116, a bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to provide increased foreign assistance for tuberculosis prevention, treatment, and control.

S. 1136

At the request of Mr. SARBANES, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1136, a bill to provide for mass transportation in certain Federally owned or managed areas that are open to the general public.

S. 1153

At the request of Mr. CRAIG, the names of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DAYTON) were added as co-

sponsors of S. 1153, a bill to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to establish a grassland reserve program to assist owners in restoring and protecting grassland.

S. 1206

At the request of Mr. VOINOVICH, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. BUNNING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1206, a bill to reauthorize the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, and for other purposes.

S. 1208

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1208, a bill to combat the trafficking, distribution, and abuse of Ecstasy (and other club drugs) in the United States.

S. 1210

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1210, a bill to reauthorize the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996.

S. 1256

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1256, a bill to provide for the reauthorization of the breast cancer research special postage stamp, and for other purposes.

S. 1267

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAIG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1267, a bill to extend and improve conservation programs administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

S. CON. RES. 59

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the name of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 59, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that there should be established a National Community Health Center Week to raise awareness of health services provided by community, migrant, public housing, and homeless health centers.

AMENDMENT NO. 1184

At the request of Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DAYTON) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1184 intended to be proposed to H.R. 2299, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. VOINOVICH (for himself, Mrs. LINCOLN, and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 1271. A bill to amend chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, for the purpose of facilitating compliance by small business concerns with certain Federal paperwork requirements, to establish a task force to examine the feasibility of streamlining paperwork re-

quirements applicable to small business concerns, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

Mr. VOINOVICH. Madam President, I rise today to introduce legislation, the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2001, that will help lift the burden of confusing regulation on small businesses by helping them to be better able to understand and comply with Federal paperwork mandates. I am pleased to be joined by my good friend Senator BLANCHE LINCOLN in putting forth this "good government" bill which continues congressional efforts to streamline and reduce paperwork burdens on small businesses.

Ask any small business owner and he or she will tell you that Federal paperwork requirements on small businesses are impeding America's entrepreneurial growth. Indeed, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has estimated that the Federal paperwork burden is 7.2 billion hours annually, at a cost of \$190 billion a year. The Small Business Administration, SBA, estimates that the cost to small businesses are staggering \$5,100 per employee.

While many paperwork requirements are important and necessary, the high costs of understanding them and complying with them can sometimes prevent small businesses from being able to expand, remain in business, or deter them from opening in the first place.

Helping ease the burdens of regulation on small business has long been an interest of mine. As governor of Ohio, I pushed for passage of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act on behalf of our state governments and was an original cosponsor of the Regulatory Improvement Act in the 106th Congress. Last year, I worked to help pass the Congressional Accountability for Regulatory Information Act and the Regulatory Right to Know Act. Senator LINCOLN and I introduced s. 1378, a bill similar to the one we introduce today, in the last Congress as well.

Many Federal regulations of business are important, since they help protect our environment, workers' safety and the health of our families. However, some of these regulations are unnecessarily difficult for our businesses, particularly small businesses without large legal staffs, to understand. Our bill will help business owners understand and comply with federal regulations.

The Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2001 would require each agency to establish a single point of contact to help answer questions and aid small business owners in complying with paperwork requirements. In addition, our bill requires the Office of Management and Budget, OMB, to publish annually in the Federal Register and on the Internet a list of each agency's Federal paperwork requirements applicable to their small businesses. Our bill also requires each agency to make further efforts to reduce paperwork requirements for small businesses with fewer

than 25 employees. Further, the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2001 establishes an interagency task force to study the streamlining of paperwork requirements for small businesses. Our legislation asks this task force to consider having each agency consolidate its reporting requirements for small businesses, resulting in reporting to the agency's single point of contact, in a single format or using a single electronic reporting system, and on one date.

Our bill also will help make government more accountable and aid congressional oversight of Federal agencies by requiring that each agency maintain information on the number of enforcement actions in which civil penalties were assessed; the number of such actions against small businesses; the number of such actions in which civil penalties were reduced or waived; and the monetary amount of these reductions or waivers.

I believe any resulting burden on Federal agencies would be minimal, and would certainly be offset by the benefits to small businesses.

Small businesses are vital to the health of our Nation's economy. They represent more than 90 percent of our Nation's employers, employ 53 percent of the private workforce and create about 75 percent of this country's new jobs. In my own State of Ohio, there are more than 300,000 full-time businesses. Of these, 96 percent employ fewer than 100 people, and 75 percent employ fewer than 10 individuals. The National Federation of Independent Business estimates that the majority of new jobs in the next decade in Ohio will be created by small businesses. Given the prevalence of small businesses in our Nation, I believe we should do all within our ability to ensure that small business owners are not unfairly burdened, or simply overwhelmed, by federal paperwork requirements.

Earlier this year, the House passed the companion bill, H.R. 327, unanimously, by a vote of 418-0, on March 15. I hope we can do the same in this body.

This bill has been endorsed by the following groups: American Farm Bureau Federation, National Federation of Independent Business, The U.S. Chamber of Commerce, National Association of Convention Stores, American Feed Industry Association, National Association of Manufacturers, National Tooling & Machining Association, National Pest Management Association, Academy of General Dentistry, and American Road & Transportation Builders Association.

I encourage my colleagues to join Senator LINCOLN and me in our efforts to help lessen the burden on small businesses, while helping them to be able to comply with federal requirements, by cosponsoring and supporting the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2001.

I ask consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

S. 1271

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2001".

SEC. 2. FACILITATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL PAPERWORK REQUIREMENTS.

(a) REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO THE DIRECTOR OF OMB.—Section 3504(c) of title 44, United States Code (commonly referred to as the "Paperwork Reduction Act"), is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking "; and" and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (5), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(6) publish in the Federal Register on an annual basis a list of the collections of information applicable to small-business concerns (as defined in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632)), organized by North American Industrial Classification System code and industrial/sector description (as published by the Office of Management and Budget), with the first such publication occurring not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2001; and

"(7) make available on the Internet, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2001, the list of requirements described in paragraph (6)."

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF AGENCY POINT OF CONTACT.—Section 3506 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(i) In addition to the requirements described in subsection (c), each agency shall, with respect to the collection of information and the control of paperwork, establish 1 point of contact in the agency to act as a liaison between the agency and small-business concerns (as defined in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632))."

(c) ADDITIONAL REDUCTION OF PAPERWORK FOR CERTAIN SMALL BUSINESSES.—Section 3506(c) of title 44, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking "; and" and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (3)(J), by striking the period and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(4) in addition to the requirements of this chapter regarding the reduction of paperwork for small-business concerns (as defined in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632)), make efforts to further reduce the paperwork burden for small-business concerns with fewer than 25 employees."

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF TASK FORCE TO STUDY STREAMLINING OF PAPERWORK REQUIREMENTS FOR SMALL-BUSINESS CONCERNS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 3520 as section 3521; and

(2) by inserting after section 3519 the following:

"§ 3520. Establishment of task force on feasibility of streamlining information collection requirements

"(a) There is established a task force to study the feasibility of streamlining requirements with respect to small-business concerns regarding collection of information (in this section referred to as the 'task force').

"(b) The members of the task force shall be appointed by the Director, and include—

"(1) not less than 2 representatives of the Department of Labor, including 1 representa-

tative of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and 1 representative of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration;

"(2) not less than 1 representative of the Environmental Protection Agency;

"(3) not less than 1 representative of the Department of Transportation;

"(4) not less than 1 representative of the Office of Advocacy of the Small Business Administration;

"(5) not less than 1 representative of each of two agencies other than the Department of Labor, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Transportation, and the Small Business Administration; and

"(6) not less than 2 representatives of the Department of Health and Human Services, including one representative of the Health Care Financing Administration.

"(c) The task force shall—

"(1) recommend a system to clarify which small businesses within particular North American Industrial Classification System codes are subject to which information compliance requirements; and

"(2) examine the feasibility of requiring each agency to consolidate requirements regarding collections of information with respect to small-business concerns, in order that each small business concern may submit all information required by the agency—

"(A) to 1 point of contact in the agency;

"(B) in a single format, such as a single electronic reporting system, with respect to the agency; and

"(C) on the same date.

"(d) Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2001, the task force shall submit a report of its findings under subsection (c) to the chairpersons and ranking minority members of the Committee on Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Small Business of the Senate, and the Committee on Government Reform and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives.

"(e) In this section, the term 'small business concern' has the meaning given under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632)."

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 3520 and inserting the following:

"3520. Establishment of task force on feasibility of streamlining information collection requirements.

"3521. Authorization of appropriations."

SEC. 4. REGULATORY ENFORCEMENT REFORMS.

Section 223 of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (5 U.S.C. 601 note) is amended by striking subsection (c) and inserting:

"(c) REPORTS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2001, and not later than every 2 years thereafter, each agency shall submit a report to the Committee on Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Small Business of the Senate, and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives, that includes information with respect to the applicable 1-year period or 2-year period covered by the report on each of the following:

"(A) The number of enforcement actions in which a civil penalty is assessed or proposed to be assessed.

"(B) The number of enforcement actions in which a civil penalty is assessed or proposed to be assessed against a small entity.

"(C) The number of enforcement actions described under subparagraphs (A) and (B) in which the civil penalty is reduced or waived.

“(D) The total monetary amount of the reductions or waivers referred to under subparagraph (C).”

“(2) DEFINITIONS IN REPORTS.—Each report under paragraph (1) shall include definitions of the terms ‘enforcement actions’, ‘reduction or waiver’, and ‘small entity’ as used in the report.”.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. SMITH of Oregon):

S. 1270. A bill to designate the United States courthouse to be constructed at 8th Avenue and Mill Street in Eugene, Oregon, as the “Wayne Lyman Morse United States Courthouse”; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. WYDEN. Madam President, I rise today to introduce legislation to name the Federal courthouse being built in downtown Eugene, OR after one of Oregon's greatest heroes, my friend and mentor, Senator Wayne Morse. Naming the Eugene courthouse in the city that Wayne Morse loved and called home would be an appropriate way to honor the independence and integrity of our former Senate colleague.

I find it especially fitting to be here today to honor one of the Senate's great independents. Without going into too much detail of the last few months of the Senate's history, the act of moving one's seat on the Senate floor is not a new concept, and Wayne Morse may have done it most famously.

In January 1953, Senator Morse walked into this very Chamber carrying a folding chair that he would place in the center of the aisle, thereby removing himself from either major party as an Independent. Again in 1956, he moved his chair to become a Democrat. He was subsequently overwhelmingly re-elected by the voters of Oregon. The independence displayed by Senator Morse throughout his 24-year service in the Senate was always rewarded by Oregonians who showed their continuing faith in his ability to truly represent their interests, no matter their party label.

It would benefit us all to follow the principles Wayne Morse lived by in politics today. Senator Morse would have had little sympathy for the world of the sound byte. Wayne Morse did not just talk; he worked on the issues that our citizens care about most: education; resources; health care; and justice for all. To paraphrase an old saying, he was “unbought and unbossed.” He, instead, set the bar for integrity and truly embodied the Oregon spirit. I can't imagine a better tribute to Senator Morse's independence and integrity than to name a United States courthouse to honor his legacy.

Senator Morse never forgot where he came from. He could never wait to return to his house in Eugene, at 595 Crest Drive, an address I remember well because I worked as a campaign aide for two of his Senate Campaigns. It was during this time that he got me interested in working with the elderly and started me in public service, which ultimately led me here to the Senate floor. I was given the high honor of

being elected to serve in the Senate seat he had held more than 30 years after he was last reelected by the people of Oregon.

Known as the “Tiger of the Senate” for his eloquently outspoken and vigorously independent views, Senator Morse worked diligently on the behalf of the American family. He pushed the Senate to improve education and create a better future for American children by passing the New Frontier and Great Society bills, supporting federal aid to public schools and universities, and implementing scholarship programs for low-income students.

It is, therefore, only right that the Federal courthouse that we will build in Eugene, OR be named after Senator Morse. This courthouse will represent his respect for the law, his love for that city, and the future he envisaged for the people of his home State. Naming this courthouse after Senator Wayne Morse will promote and honor the legacy of Oregon's illustrious, maverick leader.

I am especially pleased to be joined by my colleague from Oregon, Senator SMITH, in introducing this bipartisan legislation to designate the new Eugene Federal courthouse as the Wayne Lyman Morse Federal Courthouse. I urge all my colleagues to support this legislation.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1189. Mr. KERRY (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, and Ms. SNOWE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, to respond to the continuing economic crisis adversely affecting American agricultural producers; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1189. Mr. KERRY (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, and Ms. SNOWE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, to respond to the continuing economic crisis adversely affecting American agricultural producers; which was ordered to lie on the table as follows:

On page 45, line 25, insert the following:

SEC. 604. EMERGENCY DISASTER ASSISTANCE FOR ATLANTIC NORTHEAST MULTISPECIES FISHERMEN.

(a) ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall use \$10,000,000 of funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation to make payments to Atlantic Northeast multispecies fishermen adversely affected by commercial fishery failures in the Atlantic Northeast multispecies fishery.

(b) OBJECTIVES.—The payments shall be made in support of a voluntary fishing capacity reduction program in the Atlantic Northeast multispecies fishery that is designed to achieve, by means of permanent revocation of multispecies, limited access fishing permits, the following objectives:

(1) To obtain the maximum sustained reduction in fishing capacity at the least cost and in the minimum period of time.

(2) To prevent the replacement of fishing capacity removed under the program.

(c) DETERMINATIONS OF COMMERCIAL FISHERY FAILURES.—The commercial fishery failures referred to in subsection (a) are those

that are determined under section 308(b)(1) of the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act of 1986 (16 U.S.C. 4107(b)(1)) for the purposes of that section.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet on Monday, July 30, 2001, at 9:30 a.m. for a hearing regarding “Ecstasy Use Rises: What More Needs to be Done by the Government to Combat the Problem?”

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet to conduct a hearing on Monday, July 30, 2001, at 1 p.m. in Hart 216, to consider Robert S. Mueller III, to be Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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

CALLING FOR UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE OF LI SHAOMIN AND ALL OTHER AMERICAN SCHOLARS OF CHINESE ANCESTRY

On July 24, 2001, the Senate amended and passed S. Res. 128, as follows:

S. RES. 128

Whereas in recent months the Government of the People's Republic of China has arrested and detained several scholars and intellectuals of Chinese ancestry with ties to the United States, including at least 2 United States citizens and 4 permanent residents of the United States;

Whereas according to the Department of State's 2000 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices in China, and international human rights organizations, the Government of the People's Republic of China “has continued to commit widespread and well-documented human rights abuses, in violation of internationally accepted norms”;

Whereas the harassment, arbitrary arrest, detention, and filing of criminal charges against scholars and intellectuals has created a chilling effect on freedom of expression in the People's Republic of China, in contravention of internationally accepted norms, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which the People's Republic of China signed in October 1998;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China frequently uses torture and other human rights violations to produce coerced “confessions” from detainees;

Whereas the Department of State's 2000 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices in China has extensively documented that human rights abuses in the People's Republic of China “included instances of extrajudicial killings, the use of torture, forced confessions, arbitrary arrest and detention, the mistreatment of prisoners, lengthy incommunicado detention, and denial of due process”, and also found that “[p]olice and prosecutorial officials often ignore the due process provisions of the law and of the Constitution . . . [f]or example, police and prosecutors can subject prisoners to