

behind a diverse list of successful and essential military programs: the AV-8B, F/A-18, T-45, C-17, Apache helicopter, and Harpoon, SLAM, and Tomahawk missiles. Most recently, he provided the management focus on affordability which dramatically reduced costs on the new Joint Direct Attack Munitions Program.

Yet of all his achievements and contributions to our national defense, none eclipses his work to bolster our maritime strength via the F/A-18 Hornet program. He was there on day one when the idea of a combination fighter and attack aircraft—a strike fighter—was no more than a study project with a fancy acronym. He shepherded the program through its infancy, planned its growth and improvement, and watched it mature into the safest, most reliable and maintainable aircraft ever flown into combat by the Navy. Never one to fear following a tough act, Mr. Capellupo later directed the studies that defined the Navy's strike fighter for the 21st century—the F/A-18E/F Super Hornet. Under his leadership, and with the future of Naval aviation hanging in the balance, this program has become a monument to efficient and effective defense program management.

In my tenure in the Senate and as the Governor of Missouri, I have worked with thousands of business leaders and defense officials from across the country and around the world. There are very few of the same high caliber as John Capellupo. His energy, integrity, enthusiasm, and dedication are unequalled. So, too, are his achievements on behalf of our military strength and national security. For this, our great Nation and its people thank him and wish him and his family the very best.

RECOGNITION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, on March 17, 1996, Representative and Mrs. Benjamin Lu of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative office in Washington, DC, will sponsor the Music for Democracy concert at the Kennedy Center. It will be an occasion to celebrate Taiwan's long journey toward democracy.

The late President Chiang Ching-Kuo nurtured the seeds of democracy on Taiwan by lifting the emergency decree, liberalizing personal freedoms and legalizing opposition political parties. After Chiang's death in 1988, President Lee Teng-Hui presided over further economic and political liberalization, vowing to make the Republic of China a nation built on economic opportunity and democracy.

Now in 1996, Taiwan is indeed a success story with a strong, growing economy and open democratic elections. Over the last 8 years, the People of the Republic of China have participated in the free election of the National As-

sembly, three elections of the Legislative Yuan, the election of the Governor of Taipei Province, and mayoral elections in Taipei and Kaohsiung.

The most notable in the progression will occur on March 23 of this year, when Taiwan will hold its first free and direct election of the President of the Republic of China.

Mr. President, there will be four presidential candidates on the ballot, the incumbent President Lee Teng-Hui being one of the four. This presidential election will answer the old question of whether democracy is possible or appropriate in a Chinese society. As the Republic of China has demonstrated to the world, democracy is truly appropriate and possible for Taiwan, and for all countries. Democracy, in Taiwan's case, has been achieved without sacrificing either political stability or economic growth.

I have met President Lee Teng-Hui and have been impressed by his commitment to democratic principles. I also understand from individuals associated with President Lee and his Government, such as Professor N. Mao, that he is a man truly dedicated to making the Republic of China a first-rate nation and its people prosperous and free.

Mr. President, I commend Representative and Mrs. Lu for sponsoring the Music for Democracy Concert on March 17. I join the people of the Republic of China on Taiwan in their celebration of democracy and commend President Lee for his efforts in leading the Republic of China down that road. Mr. President, I salute President Lee and his people.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—S. 161

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I understand there is a bill due for second reading at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct. The clerk will read the bill for the second time.

The legislative clerk read as follows: A bill (S. 161) to provide uniform standards for the award of punitive damages for volunteer services.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I object to further proceedings on this matter at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under rule XIV, the bill will be placed on the calendar.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, what is the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further morning business, morning business is concluded.

SMALL BUSINESS REGULATORY FAIRNESS ACT OF 1995

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, we will now turn to S. 942.

The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 942) to promote increased understanding of Federal regulations and increased voluntary compliance with such regulations by small entities, to provide for the designation of regional ombudsmen and oversight boards to monitor the enforcement practices of certain Federal agencies with respect to small business concerns, to provide relief from excessive and arbitrary regulatory enforcement actions against small entities, and for other purposes.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Small Business, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) a vibrant and growing small business sector is critical to creating jobs in a dynamic economy;

(2) small businesses bear a disproportionate share of regulatory costs and burdens;

(3) fundamental changes that are needed in the regulatory and enforcement culture of federal agencies to make agencies more responsive to small business can be made without compromising the statutory missions of the agencies;

(4) three of the top recommendations of the White House Conference on Small Business involve reforms to the way government regulations are developed and enforced, and reductions in government paperwork requirements;

(5) the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act have too often been ignored by government agencies, resulting in greater regulatory burdens on small entities than necessitated by statute; and

(6) small entities should be given the opportunity to seek judicial review of agency actions required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

SEC. 3. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to implement certain recommendations of the 1995 White House Conference on Small Business regarding the development and enforcement of Federal regulations;

(2) to provide for judicial review of the Regulatory Flexibility Act;

(3) to encourage the effective participation of small businesses in the Federal regulatory process;

(4) to simplify the language of Federal regulations affecting small businesses;

(5) to develop more accessible sources of information on regulatory and reporting requirements for small businesses;

(6) to create a more cooperative regulatory environment among agencies and small businesses that is less punitive and more solution-oriented; and

(7) to make Federal regulators more accountable for their enforcement actions by providing small entities with a meaningful opportunity for redress of excessive enforcement activities.

SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall become effective on the date 90 days after enactment.

TITLE I—REGULATORY COMPLIANCE SIMPLIFICATION

SEC. 101. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act—

(1) the terms "rule" and "small entity" have the same meanings as in section 601 of title 5, United States Code;

(2) the term "agency" has the same meaning as in section 551 of title 5, United States Code; and

(3) the term "small entity compliance guide" means a document designated as such by an agency.