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

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, we have had some ongoing negotiations the last several days on lobbying reform legislation and gift ban legislation as it affects the Senate or affects Congress, depending on which prevails.

We have a unanimous-consent agreement. It is fairly lengthy, but I can read it. In any event, I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

I ask unanimous consent that not later than Friday, July 28, and after notification of the minority leader, that we proceed to S. 101, a lobbying gift ban bill, the bill having been discharged and placed on the calendar by this consent agreement; that the motion to proceed be agreed to and the bill then be automatically divided into two separate pieces of legislation; the first measure embodying the text of title I regarding lobbying reform, and the second measure embodying the text of title II regarding gift rules; that the clerk be authorized to make the necessary changes in the form of the measure or matter that are appropriate, so that each measure stands on its own; that the Senate then begin consideration of the measure embodying title I; that immediately upon the disposition of that measure, the Senate turn to the consideration of the measure embodying title II; and that the preceding all occur without any intervening action or debate.

That is the first part of the request.

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

Mr. DOLE. And the second part.

I further ask unanimous consent that if, after third reading of the second bill, which is gift rules, that bill contains matter which only applies to the Senate, the Senate then immediately turn to the consideration of a Senate resolution that contains the text of that language; that a vote occur on the resolution, without any intervening action or debate; and that the Senate bill be indefinitely postponed.

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

Mr. DOLE. I further ask unanimous consent that this agreement be null and void if a unanimous-consent agreement can be subsequently reached governing the Senate's consideration of legislation regarding the congressional gift rules and an original bill regarding lobbying reform, or a bill that encompasses both proposals.

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

Mr. DOLE. Finally, I ask unanimous consent that no bill, resolution, or amendment regarding the congressional gift ban rule or lobbying reform bill be in order prior to the execution of this agreement.

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

The text of the agreement is as follows:

Ordered, That prior to the August recess, but not later than Friday, July 28, 1995, the Majority Leader, after notification of the Minority Leader, shall proceed to S. 101, a Lobbying Gift Ban Bill.

Ordered further, That the motion to proceed be agreed to and the bill then be automatically divided into two separate pieces of legislation: the first measure embodying the text of Title I regarding lobbying reform, and the second measure embodying the text of Title II regarding gift rules: *Provided*, That the Clerk be authorized to make the necessary changes in the form of the measure or matter that are appropriate, so that each measure stands on its own.

Ordered further, That the Senate then begin consideration of the measure embodying Title I, that immediately upon the disposition of that measure, the Senate turn to the consideration of the measure embodying Title II, and that the preceding all occur without any intervening action or debate.

Ordered further, That if after third reading of the second bill, that bill contains matter which only applies to the Senate, the Senate then immediately turn to the consideration of a Senate resolution that contains the text of that language, and that a vote occur on the resolution, without any intervening action or debate, and that the Senate bill be indefinitely postponed.

Ordered further, That this agreement be null and void if a unanimous consent agreement can be subsequently reached governing the Senate's consideration of legislation regarding the Congressional gift rules and an original bill regarding lobbying reform, or a bill that encompasses both proposals.

Ordered further, That no bill, resolution, or amendment regarding the Congressional gift ban rule or the lobbying reform bill be in order prior to the execution of this agreement.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, having gotten the consent agreement, let me indicate what it does.

We have been trying for some time to come together on a lobbying reform bill and gift rule changes. We are not there yet, but there is, I think it is fair to say, honest negotiation going on on both sides. This is not a partisan matter. I do not know of anybody here who does not want lobbying reform, depending on how you define "reform."

And I do not know of anybody who does not believe we can improve the gift rules that apply to Members of Congress. We have been working with the distinguished Senator from Kentucky, Senator FORD, and others on that side of the aisle. As I understand, there will be a number of us on each side of the aisle working together in the next few weeks to see if we can come up with a separate package, but, if not, then we will proceed to S. 101.

If we come up with a package and we agree on it, obviously, we have now consent to go to that. That is precisely what it is. I hope that we can do this. We will take it up no later than Friday, July 28, and if we have some agreement, or even without an agreement, it should not take more than 2 or 3 days of the Senate's time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky is recognized.

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I want to thank the majority leader for his patience, Senator LOTT's patience, and others as we have tried to move through this, because it is complicated. If it is a resolution, it only applies to the Senate. If it is a bill, it applies to the House and Senate.

There are different views on lobbying reform and on gift ban. But this S. 101 is a bipartisan piece of legislation. It is COHEN, LEVIN, WELLSTONE, and others as it relates to bipartisanship. So there is an interest on both sides of the aisle to work something out. Senator LEVIN has worked very hard, as the majority leader knows, to put this together and to bring this bill to the attention of the Senate and to have a stand-alone vote. Also, Senator WELLSTONE, Senator FEINGOLD, Senator LAUTENBERG—very sincere and like-minded individuals—and others.

I hope we at some point, as the majority leader says, can come together with a bipartisan effort so we can agree on it. If we do, I think it will be a bellwether day. Let me thank him and others who have been so diligent in this. We all understand the give and take, and sometimes we have to walk off and let it cool a little and come back and go after it again. That is the system. That is the institution. As of today, I am proud I am here. I thank the Chair.

Mr. DOLE. I thank the Senator from Kentucky. I just hope this is something on which the leadership, including the Senator from Kentucky, obviously the Senator from Mississippi, Senator LOTT, myself, and Senator DASCHLE, will have some input.

It seems to me we have to take some responsibility for changes in the lobbying procedures and also gift rules. I am prepared to do that. I know the Senator from Kentucky and I assume the Senators from South Dakota and Mississippi are, too, working with other Senators, because different people have different ideas on what reform is and what rule changes ought to be made.

As far as I am concerned, they can go as far as they want. It does not make any difference to this Senator. But I think we can work out a reasonable approach to get it done and get it behind us either before or during the August recess, let us put it that way, because we are not certain when the August recess will begin.

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, will the Senator qualify during the recess? Work on it after we go or is he indicating we may not go out?

Mr. DOLE. In fact, I should say, in all candor, we are working this weekend—my staff has been directed to work with others to see how much we really believe we can finish by the date of the normal August recess, which is scheduled to begin on Friday, August 4, and scheduled to conclude on September 5.

Obviously, all Senators hope we can keep that entire period of time. It is my hope we can also do that. But I must say to my colleagues, we need to take a hard look at where we are. It is a question of how long we stay out in August or how long we stay here in November. So it will be one way or the other. We will try to give everybody

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some indication by the end of next week whether we will start the August recess on the 4th or the 11th or the 18th or thereafter.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1995

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until the hour of 12 noon on Monday, June 12, 1995; that, following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and there be a period for the transaction of morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 1 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

Further, that at the hour of 1 p.m., the Senate resume consideration of S. 652, the telecommunications bill and the pending Thurmond second-degree amendment to the Dorgan amendment No. 1264.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, all Members should be aware that the Senate will resume consideration of the telecommunications bill at 1 o'clock on Monday. The chairman is here. He is ready to do business now. He will be ready to do business on Monday. Senator PRESSLER is available. Senators should, therefore, be aware that rollcall votes can be expected throughout Monday's session of the Senate, however, not before 5 p.m. on Monday.

Let me indicate to my colleagues who will say, "Well, we didn't have enough time for debate," we have time right now. It is 3:10. For 3, 4, 5 hours, the Senator from South Dakota is willing to stay on into the evening and will be here all day Monday. So I hope people do not come back at 5 and say, "We didn't have time to debate."

We have all day today and all day Monday starting at 1 o'clock. I just said if we cannot get an up-or-down vote on the pending amendment, then all the recourse the manager would have would be to make a motion to table sometime on Monday. I did not file cloture to shut off debate. It is a very important amendment. It is a very important bill. I am not trying to take time away from any Senators. You can see there is nobody here. So all those people who complain Monday about having time to debate, they could have been here today. Right?

Mr. PRESSLER. Right.

Mr. DOLE. And they can be here Monday. So I just hope if we are told we have not had time, we need more time to debate, that they will think about what they did not do on Friday and what they could have done on Monday.

ORDER FOR RECESS

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, if there is nobody here to debate the telecommunications bill, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess under the previous order, following the outstanding remarks about to be made by the Senator from Nebraska—I added that "outstanding"—Senator EXON.

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

The Senator from Nebraska is recognized.

COMMUNICATIONS DECENCY ACT

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I have delayed bringing up this matter until an appropriate time when I would not necessarily inconvenience all of my colleagues with the very important amendments that I have had a part in developing as a member of the committee of jurisdiction, the Commerce Committee.

I will be back on the floor on this matter, though, next week before the vote or votes are held on the matter on which I wish to address the Senate today. There has been a great amount of behind-the-scenes activity. There has been a great amount of activity on the Internet system, and I am here today to outline the measure that I will offer as a substitute to the measure that was reported unanimously out of the Commerce Committee, called the Exon decency bill with regard to the Internet.

I cannot think of a more appropriate means of bringing this to the attention of the Senate and the American people than in our debate and eventual enactment of the telecommunications legislation, which is the most far-reaching legislation dating back to 1934. Obviously, everyone knows of the dramatic developments in telecommunications since 1934. It is about time we do something.

But as we are doing this, and with the many important factors that we have considered and deliberated on for a long, long time, including last year when the Commerce Committee had extensive hearings on the whole matter and scope of telecommunications, what we should do and should not do, what we should try to do, and what we can do—unfortunately, the Senate adjourned before that bill was reported out of the Commerce Committee last year and was considered and enacted into law.

When Senator PRESSLER took over as the very distinguished chairman of the Commerce Committee this year, Senator PRESSLER, rightfully, in company with the Democratic leader on the Commerce Committee, Senator HOLLINGS, moved very aggressively on, once again, bringing forth a piece of legislation not distinctly different from the legislation that we reported after extensive hearings and deliberations and brought to the floor last year.

So here we are, Mr. President, making some very significant changes. One of the things this Senator feels we should properly address, and will address and, hopefully, act on in a fair and reasonable fashion, with full understanding, absent of outlandish claims and charges, is the matter of trying to clean up the Internet—or the information superhighway, as it is frequently called—to make that superhighway a safe place for our children and our families to travel on.

Mr. President, at this time, I send an amendment to the desk and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD and held at the desk. I will formally call it up for consideration sometime next week.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Senator has that right.

(The text of the amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Amendments Submitted.")

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, earlier this week, I circulated a "Dear Colleague" letter which explained the revisions in the communications decency provision. In title IV of the telecommunications reform bill, as my colleagues know, title IV includes legislation that I have worked on for about a year to make the Internet and other aspects of the information superhighway safer for our families and for our children to travel.

It seems an appropriate time to explain these revisions and file my amendment so that it may be printed in the RECORD, as I have just asked for and received consent for—primarily, for the convenience and review of my colleagues before we debate this matter further next week and eventually come to a vote.

Mr. President, some basic rules of the road need to be established. As the information superhighway rolls up to the front door of every household and school and library in America, this bill will bring exciting, revolutionary, and new information technologies within the reach of every American. There has not been anything that I think is more exciting that has ever been developed than the information superhighway and what it is going to do to make more information and more education readily accessible to any who seek it.

I have said on many occasions that I happen to believe the whole computer Internet system is the most important, the most revolutionary development since the printing press. Eventually, I predict, it will do as much good for circulation of information as the printing press. I support the development of this so very, very strongly.

I simply cite that there are some dangerous places, Mr. President, on the information superhighway. I think that while we are creating this as an important part of our new telecommunications bill, we who are charged with the responsibilities to pass laws that are reasonable and proper should emphasize a little in our thinking what is proper and what is not proper.

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