

we have been under this budget process—since 1974—this may be the latest, if not one of the latest dates that Congress has gone prior to the time it has completed its work.

Mr. REID. I also ask this question of the leader. Is it not true that when one of the elements of the Contract With America was sent to us from the House that we in the Senate acted upon that with an amendment and that the Senate adopted regulatory reform? In effect, what it said is, if there is a regulation promulgated to have a financial impact over \$100 million, that there would be the ability for a legislative veto for 45 days, and the regulation would not become effective for 45 days?

Mr. DASCHLE. The Senator is correct. In fact, the Senator from Nevada was the author of the legislation.

Mr. REID. Is it not true that if a regulation was promulgated for less than \$100 million, it would become effective immediately but that we would have the opportunity to in effect veto that within 45 days?

Mr. DASCHLE. The Senator from Nevada is exactly correct. His memory is perfect.

Mr. REID. Is it not true that amendment was offered by a Republican Senator, Senator NICKLES, and this Senator, and passed by a vote of 100 to nothing?

Mr. DASCHLE. The Senator is correct.

Mr. REID. Is it not true that took place approximately 5 months ago, and conferees have not been appointed as a result of inactivity of the majority?

Mr. DASCHLE. The Senator is correct.

Mr. REID. So we in effect have tried to do regulatory reform, have we not, in this body, and we passed comprehensive regulatory "reform," in some people's minds, by a vote of 100 to nothing?

Mr. DASCHLE. The Senator is absolutely correct. We passed a line-item veto, a legislative veto, and we passed a number of issues relating directly to changing the regulations under which Congress must operate, changing the regulations under which we deal with States, and unfunded mandates. We have had a series of regulatory reform measures already passed, unfortunately many of which have not been passed into law as a result of the Republican opposition.

Mr. REID. And, in fact, I say to my friend, is not it also true, I repeat, that we have been waiting for conferees to be appointed on the regulatory reform that passed this body by 100 to nothing for 5 months?

Mr. DASCHLE. The Senator is absolutely right. There has been no consideration of legislation in conference because the conferees have not been appointed.

Mr. REID. I also say to my friend in the form of a question, is it not true that habeas corpus has been debated on this floor not for hours, not for weeks, but for months, if we add up time over the last 3 or 4 years?

Mr. DASCHLE. The Senator is correct. We have had countless hearings and extraordinary debate on the Senate floor. We have had countless amendments offered as alternatives to legislation that passed. This has been an issue that has been hotly debated for not only weeks and months but for years now in prior Congresses.

Mr. REID. I say to my friend, the distinguished minority leader, is it not true also that habeas corpus reform is not a partisan issue? Is that not true?

Mr. DASCHLE. That is correct. The Senator from Nevada is correct in stating that there are Democrats and Republicans on both sides of the issue.

Mr. REID. In fact, I say to my friend from South Dakota, is it not true that on occasions this Senator has joined my colleagues on the other side of the aisle for habeas corpus reform?

Mr. DASCHLE. I would have to go back and check the record, but I will take the Senator's word for it.

Mr. REID. I would ask if you can give this Senator, or the people of this country, any reason why on extending the debt limit we would have habeas corpus, regulatory reform, or termination of these agencies—some of which I agree to—but should we not vote those up or down?

Mr. DASCHLE. I think the Senator makes a very good point. The answer can be provided in one word. The word is "coercion." This is the Republican effort to coerce the President to sign legislation that otherwise he would veto; to sign legislation that he philosophically finds at fault; to sign legislation that many of us on this side of the aisle are very uncomfortable with; to sign legislation that has not been resolved in the case of regulatory reform. It is to finish unfinished business that ought not be finished for good reason—because we have not been able to resolve our differences.

So they are putting it in this language in the hope—and it is only a hope, because the President made it very clear today when he vetoed the bill, it is a false hope that somehow we can resolve these issues by loading up a bill as critical as it is, as the debt limit and the continuing resolution are.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would like to remind the Senator from South Dakota that the 10 minutes allotted to him under morning business has expired, and in fact you have controlled the floor for nearly an hour. It would take unanimous consent in order to continue.

Mr. DASCHLE. I thank the Presiding Officer. I appreciate the indulgence of the Senator from Virginia. I know he wishes to speak. I will regain the floor at a later time.

I yield the floor.

#### RETIREMENT OF MAJ. GEN. JERRY C. HARRISON

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, Napoleon once said that "An army marches on its stomach." While Napo-

leon was commenting on the need of soldiers to have secure and dependable supply lines, combat arms personnel also require a multitude of other support services to ensure they have the means to accomplish their missions.

In the U.S. Army, a service of 495,000 men and women, one thinks of branches such as quartermaster, transportation, and finance when the role of "support" is mentioned. One support element that is largely unknown outside of Washington, DC, but is critical to the success and readiness of our soldiers, is the Army's Legislative Liaison Office. For the past 3 years, Maj. Gen. Jerry Harrison has headed this office, which represents the Army's interests on Capitol Hill.

Jerry Harrison's 32-year Army career began with his schooling at the U.S. Military Academy, and has included some of the Army's key postings. His assignments brought him to many billets, both here and abroad, and include Germany, Korea, Washington, DC, and Vietnam, where his efforts in defending a firebase earned him a decoration for valor. His career assignments reflect a high level of professional competence and include valuable command time in some very visible positions, perhaps the most prestigious being his tour as commander, 2d Infantry Division Artillery.

As a product of West Point, an institution respected worldwide for its high standards, General Harrison had instilled upon him the importance of education, and throughout his career, he sought additional civilian and military educational opportunities. A commissioned officer in the field artillery, he graduated from the field artillery basic and advanced courses; the infantry officer advanced course; the Command and General Staff College; and earned a master's degree from the Georgia Institute of Technology. He also returned to his alma mater to teach in the department of mechanics.

Mr. President, today's warrior is an individual who is educated, fit, adept at many different tasks, and a patriot. Gen. Jerry Harrison certainly possesses these characteristics. As the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, I am pleased to offer him my congratulations on a distinguished career, and I wish him good health and happiness in the years ahead.

Mr. WARNER addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

#### NONESSENTIAL SENATE OPERATIONS

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I wish to address the Senate in my capacity as chairman of the Rules Committee.

Earlier today the Sergeant at Arms, the Secretary of the Senate, together with the acting staff director of the Rules Committee, addressed the various staff leaders of the Senators. But I wish to place in the RECORD a memorandum prepared by Secretary of the

Senate and the Sergeant at Arms, and once again remind all Senators, their staffs, and others that if this impasse is not resolved tonight, it will be a lapse in appropriations, and therefore it will be necessary to shut down non-essential Senate operations effective at midnight tonight.

In brief, the Secretary of the Senate, at the direction of the Rules Committee, has advised all Members that they will be required to determine which of each Senator's staff are necessary in that Senator's judgment to support the Senate's legislative and other constitutional activities.

Further, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the memorandum of the Secretary of the Senate detailing which departments of the Secretary's office will remain open and those that will be closed. Specifically, I would like to point out that the Office of Public Records will by necessity be closed; also, to include a memorandum of the Sergeant at Arms detailing departments and offices under his jurisdiction, and kindly note that the Capitol and Senate office buildings will be open but there will be no Capitol guide service to facilitate our visitors. Members and staff should be advised that all food and beverage services in the U.S. Capitol under the jurisdiction of the Senate and in the Russell, Hart and Dirksen buildings will be suspended until further notice.

Lastly, I wish to emphasize that although many functions will be suspended, the U.S. Senate security will be at its full operational level.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE,  
OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS,  
Washington, DC, November 13, 1995.

To: All Senate Offices.

From: Howard O. Greene, Jr., Sergeant at Arms

Re Sergeant at Arms services during anticipated furlough

In the likely event of a lapse in appropriations to the Legislative Branch of the Federal Government, furloughs will be implemented in certain areas of the Office of Sergeant at Arms (SAA). Those service areas which directly support the legislative and other Constitutional activities of the Senate will be fully staffed.

Most SAA departments will be open during this period, however, some departments will operate at reduced staffing levels.

Listed below are SAA offices that will be closed during the furlough period: Capitol Guide Service; Cabinet Shop; SAA Procurement Office; SAA Counsel Office; Congressional Special Services, (Exception: Interpreter will be on duty); Placement Office; All Drivers; Beauty and Barber Shop; Elevator Operators; Employee Assistance Program.

Partial Staff: Appointment Desk: Half staff. Garage: Half staff. Computer Center: Half staff. Human Resources: Half staff. ID Section: Half staff. Post Office: Half staff. Photographic: Half staff. Service Dept.: Half staff. Telecommunications Dept.: Half staff.

U.S. SENATE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, DC, November 13, 1995.

To: All Members.

From: Kelly D. Johnston.

Re potential lapse in appropriations.

At the direction of the Committee on Rules and Administration, I am writing to share with you some guidance on the furlough that will be required in the event of a lapse in appropriations to the Legislative Branch of the Federal Government. Each Member and each committee chairman will be required to determine which of his or her staff members are essential in the event of a lapse in appropriations.

If there is a lapse in appropriations, it will be necessary to shut down non-essential Senate operations, effective at 12 a.m. November 14, 1995. In that event, all non-essential staff will be placed in a furlough status until appropriations are made available.

Essential staff includes only those employees whose primary job responsibilities are directly related to or in support of legislative and other Constitutional activities. Any disruption in the employment of essential employees would render the Senate unable to exercise its powers as specified in Article I of the Constitution of the United States.

For your information, attached is a list of the essential personnel under the Secretary of the Senate, as prepared in consultation with the Senate Chief Counsel for Employment and the Senate Legal Counsel. This list may assist you in identifying which of your staff members are essential.

Please contact me if I can be of any assistance in this matter.

Attachment.

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE— ESSENTIAL PERSONNEL LIST

Executive Office: Should be staffed to the extent necessary to administer other offices under the jurisdiction of the Secretary that remain open during the furlough. Also should be staffed to the extent necessary to ensure the continuation of computer services essential to allow the Senate to legislate during the furlough period.

Clerks: These offices should be staffed only to the extent the clerks are required to be on the Senate floor to allow the Senate to legislate during the furlough period.

Parliamentarian: Should be staffed only to the extent required to allow the Senate to legislate during the furlough period. Therefore, it should not be necessary to fully staff the office.

Captioning Services: All staff will be furloughed.

Historian: All staff will be furloughed.

Library: Should be staffed only to the extent required to allow the Senate to legislate during the furlough period. Therefore, it should not be necessary to fully staff the office.

Office Services: All staff will be furloughed.

Public Records: All staff will be furloughed.

Interparliamentary Services: All staff will be furloughed.

Daily Digest and Printing Services: Should be staffed only to the extent required to print the Congressional Record and to perform other legislative responsibilities in a timely manner.

Senate Gift Shop: All staff will be furloughed.

Stationery Room: All staff will be furloughed.

Senate Page School: Classes will be held.

Senate Security: Should be staffed only to the extent required to allow the Senate to legislate during the furlough period. Therefore, it should not be necessary to fully staff the office.

Conservation and Preservation: All staff will be furloughed.

Curator: All staff will be furloughed.

Document Room: Should be staffed necessary to ensure the delivery of documents needed on the Senate floor during the furlough period.

Official Reporters: All staff are essential.

Human Resources: Should be staffed to the extent necessary, if at all, to effectuate the furlough.

Senate Chief Counsel for Employment: Should be staffed to the extent necessary, if at all, to effectuate the furlough.

Disbursing: Should be staffed to the extent necessary to continue financial operations directly related to the functions of the Senate floor and to resolve financial issues relating to the furlough.

#### REPORT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO INCREASE THE PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 95

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

#### To The Congress of the United States:

In disapproving H.R. 2586, a bill that would have, among other things, provided for a temporary increase in the public debt, I stated my desire to approve promptly a simple increase in the debt limit. Accordingly, I am forwarding the enclosed legislation that would provide for such an increase.

I urge the Congress to act on this legislation promptly and to return it to me for signing.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 13, 1995.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 4, 1995, the Secretary of the Senate, on November 10, 1995, during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the House agrees to the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 115) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1996, and for other purposes, and that the House concurs an amendment of the Senate with an amendment.

The message also announced that the House agrees to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2394) to increase effective as of December 1, 1995, the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for the survivors of certain disabled veterans.

The message further announced that the House agrees to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2586) to provide for a temporary increase in the public debt limit, and for other purposes.