

This is my first report for the first session of the 104th Congress.

Sincerely,

ROBERT D. REISCHAUER.

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1995, 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 1, 1994

[In billions of dollars]			
	Budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 218) ¹	Current level ²	Current level over/under resolution
On-budget:			
Budget authority	\$1,238.7	\$1,236.5	-2.3
Outlays	1,217.6	1,217.2	-0.4
Revenues:			
1995	977.7	978.5	0.8
1995-1999 ³	5,415.2	5,407.0	-8.2
Maximum deficit amount	241.0	238.7	-2.3
Debt subject to limit	4,965.1	4,686.1	-279.0
Off-budget:			
Social Security outlays:			
1995	287.6	287.5	-0.1
1995-1999	1,562.6	1,562.6	*0.
Social Security revenues:			
1995	360.5	360.3	-0.2
1995-1999	1,998.4	1,998.2	-0.2

¹ Reflects revised allocation under section 9(g) of H. Con. Res. 64 for the Deficit—Neutral reserve fund.

² Current level represents the estimated revenue and direct spending effects of all legislation that Congress has enacted or sent to the President for his approval. In addition, full-year funding estimates under current law are included for entitlement and mandatory programs requiring annual appropriations even if the appropriations have not been made. The current level of debt subject to limit reflects the latest U.S. Treasury information on public debt transactions.

³ Includes effects, beginning in fiscal year 1996, of the International Anti-trust Enforcement Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-438).

* Less than \$50 million.

Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 1, 1994

[In millions of dollars]			
	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in previous sessions			
Revenues			\$977,700
Permanents and other spending legislation	\$747,106	\$705,958	
Appropriation legislation		242,066	
Offsetting receipts	(203,681)	(203,681)	
Total previously enacted	543,425	744,344	977,700
Enacted 103d Congress, 2d session			
Appropriation bills:			
Emergency Supplemental, FY 1994 (P.L. 103-211)	18	(832)	
1994 FHA Supplemental (P.L. 103-275)	(2)	*	
Agriculture (P.L. 103-330)	67,515	43,218	
Commerce, Justice, State (P.L. 103-317)	26,832	19,052	
Offsetting receipts	(158)	(158)	
Defense (P.L. 103-335)	243,628	164,182	
District of Columbia (P.L. 103-334)	712	712	
Energy and Water (P.L. 103-316)	20,493	12,083	
Foreign Assistance (P.L. 103-306)	13,679	5,614	
Offsetting receipts	(45)	(45)	
Interior and Related Agencies (P.L. 103-332)	13,198	8,873	
Labor, HHS, Education (P.L. 103-333)	213,377	176,469	
Offsetting receipts	(38,233)	(38,233)	
Legislative Branch (P.L. 103-283)	2,367	2,174	
Military Construction (P.L. 103-307)	8,836	2,181	
Transportation (P.L. 103-331)	14,266	12,449	
Treasury, Postal Service (P.L. 103-329)	23,221	20,900	
Offsetting receipts	(7,340)	(7,340)	
Veterans, HUD and Independent Agencies (P.L. 103-327)	89,751	48,437	
Authorization bills:			
Federal Workforce Restructuring Act (P.L. 103-226)	443	443	
Offsetting receipts	(269)	(269)	
Extend Loan Ineligibility Exemption (P.L. 103-235)	5	5	
Foreign Relations Authorization Act (P.L. 103-236)	(4)	(4)	
Marine Mammal Protection Act Amendments (P.L. 103-238)		3	

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 1, 1994—Continued

[In millions of dollars]			
	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Independent Counsel Reauthorization Act (P.L. 103-270)	2	2	
Disregard Certain Payments to Nazi Victims for Benefit Eligibility (P.L. 103-286)	1	1	
Independent Agency Act (P.L. 103-296)	(12)	(12)	(2)
Aviation Infrastructure Investment Act (P.L. 103-305)	2,161		
Crime Control Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-322)		(20)	1
Community Development Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-325)	(25)	(25)	
National Defense Authorization Act, FY 1995 (P.L. 103-337)	42	34	
Continuation of certain SEC fees (P.L. 103-352)	19	19	
Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (P.L. 103-353)	(1)	(1)	
Federal Crop Insurance Reform Act (P.L. 103-354)	500	(154)	
Arizona Wilderness Land Title Resolution (P.L. 103-365)	4	4	
North American Wetlands Conservation Act Amendments (P.L. 103-375)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Social Security Domestic Employment Reform Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-387)			(81)
Bankruptcy Reform Act (P.L. 103-394)	(61)	(61)	6
State Department Authorization Technical Corrections (P.L. 103-415)	9	8	
California Desert Protection Act (P.L. 103-433)	1	1	
Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe Water Rights Claims Settlement Act (P.L. 103-434)	(12)	(12)	
International Antitrust Enforcement Assistance Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-438) ¹			
Veterans' Benefits Improvement Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-446)	(3)	(3)	
Healthy Meals for Healthy Americans Act (P.L. 103-448)	11	10	
Uruguay Round Agreements Act (P.L. 103-465)	111	30	843
Offsetting receipts	(86)	(86)	
For the relief of James B. Stanley (Pvt. L. 103-8)	*	*	
Total enacted this session	694,951	469,648	766
Entitlements and mandatory Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	(1,887)	3,189	
Total Current Level ²	1,236,489	1,217,181	978,466
Total Budget Resolution	1,238,744	1,217,605	977,700
Amount remaining:			
Under Budget Resolution	2,255	424	
Over Budget Resolution			766

¹ The effects of this Act begin in fiscal year 1996.

² In accordance with the Budget Enforcement Act, the total does not include \$1,200 million in budget authority and \$635 million in outlays in funding for emergencies that have been designated as such by the President and the Congress, and \$1,027 million in budget authority and \$1,041 million in outlays for emergencies that would be available only upon an official budget request from the President designating the entire amount requested as an emergency requirement.

* Less than \$500 thousand.

Notes: Numbers in parentheses are negative. Detail may not add due to rounding.

WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE?
THE VOTERS SAID YES

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I doubt that there have been many, if any, candidates for the Senate who have not pledged to do something about the enormous Federal debt run up by the Congress during the past half-century or more. But the Congress, both House and Senate, have never even toned down, let alone put an end to, the deficit spending that has sent the Federal debt into the stratosphere and beyond.

Mr. President, we must pray that this year will be different, that Federal spending will indeed be reduced drastically. Indeed, if we care about America's future, there must be some changes.

You see, Mr. President, as of the close of business yesterday, January 3, the Federal debt stood—down to the penny—at exactly \$4,798,116,945,333.39. This means that on a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes \$18,213.73 as his or her share of the Federal debt.

Compare this, Mr. President, to the total debt about 2 years ago, January 5, 1993, when the debt stood at exactly \$4,167,872,986,853.67—or averaged out, \$15,986.56 for every American. During the past 2 years—that is during the 103d Congress—the Federal debt increased by a total of \$630,243,958,749.72.

This illustrates, Mr. President, the point that so many politicians talk a good game—at home—about bringing the Federal debt under control, but vote in support of bloated spending bills when they get back to Washington. If the Republicans do not do a better job of getting a handle on this enormous debt, their constituents are not likely to overlook it 2 years hence.

IN HONOR OF RAMON RIVERA, RETIRING EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF LA CASA DE DON PEDRO

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. President, on November 9, 1994, a very special man, Ramon Rivera, retired as executive director of the community based organization, La Casa de Don Pedro. After 25 years of public service, he was honored for his lifetime commitment to improving the lives of individuals and families in some of New Jersey's poorest neighborhoods.

La Casa de Don Pedro was founded by Ramon Rivera as Familias Unidas in 1971. It functioned as a resource for Hispanic families to find adequate child care and employment opportunities in Newark. Through the 1970's, 1980's, and 1990's La Casa blossomed into one of the largest community based organizations in New Jersey. Its services include child care, assistance for senior citizens, and job retraining. La Casa's most notable achievements include building low-income two-family housing units and town houses for the residents of Newark. La Casa also developed a credit union that has loaned \$2.2 million to residents. If it were not for the credit union, many of the community residents would have no place to deposit money, secure small loans, or take advantage of services we often take for granted.

Ramon Rivera, born in Puerto Rico, came to this country at the age of 12. He began his long career in community service as an organizer for the National Welfare Rights Organization, assisting Latina and non-Latina women seek food and clothing. He was then founder

and director of OYE, Inc., a nonprofit educational and cultural program for Hispanic youth. Before he founded La Casa, he was the northern regional representative for the Puerto Rican Congress of New Jersey. A graduate of the school of social work at Rutgers University, Ramon Rivera has devoted more than 30 years of his career to helping low-income families help themselves.

Ramon Rivera created an island of hope in a community that lacked access to opportunities and equity. He developed a vibrant social service organization that has served almost two generations of New Jersey residents. While his retirement will be a great loss for those who have worked with him and for those he has served, he has left an exemplary legacy of philanthropic effort and commitment.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I believe, after consultation with both sides of the aisle, we are prepared now to yield back the remainder of our time of the 1 hour and 20 minutes we had.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has that right and morning business is concluded.

AMENDING PARAGRAPH 2 OF RULE XXV

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will now report the pending business.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 14) amending paragraph 2 of Rule XXV.

The Senate continued with the consideration of the resolution.

AMENDMENT NO. 1

(Purpose: To amend the Standing Rules of the Senate to permit cloture to be invoked by a decreasing majority vote of Senators down to a majority of all Senators duly chosen and sworn)

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. HARKIN] for himself, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. PELL, and Mr. ROBB, proposes an amendment numbered 1.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ SENATE CLOTURE PROVISION.

Paragraph 2 of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended to read as follows:

"2. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of rule II or rule IV or any other rule of the Senate, at any time a motion signed by sixteen Senators, to bring to a close the debate upon any measure, motion, other matter

pending before the Senate, or the unfinished business, is presented to the Senate, the Presiding Officer, or clerk at the direction of the Presiding Officer, shall at once state the motion to the Senate, and one hour after the Senate meets on the following calendar day but one, he shall lay the motion before the Senate and direct that the clerk call the roll, and upon the ascertainment that a quorum is present, the Presiding Officer shall, without debate, submit to the Senate by a yeas-and-nays vote the question: "Is it the sense of the Senate that the debate shall be brought to a close?" And if that question shall be decided in the affirmative by three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn—except on a measure or motion to amend the Senate rules, in which case the necessary affirmative vote shall be two-thirds of the Senators present and voting—then said measure, motion, or other matter pending before the Senate, or the unfinished business, shall be the unfinished business to the exclusion of all other business until disposed of.

"Thereafter no Senator shall be entitled to speak in all more than one hour on the measure, motion, or other matter pending before the Senate, or the unfinished business, the amendments thereto, and motions affecting the same, and it shall be the duty of the Presiding Officer to keep the time of each Senator who speaks. Except by unanimous consent, no amendment shall be proposed after the vote to bring the debate to a close, unless it had been submitted in writing to the Journal Clerk by 1 o'clock p.m. on the day following the filing of the cloture motion if an amendment in the first degree, and unless it had been so submitted at least one hour prior to the beginning of the cloture vote if an amendment in the second degree. No dilatory motion, or dilatory amendment, or amendment not germane shall be in order. Points of order, including questions of relevancy, and appeals from the decision of the Presiding Officer, shall be decided without debate.

"After no more than thirty hours of consideration of the measure, motion, or other matter on which cloture has been invoked, the Senate shall proceed, without any further debate on any question, to vote on the final disposition thereof to the exclusion of all amendments not then actually pending before the Senate at that time and to the exclusion of all motions, except a motion to table, or to reconsider and one quorum call on demand to establish the presence of a quorum (and motions required to establish a quorum) immediately before the final vote begins. The thirty hours may be increased by the adoption of a motion, decided without debate, by a three-fifths affirmative vote of the Senators duly chosen and sworn, and any such time thus agreed upon shall be equally divided between and controlled by the Majority and Minority Leaders or their designees. However, only one motion to extend time, specified above, may be made in any one calendar day.

"If, for any reason, a measure or matter is reprinted after cloture has been invoked, amendments which were in order prior to the reprinting of the measure or matter will continue to be in order and may be conformed and reprinted at the request of the amendment's sponsor. The conforming changes must be limited to lineation and pagination.

"No Senator shall call up more than two amendments until every other Senator shall have had the opportunity to do likewise.

"Notwithstanding other provisions of this rule, a Senator may yield all or part of his one hour to the majority or minority floor managers of the measure, motion, or matter or to the Majority or Minority Leader, but each Senator specified shall not have more

than two hours so yielded to him and may in turn yield such time to other Senators.

"Notwithstanding any other provision of this rule, any Senator who has not used or yielded at least ten minutes, is, if he seeks recognition, guaranteed up to ten minutes, inclusive, to speak only.

"After cloture is invoked, the reading of any amendment, including House amendments, shall be dispensed with when the proposed amendment has been identified and has been available in printed form at the desk of the Members for not less than twenty-four hours.

"(b)(1) If, upon a vote taken on a motion presented pursuant to subparagraph (a), the Senate fails to invoke cloture with respect to a measure, motion, or other matter pending before the Senate, or the unfinished business, subsequent motions to bring debate to a close may be made with respect to the same measure, motion, matter, or unfinished business. It shall not be in order to file subsequent cloture motions on any measure, motion, or other matter pending before the Senate, except by unanimous consent, until the previous motion has been disposed of.

"(2) Such subsequent motions shall be made in the manner provided by, and subject to the provisions of, subparagraph (a), except that the affirmative vote required to bring to a close debate upon that measure, motion, or other matter, or unfinished business (other than a measure or motion to amend Senate rules) shall be reduced by three votes on the second such motion, and by three additional votes on each succeeding motion, until the affirmative vote is reduced to a number equal to or less than an affirmative vote of a majority of the Senators duly chosen and sworn. The required vote shall then be an affirmative vote of a majority of the Senators duly chosen and sworn. The requirement of an affirmative vote of a majority of the Senators duly chosen and sworn shall not be further reduced upon any vote taken on any later motion made pursuant to this subparagraph with respect to that measure, motion, matter, or unfinished business."

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, for the benefit of the Senators who are here and watching on the monitors, we now have before us an amendment by myself, Senator LIEBERMAN, Senator PELL, and Senator ROBB that would amend rule XXII, the so-called filibuster rule of the U.S. Senate. This is an amendment that was agreed upon—at least the procedure was agreed upon for this amendment—between Senator DOLE and myself earlier today under a unanimous consent agreement.

This amendment would change the way this Senate operates more fundamentally than anything that has been proposed thus far this year. It would fundamentally change the way we do business by changing the filibuster rule as it currently stands.

Mr. President, the last Congress showed us the destructive impact filibusters can have on the legislative process, provoking gridlock after gridlock, frustration, anger, and despondency among the American people, wondering whether we can get anything done at all here in Washington. The pattern of filibusters and delays that we saw in the last Congress is part of the rising tide of filibusters that have overwhelmed our legislative process.