

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DOMENICI. I ask unanimous consent there now be a period for the transaction of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes.

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

Mr. EXON addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an objection?

Mr. EXON. Reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. EXON. But I will not object with this caveat, that the Senator from Nebraska, when we have finished the wrap-up procedures, would like to reserve 2 or 3 minutes as if in morning business.

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

Mr. DOMENICI. Will the Senator close the Senate down for us?

Mr. EXON. I will be happy to, Madam President.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I rise in support of Senate Concurrent Resolution 13, the fiscal year 1996 congressional budget resolution, as reported by the Senate Budget Committee.

What does this budget resolution do? More importantly than anything else, it provides for a balanced budget in 7 years.

This is the first-ever 7-year budget resolution, with the first-ever 7-year reconciliation instructions. It will produce, when it occurs in fiscal year 2002, the first balanced budget in 33 years. The last two balanced budgets were in 1969 and 1960.

In fiscal year 2002, under this budget, the accumulated national debt will be almost \$1 trillion lower than under current law—or, less than \$6 trillion, instead of more than \$7 trillion.

That last fact is sobering—it reminds us that this budget is a good start, not the final victory, against the staggering debt load crippling our economy and stealing our children's future.

What does this budget resolution do? It reduces the rate of growth in Federal spending. Under this budget, spending still grows an average of 3-percent a year, down from the current 5.4 percent a year.

Only special interest groups and liberals inside the Capital Beltway can say a 3-percent raise is really a draconian cut.

Under this budget, total Federal spending in fiscal year 2002 will be \$382 billion more than this year—fiscal year 1995.

Only in Washington, DC, does anyone claim that a \$382 billion increase is really a \$229 billion cut.

What does this budget resolution do? It delivers on the promise of the balanced budget amendment and those of us who supported it.

Back in January and February, some opponents—and a few supporters—of the balanced budget amendment said they wanted to see a plan for exactly how to balance the budget.

Well, here's our plan: Some of my colleagues may have a different plan, and I invite them to bring it forward. This may not be everyone's favorite plan, but it gets the job done in a fair, equitable way.

Now that those who demanded, "Where's your plan?" have been given a plan. I expect that 67th Senator should come forward and finally help us pass the balanced budget amendment.

What does balancing the budget mean in people terms? It means restoring the American dream of economic opportunity, starting now and extending to the next generation.

We're going to hear moans and complaints about budget cuts, but the cruelest cut of all is the cut in every American's living standard that has occurred because of Government's failure or refusal to balance the budget.

The damage done by the borrow-and-spend status quo must be undone. The Concord Coalition estimated that, without the Federal deficits and debt run up to date, the average family's income would be \$50,000, instead of the current \$35,000.

A study by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York showed that America lost 5-percent growth in GNP and 3.75 million jobs from 1978-89 because of deficits and debt.

Balancing the budget by fiscal year 2002 means a better future. The econometrics firm DRI/McGraw-Hill said it means: 4 to 5 percent more nonresidential investment; 2.5 million new jobs; a GDP that is 2.5 percent higher, and another \$1,000 in the pocket of the average household.

GAO's 1992 report estimated that balancing the budget would raise our children's standard of living between 7 and 36 percent by the year 2020.

What does this budget resolution do? It fully protects Social Security. This budget makes absolutely no changes in the old age, survivors, and disability insurance [OASDI] trust funds, consistent with a number of current law protections, and consistent with the Dole motion passed during debate on the balanced budget amendment and the Kempthorne amendment adopted as part of S.1—the Unfunded Mandates Act.

This budget in no way loots Social Security. It protects it by reducing the pressure of future debts, and it strengthens our ability to keep promises to seniors.

It takes us two-thirds of the way to balancing the non-Social Security budget by fiscal year 2002. The Committee budget produces deficit reduction of \$229 billion below current law in fiscal year 2002; the OASDI trustees project a \$112 billion Social Security surplus for fiscal year 2002. Getting two-thirds of the way there is a lot better than the status quo.

If we just stay on the glide path established by this budget, we can go on to balance the non-Social Security budget by about fiscal year 2005. That's

exactly the timing and the glide path suggested by Senator NUNN and others back during debate on the balanced budget amendment.

What does this budget resolution do? It reforms and rescues Medicare. Under this budget, Medicare increases an average of 7.1 percent a year—more than twice the rate of inflation. It defies common sense to call that a draconian cut.

Under this budget, Medicare spending will be \$105 billion more in fiscal year 2002 than in 1995. Where are the slash and burn cuts?

Nothing here cuts services or drives up needy patients' costs. It calls for Medicare reform—that more choice and market competition and consumer information will slow down the runaway costs we see now. That's an appropriate goal to put in a budget resolution.

A vote for this budget is a vote to rescue Medicare. Under the status quo, that system goes broke in fiscal year 2002. Who says so? The Medicare Board of Trustees that includes three of President Clinton's Cabinet Secretaries, the Commissioner of Social Security, and two public trustees.

The trustees also said, in their April 3, 1995, report:

The trust fund does not meet the trustees' short-range test of financial adequacy * * * It fails to meet the trustees' test of long-range close actuarial balance * * * by an extremely wide margin * * * Congress must take timely action to establish long-term financial stability for the program.

Mr. President, I also rise in strong opposition to the Lautenberg-Rockefeller amendment that would raid Medicare. The amendment would take \$100 billion of the \$170 billion economic dividend created by lower interest rates resulting from deficit reduction and add that back to Medicare spending.

Make no mistake, this amendment is the proposal that would raid Medicare. All it does is spend down the Medicare trust fund faster than the committee's budget.

This amendment is another example of status quo tunnel vision. The committee's budget assumes that we fix Medicare, reform it. That means seniors who need Medicare won't be hurt, they'll participate in an improved system.

This amendment assumes there is no alternative to the current policies that are rapidly driving Medicare bankrupt. The House's majority whip, Representative DELAY, said it well the other day: It's like one side is talking about a cure for cancer and the other side can't think about anything but chemotherapy.

We want Medicare to continue to be there and to start working better for seniors today and tomorrow. If we do what's best for Medicare and for our seniors, the numbers will come out the way the committee's budget says.

We still need the balanced budget amendment to the Constitution. The budget resolution currently before us provides for a balanced budget in 7

years. That gives some Members of Congress and the special interest groups 6 years and three elections to try and knock us off track.

Can we balance the budget without the balanced budget amendment? The first Republican Congress in 40 years is proving we can, but "can" is no guarantee. If future Congresses continue on the path set out in this resolution, the result still will be only one balanced budget in 33 years.

Hitting a target once in 33 years that we ought to hit in all but the most extreme circumstances, is not an endorsement of life without the balanced budget amendment.

IN MEMORY AND IN HONOR OF FALLEN ARIZONA LAW EN- FORCEMENT OFFICERS

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, this year's National Law Enforcement memorial service had great meaning and was filled with sadness for the citizens of Arizona. Over the past year, four Arizona law enforcement officers were killed in the line of duty. The seventh annual memorial service and candlelight vigil held here in Washington, DC, this week provided an opportunity to remember these dedicated officers and the contributions they made to the people of Arizona.

I had the privilege of visiting with two of the families of these men this week. The loss they have experienced is still very painful for them. But, they know that the death of their loved ones was not in vain. They died to ensure that others could live—safely. These men provide an example of the dedicated service that all other law enforcement officers in Arizona should strive to achieve.

Each of them made a unique contribution to Arizona. They all played a significant role in working toward a safer and stronger State and Nation.

Mesa Police Officer Steven Paul Pollard died on November 27, 1994, when he was struck by a car and killed while conducting a DUI traffic stop in the emergency lane of U.S. 60 in Mesa. As Steve stood by the driver's door of his vehicle, a motorist traveling eastbound apparently fell asleep and drove his vehicle off the roadway striking Steve and the police vehicle. He died instantly.

Steve was born July 5, 1968, in Phoenix to Steven and Ida Garcia. He went to Starlight Elementary, Estrella Junior High, and Trevor Brown High School. He graduated in 1986. Steve had worked for the department of corrections before joining the Mesa Police Department. That was the career he wanted all of his life, and he died doing the job he always dreamed of doing. Steve is remembered as man who would go beyond the call of duty to help others. No job was ever too big or too small for Steve.

Steve is survived by his mother and father, Richard and Ida Pollard; is brother and sister, Ruben and Angie;

and his wife and daughter, Kimber and Celine.

Wildlife Manager Estevan Escobedo, who had been with the Arizona Game and Fish Department for 9 years, was killed in a fiery helicopter crash near Coolidge Dam on January 4, 1994. He and three other officials, who survived the crash, were on a routine assignment to count javelina in a rugged canyon near Winkelman. The area was part of Estevan's district, based in Globe. Estevan was the first law enforcement officer killed in the line of duty in 1994. It was the first aircraft accident involving a fatality for the department since 1980.

Estevan graduated from Westwood High School and Arizona State University. Away from his duties as a wildlife manager, Estevan participated in rodeo events such as calf roping. He was a partner, confidant, and adopted brother to his rodeo buddies.

Estevan is survived by his mother and a twin brother. He is remembered as a carefree, joyous bother, son, and friend, equipped with a playful sense of humor and a sense of duty that led him to give lovingly of his time and energy. Those who knew him say that Estevan had a smile that will last forever in the memories of those whose lives were touched by him.

Sergeant Patrick (Pat) Riley died on March 11, 1994. He was struck by a truck while directing traffic at a construction site. He died approximately 2 hours later.

Pat joined the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office as a detention officer in 1983. A year later, he applied for and was accepted as a deputy sheriff. He spent 4 years in various positions as a deputy, ranging from a beat deputy to detective, culminating his assignment to major felonies as a homicide detective. During this period, he was nominated for the "Deputy of the Year" commendation in 1990. He received the B.P.O.E. "Americanism Award" in 1991, which was presented by Gov. Rose Mofford. Pat was promoted to sergeant in September 1992 and served in assignments at the general investigations division, detectives, and in patrol. He also received the highly coveted "Distinguished Service Award" in 1994.

Pat was one of the lead investigators in the Temple homicide case, in which eight Buddhist monks and two apprentices were murdered.

Pat married Laurie Davis in February 1987. After a courtship of love, he leaves behind his wife and no children.

Sergeant Patrick Devon Thompson died on September 2, 1994. While on duty, Sergeant Thompson lost control of his police vehicle, collided with an oncoming car, and died instantly.

Sergeant Thompson served with the Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office since 1978. He is remembered by colleagues as honest, loyal, reliable, caring, and trustworthy. He was also very generous with his time, especially with the youth of Santa Cruz County. They respected and admired him. He was

near death in 1991, but had a tremendous will to live, and he survived. A second chance can be a wonderful gift, and Pat realized this and approached his life with a new vigor, a new determination. His last 3 years were dedicated to undertaking new challenges and to helping children, especially through the D.A.R.E. Program. Pat encouraged the D.A.R.E. kids to live a clean and healthy life.

Sergeant Thompson is survived by his mother, wife, sons, and daughters.

Mr. President, it is an honor for me to remember Sergeants Thompson and Riley, Officer Pollard, and Wildlife Manager Escobedo. They served their organizations with distinction and with honor. We will never forget their sacrifice; we will always remember their spirit.

WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE? THE VOTERS HAVE SAID YES

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, on the evening I learned I had been elected to the Senate in 1972, one of the commitments I made to myself was that I would never fail to see a young person or a group of young people who wanted to see me. It was certainly beneficial to me that I did because I have been inspired by the estimated 60,000 young people with whom I have visited during the nearly 23 years I have been in the Senate.

Most of them have been concerned about the magnitude of the Federal debt that Congress has run up for the coming generations to pay. The young people and I always discuss the fact that under the Constitution, no President can spend even a dime of Federal money that has not first been authorized and appropriated by both the House and Senate of the United States.

That is why I have been making these daily reports to the Senate since February 22, 1992. I want to make it a matter of record precisely the size of the Federal debt which as of Thursday, May 18, stood at \$4,885,256,391,108.42 or \$18,544.52 on a per capita basis.

What Congress has already done to future generations is immoral.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Thomas, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)