

budget authority, outlays, and revenues, which are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the concurrent resolution on the budget (H. Con. Res. 218), show that current level spending is below the budget resolution by \$5.6 billion in budget authority and \$1.4 billion in outlays. Current level is \$0.5 billion over the revenue floor in 1995 and below by \$9.5 billion over the 5 years 1995-99. The current estimate of the deficit for purposes of calculating the maximum deficit amount is \$238.0 billion, \$3.1 billion below the maximum deficit amount for 1995 of \$241.0 billion.

Since my last report, dated June 8, 1995, there has been no action that affects the current level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues.

The report follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, June 19, 1995.
Hon. PETE DOMENICI,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The attached report for fiscal year 1995 shows the effects of Congressional action on the 1995 budget and is current through June 16, 1995. The estimates of budget authority, outlays and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1995 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 218). This report is submitted under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, and meets the requirements of Senate scorekeeping of Section 5 of S. Con. Res. 32, the 1986 First Concurrent Resolution on the Budget.

Since my last report, dated June 8, 1995, there has been no action to change the current level of budget authority, outlays or revenues.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL,
Director.

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1995, 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 16, 1995

[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	1,233.1	-5.6
Outlays	1,217.6	1,216.2	-1.4
Revenues:			
1995	977.7	978.2	0.5
1995-99	5,415.2	5,405.7	-9.5
Deficit	241.0	238.0	-3.1
Debt Subject to Limit	4,965.1	4,803.4	-161.7
OFF-BUDGET			
Social Security Outlays:			
1995	287.6	287.5	-0.1
1995-99	1,562.6	1,562.6	(?)
Social Security Revenues:			
1995	360.5	360.3	-0.2
1995-99	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 Less than \$50 million.

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 JUNE 16, 1995

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
ENACTED IN PREVIOUS SESSIONS			
Revenues			978,466
Permanents and other spending legislation	750,307	706,236	
Appropriation legislation	378,096	757,783	
Offsetting receipts	-250,027	-250,027	
Total previously enacted	1,238,376	1,213,992	978,466
ENACTED THIS SESSION			
1995 Emergency Supplementals and Rescissions Act (P.L. 104-6)	-3,386	-1,008	
Self-Employed Health Insurance Act (P.L. 104-7)			-248
Total enacted this session	-3,386	-1,008	-248
ENTITLEMENTS AND MANDATORIES			
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	-1,887	3,189	
Total current level ¹	1,233,103	1,216,173	978,218
Total budget resolution	1,238,744	1,217,605	977,700
Amount remaining:			
Under budget resolution	5,641	1,432	
Over budget resolution			518

¹ In accordance with the Budget Enforcement Act, the total does not include \$3,905 million in budget authority and \$7,442 million in outlays in funding for emergencies that have been designated as such by the President and the Congress, and \$841 million in budget authority and \$917 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.

TRIBUTE TO HENRY STRAUSS

• Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize a distinguished citizen of my home State of Connecticut, Henry Strauss, on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

Mr. Strauss was born in New York City in 1915, where he attended New York City public schools and was an intercollegiate diving champion at his alma mater, New York University.

In 1940 he married his wife Joan and a year later began active duty in the U.S. Navy, where he served with distinction. He survived the worst noncombat disaster in the history of the Navy in a gale off the coast of Newfoundland. For helping save the lives of his shipmates, Mr. Strauss was cited for heroism and commissioned to command a subchaser in the South Pacific through some of the worst naval combat of the war. He retired from the Navy in 1946 as a lieutenant junior grade.

Upon his return from the war, Mr. Strauss moved to Connecticut to raise two daughters and start his own business. Through this company, Henry Strauss Productions, Mr. Strauss pioneered the use of film to teach, train, increase people's productivity, and promote understanding between cultures. Clients of Henry Strauss Productions included the U.S. Army, the State Department, IBM, United States Steel, and Pan American Airways.

He was the first American filmmaker allowed by the Soviet Govern-

ment to make a documentary film on that country, a project he completed in 1960. Other films he made for his clients included films on England, Spain, Tahiti, and Africa. His career culminated with an Academy Award nomination for best documentary for his film "Art Is."

Henry Strauss's love of the sea has brought him to navigate six of the seven oceans of the world, compete and place in some of the world's most prestigious yachting competitions, and earn distinguished membership into the Explorers' Club, the Cruising Club of America, and the New York Yacht Club.

Throughout his life he has successfully encouraged his two daughters and three grandchildren to be civic-minded and politically active citizens.

Once again I would like to congratulate Henry Strauss on this auspicious occasion. •

THE RAINBOW HOUSE/ARCO IRIS

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, today, I would like to pay tribute to the Rainbow House/Arco Iris, a shelter for battered women located in the Chicago area. Since 1982, Rainbow House has provided shelter, counseling, and support services for over 5,000 battered women and their children.

Recognizing that shelters are not the sole answer to domestic violence, the Rainbow House has been actively committed to developing an energetic community education and prevention initiative. This important organization has presented hundreds of community education workshops for thousands of teachers and students. The goal—to stop the problem before it starts by teaching young children how to express their strong feelings without violence.

Domestic abuse is a serious and pervasive problem in our culture. In fact, abuse is the single largest cause of injury to women. The FBI estimates that a woman is beaten in the United States every 15 seconds.

Family abuse, including child abuse is found on every level of society, regardless of race, education, age, or income. The National Coalition Against Domestic Violence estimates that in 50 percent of the families where a woman is being beaten, children are being abused as well.

Ten years ago there were fewer than a dozen shelters for battered women nationwide. Now, Rainbow House is 1 of more than 600. It is with great pleasure and admiration that I recognize the work of this fine organization. •

PROVIDING FOR DEPOSIT OF FUNDS FOR SENATE PAGE RESIDENCE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 137, submitted earlier by Senators DOLE and DASCHLE.

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

The clerk will state the resolution by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 137) to provide for the deposit of funds for the Senate page residence.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered and agreed to, that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, and that any statements related to the resolution appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

So the resolution (S. Res. 137) was agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 137

Resolved, That effective on and after June 18, 1995, amounts withheld by the Secretary of the Senate under section 902 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1983 (2 U.S.C. 88b-6) shall be deposited in the revolving fund, within the contingent fund of the Senate, for the Daniel Webster Senate Page Residence, as established by section 4 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1995 (2 U.S.C. 88b-7).

LEGISLATIVE LINE-ITEM VETO ACT OF 1995—MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on (S. 4) a bill to grant the power to the President to reduce budget authority.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate (S. 4) entitled "An Act to grant the power to the President to reduce budget authority", do pass with the following amendments:

Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Line Item Veto Act".

SEC. 2. LINE ITEM VETO AUTHORITY.

(a) *IN GENERAL*.—Notwithstanding the provisions of part B of title X of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, and subject to the provisions of this section, the President may rescind all or part of any dollar amount of any discretionary budget authority specified in an appropriation Act or conference report or joint explanatory statement accompanying a conference report on the Act, or veto any targeted tax benefit which is subject to the terms of this Act if the President—

(1) determines that—

(A) such rescission or veto would help reduce the Federal budget deficit;

(B) such rescission or veto will not impair any essential Government functions; and

(C) such rescission or veto will not harm the national interest; and

(2) notifies the Congress of such rescission or veto by a special message not later than ten calendar days (not including Sundays) after the date of enactment of an appropriation Act providing such budget authority or a revenue or reconciliation Act containing a targeted tax benefit.

(b) *DEFICIT REDUCTION*.—In each special message, the President may also propose to reduce the appropriate discretionary spending limit set forth in section 601(a)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 by an amount that does not exceed the total amount of discretionary budget authority rescinded by that message.

(c) *SEPARATE MESSAGES*.—The President shall submit a separate special message for each appropriation Act and for each revenue or reconciliation Act under this section.

(d) *LIMITATION*.—No special message submitted by the President under this section may change any prohibition or limitation of discretionary budget authority set forth in any appropriation Act.

(e) *SPECIAL RULE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995 APPROPRIATION MEASURES*.—Notwithstanding subsection (a)(2), in the case of any unobligated discretionary budget authority provided by any appropriation Act for fiscal year 1995, the President may rescind all or part of that discretionary budget authority under the terms of this Act if the President notifies the Congress of such rescission by a special message not later than ten calendar days (not including Sundays) after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3. LINE ITEM VETO EFFECTIVE UNLESS DISAPPROVED.

(a)(1) Any amount of budget authority rescinded under this Act as set forth in a special message by the President shall be deemed canceled unless, during the period described in subsection (b), a rescission/receipts disapproval bill making available all of the amount rescinded is enacted into law.

(2) Any provision of law vetoed under this Act as set forth in a special message by the President shall be deemed repealed unless, during the period described in subsection (b), a rescission/receipts disapproval bill restoring that provision is enacted into law.

(b) The period referred to in subsection (a) is—

(1) a congressional review period of twenty calendar days of session, beginning on the first calendar day of session after the date of submission of the special message, during which Congress must complete action on the rescission/receipts disapproval bill and present such bill to the President for approval or disapproval;

(2) after the period provided in paragraph (1), an additional ten days (not including Sundays) during which the President may exercise his authority to sign or veto the rescission/receipts disapproval bill; and

(3) if the President vetoes the rescission/receipts disapproval bill during the period provided in paragraph (2), an additional five calendar days of session after the date of the veto.

(c) If a special message is transmitted by the President under this Act and the last session of the Congress adjourns sine die before the expiration of the period described in subsection (b), the rescission or veto, as the case may be, shall not take effect. The message shall be deemed to have been retransmitted on the first Monday in February of the succeeding Congress and the review period referred to in subsection (b) (with respect to such message) shall run beginning after such first day.

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act:

(1) The term "rescission/receipts disapproval bill" means a bill or joint resolution which only disapproves, in whole, rescissions of discretionary budget authority or only disapproves vetoes of targeted tax benefits in a special message transmitted by the President under this Act and—

(A) which does not have a preamble;

(B)(i) in the case of a special message regarding rescissions, the matter after the enacting clause of which is as follows: "That Congress disapproves each rescission of discretionary budget authority of the President as submitted by the President in a special message on

_____", the blank space being filled in with the appropriate date and the public law to which the message relates; and

(ii) in the case of a special message regarding vetoes of targeted tax benefits, the matter after the enacting clause of which is as follows: "That Congress disapproves each veto of targeted tax benefits of the President as submitted by the President in a special message on ____", the blank space being filled in with the appropriate date and the public law to which the message relates; and

(C) the title of which is as follows: "A bill disapproving the recommendations submitted by the President on ____", the blank space being filled in with the date of submission of the relevant special message and the public law to which the message relates.

(2) The term "calendar days of session" shall mean only those days on which both Houses of Congress are in session.

(3) The term "targeted tax benefit" means any provision of a revenue or reconciliation Act determined by the President to provide a Federal tax deduction, credit, exclusion, preference, or other concession to 100 or fewer beneficiaries. Any partnership, limited partnership, trust, or S corporation, and any subsidiary or affiliate of the same parent corporation, shall be deemed and counted as a single beneficiary regardless of the number of partners, limited partners, beneficiaries, shareholders, or affiliated corporate entities.

(4) The term "appropriation Act" means any general or special appropriation Act, and any Act or joint resolution making supplemental, deficiency, or continuing appropriations.

SEC. 5. CONGRESSIONAL CONSIDERATION OF LINE ITEM VETOS.

(a) *PRESIDENTIAL SPECIAL MESSAGE*.—Whenever the President rescinds any budget authority as provided in this Act or vetoes any provision of law as provided in this Act, the President shall transmit to both Houses of Congress a special message specifying—

(1) the amount of budget authority rescinded or the provision vetoed;

(2) any account, department, or establishment of the Government to which such budget authority is available for obligation, and the specific project or governmental functions involved;

(3) the reasons and justifications for the determination to rescind budget authority or veto any provision pursuant to this Act;

(4) to the maximum extent practicable, the estimated fiscal, economic, and budgetary effect of the rescission or veto; and

(5) all actions, circumstances, and considerations relating to or bearing upon the rescission or veto and the decision to effect the rescission or veto, and to the maximum extent practicable, the estimated effect of the rescission upon the objects, purposes, and programs for which the budget authority is provided.

(b) *TRANSMISSION OF MESSAGES TO HOUSE AND SENATE*.—

(1) Each special message transmitted under this Act shall be transmitted to the House of Representatives and the Senate on the same day, and shall be delivered to the Clerk of the House of Representatives if the House is not in session, and to the Secretary of the Senate if the Senate is not in session. Each special message so transmitted shall be referred to the appropriate committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Each such message shall be printed as a document of each House.

(2) Any special message transmitted under this Act shall be printed in the first issue of the Federal Register published after such transmittal.

(c) *INTRODUCTION OF RESCISSION/RECEIPTS DISAPPROVAL BILLS*.—The procedures set forth in subsection (d) shall apply to any rescission/receipts disapproval bill introduced in the House of Representatives not later than the third calendar day of session beginning on the day after the date of submission of a special message by the President under section 2.