

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 Level²	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 \$6,356 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