

THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET  
CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

FEINGOLD (AND OTHERS)  
AMENDMENT NO. 1109

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself, Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. KERREY, Mr. ROBB, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. SIMON, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 13) setting forth the congressional budget for the U.S. Government for the fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002; as follows:

At the appropriate place, add the following:

**SECTION . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING  
DEFICIT REDUCTION AND TAX CUTS.**

The Senate finds that—

(1) it is important that Congress clearly and decisively signal its commitment to significant further deficit reduction;

(2) enactment of any type of major tax cut measure in 1995 will hinder efforts to achieve significant further deficit reduction;

(3) the savings generated by the spending cuts being proposed in the budget process should be dedicated to deficit reduction; and

(4) it is the Sense of the Senate that adoption of major tax cuts at this point in time will set us back in our progress towards a balanced budget and significant deficit reduction.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED ON  
MAY 18, 1995

THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS COM-  
PETITION AND DEREGU-  
LATION ACT OF 1995

WELLSTONE (AND OTHERS)  
AMENDMENT NO. 1110

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. WELLSTONE (for himself, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. LAUTENBERG, and Mr. BAUCUS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill (S. 652) to provide for a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework designed to accelerate rapidly private sector deployment of advanced telecommunications and information technologies and services to all Americans by opening all telecommunications markets to competition, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

**TITLE \_\_\_—GIFT REFORM**

**SEC. \_\_\_01. AMENDMENTS TO SENATE RULES.**

Rule XXXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended to read as follows:

"1. (a) No Member, officer, or employee of the Senate shall accept a gift, knowing that such gift is provided by a lobbyist or by an agent of a foreign principal registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

"(b) The prohibition in subparagraph (a) includes the following:

"(1) Anything provided by a lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal which is paid for, charged to, or reimbursed by a client or firm of such lobbyist or agent of a foreign principal.

"(2) Anything provided by a lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal to an entity that is maintained or controlled by a Member, officer, or employee.

"(3) A charitable contribution (as defined in section 170(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) made by a lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal on the basis of a designation, recommendation, or other specification of a Member, officer, or employee (not including a mass mailing or other solicitation directed to a broad category of persons or entities).

"(4) A contribution or other payment by a lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal to a legal expense fund established for the benefit of a Member, officer, or employee.

"(5) A charitable contribution (as defined in section 170(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) made by a lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal in lieu of an honorarium to a Member, officer, or employee.

"(6) A financial contribution or expenditure made by a lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal relating to a conference, retreat, or similar event, sponsored by or affiliated with an official congressional organization, for or on behalf Members, officers, or employees.

"(c) The following are not gifts subject to the prohibition in subparagraph (a):

"(1) Anything for which the recipient pays the market value, or does not use and promptly returns to the donor.

"(2) A contribution, as defined in the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431 et seq.) that is lawfully made under that Act, or attendance at a fundraising event sponsored by a political organization described in section 527(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

"(3) Food or refreshments of nominal value offered other than as part of a meal.

"(4) Benefits resulting from the business, employment, or other outside activities of the spouse of a member, officer, or employee, if such benefits are customarily provided to others in similar circumstances.

"(5) Pension and other benefits resulting from continued participation in an employee welfare and benefits plan maintained by a former employer.

"(6) Informational materials that are sent to the office of a Member, officer, or employee in the form of books, articles, periodicals, other written materials, audiotapes, videotapes, or other forms of communication.

"(d)(1) A gift given by an individual under circumstances which make it clear that the gift is given for a nonbusiness purpose and is motivated by a family relationship or close personal friendship and not by the position of the Member, officer, or employee shall not be subject to the prohibition in subparagraph (a).

"(2) A gift shall not be considered to be given for a nonbusiness purpose if the individual giving the gift seeks—

"(A) to deduct the value of such gift as a business expense on the individual's Federal income tax return, or

"(B) direct or indirect reimbursement or any other compensation for the value of the gift from a client or employer of such lobbyist or agent of a foreign principal.

"(3) In determining if the giving of a gift is motivated by a family relationship or close personal friendship, at least the following factors shall be considered:

"(A) The history of the relationship between the individual giving the gift and the recipient of the gift, including whether or not gifts have previously been exchanged by such individuals.

"(B) Whether the gift was purchased by the individual who gave the item.

"(C) Whether the individual who gave the gift also at the same time gave the same or similar gifts to other Members, officers, or employees.

"2. (a) In addition to the restriction on receiving gifts from lobbyists, lobbying firms, and agents of foreign principals provided by paragraph 1 and except as provided in this rule, no Member, officer, or employee of the Senate shall knowingly accept a gift from any other person.

"(b)(1) For the purpose of this rule, the term 'gift' means any gratuity, favor, discount, entertainment, hospitality, loan, forbearance, or other item having monetary value. The term includes gifts of services, training, transportation, lodging, and meals, whether provided in kind, by purchase of a ticket, payment in advance, or reimbursement after the expense has been incurred.

"(2) A gift to the spouse or dependent of a Member, officer, or employee (or a gift to any other individual based on that individual's relationship with the Member, officer, or employee) shall be considered a gift to the Member, officer, or employee if it is given with the knowledge and acquiescence of the Member, officer, or employee and the Member, officer, or employee has reason to believe the gift was given because of the official position of the Member, officer, or employee.

"(c) The restrictions in subparagraph (a) shall not apply to the following:

"(1) Anything for which the Member, officer, or employee pays the market value, or does not use and promptly returns to the donor.

"(2) A contribution, as defined in the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431 et seq.) that is lawfully made under that Act, or attendance at a fundraising event sponsored by a political organization described in section 527(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

"(3) Anything provided by an individual on the basis of a personal or family relationship unless the Member, officer, or employee has reason to believe that, under the circumstances, the gift was provided because of the official position of the Member, officer, or employee and not because of the personal or family relationship. The Select Committee on Ethics shall provide guidance on the applicability of this clause and examples of circumstances under which a gift may be accepted under this exception.

"(4) A contribution or other payment to a legal expense fund established for the benefit of a Member, officer, or employee, that is otherwise lawfully made, if the person making the contribution or payment is identified for the Select Committee on Ethics.

"(5) Any food or refreshments which the recipient reasonably believes to have a value of less than \$20.

"(6) Any gift from another Member, officer, or employee of the Senate or the House of Representatives.

"(7) Food, refreshments, lodging, and other benefits—

"(A) resulting from the outside business or employment activities (or other outside activities that are not connected to the duties of the Member, officer, or employee as an officeholder) of the Member, officer, or employee, or the spouse of the Member, officer, or employee, if such benefits have not been offered or enhanced because of the official position of the Member, officer, or employee and are customarily provided to others in similar circumstances;

"(B) customarily provided by a prospective employer in connection with bona fide employment discussions; or

"(C) provided by a political organization described in section 527(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 in connection with a

fundraising or campaign event sponsored by such an organization.

"(8) Pension and other benefits resulting from continued participation in an employee welfare and benefits plan maintained by a former employer.

"(9) Informational materials that are sent to the office of the Member, officer, or employee in the form of books, articles, periodicals, other written materials, audiotapes, videotapes, or other forms of communication.

"(10) Awards or prizes which are given to competitors in contests or events open to the public, including random drawings.

"(11) Honorary degrees (and associated travel, food, refreshments, and entertainment) and other bona fide, nonmonetary awards presented in recognition of public service (and associated food, refreshments, and entertainment provided in the presentation of such degrees and awards).

"(12) Donations of products from the State that the Member represents that are intended primarily for promotional purposes, such as display or free distribution, and are of minimal value to any individual recipient.

"(13) Food, refreshments, and entertainment provided to a Member or an employee of a Member in the Member's home State, subject to reasonable limitations, to be established by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

"(14) An item of little intrinsic value such as a greeting card, baseball cap, or a T shirt.

"(15) Training (including food and refreshments furnished to all attendees as an integral part of the training) provided to a Member, officer, or employee, if such training is in the interest of the Senate.

"(16) Bequests, inheritances, and other transfers at death.

"(17) Any item, the receipt of which is authorized by the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act, or any other statute.

"(18) Anything which is paid for by the Federal Government, by a State or local government, or secured by the Government under a Government contract.

"(19) A gift of personal hospitality of an individual, as defined in section 109(14) of the Ethics in Government Act.

"(20) Free attendance at a widely attended event permitted pursuant to subparagraph (d).

"(21) Opportunities and benefits which are—

"(A) available to the public or to a class consisting of all Federal employees, whether or not restricted on the basis of geographic consideration;

"(B) offered to members of a group or class in which membership is unrelated to congressional employment;

"(C) offered to members of an organization, such as an employees' association or congressional credit union, in which membership is related to congressional employment and similar opportunities are available to large segments of the public through organizations of similar size;

"(D) offered to any group or class that is not defined in a manner that specifically discriminates among Government employees on the basis of branch of Government or type of responsibility, or on a basis that favors those of higher rank or rate of pay;

"(E) in the form of loans from banks and other financial institutions on terms generally available to the public; or

"(F) in the form of reduced membership or other fees for participation in organization activities offered to all Government employees by professional organizations if the only restrictions on membership relate to professional qualifications.

"(22) A plaque, trophy, or other memento of modest value.

"(23) Anything for which, in an unusual case, a waiver is granted by the Select Committee on Ethics.

"(d)(1) Except as prohibited by paragraph 1, a Member, officer, or employee may accept an offer of free attendance at a widely attended convention, conference, symposium, forum, panel discussion, dinner, viewing, reception, or similar event, provided by the sponsor of the event, if—

"(A) the Member, officer, or employee participates in the event as a speaker or a panel participant, by presenting information related to Congress or matters before Congress, or by performing a ceremonial function appropriate to the Member's, officer's, or employee's official position; or

"(B) attendance at the event is appropriate to the performance of the official duties or representative function of the Member, officer, or employee.

"(2) A Member, officer, or employee who attends an event described in clause (1) may accept a sponsor's unsolicited offer of free attendance at the event for an accompanying individual if others in attendance will generally be similarly accompanied or if such attendance is appropriate to assist in the representation of the Senate.

"(3) Except as prohibited by paragraph 1, a Member, officer, or employee, or the spouse or dependent thereof, may accept a sponsor's unsolicited offer of free attendance at a charity event, except that reimbursement for transportation and lodging may not be accepted in connection with the event.

"(4) For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'free attendance' may include waiver of all or part of a conference or other fee, the provision of local transportation, or the provision of food, refreshments, entertainment, and instructional materials furnished to all attendees as an integral part of the event. The term does not include entertainment collateral to the event, or food or refreshments taken other than in a group setting with all or substantially all other attendees.

"(e) No Member, officer, or employee may accept a gift the value of which exceeds \$250 on the basis of the personal relationship exception in subparagraph (c)(3) or the close personal friendship exception in section 106(d) of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1994 unless the Select Committee on Ethics issues a written determination that one of such exceptions applies.

"(f)(1) The Committee on Rules and Administration is authorized to adjust the dollar amount referred to in subparagraph (c)(5) on a periodic basis, to the extent necessary to adjust for inflation.

"(2) The Select Committee on Ethics shall provide guidance setting forth reasonable steps that may be taken by Members, officers, and employees, with a minimum of paperwork and time, to prevent the acceptance of prohibited gifts from lobbyists.

"(3) When it is not practicable to return a tangible item because it is perishable, the item may, at the discretion of the recipient, be given to an appropriate charity or destroyed.

"3. (a)(1) Except as prohibited by paragraph 1, a reimbursement (including payment in kind) to a Member, officer, or employee for necessary transportation, lodging and related expenses for travel to a meeting, speaking engagement, factfinding trip or similar event in connection with the duties of the Member, officer, or employee as an officeholder shall be deemed to be a reimbursement to the Senate and not a gift prohibited by this rule, if the Member, officer, or employee—

"(A) in the case of an employee, receives advance authorization, from the Member or

officer under whose direct supervision the employee works, to accept reimbursement, and

"(B) discloses the expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed and the authorization to the Secretary of the Senate within 30 days after the travel is completed.

"(2) For purposes of clause (1), events, the activities of which are substantially recreational in nature, shall not be considered to be in connection with the duties of a Member, officer, or employee as an officeholder.

"(b) Each advance authorization to accept reimbursement shall be signed by the Member or officer under whose direct supervision the employee works and shall include—

"(1) the name of the employee;

"(2) the name of the person who will make the reimbursement;

"(3) the time, place, and purpose of the travel; and

"(4) a determination that the travel is in connection with the duties of the employee as an officeholder and would not create the appearance that the employee is using public office for private gain.

"(c) Each disclosure made under subparagraph (a)(1) of expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed shall be signed by the Member or officer (in the case of travel by that Member or officer) or by the Member or officer under whose direct supervision the employee works (in the case of travel by an employee) and shall include—

"(1) a good faith estimate of total transportation expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed;

"(2) a good faith estimate of total lodging expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed;

"(3) a good faith estimate of total meal expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed;

"(4) a good faith estimate of the total of other expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed;

"(5) a determination that all such expenses are necessary transportation, lodging, and related expenses as defined in this paragraph; and

"(6) in the case of a reimbursement to a Member or officer, a determination that the travel was in connection with the duties of the Member or officer as an officeholder and would not create the appearance that the Member or officer is using public office for private gain.

"(d) For the purposes of this paragraph, the term 'necessary transportation, lodging, and related expenses'—

"(1) includes reasonable expenses that are necessary for travel for a period not exceeding 3 days exclusive of travel time within the United States or 7 days exclusive of travel time outside of the United States unless approved in advance by the Select Committee on Ethics;

"(2) is limited to reasonable expenditures for transportation, lodging, conference fees and materials, and food and refreshments, including reimbursement for necessary transportation, whether or not such transportation occurs within the periods described in clause (1);

"(3) does not include expenditures for recreational activities, or entertainment other than that provided to all attendees as an integral part of the event; and

"(4) may include travel expenses incurred on behalf of either the spouse or a child of the Member, officer, or employee, subject to a determination signed by the Member or officer (or in the case of an employee, the Member or officer under whose direct supervision the employee works) that the attendance of the spouse or child is appropriate to assist in the representation of the Senate.

“(e) The Secretary of the Senate shall make available to the public all advance authorizations and disclosures of reimbursement filed pursuant to subparagraph (a) as soon as possible after they are received.

“4. In this rule:

“(a) The term ‘client’ means any person or entity that employs or retains another person for financial or other compensation to conduct lobbying activities on behalf of that person or entity. A person or entity whose employees act as lobbyists on its own behalf is both a client and an employer of such employees. In the case of a coalition or association that employs or retains other persons to conduct lobbying activities, the client is—

“(1) the coalition or association and not its individual members when the lobbying activities are conducted on behalf of its membership and financed by the coalition’s or association’s dues and assessments; or

“(2) an individual member or members, when the lobbying activities are conducted on behalf of, and financed separately by, 1 or more individual members and not by the coalition’s or association’s dues and assessments.

“(b) The term ‘lobbying firm’—

“(1) means a person or entity that has 1 or more employees who are lobbyists on behalf of a client other than that person or entity; and

“(2) includes a self-employed individual who is a lobbyist.

“(c) The term ‘lobbyist’ means a person registered under section 308 of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act (2 U.S.C. 267) or required to be registered under any successor statute.

“(d) The term ‘State’ means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.”.

#### SEC. 02. AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE RULES.

Clause 4 of rule XLIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives is amended to read as follows:

“4. (a)(1) No Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives shall accept a gift, knowing that such gift is provided directly or indirectly by a lobbyist registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act or any successor statute, or an agent of a foreign principal registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

“(2) The prohibition in subparagraph (1) includes the following:

“(A) Anything provided by a lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal which is paid for, charged to, or reimbursed by a client or firm of such lobbyist or agent of a foreign principal.

“(B) Anything provided by a lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal to an entity that is maintained or controlled by a Member, officer, or employee.

“(C) A charitable contribution (as defined in section 170(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) made by a lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal on the basis of a designation, recommendation, or other specification of a Member, officer, or employee (not including a mass mailing or other solicitation directed to a broad category of persons or entities).

“(D) A contribution or other payment by a lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal to a legal expense fund established for the benefit of a Member, officer, or employee.

“(E) A charitable contribution (as defined in section 170(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) made by a lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal in lieu of an honorarium to a Member, officer, or employee.

“(F) A financial contribution or expenditure made by a lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal relating to a conference, re-

ceive, or similar event, sponsored by or affiliated with an official congressional organization, for or on behalf of Members, officers, or employees.

“(3) The following are not gifts subject to the prohibition in subparagraph (1):

“(A) Anything for which the recipient pays the market value, or does not use and promptly returns to the donor.

“(B) A contribution, as defined in the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431 et seq.) that is lawfully made under that Act, or attendance at a fundraising event sponsored by a political organization described in section 527(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

“(C) Food or refreshments of nominal value offered other than as part of a meal.

“(D) Benefits resulting from the business, employment, or other outside activities of the spouse of a Member, officer, or employee if such benefits are customarily provided to others in similar circumstances.

“(E) Pension and other benefits resulting from continued participation in an employee welfare and benefits plan maintained by a former employer.

“(F) Informational materials that are sent to the office of a Member, officer, or employee in the form of books, articles, periodicals, other written materials, audiotapes, videotapes, or other forms of communication.

“(4)(A) A gift given by an individual under circumstances which make it clear that the gift is given for a nonbusiness purpose and is motivated by a family relationship or close personal friendship and not by the position of the Member, officer, or employee shall not be subject to the prohibition in subparagraph (1).

“(B) A gift shall not be considered to be given for a nonbusiness purpose if the individual giving the gift seeks—

“(i) to deduct the value of such gift as a business expense on the individual’s Federal income tax return, or

“(ii) direct or indirect reimbursement or any other compensation for the value of the gift from a client or employer of such lobbyist or agent of a foreign principal.

“(C) In determining if the giving of a gift is motivated by a family relationship or close personal friendship, at least the following factors shall be considered:

“(i) The history of the relationship between the individual giving the gift and the recipient of the gift, including whether or not gifts have previously been exchanged by such individuals.

“(ii) Whether the gift was purchased by the individual who gave the item.

“(iii) Whether the individual who gave the gift also at the same time gave the same or similar gifts to other Members, officers, or employees.

“(b) In addition to the restriction on receiving gifts from registered lobbyists, lobbying firms, and agents of foreign principals provided by paragraph (a) and except as provided in this rule, no Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives shall knowingly accept a gift from any other person.

“(c)(1) For the purpose of this clause, the term ‘gift’ means any gratuity, favor, discount, entertainment, hospitality, loan, forbearance, or other item having monetary value. The term includes gifts of services, training, transportation, lodging, and meals, whether provided in kind, by purchase of a ticket, payment in advance, or reimbursement after the expense has been incurred.

“(2) A gift to the spouse or dependent of a Member, officer, or employee (or a gift to any other individual based on that individual’s relationship with the Member, officer, or employee) shall be considered a gift to the

Member, officer, or employee if it is given with the knowledge and acquiescence of the Member, officer, or employee and the Member, officer, or employee has reason to believe the gift was given because of the official position of the Member, officer, or employee.

“(d) The restrictions in paragraph (b) shall not apply to the following:

“(1) Anything for which the Member, officer, or employee pays the market value, or does not use and promptly returns to the donor.

“(2) A contribution, as defined in the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431 et seq.) that is lawfully made under that Act, or attendance at a fundraising event sponsored by a political organization described in section 527(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

“(3) Anything provided by an individual on the basis of a personal or family relationship unless the Member, officer, or employee has reason to believe that, under the circumstances, the gift was provided because of the official position of the Member, officer, or employee and not because of the personal or family relationship. The Committee on Standards of Official Conduct shall provide guidance on the applicability of this clause and examples of circumstances under which a gift may be accepted under this exception.

“(4) A contribution or other payment to a legal expense fund established for the benefit of a Member, officer, or employee, that is otherwise lawfully made, if the person making the contribution or payment is identified for the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

“(5) Any food or refreshments which the recipient reasonably believes to have a value of less than \$20.

“(6) Any gift from another Member, officer, or employee of the Senate or the House of Representatives.

“(7) Food, refreshments, lodging, and other benefits—

“(A) resulting from the outside business or employment activities (or other outside activities that are not connected to the duties of the Member, officer, or employee as an officeholder) of the Member, officer, or employee, or the spouse of the Member, officer, or employee, if such benefits have not been offered or enhanced because of the official position of the Member, officer, or employee and are customarily provided to others in similar circumstances;

“(B) customarily provided by a prospective employer in connection with bona fide employment discussions; or

“(C) provided by a political organization described in section 527(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 in connection with a fundraising or campaign event sponsored by such an organization.

“(8) Pension and other benefits resulting from continued participation in an employee welfare and benefits plan maintained by a former employer.

“(9) Informational materials that are sent to the office of the Member, officer, or employee in the form of books, articles, periodicals, other written materials, audiotapes, videotapes, or other forms of communication.

“(10) Awards or prizes which are given to competitors in contests or events open to the public, including random drawings.

“(11) Honorary degrees (and associated travel, food, refreshments, and entertainment) and other bona fide, nonmonetary awards presented in recognition of public service (and associated food, refreshments, and entertainment provided in the presentation of such degrees and awards).

“(12) Donations of products from the State that the Member represents that are intended primarily for promotional purposes, such as display or free distribution, and are of minimal value to any individual recipient.

“(13) Food, refreshments, and entertainment provided to a Member or an employee of a Member in the Member's home State, subject to reasonable limitations, to be established by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

“(14) An item of little intrinsic value such as a greeting card, baseball cap, or a T shirt.

“(15) Training (including food and refreshments furnished to all attendees as an integral part of the training) provided to a Member, officer, or employee, if such training is in the interest of the House of Representatives.

“(16) Bequests, inheritances, and other transfers at death.

“(17) Any item, the receipt of which is authorized by the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act, or any other statute.

“(18) Anything which is paid for by the Federal Government, by a State or local government, or secured by the Government under a Government contract.

“(19) A gift of personal hospitality of an individual, as defined in section 109(14) of the Ethics in Government Act.

“(20) Free attendance at a widely attended event permitted pursuant to paragraph (e).

“(21) Opportunities and benefits which are—

“(A) available to the public or to a class consisting of all Federal employees, whether or not restricted on the basis of geographic consideration;

“(B) offered to members of a group or class in which membership is unrelated to congressional employment;

“(C) offered to members of an organization, such as an employees' association or congressional credit union, in which membership is related to congressional employment and similar opportunities are available to large segments of the public through organizations of similar size;

“(D) offered to any group or class that is not defined in a manner that specifically discriminates among Government employees on the basis of branch of Government or type of responsibility, or on a basis that favors those of higher rank or rate of pay;

“(E) in the form of loans from banks and other financial institutions on terms generally available to the public; or

“(F) in the form of reduced membership or other fees for participation in organization activities offered to all Government employees by professional organizations if the only restrictions on membership relate to professional qualifications.

“(22) A plaque, trophy, or other memento of modest value.

“(23) Anything for which, in exceptional circumstances, a waiver is granted by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

“(e)(1) Except as prohibited by paragraph (a), a Member, officer, or employee may accept an offer of free attendance at a widely attended convention, conference, symposium, forum, panel discussion, dinner, viewing, reception, or similar event, provided by the sponsor of the event, if—

“(A) the Member, officer, or employee participates in the event as a speaker or a panel participant, by presenting information related to Congress or matters before Congress, or by performing a ceremonial function appropriate to the Member's, officer's, or employee's official position; or

“(B) attendance at the event is appropriate to the performance of the official duties or representative function of the Member, officer, or employee.

“(2) A Member, officer, or employee who attends an event described in subparagraph (1) may accept a sponsor's unsolicited offer of free attendance at the event for an accompanying individual if others in attendance will generally be similarly accompanied or if such attendance is appropriate to assist in the representation of the House of Representatives.

“(3) Except as prohibited by paragraph (a), a Member, officer, or employee, or the spouse or dependent thereof, may accept a sponsor's unsolicited offer of free attendance at a charity event, except that reimbursement for transportation and lodging may not be accepted in connection with the event.

“(4) For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'free attendance' may include waiver of all or part of a conference or other fee, the provision of local transportation, or the provision of food, refreshments, entertainment, and instructional materials furnished to all attendees as an integral part of the event. The term does not include entertainment collateral to the event, or food or refreshments taken other than in a group setting with all or substantially all other attendees.

“(f) No Member, officer, or employee may accept a gift the value of which exceeds \$250 on the basis of the personal relationship exception in paragraph (d)(3) or the close personal friendship exception in section 106(d) of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1994 unless the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct issues a written determination that one of such exceptions applies.

“(g)(1) The Committee on Standards of Official Conduct is authorized to adjust the dollar amount referred to in paragraph (c)(5) on a periodic basis, to the extent necessary to adjust for inflation.

“(2) The Committee on Standards of Official Conduct shall provide guidance setting forth reasonable steps that may be taken by Members, officers, and employees, with a minimum of paperwork and time, to prevent the acceptance of prohibited gifts from lobbyists.

“(3) When it is not practicable to return a tangible item because it is perishable, the item may, at the discretion of the recipient, be given to an appropriate charity or destroyed.

“(h)(1)(A) Except as prohibited by paragraph (a), a reimbursement (including payment in kind) to a Member, officer, or employee for necessary transportation, lodging and related expenses for travel to a meeting, speaking engagement, factfinding trip or similar event in connection with the duties of the Member, officer, or employee as an officeholder shall be deemed to be a reimbursement to the House of Representatives and not a gift prohibited by this paragraph, if the Member, officer, or employee—

“(i) in the case of an employee, receives advance authorization, from the Member or officer under whose direct supervision the employee works, to accept reimbursement, and

“(ii) discloses the expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed and the authorization to the Clerk of the House of Representatives within 30 days after the travel is completed.

“(B) For purposes of clause (A), events, the activities of which are substantially recreational in nature, shall not be considered to be in connection with the duties of a Member, officer, or employee as an officeholder.

“(2) Each advance authorization to accept reimbursement shall be signed by the Member or officer under whose direct supervision the employee works and shall include—

“(A) the name of the employee;

“(B) the name of the person who will make the reimbursement;

“(C) the time, place, and purpose of the travel; and

“(D) a determination that the travel is in connection with the duties of the employee as an officeholder and would not create the appearance that the employee is using public office for private gain.

“(3) Each disclosure made under subparagraph (1)(A) of expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed shall be signed by the Member or officer (in the case of travel by that Member or officer) or by the Member or officer under whose direct supervision the employee works (in the case of travel by an employee) and shall include—

“(A) a good faith estimate of total transportation expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed;

“(B) a good faith estimate of total lodging expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed;

“(C) a good faith estimate of total meal expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed;

“(D) a good faith estimate of the total of other expenses reimbursed or to be reimbursed;

“(E) a determination that all such expenses are necessary transportation, lodging, and related expenses as defined in this paragraph; and

“(F) in the case of a reimbursement to a Member or officer, a determination that the travel was in connection with the duties of the Member or officer as an officeholder and would not create the appearance that the Member or officer is using public office for private gain.

“(4) For the purposes of this paragraph, the term 'necessary transportation, lodging, and related expenses'—

“(A) includes reasonable expenses that are necessary for travel—

“(i) for a period not exceeding 4 days including travel time within the United States or 7 days in addition to travel time outside the United States; and

“(ii) within 24 hours before or after participation in an event in the United States or within 48 hours before or after participation in an event outside the United States, unless approved in advance by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct;

“(B) is limited to reasonable expenditures for transportation, lodging, conference fees and materials, and food and refreshments, including reimbursement for necessary transportation, whether or not such transportation occurs within the periods described in clause (A);

“(C) does not include expenditures for recreational activities or entertainment other than that provided to all attendees as an integral part of the event; and

“(D) may include travel expenses incurred on behalf of either the spouse or a child of the Member, officer, or employee, subject to a determination signed by the Member or officer (or in the case of an employee, the Member or officer under whose direct supervision the officer or employee works) that the attendance of the spouse or child is appropriate to assist in the representation of the House of Representatives.

“(5) The Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make available to the public all advance authorizations and disclosures of reimbursement filed pursuant to subparagraph (1) as soon as possible after they are received.

“(h) In this rule:

“(1) The term 'client' means any person or entity that employs or retains another person for financial or other compensation to conduct lobbying activities on behalf of that person or entity. A person or entity whose employees act as lobbyists on its own behalf is both a client and an employer of such employees. In the case of a coalition or association that employs or retains other persons to conduct lobbying activities, the client is—

"(A) the coalition or association and not its individual members when the lobbying activities are conducted on behalf of its membership and financed by the coalition's or association's dues and assessments; or

"(B) an individual member or members, when the lobbying activities are conducted on behalf of, and financed separately by, 1 or more individual members and not by the coalition's or association's dues and assessments.

"(2) The term 'lobbying firm'—

"(A) means a person or entity that has 1 or more employees who are lobbyists on behalf of a client other than that person or entity; and

"(B) includes a self-employed individual who is a lobbyist.

"(3) The term 'lobbyist' means a person registered under section 308 of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act (2 U.S.C. 267) or required to be registered under any successor statute.

"(4) The term 'State' means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States."

#### SEC. 03. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

(a) AMENDMENTS TO THE ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT ACT.—Section 102(a)(2)(B) of the Ethics in Government Act (5 U.S.C. 102, App. 6) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "Reimbursements accepted by a Federal agency pursuant to section 1353 of title 31, United States Code, or deemed accepted by the Senate or the House of Representatives pursuant to rule XXXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate or clause 4 of rule XLIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives shall be reported as required by such statute or rule and need not be reported under this section."

(b) REPEAL OF OBSOLETE PROVISION.—Section 901 of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 (2 U.S.C. 31-2) is repealed.

(c) SENATE PROVISIONS.—

(1) AUTHORITY OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION.—The Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, on behalf of the Senate, may accept gifts provided they do not involve any duty, burden, or condition, or are not made dependent upon some future performance by the United States. The Committee on Rules and Administration is authorized to promulgate regulations to carry out this section.

(2) FOOD, REFRESHMENTS, AND ENTERTAINMENT.—The rules on acceptance of food, refreshments, and entertainment provided to a Member of the Senate or an employee of such a Member in the Member's home State before the adoption of reasonable limitations by the Committee on Rules and Administration shall be the rules in effect on the day before the effective date of this title.

(d) HOUSE PROVISION.—The rules on acceptance of food, refreshments, and entertainment provided to a Member of the House of Representatives or an employee of such a Member in the Member's home State before the adoption of reasonable limitations by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct shall be the rules in effect on the day before the effective date of this title.

#### SEC. 04. EXERCISE OF CONGRESSIONAL RULEMAKING POWERS.

Sections 01, 02, and 03 (c) and (d) are enacted by Congress—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and accordingly, they shall be considered as part of the rules of each House, respectively, or of the House to which they specifically apply, and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent therewith; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change such rules (insofar as they relate to that House) at any time and in the same manner and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, as I promised I would do several weeks ago, today I am submitting, on behalf of myself, Senators FEINGOLD, LAUTENBERG, and BAUCUS, the tough, comprehensive gift ban that some of us have been pushing for over 2 years. These are exactly the same gift ban provisions that were developed last year by House-Senate conferees, but that were blocked at the end of last Congress, and again at the beginning of this Congress, by opponents of reform. They are the same gift ban provisions that were contained in last year's conference report on S. 349, the Lobbying Disclosure Act. So that there is no confusion, let me repeat that: these are exactly the same gift ban provisions that were contained in the conference report on the Lobbying Disclosure Act last year, and that have been supported by the vast majority of Democrats and Republicans on this Senate floor last year.

I do not need to rehearse the long history on this legislation, which made an arduous journey, with many twists and turns, through both houses of Congress last year, and through a House-Senate conference committee, only to be stopped by a Senate filibuster at the end of the 103d Congress. I intend to continue to press it forward, and I also intend to support efforts to enact promptly the lobbying disclosure bill to which this gift ban was attached in the last Congress. I believe that because the registration bill contains tighter definitions of who exactly is a lobbyist than current law, and actually imposes sanctions against representatives of special interests who fail to comply with the new rules, they work most effectively in tandem. But I also believe that because there will likely again be attempts to direct seemingly high-minded, though false, criticisms against the purported "chilling effect" on lobbying of the lobbying disclosure bill—a charge that is preposterous on its face, since the bill simply requires paid, professional lobbyists to register, it doesn't limit their activity—there should be another straight up or down debate and vote on the gift ban itself. These attacks, as they did last year, could come from the lobbying community, from right-wing radio talk show hosts, and others, even though the language which they claimed to be concerned about had been deleted altogether from the bill. I urge my colleagues to support both without weakening changes.

Today I am filing the gift ban as a proposed amendment to S. 652, the telecommunications legislation that is currently pending on the Senate Calendar. This has been one of the most heavily lobbied pieces of legislation in recent memory, from all sides, so it is

appropriate that this be a vehicle for the gift ban—and perhaps also for the lobbying disclosure legislation to which it was attached last year.

I intend to bring the gift ban amendment to a vote in the Senate soon after we turn to this bill. If the Senate does not soon turn to the telecommunications bill, then I intend to continue to survey other appropriate vehicles for such an amendment. I suspect that the decision not to turn the telecommunications bill immediately following the budget resolution might have been affected by our decision to move forward now on the gift ban legislation as a proposed amendment to it. But whatever the vehicle, I intend at the very least to prompt a full and thorough debate on this issue, and I hope to get it voted on soon.

I hope that this time, unlike in January, the Majority Leader and my colleagues on the other side of the aisle will support this important legislation, as they publicly indicated they would do last year. In fact, last year 37 Republicans cosponsored these same gift ban provisions, but then proceeded to vote against them in January, after an indication from the Majority Leader that he intended to deal with this issue on the Senate floor this month.

Americans are watching closely to see if the new majority in Congress delivers on its promise of reforms. So far, they have not. This should not come as a surprise, since these were the same people who blocked major reform last year in each of these areas, solely out of a political concern that Democrats might get some credit for cleaning up Washington. Their reform promises have rung hollow all the way along, and they ring hollow today.

In a recent editorial the Washington Post again challenged the new congressional majority to enact a number of tough, sweeping political reform measures that have been opposed by congressional incumbents and bogged down for a number of years. They observed that the simplest and most straightforward of these reforms is legislation to impose a tough, sweeping ban on the gifts, meals, vacation travel and other perks—the same provisions that were killed at the end of the last Congress.

The President is prepared to sign this bill now, and I think we could and should have it on his desk within a few weeks. The President called for lobbying reform and a gift ban in his State of the Union Address, and yet my colleagues in the majority have blocked our bill and put forward no alternative. As I observed 2 weeks ago on this floor, our majority colleagues, frozen like deer in headlights, refuse to move forward on the gift ban. Enthusiastic about slashing free or reduced-price lunches for children, opponents wither when it comes to eliminating free lunches for Members of Congress. This bitter irony has not been lost on the American people. Passing the gift ban, and tough new lobby disclosure rules

developed in tough bipartisan negotiations last year led by Senator LEVIN, is one of the best ways we have to begin to restore the confidence of Americans in the integrity of the legislative process.

It is long past time for enactment of this gift ban. This amendment would help to significantly change the Washington culture of special interest perks, favors, meals, travel, and gifts being provided to Members of Congress. There is no doubt that these kinds of gifts and other favors from lobbyists have contributed to Americans deepening distrust of government. They give the appearance of special access and influence, eroding public confidence in Congress as an institution and in each Member individually as a representative of his or her constituents.

This legislation imposes a sweeping ban on gifts, meals, entertainment and lobbyist-sponsored vacation travel, and imposes tough new restrictions on non-lobbyists. It should be passed and enacted this month, if necessary over the objections of those would-be reformers who have talked so much about reform out of one side of their mouths, while opposing it out of the other.

I point out again that these are the same provisions that were opposed by the Majority Leader when we offered them as an amendment to the Congressional Accountability Act in January. At that time, the Majority Leader indicated that he intended to have an alternative gift ban bill on the floor in May. Now it is well into May, and nothing has happened.

No hearings have been held, no bills have been introduced, nothing on gift reform is scheduled for floor consideration anytime soon. In the other body, it is basically the same story. The question today is: Where is the Majority Leader and where are the Republicans with their version of gift reform? Since 37 of them, including the Majority Leader, already cosponsored, at the end of last year, the same provisions that we offered in January, and will offer again soon to an appropriate vehicle here on the floor, what changes do they intend to try to make in the bill?

Do they again intend, as some did last year, to try to gut the provisions on charitable vacation travel to golf and tennis hotspots like Vail, Aspen, Florida, or the Bahamas, where Members and their families are wine and dined at the expense of lobbyists and major corporations? I hope not, but I expect that such an attempt will be made.

Do they again intend to try to hollow out gift ban reforms by just slightly lowering the existing thresholds for expensive meals, sports tickets, and other gifts paid for by special interests here in Washington, so they can say they are for reform? Again, I hope not, but is possible.

Do they really intend in this climate to try to stall their way through another Congress, or worse to sneak something through Congress that's not

real reform? I hope not, and I will do everything I can to make sure that doesn't happen.

It is not by chance that the so-called "Contract with America" contains not a word about real reforms like these that would clean up the way Washington works. It is because there is seemingly no commitment to the real reform agenda of campaign reform, lobby reform, and the gift ban on the part of the new Congressional majority. In the other body, proponents of the gift ban announced recently that they have again been forced to resort to complex procedural strategies to circumvent the normal committee process by trying to discharge gift ban legislation, in order to even get a vote on it in that body.

The real standard for gift ban reform is the tight, tough bill that Senator LEVIN and I and others put forward in January, the same provisions as were contained in last year's House-Senate conference report which after months of struggling had been supported by overwhelming bipartisan majorities in both houses—until push came to shove at the end of the Congress and the bill was killed in the face of a massive disinformation campaign by the Republican leadership and their friends in the right-wing talk show circuit.

In the past there have been those on both sides of the aisle who have opposed a ban of gifts and other perks. But in the end, overwhelming majorities of both parties have voted for this legislation. And overwhelming majorities would support it again. We have waited over two years for a bill that should have taken us two weeks to enact into law. I intend to fight to make sure this bill is enacted into law this year.

Since it was decided that Members and the Ethics Committee would have needed some time to digest these new rules, last year's bill would not have become effective until the end of this month. There is no good reason that we cannot have new rules in place to meet the deadline. As those of us who have pushed this issue forward for two years said before the congressional recess, we are tired of waiting. The American people are tired of waiting. It is long past time to act on tough new gift reforms.

The Senate should act, now, on tough, sweeping gift ban reforms. And we should follow it up with comprehensive lobbying registration and campaign finance laws. That is the real reform agenda. That is what Americans are really looking for as they press for changes that will clean up Washington. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I invite them to co-sponsor our amendment which embodies a tough gift ban bill when it comes to the floor.

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I would like to commend the Senator from Minnesota for his persistence on this issue and join with him in once again pointing out the need for legislation that will fundamentally reform

the way Congress deals with the thousands and thousands of gifts and other perks that are offered to Members each year from individuals, lobbyists and associations that seek special access and influence on Capitol Hill.

It has been roughly one year since this body approved a strong, bipartisan gift ban bill by a vote of 95 to 4. 95 to 4. That bill would have strictly limited the acceptance of gifts from lobbyists and provided only a few limited exceptions for non-lobbyists. One would think, that on a 95 to 4 vote, that this body, invigorated by the new Republican leadership supposedly determined to change the way Washington does business and to bring government back to the people, would have no problem raising this issue in the new Congress and passing another strong bipartisan piece of legislation.

But here we are, several months into the new Congress, and still no action from the Republican leadership.

Perhaps some of our Republican colleagues feel that there is not really a problem with gift-giving to elected officials and their staffs.

Maybe they feel that the American people really do have faith and trust in their government and their elected officials.

But the fact is, once you leave the greater Washington area, you cannot help but immediately sense the anger and the cynicism with which the American people have come to look upon this institution. They do not see the beltway as a simple road encircling this city—they have come to see it almost as a boundary separating the rest of America from a kingdom of special interest influence known as Washington, D.C.

Mr. President, I firmly believe that there should not be an easier vote to cast than a vote to ban the gift-giving practice. I have said before that this should be a no-brainer. I have held nearly 175 listening sessions in my home State of Wisconsin in the past 2½ years. Thousands of constituents have raised their concerns and expressed their views on a wide spectrum of issues at these listening sessions. There is almost always disagreement about these issues, whether it is government spending, trade agreements, gun control or reforming our health and welfare systems.

But on this issue of gift-giving, the audience sentiment is almost always in perfect unanimity. They are disgusted that this practice is permitted. Without exception, every time I raise the idea of a gift ban I cannot even get a full sentence out before the audience breaks out in spontaneous applause and approval of free gifts and trips.

I have said it now a number of times here on the floor and I will say it again: the Wisconsin State Legislature has had a strict gift prohibition in place for over 20 years now and it has worked fine. In fact, the Wisconsin Legislature is regarded as one of the most ethical legislative bodies in the

country. And as has been pointed out by my former colleague in the Senate, Congressman TOM BARRETT, no one in the Wisconsin State Legislature has starved to death because of the gift ban.

Well, Mr. President, there are several of us who are determined to bring this practice to an end. Acting on a tough gift ban will fundamentally reform the way Congress deals with the many gifts and other perks that are offered to members each year, and would mark a sea change in the way Washington, D.C. does business.

But we need to do more than simply pass though gift ban legislation. We need to strengthen our current lobbying disclosure laws that are riddled with gaping loopholes. We need to shut down the revolving door that allows public officials to trade on their government experience and contracts for lucrative post-employment in the private sector.

But most importantly, Mr. President, most importantly we need to pass comprehensive campaign finance reform that will level the playing field between incumbents and challengers, and diminish the role of special interest money that has come to dominate our election system. It is my sincere hope that this body will begin this process of reform by acting on this measure at the earliest possibility.

These are all links in a chain of special interest influence that is wrapped around the U.S. Capitol. Each link of the chain must be broken and this would mark a dramatic first step.

## CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RESOLUTION

### DOMENICI AMENDMENT NO. 1111

Mrs. HUTCHISON (for Mr. DOMENICI) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 13) concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the U.S. Government for the fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002; as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

#### **SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996.**

(a) **DECLARATION.**—The Congress determines and declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1996, including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000, as required by section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for this concurrent resolution is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1996.
- Sec. 2. Recommended levels and amounts.
- Sec. 3. Debt increase.
- Sec. 4. Social Security.
- Sec. 5. Major functional categories.

### TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

#### **SEC. 2. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.**

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for the fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000:

(1) **FEDERAL REVENUES.**—(A) For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution—

(i) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: \$1,040,900,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1997: \$1,072,200,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1998: \$1,122,400,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1999: \$1,172,900,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2000: \$1,226,000,000,000.

(ii) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be increased are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: \$2,100,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1997: \$11,300,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1998: \$12,600,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1999: \$14,600,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2000: \$20,200,000,000.

(iii) The amounts for Federal Insurance Contributions Act revenues for hospital insurance within the recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: \$103,800,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1997: \$109,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1998: \$114,900,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1999: \$120,700,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2000: \$126,900,000,000.

(B) For purposes of section 710 of the Social Security Act (excluding the receipts and disbursements of the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund)—

(i) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: \$937,100,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1997: \$963,200,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1998: \$1,007,500,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1999: \$1,052,200,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2000: \$1,099,100,000,000.

(ii) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be reduced are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: \$2,100,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1997: \$11,300,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1998: \$12,600,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1999: \$14,600,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2000: \$20,200,000,000.

(2) **NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.**—(A) For purposes of comparison with the maximum deficit amount under sections 601(a)(1) and 606 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and for purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: \$1,337,500,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1997: \$1,385,100,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1998: \$1,454,200,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1999: \$1,520,200,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2000: \$1,600,600,000,000.

(B) For purposes of section 710 of the Social Security Act (excluding the receipts and disbursements of the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund), the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: \$1,230,700,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1997: \$1,267,400,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1998: \$1,325,100,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1999: \$1,378,700,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2000: \$1,446,700,000,000.

(3) **BUDGET OUTLAYS.**—(A) For purposes of comparison with the maximum deficit amount under sections 601(a)(1) and 606 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and for purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: \$1,325,500,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1997: \$1,385,900,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1998: \$1,441,800,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1999: \$1,520,500,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2000: \$1,601,300,000,000.

(B) For purposes of section 710 of the Social Security Act (excluding the receipts and disbursements of the Hospital Insurance

Trust Fund), the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: \$1,219,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1997: \$1,266,200,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1998: \$1,310,700,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1999: \$1,377,700,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2000: \$1,445,300,000,000.

(4) **DEFICITS.**—(A) For purposes of comparison with the maximum deficit amount under sections 601(a)(1) and 606 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and for purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: \$284,600,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1997: \$313,700,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1998: \$319,400,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1999: \$347,600,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2000: \$375,300,000,000.

(B) For purposes of section 710 of the Social Security Act (excluding the receipts and disbursements of the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund), the amounts of the deficits are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: \$281,900,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1997: \$303,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1998: \$303,200,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1999: \$325,500,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2000: \$346,200,000,000.

(5) **PUBLIC DEBT.**—The appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: \$3,851,500,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1997: \$4,109,500,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1998: \$4,372,300,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1999: \$4,658,300,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2000: \$4,964,600,000,000.

(6) **DIRECT LOAN OBLIGATIONS.**—The appropriate levels of total new direct loan obligations are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: \$37,600,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1997: \$40,200,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1998: \$42,300,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1999: \$45,700,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2000: \$45,800,000,000.

(7) **PRIMARY LOAN GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS.**—The appropriate levels of new primary loan guarantee commitments are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: \$193,400,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1997: \$187,900,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1998: \$185,300,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1999: \$183,300,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2000: \$184,700,000,000.

#### **SEC. 3. DEBT INCREASE.**

The amounts of the increase in the public debt subject to limitation are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: \$5,252,300,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1997: \$5,627,200,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1998: \$6,006,900,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1999: \$6,404,800,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2000: \$6,823,200,000,000.

#### **SEC. 4. SOCIAL SECURITY.**

(a) **SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.**—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of revenues of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: \$374,700,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1997: \$392,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1998: \$411,400,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1999: \$430,900,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2000: \$452,000,000,000.

(b) **SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.**—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: \$299,400,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1997: \$310,900,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1998: \$324,600,000,000.  
Fiscal year 1999: \$338,500,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2000: \$353,100,000,000.