

Business will hold a hearing regarding "Tax Issues Impacting Small Business" on Tuesday, September 19, 1995, at 2:30 p.m., in room 428A of the Russell Senate Office Building.

For further information, please contact Noreen Bracken at 224-5175.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will hold a markup and an oversight hearing on Wednesday, September 20, 1995, beginning at 9:30 a.m., in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building. The purpose of the markup is to consider the nomination of Paul M. Homan to be special trustee in the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians in the Department of the Interior. The purpose of the oversight hearing is to consider the implementation of title III, Public Law 101-630, the National Indian Forest Resources Management Act.

Those wishing additional information should contact the Committee on Indian Affairs at 224-2251.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Small Business will hold a hearing regarding "Tax Issues Impacting Small Business" on Wednesday, September 20, 1995, at 2:30 p.m., in room 428A of the Russell Senate Office Building.

For further information, please contact Noreen Bracken at 224-5175.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be allowed to meet during the Tuesday, September 12, 1995, session of the Senate for the purpose of conducting a hearing on spectrum policy reform.

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

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, September 12, 1995, for purposes of conducting a full committee hearing which is scheduled to begin at 9:30 a.m. The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on H.R. 1266, to provide for the exchange of lands within Admiralty Island National Monument, known as the "Greens Creek Land Exchange Act of 1995."

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Sen-

ate on September 12, 1995, at 10 a.m. to hold a hearing on religious liberty.

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

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to meet for a hearing on S. 969, the Newborns' and Mothers' Health Protection Act of 1995, during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, September 12, 1995, at 9:30 a.m.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TERRORISM, TECHNOLOGY, AND GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Terrorism, Technology, and Government Information of the Committee on the Judiciary, be authorized to hold a hearing during the session of the Senate on September 12, 1995, at 2 p.m. to consider the Ruby Ridge incident.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

• Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I hereby submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report prepared by the Congressional Budget Office under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This report meets the requirements for Senate scorekeeping of section 5 of Senate Concurrent Resolution 32, the first concurrent resolution on the budget for 1996.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the budget through September 8, 1995. The estimates of 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 \$20.9 billion in budget authority and \$2.0 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 \$237.4 billion, \$3.7 billion below the maximum deficit amount for 1995 of \$241 billion.

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

This submission also includes my first report for fiscal year 1996.

The material follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, September 11, 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 Con-

gressional action on the 1995 budget and is current through September 8, 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 meet 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 August 7, 1995, there has been no action to change the current level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues.

Sincerely,

JAMES L. BLUM
(for 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 SEPTEMBER 8, 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	1,217.8	-20.0
Outlays	1,217.6	1,215.6	-2.0
Revenues:			
1995	977.7	978.2	0.5
1995-99	5,415.2	5,405.7	-9.5
Deficit	241.0	237.4	-3.7
Debt subject to limit	4,965.1	4,853.3	-111.8
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 revenues 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 SEPTEMBER 8, 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	738,096	757,783	
Offsetting receipts	-250,027	-250,027	
Total previously enacted	1,238,376	1,213,992	978,466
ENACTED THIS SESSION			
1995 Rescissions and Department of Defense Emergency Supplementals Act (P.L. 104-6)	-3,386	-1,008	
Self-Employed Health Insurance Act (P.L. 104-7)			-248
1995 Rescissions and Emergency Supplementals for Disaster Assistance Act (P.L. 104-19)	-15,286	-590	
Total enacted this session	-18,672	-1,598	-248
ENTITLEMENTS AND MANDATORIES			
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements other mandatory programs not yet enacted	-1,896	3,180	
Total current level ¹	1,217,807	1,215,574	978,218
Total budget resolution	1,238,744	1,217,605	977,700

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 SEPTEMBER 8, 1995—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Amount remaining:			
Under budget resolution	20,937	2,031	
Over budget resolution			518

¹ In accordance with the Budget Enforcement Act, the total does not include \$7,716 million in budget authority and \$7,958 million in outlays in funding for emergencies that have been designated as such by the President and the Congress, and \$741 million in budget authority and \$852 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.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, September 11, 1995.

Hon. PETE DOMENICI,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The attached report, my first for fiscal year 1996, shows the effects of Congressional action on the 1996 budget and is current through September 8, 1995. The estimates of budget authority, outlays and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1996 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 67). This report is submitted under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

Sincerely,

JAMES L. BLUM,
(For June E. O'Neill, Director).

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1996, 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPTEMBER 8, 1995

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 67)	Current level ¹	Current level over/under resolution
ON-BUDGET			
Budget authority	1,285.5	815.1	-470.4
Outlays	1,288.1	1,005.0	-283.1
Revenues:			
1996	1,042.5	1,042.5	(?)
1996-2000	5,691.5	5,690.8	-0.7
Deficit	245.6	-37.5	-283.1
Debt subject to limit	5,210.7	4,846.5	-364.2
OFF-BUDGET			
Social Security outlays:			
1996	299.4	299.4	0.0
1996-2000	1,626.5	1,626.5	0.0
Social Security revenues:			
1996	374.7	374.7	0.0
1996-2000	2,061.0	2,061.0	0.0

¹ 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.

² 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 1996, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPTEMBER 8, 1995

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
ENACTED THIS SESSION			
Revenues			1,042,557
Permanents and other spending legislation	830,272	798,924	
Appropriation legislation	0	242,052	
Offsetting receipts	-200,017	-200,017	
Total previously enacted	630,254	840,958	1,042,557

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPTEMBER 8, 1995—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
ENACTED IN PREVIOUS SESSIONS			
1995 Rescissions and Department of Defense Emergency Supplementals Act (P.L. 104-6)	-100	-885	
Self-Employed Health Insurance Act (P.L. 104-7)	-18	-18	-101
1995 Rescissions and Emergency Supplemental for Disaster Assistance Act (P.L. 104-19)	22	-3,149	
Total enacted this session	-96	-4,053	-101

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
ENTITLEMENTS AND MANDATORIES			
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements other mandatory programs not yet enacted	184,908	168,049	
Total current level ¹	815,066	1,004,954	1,042,456
Total budget resolution	1,285,500	1,288,100	1,042,500

Amount remaining:
Under budget resolution 470,434 | 283,146 | 44 |

Over budget resolution

¹ In accordance with the Budget Enforcement Act, the total does not include \$3,275 million in budget authority and \$1,504 million in outlays for funding for emergencies that have been designated as such by the President and the Congress.

THE IMPORTANCE OF AN INDEPENDENT U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

• Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I firmly support the continuation of a strong, independent U.S. Information Agency. The USIA serves a vital purpose in telling America's story to the rest of the world. It serves the critical function of advancing public diplomacy, broadcasting through its radios and Worldnet, enabling educational and cultural exchange programs, distributing information, and promoting a sense of shared cultural values. These programs not only serve our national security interests. They also provide direct economic benefits and foster a climate where American businesses can develop overseas markets, producing jobs, and providing wages for American workers.

We must remember the important distinctions between the official type of diplomacy conducted by our State Department and what is known as public diplomacy. The State Department conducts a quiet, often secret, dialog between countries with an emphasis placed on accommodation, negotiation, and compromise. These are all important, since they nurture relationships between countries to achieve broader goals. Public diplomacy such as that conducted by USIA seeks to foster direct economic relationships, engages in democratic institution-building, and encourages mutual understanding and a shared sense of values.

A classic illustration of the parallel nature of the two types of diplomacy occurred during the period when martial law was declared in Poland. At a time when private organizations, including the AFL-CIO, were engaged in a massive effort to assist the Polish

trade union Solidarnosc, the Reagan administration was taking steps to ease economic sanctions that had been imposed on the Jaruzelski government. Because of the arms-length distance between the government and the private sector, both could pursue their goals. This was true also in Russia, South Africa, the Philippines, and Chile. If this bill passes without the Lieberman amendment, such distance will disappear, and this type of dual diplomacy will prove impossible. If USIA is folded into the State Department, its public diplomacy functions will be severely diminished, particularly in areas where democracy needs them the most in order to survive.

Another major reason for my support of a continued independent USIA stems from its programs of exchanges for emerging foreign and American political leaders. Over the years, these programs have brought young local and Federal officials to America for a firsthand look at our Government and how it works. More than 30 current heads of state had their first exposure to the people and institutions of the United States through the USIA Exchange Program. Hundreds of cabinet ministers, mayors, governors, and Members of Parliament around the world formed their first opinions of America by coming here and meeting people where they work and live.

Hundreds of other leading political figures both here and abroad have gained valuable international experience through USIA's support for programs like that of the American Council of Young Political Leaders. Twenty-five Members of Congress and countless State and local officials around the Nation are alumni of these programs. All will testify to the positive impact of these programs.

The USIA's rule of law program is an example of its efforts in assisting developing democracies worldwide. This particular program has been actively engaged in the area of judicial reform in Romania, perhaps once the most oppressive of the former Communist regimes. Through the posting of American judges at the Ministry of Justice for long-term projects, programs to strengthen the Magistrates' Training Institute, and ongoing support for the newly founded Magistrates' Training Association, USIA has established itself as a leader in assisting Romania in its attempts to establish an independent judiciary. American judges and academics have traveled to Romania under the auspices of USIA's Fulbright Program and have been posted to law schools throughout the country to teach and develop curricula and to work with the judiciary on numerous issues of importance. Romanian judges have also visited the United States under the Agency's International Visitor Program for 30-day observation and consultation trips to witness first hand the American judiciary and to gather information to assist in their judicial reform efforts.