

(1) the person is a current or former officer or employee of a Federal or State government agency or instrumentality who furnishes information discovered or gathered in the course of government employment;

(2) the person knowingly participated in the offense;

(3) the information furnished by the person consists of allegations or transactions that have been disclosed to the public—

(A) in a criminal, civil, or administrative proceeding;

(B) in a congressional, administrative, or General Accounting Office report, hearing, audit, or investigation; or

(C) by the news media, unless the person is the original source of the information; or

(4) in the judgment of the Attorney General, it appears that a person whose illegal activities are being prosecuted or investigated could benefit from the award.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—

(1) HEALTH CARE FRAUD.—For purposes of this section, the term "health care fraud" means health care fraud within the meaning of section 1347 of title 18, United States Code.

(2) ORIGINAL SOURCE.—For the purposes of subsection (b)(3)(C), the term "original source" means a person who has direct and independent knowledge of the information that is furnished and has voluntarily provided the information to the Government prior to disclosure by the news media.

(d) NO JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Neither the failure of the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Attorney General to authorize a payment under subsection (a) nor the amount authorized shall be subject to judicial review.

SEC. ____ BENEFICIARY INCENTIVE PROGRAMS.

(a) PROGRAM TO COLLECT INFORMATION ON FRAUD AND ABUSE.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—Not later than 3 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Secretary") shall establish a program under which the Secretary shall encourage individuals to report to the Secretary information on individuals and entities who are engaging or who have engaged in acts or omissions which constitute grounds for the imposition of a sanction under section 1128, section 1128A, or section 1128B of the Social Security Act, or who have otherwise engaged in fraud and abuse against the medicare program for which there is a sanction provided under law. The program shall discourage provision of, and not consider, information which is frivolous or otherwise not relevant or material to the imposition of such a sanction.

(2) PAYMENT OF PORTION OF AMOUNTS COLLECTED.—If an individual reports information to the Secretary under the program established under paragraph (1) which serves as the basis for the collection by the Secretary or the Attorney General of any amount of at least \$100 (other than any amount paid as a penalty under section 1128B of the Social Security Act), the Secretary may pay a portion of the amount collected to the individual (under procedures similar to those applicable under section 7623 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to payments to individuals providing information on violations of such Code).

(b) PROGRAM TO COLLECT INFORMATION ON PROGRAM EFFICIENCY.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—Not later than 3 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a program under which the Secretary shall encourage individuals to submit to the Secretary suggestions on methods to improve the efficiency of the medicare program.

(2) PAYMENT OF PORTION OF PROGRAM SAVINGS.—If an individual submits a suggestion

to the Secretary under the program established under paragraph (1) which is adopted by the Secretary and which results in savings to the program, the Secretary may make a payment to the individual of such amount as the Secretary considers appropriate.

**NICKLES (AND BROWN)
AMENDMENT NO. 2958**

Mr. NICKLES (for himself and Mr. BROWN) proposed an amendment to the motion to commit proposed by Mr. BRADLEY to the bill S. 1357, supra; as follows:

Strike all after "Finance" and insert: "with instructions to report the bill back to the Senate forthwith including a provision stating:

"The maximum earned income credit for a family with one child will increase from \$2,094 in 1995 to \$2,156 in 1996 and the maximum earned income credit for a family with two or more children will increase from \$3,110 in 1995 to \$3,208 in 1996.;

"and the effective date for section 7461, 'earned income credit denied to individuals not authorized to be employed in the U.S.', shall be moved to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1994."

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet on Wednesday, October 25, 1995, at 10 a.m. in executive session, to consider certain pending military nominations.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, October 25, 1995, at 10 a.m. to hold a hearing on religious liberty.

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

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mr. NICKLES. The Committee on Veterans' Affairs would like to request unanimous consent to hold a hearing on pending veterans' health care legislation at 10 a.m., on Wednesday, October 25, 1995. The hearing will be held in room 418 of the Russell Senate Office Building.

The agenda includes: An original bill to expand VA authority to contract for health care services; S. 293, a bill to authorize payments to the States of per diem for veterans receiving adult day health care; S. 403, the Readjustment Counseling Service Amendments of 1995; S. 425, a bill to require the establishment of mental illness research, education, and clinical centers; S. 548, the Women Veterans' Mammography Quality Standards Act; S. 612, the Veterans Hospice Care Services Act; and S. 644, a bill to reauthorize the establishment of research corporations in the Veterans Health Administration.

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, October 25, 1995, at 2 p.m. to hold an open hearing on Intelligence Support to Law Enforcement.

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, October 25, 1995 at 9:30 a.m. to hold an open hearing on Intelligence Support to Law Enforcement.

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, October 25, 1995 at 4 p.m. to hold a closed briefing on intelligence matters.

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

**SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE
WHITewater DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED
MATTERS**

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Committee to Investigate Whitewater Development and Related Matters be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, October 25, 1995, to review the status of the special committee investigation.

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 1986.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the budget through October 24, 1995. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues, which are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1996 concurrent resolution on the budget (H. Con. Res. 67), show that current level spending is below the budget resolution by \$3.6 billion on budget authority and above the budget resolution by \$3.4 billion in outlays. Current level is \$2.2 billion above the revenue

floor in 1996 and \$125.4 billion above the revenue floor over the 5 years 1996–2000. The current estimate of the deficit for purposes of calculating the maximum deficit amount is \$249 billion, \$1.2 billion above the maximum deficit amount for 1996 of \$247.8 billion.

Since my last report, dated October 12, 1995, Congress cleared, and the President signed the Agriculture Appropriations Act—Public Law 104-37. In addition, pursuant to section 205(b)(2) of House Concurrent Resolution 67, the revenue aggregates for the concurrent resolution have been revised. These actions changed the current level of budget authority, outlays, and revenues.

The report follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, October 25, 1995.

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The attached report for fiscal year 1996 shows the effects of Congressional action on the 1996 budget and is current through October 24, 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.

Since my last report, October 11, 1995, Congress cleared, and the President signed the Agriculture Appropriations (P.L. 104-37). In addition, pursuant to Section 205(b)(2) of H. Con. Res. 67, the revenue estimates for the concurrent resolution have been revised. These actions changed the current level of budget authority, outlays and revenues.

Sincerely,

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 OCTOBER 24, 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	1,281.9	-3.6
Outlays	1,288.1	1,291.5	3.4
Revenues: ²			
1996	1,040.3	1,042.5	2.2
1996–2000	5,565.4	5,690.8	125.4
Deficit	247.8	249.0	1.2
Debt subject to limit	5,210.7	4,884.7	-326.0
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 The revised revenue aggregate for the Budget Resolution is effective for the purposes of consideration of S. 1357, the Balanced Budget Reconciliation Act of 1995.

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 OCTOBER 24, 1995
(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
ENACTED IN PREVIOUS SESSIONS			
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
ENACTED THIS SESSION			
Appropriation Bills			
1995 Rescissions and Department of Defense Emergency Supplementals Act (P.L. 104-6)	-100	-885	
1995 Rescissions and Emergency Supplementals for Disaster Assistance Act (P.L. 104-19)	22	-3,149	
Military Construction (P.L. 104-32)	11,177	3,110	
Agriculture (P.L. 104-37)	62,602	45,620	
Authorization Bills: Self-Employed Health Insurance Act (P.L. 104-7)	-18	-18	-101
Total enacted this session	73,683	44,678	-101
PENDING SIGNATURE			
Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (H.R. 402)	1	1	
CONTINUING RESOLUTION AUTHORITY			
Continuing Appropriations, FY 1996 (P.L. 104-31)	442,336	273,573	
ENTITLEMENTS AND MANDATORIES			
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements other mandatory programs not yet enacted	135,631	132,258	
Total Current Level ²	1,281,905	1,291,468	1,042,456
Total Budget Resolution	1,285,500	1,288,100	1,040,257
Amount remaining:			
Under Budget Resolution	3,595		
Over Budget Resolution		3,368	2,199

¹ This is an estimate of discretionary funding based on a full year calculation of the continuing resolution that expires November 13, 1995. It includes all appropriation bills except Military Construction, which was signed into law October 3, 1995, and Agriculture, which signed into law October 21, 1995.

² 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 of emergencies that have been designated as such by the President and the Congress.

Note.—Detail may not add due to rounding.

WELFARE TO JOBS

• Mr. BREAUX. Mr. President, we have heard a lot of horror stories about how bad the welfare system is, how it discourages people from getting married, finding work, and taking responsibility for themselves and their children. I would agree that the system needs an overhaul, and that is why I worked so hard on the Senate welfare reform bill we passed just last month. But I also believe that, within this broken system, there are many places that have already begun to experiment with innovative solutions to their welfare problems. And some of these initiatives are working—they are getting people off of welfare and into jobs.

One of the best examples of this success is what is happening right now in my State of Louisiana. Since October 1990, the number of families in Louisiana receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children has dropped 20 percent. A report issued by the Public Welfare Association in 1994 ranked Louisiana last in the country in AFDC caseload growth for 1989 through 1993. Last in the country. That is good news.

And that is due in large part to Project Independence, our statewide

program that moves families from welfare dependency to independence. Project Independence provides transportation and child care—absolutely essential elements in moving people from welfare to work. It helps participants build up self-esteem by showing them their own ability to succeed in the work world. It also helps participants receive their GED's or high school diplomas, associate or 4-year degrees, or skill training, and builds their resumes through community service.

One Project Independence Program in particular, the Hamilton Terrace Learning Center in Shreveport, has been singled out for its outstanding success. Tomorrow, Vice President GORE will name this second-chance high school a winner of an Innovations in American Government Award from the Ford Foundation and the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. This prestigious award honors 15 initiatives each year that have developed effective, creative solutions to important social and economic problems. It carries with it a \$100,000 grant to disseminate information about Hamilton Terrace and encourage its replication.

I have had the opportunity to visit Hamilton Terrace twice and each time, I was impressed by the dedication of the staff and the motivation of the students.

Hamilton Terrace Learning Center puts adult welfare recipients and students expelled from other local high schools in the same classes, where the adults convey a strong message to the teens on the importance of taking school seriously and avoiding some of the mistakes they made. At the same time, the teens give the welfare mothers a fresh look back at their own behavior, and give them a better sense of the role they can play in preventing their children from making the same mistakes. Putting these two groups together brings out a strong sense of responsibility in both.

The curriculum combines traditional academic courses with vocational training in fields such as food service, travel and tourism, health care, and child care. Classes are longer and about half the normal size to allow teachers time to get to know their students better. Lessons are tailored individually to each student's particular learning style. On Fridays, students either spend their time in community service or in counseling to work on specific academic concerns, and teachers meet for training and to work on solutions to problems they are facing in the classroom.

And it is all work-oriented. A school-to-work coordinator works closely with the Shreveport Chamber of Commerce to assist every student in planning a course of study that will result in a good job after graduation. Every graduate is guaranteed a job or enrollment in post-secondary training.

Their success has been outstanding. Of the school's 118 graduates from the