

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 Congressional Resolution 32, the first concurrent resolution on the budget for 1986.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the budget through May 19, 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 \$5.6 billion in budget authority and \$1.4 billion in outlays. Current level is \$0.5 billion over the revenue floor in 1995 and below by \$9.5 billion over the 5 years 1995-99. The current estimate of the deficit for purposes of calculating the maximum deficit amount is \$238.0 billion, \$3.1 billion below the maximum deficit amount for 1995 of \$241.0 billion.

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

The report follows:

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, May 22, 1995.

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The attached report for fiscal year 1995 shows the effects of Congressional action on the 1995 budget and is current through May 19, 1995. The estimates of budget authority, outlays and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1995 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 218). This report is submitted under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, and meets the requirements of Senate scorekeeping of Section 5 of S. Con. Res. 32, the 1986 First Concurrent Resolution on the Budget.

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

Sincerely,

JAMES L. BLUM
(For JUNE E. O'NEILL).

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1995, 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 19, 1995

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 218) ¹	Current level ²	Current level over/under resolution
On-Budget			
Budget Authority	1,238.7	1,233.1	-5.6
Outlays	1,217.6	1,216.2	-1.4
Revenues:			
1995	977.7	978.2	0.5
1995-99	5,415.2	5,405.7	-9.5
Deficit	241.0	238.0	-3.1
Debt Subject to Limit	4,965.1	4,795.4	-169.7
Off-Budget			
Social Security Outlays:			
1995	287.6	287.5	-0.1
1995-99	1,562.6	1,562.6	*0.

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1995, 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 19, 1995—Continued

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 218) ¹	Current level ²	Current level over/under resolution
Social Security Revenues:			
1995	360.5	360.3	-0.2
1995-99	1,998.4	1,998.2	-0.2

¹ Reflects revised allocation under section 9(g) of H. Con. Res. 64 for the Deficit-Neutral reserve fund.

² Current level represents the estimated revenue and direct spending effects of all legislation that Congress has enacted or sent to the President for his approval. In addition, full-year funding estimates under current law are included for entitlement and mandatory programs requiring annual appropriations even if the appropriations have not been made. The current level of debt subject to limit reflects the latest U.S. Treasury information on public debt transactions.

* Less than \$50 million.

Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 19, 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 Emergency Supplementals and Rescissions Act (P.L. 104-6)	(3,386)	(1,008)	
Self-Employed Health Insurance Act (P.L. 104-7)			(248)
Total enacted this session	(3,386)	(1,008)	(248)
ENTITLEMENTS AND MANDATORIES			
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements other mandatory programs not yet enacted	(1,887)	3,189	
Total current level ¹	1,233,103	1,216,173	978,218
Total budget resolution	1,233,744	1,217,605	977,700
Amount remaining:			
Under budget resolution	5,641	1,432	
Over budget resolution			518

¹ In accordance with the Budget Enforcement Act, the total does not include \$3,905 million in budget authority and \$7,442 million in outlays in funding for emergencies that have been designated as such by the President and the Congress, and \$841 million in budget authority and \$917 million in outlays for emergencies that would be available only upon an official budget from the President designating the entire amount requested as an emergency requirement.

* Less than \$500 thousand.

Notes: Numbers in parentheses are negative. Detail may not add due to rounding.

COMMEMORATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF LUTHERAN WORLD RELIEF

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, 50 years ago, when World War II left one in five of the world's Lutherans homeless, U.S. Lutherans mobilized to help through an agency they called Lutheran World Relief.

After the needs in Europe were met, LWR's horizons expanded to people in need in Asia, Latin America, the Middle East, and Africa, helping people regardless of religion, race, or politics. That ethic of aid for all who are in need has shaped LWR's work in relief and in long-term development over the last half century.

Lutheran World Relief's vision responded to changing circumstances—it

grew from supplying disaster to cultivating partnership in development with communities all over the world.

Fifty years later, LWR is again helping refugees in Europe—now in the former Yugoslavia—as it continues to respond to disasters and promote self-help development in places like Ethiopia, Bangladesh, Peru, and Rwanda.

Partnership has become LWR's hallmark—addressing local needs with understanding, skills, and resources found locally. LWR has focused on self-help and built up local capacities for emergency and long-term work as well. Working with partners to improve health, promote food security, and increase employment, LWR has seen people and communities all around the world improve their well-being.

LWR's commitment to self-help and capacity building offers numerous lessons and examples that aid works when it is provided in response to local needs and in partnership with local people. Those lessons have not been lost on the larger, government and aid agencies. Increasingly, the U.S. Agency for International Development has recognized that working in partnership with local people and organizations is the key to improving aid effectiveness.

LWR has also over the years taken on the task of advocacy, bringing the concerns of partners to U.S. public officials and advocating on their behalf.

May the accomplishments of LWR's first half century inspire the next 50 years.●

HONORING BEA DISMAN

• Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today in this era of bureaucrat bashing, to tell my colleagues about one particular civil servant who exemplifies all of the good qualities a Federal employee should embody. I speak of Ms. Beatrice Disman, the new Region II Commissioner of the U.S. Social Security Administration in New York.

Bea Disman first came to my attention 12 years ago when she spent 6 months on my Senate staff, detailed by Social Security to learn how the legislative process worked. Bea was a hard worker, willing to start early and stay late—whatever it took to get the job done, and done well. Bea always was willing to pitch in to help others. Couple these qualities with a fine intellect and a genuine concern for people, and there is no wonder why Bea Disman has risen through the ranks to become one of the top officials at the Social Security Administration.

With a Masters in Diplomatic History and a winning personality, Bea Disman joined Social Security as a district office claims representative in 1965. Assigned to the Midtown Manhattan office, she worked her way up the hierarchy until, in 1973, she was assigned to the New York Regional Office as a Program Evaluation Analyst. In 1979 Bea was selected as Executive Assistant to the Regional Commissioner.

In 1987 she became Director of the Office of Regional Programs and Integrity Reviews. Now she is Regional Commissioner.

Region II of Social Security is in fine hands. Thank you, Mr. President.●

HAITIAN CHILDREN AT GUANTANAMO BAY

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, the current issue of Time magazine includes a beautifully written article by Tammerliin Drummond describing the plight of more than 200 Haitian refugee children being kept at a place called Camp Nine at Guantanamo Bay Naval Base, Cuba. The children escaped Haiti on rafts nearly a year ago, and many of them are orphans.

News has reached Guantanamo that the Cuban refugees living there will soon be admitted to the United States, yet there is no end in sight for the interned Haitian children. A report in the Washington Post over the weekend indicates efforts are being made to help the Haitian children, but under current United States policy, they are ineligible for "humanitarian parole" to enter the United States because democratic government has been restored in Haiti. The children will be returned to Haiti if relatives can be located there; 60 children have been repatriated thus far. Sadly, however, some of those children have ended up not with relatives, but living in the streets of Haiti.

I commend Tammy Drummond for calling attention to the awful conditions these children are enduring in Cuba. It is not easy for a reporter to gain access to the Haitian children at Camp Nine, but Tammy Drummond did it and we are in her debt. I hope her compelling account will be read widely in the executive branch, and that the children will be released from the camp as soon as possible.

I ask that Tammerliin Drummond's article from the May 22, 1995, issue of Time magazine be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From Time Magazine, May 22, 1995]

SUFFER THE CHILDREN—HAITIAN ORPHANS
ARE STRANDED IN GUANTÁNAMO

(By Tammerliin Drummond)

At Guantanamo Bay Naval Base, Cuban refugees cavort happily on the beach in a scene reminiscent of a Club Med. They have good reason to celebrate: soon they will be flying off to freedom in the U.S. Meanwhile, less than a mile away, more than 200 Haitian children lounge listlessly under drab green tents, seeking refuge from the harsh midday sun. Camp Nine, their home since last June, is a desolate patch of cactus-filled desert where the only sign of life is an occasional banana rat or iguana. A fence encircles the camp, which is guarded by American soldiers. The children, many of them orphans, have languished in this dusty purgatory for nearly a year. Despite the efforts of immigrants' rights groups, only a few of the Haitian minors—who range in age from infants to teenagers, including some who are pregnant—have been allowed to enter the U.S.

"When I heard that the U.S. was going to let 15,000 Cubans into the country and leave

450 Haitians in Guantánamo, I felt like someone had stuck me with a knife," says a 17-year-old boy. "This is a very cruel situation." (U.S. military officials will not allow the children to be quoted by name.) When Attorney General Janet Reno announced the new Cuban policy on May 3, dozens of furious Haitian teens first tried to organize a hunger strike with the younger children, then went on a rampage, pelting soldiers with rocks and setting tents on fire. No one was seriously injured in the melee, but a handful of soldiers and children ended up with cuts and bruises.

Earlier this year some of the children attempted suicide by drinking bleach. Marleine Bastien, a Miami social worker, counseled a desperate 16-year-old boy who tried to hang himself from a tree branch in February. He survived only because the branch snapped under his weight. "Many of these children have expressed suicidal ideas," says Bastien. "Are we going to have to wait for a fatality before something is done?"

During the rafter crisis last summer, more than 20,000 Haitians and 30,000 Cubans were intercepted at sea and delivered to hastily erected camps in Guantánamo. Among the refugees were 321 unaccompanied Cuban children, all of whom have since been paroled to the U.S. But of the 356 unaccompanied Haitian children who ended up at Gitmo, only 22 have been admitted to the U.S., because they needed medical attention or had a parent already in the States. Since the island has officially returned to democratic rule, immigration officials say, Haitians don't qualify for humanitarian parole. Some of these children were orphaned in Haiti, and set to sea alone or with friends; others saw their parents drown. Because of the violence the deprivation they have experienced, many of the kids are terrified of going back to Haiti.

Yet the official U.S. policy for these children is to locate relatives in Haiti and send the kids to them. So far, 60 Haitian children have been returned. But last week Florida Rural Legal Services released a report condemning the repatriations. "The claim that what is being done is in the best interest of the children is a farce," said Niels Frenzen, a public-interest lawyer who helped track down some of the returnees and found that many were homeless or living in squalor with strangers. "There is only one humane solution to this problem. Close down the camp and accept the generosity of the families and agencies willing to care for these young people, just as we have done for Cuban children."

According to Florida Legal Services, all but 40 of the Haitian children have U.S. sponsors lined up. "We told the State Department months ago that we had foster parents to sponsor these children," said Deacon Chris Baumann, spokesman of the U.S. Catholic Conference. Yet the children's advocates report that even in cases where they have located U.S. relatives, the State Department has refused to grant them entry. Helene Charles, a 36-year-old Haitian living in Fort Lauderdale, says she has been trying for months to obtain a visa for her 14-year-old son Kissene. She left him behind in Haiti with her mother, but she became ill and could no longer care for him. Kissene got on a raft with some friends, who got word to his mother that he was at Guantánamo.

U.S. authorities will say only that all cases are under review. "You can't just move them lock, stock and barrel to the United States and separate them from their families forevermore," said a State Department official. "You have to find out where each child's family is and go and look for the family." That can be a long, difficult process,

says the State Department, which hopes most of the children will be released from the camp by early July.

"We just want to get out as fast as possible and go elsewhere," says a 17-year-old boy who has a cousin in the U.S. "We are not criminals, but we are living in a prison."●

TRIBUTE TO CHIEF ROBERT A. SESSIONS

● Mrs. BOYER. Mr. President, I rise today to report that over the weekend California lost a great public servant. On Saturday, Barstow chief of police Robert A. Sessions died after a brief battle with cancer. Chief Sessions was a 28-year veteran of the department, and he will be missed by the people of Barstow and all who knew him.

Chief Sessions had a long and distinguished career serving his community. He graduated from high school in Butte, MT, in 1958, and subsequently received advanced degrees in education from Barstow Community College and in sociology from Chapman College. He also graduated from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Academy, 125th session.

After holding the positions of patrol officer, K-9 officer, detective, sergeant, lieutenant, and captain, Sessions was promoted to chief of police in 1985. During his tenure at the helm of the Barstow Police Department, Chief Sessions implemented numerous community policing programs and supervised special projects ranging from drug abuse resistance and education to the retired senior volunteer programs.

Chief Sessions was devoted to his family and his community. He married Carol Dawson in 1963 and the couple adopted two children, Jon and Jennifer. He joined the force as a reserve officer in 1967, and was sworn in as a full-time member of the Barstow Police Department the following year.

Chief Sessions was a licensed pilot and led an active life that included hunting, fishing, running, and golf. He was a positive role model for the young people of the city of Barstow and his presence will be greatly missed.

The memory of Chief Sessions' dedication to his family and his community will live in each of us as we remember a remarkable public servant.●

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1995

Mr. DOLE. I discussed that with the Democratic leader. It is our intent tomorrow, when we have an opportunity, to have back-to-back votes in order to save time so that we can reach the 10-hour period.

I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until the hour of 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, May 23, 1995; that following the prayer, the journal of the proceedings be deemed approved to date; that the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in