

and watched television all day long. Well, he would not get the \$186,000 but still under that kind of a scenario that farmer who planted nothing and did nothing would receive \$16,200 from the Federal Government in 1996, \$22,200 welfare-type payment in 1997, and \$24,000 in a welfare-type payment in 1998.

Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent the figures I have just referenced be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

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

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. EXON. I simply say that when you look at these kind of facts, I think one would have to conclude that any time you are going to have a welfare payment on top of what I have just outlined here at \$3.10 a bushel—I would add that even if corn went up to \$5 a bushel or \$8 a bushel, which I suspect it will not, but even if it should—under the Freedom to Farm Act, that typical farmer that I just outlined would still receive the \$16,000 to \$22,000 or \$24,000 depending on which year and so on down the road, on top of whatever he got from the marketplace. Therefore, there are dangers, because I happen to feel that when this information comes out, and with the stringent budget terms we are working under now, it would not be long before somebody would come up and say we are not going to do that anymore. Then some of the farmers who signed on to this program as some kind of a cash windfall would be hurt.

We have to have a farm program that gives the farmers some relief from what the situation is now with regard to the payback that they have to make for their advanced deficiency payments. But I think we can get together and work out a reasonable proposal and not one that is embodied in what is generally called the Freedom to Farm Act.

EXHIBIT 1

FREEDOM TO FARM

500 acre corn farm.
120 bushel yield.
\$3.10 cash price.
500 acres times 120 bushels equals 60,000 bushels.
60,000 bushels times \$3.10 cash price equals \$186,000 gross cash income.
Plus Government Payment (whether they plant or not).
1996—60,000 bushels times \$.27 payment equals \$16,200 welfare payment.
1997—60,000 bushels times \$.37 payment equals \$22,200 welfare payment.
1997—60,000 bushels times \$.40 payment equals \$24,000 welfare payment.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 969

At the request of Mr. BRADLEY, the names of the Senator from Maine [Mr. SNOWE] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON] were added as cosponsors of S. 969, a bill to require that health plans provide coverage for a minimum hospital stay for a mother and child

following the birth of the child, and for other purposes.

S. 1039

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1039, a bill to require Congress to specify the source of authority under the United States Constitution for the enactment of laws, and for other purposes.

S. 1317

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the name of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1317, a bill to repeal the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, to enact the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1995, and for other purposes.

S. 1364

At the request of Mr. KEMPTHORNE, the name of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1364, a bill to reauthorize and amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and for other purposes.

S. 1419

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the names of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CONRAD], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN] were added as cosponsors of S. 1419, a bill to impose sanctions against Nigeria.

S. 1439

At the request of Mr. GLENN, the name of the Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1439, a bill to require the consideration of certain criteria in decisions to relocate professional sports teams, and for other purposes.

S. 1480

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1480, a bill to provide for the comparable treatment of Federal employees and Members of Congress and the President during a period in which there is a Federal Government shut-down.

S. 1519

At the request of Mr. DOLE, the names of the Senator from Montana [Mr. BURNS], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PRESSLER], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DEWINE] were added as cosponsors of S. 1519, a bill to prohibit United States voluntary and assessed contributions to the United Nations if the United Nations imposes any tax or fee on United States persons or continues to develop or promote proposals for such taxes or fees.

SENATE RESOLUTION 210—TO COM- MEND THE CORNHUSKERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

Mr. EXON (for himself and Mr. KERREY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 210

Whereas Dr. Tom Osborne, the winningest coach in college football, has led the Nebraska Cornhuskers to the last five Big Eight titles, a second perfect season, and repeat of the National Championship;

Whereas the Huskers have gone undefeated at 25-0 in the last two seasons and 36-1 in the last three seasons, the most victories ever in that time span for any collegiate team;

Whereas Tommie Frazier, the great Husker quarterback, continued the unmatched Nebraska tradition by being named Most Valuable Player in the last three Championship games and finished his brilliant career with a rushing high 199 yards in the 1996 Fiesta Bowl;

Whereas the Huskers decisively won the Fiesta Bowl becoming the second football team ever in collegiate history to earn a consensus #1 rank in the major polls for two consecutive years;

Resolved, That the Senate commends the Cornhuskers of the University of Nebraska at Lincoln for having won the 1995 National Collegiate Athletic Association Football Championship.

SENATE RESOLUTION 211—TO COM- MEND THE CORNHUSKERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

Mr. EXON (for himself and Mr. KERRY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 211

Whereas the Cornhusker Volleyball team under the leadership and experience of Coach Terry Pettit has risen above all others in the volleyball arena;

Whereas Nebraska player Allison Weston was named co-winner of the national Player of the Year Award assisting her National Championship winning teammates in a spectacular season;

Whereas this year's Nebraska team was only the second east of California ever to win the Volleyball Championship Tournament by winning the title match;

Resolved, That the Senate commends the Cornhuskers of the University of Nebraska at Lincoln for having won 1995 National Collegiate Athletic Association Women's Volleyball Championship.

SENATE RESOLUTION 212—TO CON- STITUTE THE MINORITY PAR- TY'S MEMBERSHIP ON THE ETH- ICS COMMITTEE

Mr. DASCHLE submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 212

Resolved, That the following shall constitute the minority party's membership on the Ethics Committee for the 104th Congress, or until their successors are chosen:

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN], Vice Chairman;

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID]; and

The Senator from Washington [Mrs. MURRAY].

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

•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 January 10, 1996. 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 above the budget resolution by \$9.5 billion in budget authority and by \$13.3 billion in outlays. Current level is \$43 million below the revenue floor in 1996 and \$0.7 billion below the revenue floor over the 5 years 1996-2000. The current estimate of the deficit for purposes of calculating the maximum deficit amount is \$258.9 billion, \$13.3 billion above the maximum deficit amount for 1996 of \$245.6 billion.

Since my last report, dated December 19, 1995, Congress cleared and the President signed the ICC Termination Act, Public Law 104-88; the Smithsonian Institution Commemorative Coin Act, Public Law 104-96; and further continuing appropriations, Public Law 104-94. These actions changed the current level of budget authority and outlays.

This is my first report for the second session of the 104th Congress.

The report follows:

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
U.S. CONGRESS,
Washington, DC, January 22, 1996.

Hon. PETE V. 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 January 10, 1996. 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.

This is my first report for the second session of the 104th Congress.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL.

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1996, 104TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS JANUARY 10, 1996

[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	1,295.0	9.5
Outlays	1,288.1	1,301.4	13.3
Revenues:			
1996	1,042.5	1,042.5	² 0
1996-2000	5,691.5	5,690.8	-0.7
Deficit	245.6	258.9	13.3
Debt Subject to Limit	5,210.7	4,900.0	-310.7
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

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1996, 104TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS JANUARY 10, 1996—Continued

[In billions of dollars]			
	Budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 67)	Current level ¹	Current level/over under resolution
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, 2ND SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS JANUARY 10, 1996

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
ENACTED IN PREVIOUS SESSIONS			
Revenues			1,042,557
Permanents and other spending			
legislation	830,272	798,924	
Appropriation legislation		242,052	
Offsetting receipts	-200,017	-200,017	
Total previously enacted	630,254	840,958	1,042,557
ENACTED IN FIRST 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	
Agriculture (P.L. 104-37)	62,602	45,620	
Defense (P.L. 104-61)	243,301	163,223	
Energy and Water (P.L. 104-46)	19,336	11,502	
Legislative Branch (P.L. 105-53)	2,125	1,977	
Military Construction (P.L. 104-32)	11,177	3,110	
Transportation (P.L. 104-50)	12,682	11,899	
Treasury, Postal Service (P.L. 104-52)	15,080	12,584	
Authorization bills:			
Self-Employed Health Insurance Act (P.L. 104-7)	-18	-18	-101
Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (P.L. 104-42)	1	1	
Fishermen's Protective Act Amendments of 1995 (P.L. 104-43)		(³)	
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act Amendments of 1995 (P.L. 104-48)	1	(³)	1
Alaska Power Administration Sale Act (P.L. 104-58)	-20	-20	
ICC Termination Act (P.L. 104-88)			(³)
Total enacted this session	366,191	245,845	-100
ENACTED IN SECOND SESSION			
Smithsonian Institution Commemorative Coin Act (P.L. 104-96)	3	3	
CONTINUING RESOLUTION AUTHORITY			
Further continuing appropriations (P.L. 104-94) ¹	167,467	86,812	
ENTITLEMENTS AND MANDATORIES			
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	131,056	127,749	
Total current level ²	1,294,970	1,301,368	1,042,457
Total budget resolution	1,285,500	1,288,100	1,042,500
Amount remaining:			
Under budget resolution ..			43

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 104TH CONGRESS, 2ND SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS JANUARY 10, 1996—Continued

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Over budget resolution	9,470	13,268	

¹ This is an estimate of discretionary funding based on a full year calculation of the continuing resolution that expires January 26, 1996. Included in this estimate are the following appropriation bills: Commerce, Justice, State; District of Columbia; Foreign Operations; Interior; Labor, HHS, Education; and Veterans, HUD. Under this assumption, Public Laws 104-91 and 104-92, providing appropriations for certain activities, have no additional effect at this time.

² In accordance with the Budget Enforcement Act, the total does not include \$3,401 million in budget authority and \$1,590 million in outlays for funding of emergencies that have been designated as such by the President and the Congress.

³ Less than \$500,000.

Notes.—Detail may not add due to rounding.

RULES INHIBIT RETRAINING

•Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, Pete DuPont, former Member of the House and former Governor of Delaware, chairs the National Center for Policy Analysis. Recently he had an op-ed piece in the Washington Times about giving prisoners skills and giving them a chance to work which I ask to be printed in full in the RECORD.

I don't know how this gets worked out, but there really is a need to face this problem. And it is a need that should be worked out with labor unions and people who are trying to protect other workers.

We hear a great deal about slave labor in China producing things. I remember a conversation I had with the late Chief Justice Warren Burger in which he said there is another aspect of this. First of all, China has nowhere near the numbers of people in prison that we have in prison. But while they are in prison they are required to work and produce things, and it reduces the recidivism rate.

Obviously, the restrictions on freedom in China have something to do with the lower prison rate, but many nations with a great deal of freedom have a tiny fraction of our incarceration rate.

I urge my colleagues to read the Pete DuPont article. There are no simple answers but the answer we have now is simplistic and wrong.

The article follows:

RULES INHIBIT RETRAINING

Most people would agree that if prisoners learned a skill while they were in jail they could more easily get a job when they got out, and that an ex-prisoner with a job is less likely to commit another crime. Since nearly one-half of people released from prison return to prison within three years, job skills could mean a significant decline in the crime rate.

The problem is that most productive prison work—other than food or laundry work within the prison itself—is against the law.

In 1936, Congress banned convict labor on federal contracts exceeding \$10,000 in value. In 1940, the Ashurst-Summers Act made it a federal crime to transport convict-made goods in interstate commerce. And many state legislatures have enacted laws to prohibit the sale of convict-made goods within their borders. States like New York compromised and adopted the "state-use" system, which permitted convicts to manufacture goods for sale to governmental agencies