

## 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 July 26, 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 \$15.5 billion in budget authority and by \$14.3 billion in outlays. Current level is \$109 million below the revenue floor in 1996 and \$5.5 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 \$260.0 billion, \$14.3 billion above the maximum deficit amount for 1996 of \$245.7 billion.

Since my last report, dated July 8, 1996, Congress has cleared for the President's signature an Act Amending the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act (H.R. 3121), an Act for the Relief of Benchmark Rail Group, Inc. (H.R. 419), an Act for the Relief of Nathan C. Vance (S. 966) and the Taxpayer Bill of Rights 2 (H.R. 2337). These actions have changed the current level of budget authority, outlays and revenues.

U.S. CONGRESS,  
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,  
Washington, DC, July 29, 1996.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The attached report for fiscal year 1996 shows the effects of Congressional action on the 1996 budget and is current through July 26, 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.

Since my last report, dated July 2, 1996, Congress has cleared for the President's signature an Act Amending the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act (H.R. 3121), an Act for the Relief of Benchmark Rail Group, Inc. (H.R. 419), an Act for the Relief of Nathan C. Vance (S. 966) and the Taxpayer Bill of Rights 2 (H.R. 2337). These actions have 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, 2D SESSION, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 26, 1996

(In billions of dollars)

	Budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 67)	Current level	Current level over/under resolution
<b>ON-BUDGET</b>			
Budget authority <sup>1</sup>	1,285.5	1,301.0	15.5
Outlays <sup>1</sup>	1,288.2	1,302.4	14.3
Revenues:			
1996	1,042.5	1,042.5	—0.1
1996–2000	5,691.5	5,697.0	5.5
Deficit	245.7	260.0	14.3
Debt subject to limit	5,210.7	5,092.8	—117.9
<b>OFF-BUDGET</b>			
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

<sup>1</sup> The discretionary spending limits for budget authority and outlays for the Budget Resolution have been revised pursuant to section 103(c) of P.L. 104–121, the Contract with America Advancement Act.

Note.—Current level numbers are 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.

## THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 104TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 26, 1996

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
<b>Enacted in previous sessions</b>			
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
<b>Enacted in 1st session</b>			
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)			
Agriculture (P.L. 104–37)	22	—3,149	
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)	23,026	20,530	
Offsetting receipts	—7,946	—7,946	
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)		( <sup>5</sup> )	
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act (P.L. 104–48)	1	( <sup>5</sup> )	1
Alaska Power Administration Sale Act (P.L. 104–58)	—20	—20	
ICC Termination Act (P.L. 104–88)			( <sup>5</sup> )
Total enacted first session	366,191	245,845	—100
<b>Enacted in 2d session</b>			
Appropriation bills:			
Ninth Continuing Resolution (P.L. 104–99) <sup>1</sup>	—1,111	—1,313	
District of Columbia (P.L. 104–122)	712	712	
Foreign Operations (P.L. 104–107)	12,104	5,936	
Offsetting receipts	—44	—44	
Omnibus Rescission and Appropriations Act of 1996 (P.L. 104–134)	330,746	246,113	
Offsetting receipts	—63,682	—55,154	
Authorization bills:			
Gloucester Marine Fisheries Act (P.L. 104–91) <sup>2</sup>	14,054	5,882	
Smithsonian Institution Commemorative Coin Act (P.L. 104–96)	3	3	

## THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 104TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 26, 1996—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Saddleback Mountain Arizona Settlement Act (P.L. 104–102)		—7	
Telecommunications Act of 1996 (P.L. 104–104) <sup>3</sup>			
Farm Credit System Regulatory Relief Act (P.L. 104–105)	—1	—1	
National Defense Authorization Act of 1996 (P.L. 104–106)	369	367	
Extension of Certain Expiring Authorities of the Department of Veterans Affairs (P.L. 104–110)	—5	—5	
To award Congressional Gold Medal to Ruth and Billy Graham (P.L. 104–111)	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	
An Act Providing for Tax Benefits for Armed Forces in Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia, and Macedonia (P.L. 104–117)			—38
Contract with America Advancement Act (P.L. 104–121)	—120	—6	
Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act (P.L. 94–127)	—325	—744	
Federal Tea Tasters Repeal Act of 1996 (P.L. 104–128)			( <sup>5</sup> )
Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (P.L. 104–132)			2
Total enacted second session	292,699	201,740	—36
<b>Passed pending signature</b>			
An Act to Amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act (H.R. 3121)	—72	—72	
An Act for the Relief of Benchmark Rail Group, Inc. (H.R. 419)		1	
An Act for the Relief of Nathan C. Vance (S. 966)	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	
The Taxpayer Bill of Rights 2 (H.R. 2337)			—30
Total passed pending signature	—72	—71	—30
<b>Entitlements and mandates</b>			
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	11,913	13,951	
Total current level <sup>4</sup>	1,300,986	1,302,424	1,042,391
Total budget resolution	1,285,515	1,288,160	1,042,500
<b>Amount remaining:</b>			
Under budget resolution			109
Over budget resolution	15,471	14,264	

<sup>1</sup> P.L. 104–99 provides funding for specific appropriated accounts until Sept. 30, 1996.

<sup>2</sup> This bill, also referred to as the sixth continuing resolution for 1996, provides funding until Sept. 30, 1996, for specific appropriated accounts.

<sup>3</sup> The effects of this Act on budget authority, outlays, and revenues begin in fiscal year 1997.

<sup>4</sup> In accordance with the Budget Enforcement Act, the total does not include \$4,753 million in budget authority and \$2,657 million in outlays for funding of emergencies that have been designated as such by the President and the Congress.

<sup>5</sup> Less than \$500,000.

## THE WHITEWATER INVESTIGATION

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, the recently completed report on the investigation of Whitewater development and related matters was a costly political exercise. I was a member of that special committee and wrote about the committee's findings in a weekly column that was distributed to newspapers in Illinois.

I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The column follows:

THE WHITEWATER INVESTIGATION WAS A  
COSTLY POLITICAL EXERCISE  
(By Senator Paul SIMON)

The Senate Whitewater investigation resulted in a political exercise that contributed nothing, except to add to public cynicism and confirming the already widespread belief that in Congress we are playing partisan games rather than tending to the nation's and the public's real needs.

Obviously some people broke the law in the Whitewater events, but the evidence indicated neither a violation of the law nor of ethical standards by Bill Clinton or Hillary Clinton while he served either as President or as Governor of Arkansas.

But the misuse of the FBI files is another matter. Both the White House and the FBI are at fault. The President probably is not personally involved, but it happened in his White House and administration and it should not be treated as a minor mess-up by the President or his staff. The misuse of police powers by governments is as old as governments themselves, and something that must be constantly guarded against.

The abuse of the FBI files comes at a time when there are two other abuses.

One is the Senate investigation which spent almost \$2 million, received testimony from 139 witnesses, and took more time than any investigation of a sitting President in our history—longer than the Watergate or Iran-Contra hearings. "Where there is smoke there must be fire" is an old saying, but those hearings were designed to create smoke. Not only is there a product of questionable worth, we took testimony from many individuals who never in their lives thought they would testify before a Senate Committee, such as secretaries. Some were terrified by the combination of coming before a committee and being on national television.

A second abuse is the multiplying like rabbits of special counsels—really special prosecutors—with no limits on their expenses and their ability to use huge resources from the FBI and other agencies. I voted for the law creating the special counsel, but now I sense we need a better answer.

Since the FBI and the work of U.S. attorneys fall under the jurisdiction of the Attorney General, my sense is that we should review the possibility of a change in how we structure that office. It differs from other cabinet posts in its broad police and prosecutorial responsibilities, and the recent FBI debacle and the runaway habits of the special prosecutors, might provide an incentive to the next Congress and President to look at this question.

For example, we might have an Attorney General appointed for a 10-year term, with a small bipartisan group giving the President a list of five names to choose from, and also giving him the ability to request a new list of names if he found them unsatisfactory, but still requiring confirmation by the Senate. And then have no special prosecutors.

This is not a criticism of Janet Reno, who is a much-above-average Attorney General. Another example of a good appointment is President Gerald Ford's naming of Ed Levi, then president of the University of Chicago. No one felt that at any time Gerald Ford could get Ed Levi to do anything but what he believed was in the best interests of the nation. That is the way it should be.

My hope is that out of the present mini-storms something constructive can happen. ●

#### INDIGENOUS CONSERVATIONIST OF THE YEAR AWARD HIS MAJESTY KING TAUFU'AHU TUPOU IV

● Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, all Americans are concerned about the world's environment and how to protect it. Parts of the world not close to most of us still affect all of us greatly. One part of the world that is remote to most Americans, but vitally important to all of our welfare, is the rain forest. All of us are endangered by the de-

struction of rain forests that is occurring all over the world. The rain forests constitute unique and irreplaceable ecosystems sometimes called the lungs of the earth. In addition to their function in replenishing the Earth's atmosphere, the rain forests provide essential protection against global warming, contain hundreds of plants found nowhere else on Earth, house many animals unique to the rain forests alone, and provide protection against destruction of coral reefs and marine life. I would like to bring to your attention the efforts to save these vital systems and to recognize an individual who is being honored for his own efforts to save the rain forests.

His Majesty King Taufa'ahu Tupou IV of the Kingdom of Tonga has been selected to receive this year's Seacology Foundation Award as the Indigenous Conservationist of the Year in recognition of his superb efforts to preserve the rain forest and indigenous Polynesian culture. His Royal Highness' successes include providing royal protection for the peka or flying fox colony in Kolovai Village in Tongatapu Island. He is also responsible for protecting the primary forest of 'Eau Island and for establishing a system of nature preserves throughout the Kingdom of Tonga. None of these achievements would have occurred without His Royal Highness.

Seacology Foundation is a nonprofit foundation founded to help protect island ecosystems and island cultures. Seacology scientists include experts in endangered species, island flora and fauna, and island ecosystems. One hundred percent of the money donated to Seacology goes directly to building schools, hospitals, installing safe water supplies, and meeting other needs of the rain forest villagers so that they will not have to sell off the rain forest to survive. Seacology scientists donate their time as well.

I congratulate His Majesty King Taufa'ahu Tupou IV and the Seacology Foundation for all of their efforts.

I ask that the letter from Paul Alan Cox, Ph.D., chairman of the board of the Seacology Foundation, to His Royal Highness be printed in the RECORD.

THE SEACOLOGY FOUNDATION,  
Springfield, UT, December 15, 1995.

His Majesty King TAUFU'AHU TUPOU IV,  
The Kingdom of Tonga.

YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS: It is with deepest respect that I inform your royal highness that you have been selected as the 1996 Indigenous Conservationist of the Year by the Seacology Foundation. This annual award is made to honor those indigenous people who have performed heroic service in preserving their own ecosystems and cultures.

After careful consideration of the activities of your majesty in providing royal protection for the peka or flying fox colony in Kolovai Village in Tongatapu island (which is the oldest flying fox refuge in the world), for your protection of the primary forest of Eua island, for your support in establishing a system of nature preserves throughout the Kingdom of Tonga, and for your life-long

service as an interpreter and custodian of Tongan culture, both ancient and modern, the Scientific Advisory Board of the Seacology Foundation has unanimously voted to honor your majesty with this award, which is the most prestigious conservation award for indigenous people in the world.

The Seacology Foundation invites you, at our expense, to attend an award dinner in your honor and a presentation ceremony in Salt Lake City, Utah to receive your award, which will consist of an engraved plaque and a cash award of \$1,000. Fine Nau and I will meet with you personally to arrange a convenient date for this event.

Because of your stellar service, both public and private to conservation, and because of the tremendous example of dedication and courage that you have set for your own people—the Polynesian Islanders—and for indigenous peoples throughout the world, the Seacology Foundation is pleased to bestow upon you the most distinguished award for indigenous conservation in the world by naming you 1996 Indigenous Conservationist of the Year. We offer you our sincere appreciation for your tremendous devotion to protecting this planet.

Warmest personal regards,

NAFANUA PAUL ALAN COX, Ph.D.,

Chairman of the Board. ●

#### THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZATION

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, the annual Defense Department authorization passed by the Senate would create a Corporation for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and Firearms Safety. In a weekly column that is distributed to newspapers in Illinois, I discussed this useless and wasteful program.

I ask that the column be printed in the RECORD.

The column follows:

A BOONDOGGLE FOR THE NRA

(By Senator Paul Simon)

Buried in the annual Defense Department authorization bill is an outrageous gift of \$77 million that will benefit something called the Corporation for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and Firearms Safety.

This corporation is the new "private" incarnation of the old National Rifle Association-backed Civilian Marksmanship Program. This program was intended to make sure people could shoot straight in case they entered the military. In recent years, however, it has simply funneled cash, weapons and ammunition to private gun clubs, thanks to the power of the NRA.

Until a Federal judge ruled it unconstitutional in 1979, gun clubs which participated in this program were required to be NRA members.

Under public pressure to eliminate this useless and wasteful program, Congress "privatized" the program last year.

In fact, the corporation is private in name only. When the corporation becomes fully operational in October of this year it will be given by the Army: 176,218 rifles the Army views as outmoded, but valued at \$53,271,002; Computers, vehicles, office equipment and other related items valued by the Army at \$8,800,000; 146 million rounds of ammunition valued by the Army at \$9,682,656; \$5,332,000 in cash.

That totals \$77,085,658.

Our friends in the National Rifle Association strongly back this measure and it appears to be a boondoggle for them.

What the Army should do with outmoded weapons is to destroy them. Our government