

Enterprise Oversight concerning staff organization, expertise, capacity, and contracting authority to ensure that the office resources and contract authority are adequate and that they are being used appropriately to ensure that the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation are adequately capitalized and operating safely.

SARBANES (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 5185

Ms. MIKULSKI (for Mr. SARBANES, for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Ms. MIKULSKI) proposed an amendment to the bill, H.R. 3666, *supra*; as follows:

On page 104, below line 24, add the following:

SEC. 421. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration by this Act, or any other Act enacted before the date of the enactment of this Act, may be used by the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to relocate aircraft of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to Dryden Flight Research Center, California, for purposes of the consolidation of such aircraft.

THE ANTARCTIC SCIENCE TOURISM AND CONSERVATION ACT OF 1996

STEVENS AMENDMENT NO. 5186

Mr. BOND (for Mr. STEVENS) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 1645), a bill to regulate U.S. scientific and tourist activities in Antarctica, to conserve Antarctic resources, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

TITLE III—POLAR RESEARCH AND POLICY STUDY

SEC. 301. POLAR RESEARCH AND POLICY STUDY.

Not later than March 1, 1997, the National Science Foundation shall provide a detailed report to the Congress on—

(1) the status of the implementation of the Antarctic Environmental Protection Strategy and Federal funds being used for that purpose;

(2) all of the Federal programs relating to Arctic and Antarctic research and the total amount of funds expended annually for each such program, including—

(A) a comparison of the funding for logistical support in the Arctic and Antarctic;

(B) a comparison of the funding for research in the Arctic and Antarctic;

(C) a comparison of any other amounts being spent on Arctic and Antarctic programs; and

(D) an assessment of the actions taken to implement the recommendations of the Arctic Research Commission with respect to the use of such funds for research and logistical support in the Arctic.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS, HISTORIC PRESERVATION, AND RECREATION

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that S. 150, a bill to authorize an en-

trance fee surcharge at the Grand Canyon National Park and S. 340, a bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study concerning equity regarding entrance, tourism, and recreational fees for the use of Federal lands and facilities have been deleted from the agenda of bills to be heard at the hearing scheduled before the Subcommittee on Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on Thursday, September 12, 1996, at 9:30 a.m., in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

For further information, please contact Jim O'Toole of the subcommittee staff at (202) 224-5161.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce that a full committee hearing has been scheduled before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will take place Wednesday, September 18, 1996, at 9:30 a.m., in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on S. 1920, a bill to amend the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, and for other purposes, and S. 1998, a bill to provide for expedited negotiations between the Secretary of the Interior and the villages of Chickaloon-Moose Creek Native Association, Inc., Ninilchik Native Association, Inc., Seldovia Native Association, Inc., Tyonek Native Corporation, and Knikatu, Inc. regarding the Conveyances of certain lands in Alaska under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, and for other purposes.

Those who wish to testify or to submit written testimony should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. Presentation of oral testimony is by committee invitation only. For further information, please contact Jo Meuse or Brian Malnak at (202) 224-6730.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. BOND. 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 Wednesday, September 4, 1996, 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 consider S. 1678, to abolish the Department of Energy, and for other purposes.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet

during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 4, 1996, at 11:30 a.m., to hold an executive business meeting.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 4, 1996, at 2 p.m. to hold a hearing on "Teenage Drug Use: The Recent Upsurge."

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 4, 1996, at 2 p.m. to hold a closed business meeting.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

SMALL BUSINESS JOB PROTECTION ACT

• Mr. FAIRCLOTH. Mr. President, the Senate passed the Small Business Job Protection Act, but I voted against the final bill. I ran for the Senate on a pro-growth and low-tax platform. This bill is a step in the wrong direction. I cannot vote for a bill that raises the minimum wage and thus closes opportunities for thousands of low-skill workers and that raises numerous taxes on the American people and businessmen. However, I will say a few words in support of certain provisions of H.R. 3448, which do, in fact, benefit the public interest.

The bill includes provisions that will contribute to increased savings, higher wages, and improved economic growth. These are three of our most important economic challenges, and, Mr. President, I wish to express my belief that provisions of this bill begin to address these issues.

I am a strong supporter of the expansion of tax-deferred individual retirement accounts [IRA's] to permit non-working spouses to establish an account and thus defer taxes on a maximum of \$2,000 per year. This homemaker IRA provision, which I have cosponsored as a separate bill, is an important tool for families and their efforts to plan for retirement. In fact, over 30 years at a 6 percent rate of return, the homemaker IRA can add close to \$150,000 to retirement savings.

The previous law limited a nonworking spouse to a \$250 maximum IRA contribution, and, as women often leave the work force to raise their families, the homemaker IRA will help to offset the effects of their smaller pensions. The homemaker IRA thus offers significant assistance to these spouses in their efforts toward a secure retirement.

The pension simplification provisions are an important contribution to the long-term financial security of our citizens. These measures are designed for the benefit of working Americans and will permit small businesses to establish pension plans for their employees. Further, these measures encourage savings and bring additional safeguards to pension plans, which will ensure the financial independence of millions of Americans in their retirement. The bill also includes a provision to clear up longstanding problems that plague church pension plans and will ensure that clergymen will not face unanticipated additional taxes on their modest pensions.

The extension of the tax exclusion for educational assistance is another important aspect of this legislation. This provision will extend the exclusion for those who benefit from employer-provided tuition assistance. There is no reason to penalize workers for the generosity of their employers. The Tax Code cannot ignore the national interest in a well-educated and highly skilled work force.

This bill also includes numerous commonsense tax provisions. The limited extension of the orphan drug tax credit will renew credits to defray the costs of clinical tests for drugs designed to treat rare diseases. The bill also extends the research and experimentation tax credit to encourage investment in innovative approaches and new technologies.

I believe that economic growth is one of our most important concerns—growth has been anemic since President Clinton pushed through his record tax increases of 1993 without a single Republican vote—and the growth provisions will begin to address this issue. The bill boosts the allowance for small business equipment expensing and extends the work opportunity tax credit that brings low-skill people into the work force. Unfortunately, however, the minimum wage increase will erect additional hurdles for those in search of job opportunities.

The minimum wage increase is good politics, but, Mr. President, it is bad economics. It will result in job losses for hundreds of thousands of people in low-skill jobs. It will become prohibitively expensive to hire these workers at increased wages. Further, the increased minimum wage will result in inflationary ripples through the economy as wage costs drive up prices. I also believe that the minimum wage increase is, in effect, an unfunded mandate that will increase labor costs for State and local governments and thus boost tax rates.

If we are serious about growth and the expansion of opportunity, Mr. President, this Congress will focus its attention on small business incentives and pension reforms, not minimum wage increases. We will bring economic opportunities to millions of Americans through elimination of the barriers to entry-level jobs rather than congress-

sional efforts to set wages. After all, the typical worker earns the minimum wage for just a brief period, and the minimum wage is a way-station rather than a destination in American careers.

I wish that the Congress passed a bill that I could support, and, yet, I believe that our obligation is to the Americans of the next generation rather than the political imperatives of the next election. There are some good provisions in this bill, but there are provisions to which I cannot lend my support, and I thus voted against the bill.●

THE 15TH ANNIVERSARY OF EAST SHORE REGIONAL ADULT DAY CENTER

● Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the East Shore Regional Adult Day Center on the occasion of their 15th anniversary.

For the past 15 years, the Adult Day Center has been serving the needs of the elderly and the disabled with loving care. The center has provided medical monitoring, recreational therapeutic treatment, and innovative programs to the mentally and physically challenged adults of the Connecticut community. Over 600 families from the Greater New Haven area have been granted respite from the Adult Day Center and both the State and the Nation have recognized the center with awards for service and humanitarianism.

The East Shore Regional Adult Day Center's dedication and commitment to the citizens of Connecticut can be seen not only through its continued efforts to provide clients and families with comfort and support, but also in its Intergenerational Program, a program designed to involve children from various local schools in the area in activities at the center.

I am confident that I speak for all of the citizens of Connecticut in expressing pride and gratitude for the East Shore Regional Adult Day Center as it celebrates its 15th anniversary. The executive director, Thomas Russell Romano, and his staff have committed themselves to providing much needed care and treatment for the people of Connecticut.●

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 August 2, 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—House Concurrent Resolution 67, show that current level spending is above the budget resolution by \$15.6 billion in budget authority and by \$14.3 billion in outlays. Current level is \$45 million below the revenue floor in 1996 and \$7.8 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 \$259.9 billion, \$14.2 billion above the maximum deficit amount for 1996 of \$245.7 billion.

Since my last report, dated July 29, 1996, Congress has cleared and the President has signed the 1997 Agriculture appropriations bill (Public Law 104-180, which includes a 1996 supplemental, the Small Business Job Protection Act—Public Law 104-188, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996—Public Law 104-191, and the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996—Public Law 104-193. These actions have changed the current level of budget authority, outlays, and revenues.

This submission also includes my first report for fiscal year 1997, reflecting congressional action through August 2, 1996. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1997 concurrent resolution on the budget House Concurrent Resolution 178.

The material follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, September 3, 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 August 2, 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 29, 1996, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the 1997 Agriculture Appropriations Bill (P.L. 104-180), which includes a 1996 supplemental, the Small Business Job Protection Act (P.L. 104-188), the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-191), and the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-193). 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 AUGUST 2, 1996

(In billions of dollars)

	Budget resolution H. Con. Res. 67	Current level	Current level over/under resolution
ON-BUDGET			
Budget Authority ¹	1,285.5	1,301.1	15.6