me to hear that we are running up the big deficit by Secretary O'Leary charging hotel rooms and airplane flights and everything else and just, well, an hour ago, everybody had a chance to save $18 million. I do not think Secretary O'Leary has spent $18 million.

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. She is not home yet.

Mr. VOLKMER. She has not spent $18 million. We could have saved $18 million. They did not want to save that.

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, today's business for the committee is finished at this point.

Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BARR) having assumed the chair, Mr. LAHOOD, Chairman pro tempore of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1905), making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1977, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104–182) on the resolution (H. Res. 185) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1977) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT TO CONGRESS CONCERNING EMIGRATION LAWS AND POLICIES OF ROMANIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 104–93)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARR) laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

On May 19, 1995, I determined and reported to the Congress that Romania is in full compliance with the freedom of emigration criteria of sections 402 and 409 of the Trade Act of 1974. This action allowed for the continuation of most-favored-nation (MFN) status for Romania and certain other activities without the requirement of a waiver.

As required by law, I am submitting an updated Report to Congress concerning emigration laws and policies of Romania. You will find that the report indicates continued Romanian compliance with U.S. and international standards in the area of emigration policy.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 11, 1995.*

□ 2030

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARR). Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members are recognized for 5 minutes each.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET REGARDING CURRENT LEVELS OF SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1995–1999

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KASICH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on the Budget and pursuant to sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, I am submitting for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and updated report on the current levels of on-budget spending and revenues for fiscal year 1995 and for the 5-year period fiscal year 1995 through fiscal year 1999.

This report is to be used in applying the fiscal year 1995 budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 218), for legislation having spending or revenue effects in fiscal years 1995 through 1999.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,
Washington, DC, July 10, 1995.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: To facilitate application of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, I am transmitting a status report on the current levels of on-budget spending and revenues for fiscal year 1995 and for the 5-year period fiscal year 1995 through fiscal year 1999.

The term ''current level'' refers to the amounts of spending and revenues estimated for each fiscal year based on laws enacted or awaiting the President's signature as of June 30, 1995.

The first table in the report compares the current level of budget authority, outlays, and revenues with the aggregate levels set by H. Con. Res. 218, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1995. This comparison is needed to implement section 311(a) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the budget resolution's aggregate levels. The table does not show budget authority and outlays for years after fiscal year 1995 because appropriations for those years have not yet been considered.

The second table compares the current levels of budget authority, outlays, and new entitlement authority of each direct spending committee with the ''section 602(a)'' allocations for discretionary action made under H. Con. Res. 218 for fiscal year 1995 and for fiscal years 1995 through 1999. ''Discretionary action'' refers to legislation enacted after adoption of the budget resolution. This comparison is needed to implement section 302(f) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the section 602(a) discretionary action allocation of new budget authority or entitlement authority for the committee that reported the measure. It is also needed to implement section 311(b), which exempts committees that comply with their allocations from the point of order under section 311(a). The section 602(a) allocations printed in the conference report on H. Con. Res. 218 (H. Rept. 103–490) were revised to reflect the changes in committee jurisdiction as specified in the Rules of the House of Representatives adopted on January 4, 1995.

The third table compares the current levels of discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 1995 with the revised ''section 602(b)'' suballocations of discretionary budget authority and outlays among Appropriations subcommittees. This comparison is also needed to implement section 302(f) of the Budget Act, since the point of order under that section also applies to measures that would breach the applicable section 602(b) suballocation. The revised section 602(b) suballocations were filed by the Appropriations Committee on September 21, 1994.

The aggregate appropriate levels and allocations reflect the adjustments required by section 25 of H. Con. Res. 218 relating to additional funding for the International Revenue Service compliance initiative.

Sincerely,

JOHN R. KASICH,
Chairman.

REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1995 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ADOPTED IN H. CON. RES. 218—REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF JUNE 30, 1995

[On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year	
	1995	1995-1999
Appropriate Level (as set by H. Con. Res. 218):		
Budget authority	1,238,705	6,892,705
Outlays	1,217,605	6,767,805
Revenues	977,700	5,415,200
Current Level:		
Budget authority	1,233,103	(1)
Outlays	1,216,173	(1)
Revenues	978,218	5,383,557
Current Level over(+)/ under(−) Appropriate Level:		
Budget authority	−5,602	(1)
Outlays	−1,432	(1)
Revenues	518	−31,643

[1] Not applicable because annual appropriations Acts for Fiscal Years 1997 through 1999 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

BUDGET AUTHORITY

Enactment of measures providing more than $5.602 billion in new budget authority for FY 1995 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 1995 budget authority to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 218.

OUTLAYS

Enactment of measures providing new budget or entitlement authority that would increase FY 1995 outlays by more than $1.432 billion (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 1995 outlays to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 218.

REVENUES

Enactment of any measures producing any net revenue loss of more than $518 million in FY 1995 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 1995 revenues to fall below the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 218.

Enactment of any measure producing any net revenue loss for the period FY 1995 through FY 1999 (if not already included in

the current level estimate) would cause revenues for that period to fall further below the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 218.

DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH COMMITTEE ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO BUDGET ACT SECTION 602(a)

[Fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

	1995		NEA	1995–99		NEA
	BA	Outlays		BA	Outlays	
HOUSE COMMITTEE						
Agriculture:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	4,861
Current level	499	−155	0	497	−152	0
Difference	499	−155	0	497	−152	−4,861
National Security:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current level	42	37	0	221	210	82
Difference	42	37	0	221	210	82
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current level	−25	−25	0	–75	–75	0
Difference	−25	−25	0	–75	–75	0
Economic and Educational Opportunities:						
Allocation	0	0	309	0	0	5,943
Current level	8	−13	297	104	81	1,674
Difference	8	−13	−12	104	81	−4,269
Commerce:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Relations:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current level	5	4	0	11	11	0
Difference	5	4	0	11	11	0
Government Reform and Oversight:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current level	0	0	0	4	4	−3
Difference	0	0	0	4	4	−3
House Oversight:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resources:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current level	−8	−8	4	0	−2	4
Difference	−8	−8	4	0	−2	4
Judiciary:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current level	−58	−58	0	−6	−6	0
Difference	−58	−58	0	−6	−6	0
Transportation and Infrastructure:						
Allocation	2,161	0	0	64,741	0	0
Current level	2,161	0	0	4,375	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	–60,366	0	0
Science:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Business:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans' Affairs:						
Allocation	0	0	340	0	0	5,743
Current level	2	2	334	3	3	1,888
Difference	2	2	−6	3	3	−3,855
Ways and Means:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	214
Current level	44	−37	98	−3,674	−5,711	−3,655
Difference	44	−37	98	−3,674	−5,711	−3,869
Total Authorized:						
Allocation	2,161	0	649	64,741	0	16,761
Current level	2,670	−253	733	1,460	−5,637	−10
Difference	509	−253	84	−63,281	5,637	−16,771

DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH SUBALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO BUDGET ACT SECTION 602(b)

[In millions of dollars]

	Revised 602(b) Suballocations (September 21, 1994)				Current level				Difference			
	General purpose		Violent crime		General purpose		Violent crime		General purpose		Violent crime	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Agriculture, Rural Development	13,397	13,945	0	0	13,396	13,945	0	0	−1	0	0	0
Commerce, Justice, State	24,031	24,247	2,345	667	23,821	24,205	2,345	667	−210	−42	0	0
Defense	243,432	250,515	0	0	241,405	249,636	0	0	−2,027	−879	0	0
District of Columbia	720	722	0	0	712	714	0	0	−8	−8	0	0
Energy & Water Development	20,493	20,888	0	0	20,293	20,784	0	0	−200	−104	0	0
Foreign Operations	13,785	13,735	0	0	13,492	13,717	0	0	−293	−18	0	0
Interior	13,521	13,916	0	0	13,516	13,915	0	0	−6	−2	0	0
Labor, HHS & Education	69,978	69,819	38	8	69,678	69,807	38	7	−300	−12	0	−1
Legislative Branch	2,368	2,380	0	0	2,367	2,380	0	0	−1	0	0	0
Military Construction	8,837	8,553	0	0	8,735	8,519	0	0	−102	−34	0	0
Transportation	13,704	36,513	0	0	13,622	36,511	0	0	−82	−2	0	0
Treasury-Postal Service	11,741	12,256	40	28	11,575	12,220	39	28	−166	−36	−1	0
VA-HUD-Independent Agencies	70,418	72,781	0	0	70,052	72,780	0	0	−366	−1	0	0
Reserve	2,311	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	−2,311	−6	0	0
Grand total	508,736	540,276	2,423	703	502,664	539,133	2,422	702	−6,072	−1,143	−1	−1

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, July 10, 1995.

Hon. JOHN KASICH,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, this letter and supporting detail provide an up-to-date tabulation of the on-budget current levels of new budget authority, estimated outlays, and estimated revenues for fiscal year 1995. These estimates are compared to the appropriate levels for those items contained in the 1995 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 218), and are current through June 30, 1995. A summary of this tabulation follows:

[In millions of dollars]

	House current level	Budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 218)	Current level +/− resolution
Budget authority	1,233,103	1,238,705	−5,602
Outlays	1,216,173	1,217,605	−1,432
Revenues:			
1995	978,218	977,700	518
1995–1999	5,383,557	5,415,200	−31,643

Since my last report, dated June 8, 1995, there has been no action to change the current level of budget authority, outlays or revenues.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL,
Director.

PARLIAMENTARIAN STATUS REPORT, 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, HOUSE ON-BUDGET SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 30, 1995

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
ENACTED IN PREVIOUS SESSIONS			
Revenues			978,466
Permanents and other spending legislation	750,343	706,271	
Appropriation legislation	738,096	757,783	
Offsetting receipts	−250,027	−250,027	
Total previously enacted	1,238,412	1,214,027	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 and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	−1,923	3,154	
Total Current Level [1]	1,233,103	1,216,173	978,218
Total Budget Resolution	1,238,705	1,217,605	977,700
Amount remaining:			
Under Budget Resolution	5,602	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 for funding of emergencies that have been designed 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 request from the President designating the entire amount requested as an emergency requirement.

VALUE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE PEACE CORPS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. FARR] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my colleagues who will be on the floor a little bit later tonight to discuss the value and the importance of the Peace Corps and how the corps is affected by this year's budget.

As with most other Federal programs, the Peace Corps is facing cuts. The current budget for the Peace Corps is $231 million. Let me repeat that. The current budget for the Peace Corps is $231 million. That is a very little amount of money in light of what we have been discussing here today in relevance to the history that the Peace Corps has played for this country.

But today the House only appropriated $224 million, a cut of $7 million from the current budget. This cut is going to have a profound effect on the Peace Corps operations. It will cut at least 500 volunteers who could be serving, who would be sent overseas next year. There are approximately 6,500 currently serving this country in countries all over the world. Given the enormous contributions just a few of the volunteers can provide, this means major loss of aid for thousands of needy people.

I am a former Peace Corps volunteer, now serving in Congress. There are six of us in this House, and we are very proud of that service. We remember the vital programs that served the countries that we were invited by those countries to serve in, Programs will be ended entirely in many countries, several countries, in addition to the programs in Nigeria and the Cook Islands, which are already scheduled to be closed.

What my colleagues and I are here to discuss today is the valuable and effective Peace Corps experience, that experience that is shown everywhere around the world, and how we will need to guarantee a stable budget for the Peace Corps in the future, not to go on a roller coaster road that this Congress is starting on.

Let me give you just a few examples of what makes the Peace Corps so unique and effective. Then I will yield time to my colleagues who have also served in the Peace Corps.

In Lesotho, wells and rain catchment systems built by volunteers provide drinking water for 32,000 people. In Benin, volunteers trained 400 people from 1,700 villages in parasite eradication, and worm cases in those areas fell by some 64 percent. In Ghana, volunteers created locally staffed vaccination clinics in 20 villages, which today serve nearly 50,000 people.

Now, I would like to remind the viewers and my other colleagues who will be here in a minute, and particularly Mr. SHAYS, who served in the Peace Corps in Fiji and has been a strong supporter of the Peace Corps, and Mr. WARD, who served in Gambia as a Peace Corps volunteer.

Cuts in the Peace Corps are going to hurt States with large populations, and I represent one of those, California, with 32 million people. Our State has more volunteers serving than any other State in the Union, 827 this year alone. A recent study by the University of Maryland found that 85 percent of the public support maintaining or increasing Peace Corps's budget.

The Peace Corps consumes only $1.50 of every $10,000 spent by the Federal Government. These dollars are well and cost-effectively spent. In Kazakhstan, volunteers are teaching English to 3,000 primary, secondary, and university students; in Armenia the first independent radio station in the country was established with help from the volunteers; in Cameroon, volunteers helped to develop a textbook for teaching AIDS prevention. The result is there are 5,000 students learning how to prevent AIDS. In Ghana, over 1 million seedlings are planted each year to help volunteers helping in the prevention of erosion.

Mr. Speaker, let me conclude by just saying that the Peace Corps has had over 30 years of bipartisan support. It has earned this support because everyone knows that the Peace Corps works. Just ask the villager who learned how to irrigate his farm, or the hundreds of people who did not die from parasites because their doctors were taught how to prevent them, or the thousands of students around the world that now speak English because of the Peace Corps teaching them English.

We need to continue this valuable and cost-effective program. Let us not let our budget cutting frenzy cut merely for the sake of cutting. The Peace Corps is probably one of America's proudest symbols of how we, living in this affluent country, can reach out and help countries around the world. I cannot think of a more cost-effective program in the Federal Government. I would urge my colleagues to reconsider the cuts that were made.

COST EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PEACE CORPS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. SHAYS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I just want to be here tonight to say that the Peace Corps changed my life in an extraordinary way, as it did my wife, but I get my greatest satisfaction in thinking about what volunteers have done through the course of the past 30 years to change the lives of so many people around the world.

Joining with my colleague to just express the tremendous satisfaction I have in knowing that Peace Corps volunteers are not those fancy consultants, high priced consultants going to countries, staying for a month or two and writing a report, the thing about a Peace Corps volunteer is that they are actually living in the communities. They are riding the buses that the indigenous people ride, they are living in the same communities, in the huts that they live in, eating the food and speaking their language.

While I am not here to criticize the 4-percent reduction in cuts to the Peace