

over the 5 years 1996–2000. The current estimate of the deficit for purposes of calculating the maximum deficit amount is \$190.7 billion, \$54.9 billion above the maximum deficit amount for 1996 of \$245.6 billion.

Since my last report, dated December 7, 1995, Congress cleared for the President's signature the Commerce, State, Justice, and the Judiciary Appropriations Act (H.R. 2076). These actions, and the expiration of continuing resolution authority on December 15, 1995, changed the current level of budget authority and outlays.

The report follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, December 19, 1995.

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 December 18, 1995. 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 December 7, 1995, Congress cleared for the President's signature the Commerce, State, Justice and the Judiciary Appropriations Act (H.R. 2076). These actions, and the expiration of continuing resolution authority on December 15, 1995, changed the current level of budget authority and outlays.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL, Director.

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1996, 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 18, 1995

[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	1,154.2	-131.3
Outlays	1,288.1	1,233.1	-55.0
Revenues:			
1996	1,042.5	1,042.5	2 - 0.
1996-2000	5,691.5	5,690.8	-0.7
Deficit	245.6	190.7	-54.9
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
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, 1ST SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 18, 1996

[In millions of dollars]			
	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
ENACTED IN PREVIOUS SESSIONS			
Revenues			1,042,557
Permanents and other spending legislation	830,272	798,924	

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 18, 1996—Continued

[In millions of dollars]			
	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Appropriation legislation		242,052	
Offsetting receipts	(200,017)	(200,017)	
Total previously enacted	630,254	840,958	1,042,557
ENACTED THIS 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)			(1)
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act Amendments of 1995 (P.L. 104-48)			
Alaska Power Administration Sale Act (P.L. 104-58)	(20)	(20)	
Total enacted this session	366,191	245,845	(100)
PENDING SIGNATURE			
Commerce, Justice, State (H.R. 2076)	27,110	18,910	
ENTITLEMENTS AND MANDATORIES			
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	130,678	127,394	
Total Current Level ²	1,154,233	1,233,108	1,042,457
Total Budget Resolution	1,285,500	1,288,100	1,042,500
Amount remaining:			
Under Budget Resolution	131,267	54,992	43
Over budget Resolution			

¹ Less than \$500,000.

² In accordance with the Budget Enforcement Act, the total does not include \$3,400 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.

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

DONALD L. BREIHAN: A COMMITTED PUBLIC SERVANT

• Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the 38-year career of a dedicated public servant who makes the Internal Revenue Service look good. Donald L. Breihan, who is the district director of the Columbia District of the IRS and who runs the service's 11 offices across South Carolina, will retire January 5. To put it succinctly, he'll be missed.

For 16 years, Don's down-to-earth, hands-off style of managing nearly 400 IRS employees in South Carolina has transformed many local tax initiatives

and programs into national models. On the job, he is known throughout the Nation for his fairness and professionalism. And in the community as an adjunct professor at the school of business at the University of South Carolina and as a past member of the board of directors of the Combined Federal Campaign, Don is known for his dedication and service.

Don has been head of the Columbia District since 1980. In his years there, he is credited with developing an award-winning Federal/State Tax Administration Sharing Program. As the IRS Southeast Region Federal/State Sharing Program executive, he coordinates Federal/State programs in the nine Southeastern States. Don also oversees the operation of Federal tax administration in South Carolina—a job in which he manages the collection of \$11 billion in Federal tax every year from 1.5 million filers of Federal income tax returns.

Don was born 60 years ago in St. Louis, MO. He joined the IRS after he got a bachelor's degree in accounting from St. Louis University. In 1973, he started training in the agency's executive development program and became assistant district director of its Richmond, VA, office later that year. After a stint in Baltimore, he moved in 1980 to Columbia to take over IRS operations for the State of South Carolina.

Mr. President, Don Breihan is not a native of our Palmetto State, but he quickly earned the respect to be treated like one. His hard work, commitment and spirit of dedication make him a tried and true South Carolinian. His brand of public service won't be able to be replaced.

Mr. President, I appreciate the opportunity to recognize the years of energy and devotion that Donald L. Breihan has worked to make our State a better place. I am glad that he is making South Carolina his permanent home. And I wish him and his wife Nancy all the best during Don's retirement and many more happy years to come. •

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE MEXICAN PESO CRISIS

• Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, today marks the 1-year anniversary of a sad chapter in Mexico's history and a sad chapter in American financial management by the Clinton administration. After the sudden devaluation of the Mexican peso on December 19, 1994, the Mexican economy continued to collapse. In response to the economic crisis, the Clinton administration circumvented Congress and unilaterally committed \$20 billion of United States taxpayer funds to bail out Mexico.

The public relations campaign conducted by the Clinton administration and the Mexican Government have attempted to portray the Mexican bailout as a success and that, given enough time and enough money—United States taxpayers' money—conditions in Mexico will eventually improve. Public relations campaigns and publicity stunts