

Volunteer firefighters approach that job with a selfless dedication, and the highest degree of professionalism.

Typical of these volunteers, or, I should say, more than typical, is Lou Pasquarell, Sr.

He joined the Jonesville Volunteer Fire Co. in Clifton Park 60 years ago.

Mr. Speaker, there is no way to calculate the lives and property he has helped save in those 60 years, the number of hours he has spent in that effort, or the number of younger firemen he has inspired.

Mr. Speaker, there are at least five other firefighters in the company who, when they were children, drove in parades in the miniature fire vehicle Mr. Pasquarell built for the Jonesville future firefighters.

He has served on numerous committees, the board of directors, and on the police fire squad.

He has been both a Lieutenant in the company and for many years the chairman of the district board of elections.

In his capacity as Captain of the fire police squad, he was instrumental in placing the area's first fire police vehicle in service.

He also organized a special event last Christmas at the firehouse through the adopt an angel program for a 6-year-old boy who suffers from a terminal illness.

Mr. Speaker, Lou Pasquarell Sr.'s contributions go far beyond his firefighting.

He also played a major role in building two bocci courts for use by Shenendehowa senior citizens on the pavilion on Main Street.

Mr. Speaker, it isn't too often you get to meet a living legend. And that's what Lou Pasquarell Sr. is.

So, Mr. Speaker, I ask you and all Members to join me in saluting this great volunteer fireman, this great American, this man I am privileged to call a good friend, Louis Pasquarell, Sr., of Clifton Park, New York.

□ 1600

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOSS). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAFALCE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. LAFALCE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET REGARDING CURRENT LEVELS OF SPENDING AND REVENUES REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF MAY 17, 1996 FOR FISCAL YEARS 1996-2000

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 an updated report on the current levels of on-budget spending and revenues for fiscal year 1996 and for the 5-year period fiscal year 1996 through fiscal year 2000.

This report is to be used in applying the fiscal year 1996 budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 67), for legislation having spending or revenue effects in fiscal years 1996 through 2000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,
Washington, DC, May 22, 1995.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker, 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 1996 and for the 5-year period fiscal year 1996 through fiscal year 2000.

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 May 17, 1996.

The first table in the report compares the current level of total budget authority, outlays, and revenues with the aggregate levels set by H. Con. Res. 67, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1996. 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 1996 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. 67 for fiscal year 1996 and for fiscal years 1996 through 2000. "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 entitle-

ment 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 third table compares the current levels of discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 1996 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 December 5, 1995.

Sincerely,

JOHN R. KASICH,
Chairman.

Enclosures.

REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1996 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ADOPTED IN HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 67

[Reflecting Action Completed as of May 17, 1996]

	On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars	
	Fiscal year 1996	Fiscal year 1996-2000
Appropriate Level: (as set by H. Con. Res. 67):		
Budget Authority	1,285,515	6,814,600
Outlays	1,288,160	6,749,200
Revenues	1,042,500	5,691,500
Current Level:		
Budget Authority	1,306,869	(NA)
Outlays	1,307,746	(NA)
Revenues	1,038,986	5,654,519
Current Level over(+)/under(-) Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	21,354	(NA)
Outlays	19,586	(NA)
Revenues	-3,514	-36,981

NA—Not applicable because annual appropriations Acts for Fiscal Years 1997 through 2000 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

BUDGET AUTHORITY

Enactment of measures providing any new budget authority for fiscal year 1996 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause fiscal year 1996 budget authority to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 67.

OUTLAYS

Enactment of measures providing any new budget or entitlement authority that would increase fiscal year 1996 outlays (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause fiscal year 1996 outlays to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 67.

REVENUES

Enactment of any measure that would result in any revenue loss in either fiscal year 1996 or for the total for fiscal year 1996 through 2000 would increase the amount by which revenues are less than the recommended levels of revenue set by H. Con. Res. 67.

DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH COMMITTEE ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO BUDGET ACT SECTION 601(A) REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF MAY 17, 1996

[Fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

	BA	1996 outlays	NEA	BA	1996-2000 outlays	NEA
House Committee						
Agriculture:						
Allocation	-992	-992	177	-8,477	-8,477	-2,164
Current Level	-330	-722	-758	-5,051	-5,406	-6,811
Difference	662	270	-935	3,426	3,071	-4,647
National Security:						
Allocation	-1,168	-1,168	382	1,733	1,733	1,467
Current Level	369	367	401	1,657	1,653	1,803
Difference	1,537	1,535	19	-76	-80	336

DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH COMMITTEE ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO BUDGET ACT SECTION 601(A) REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF MAY 17, 1996—Continued

[Fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

	BA	1996 outlays	NEA	BA	1996-2000 outlays	NEA
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs:						
Allocation	-481	-481	0	-1,698	-1,698	0
Current Level	3	3	0	(1) ¹	(1)	0
Difference	484	484	0	1,698	1,698	0
Economic and Educational Opportunities:						
Allocation	-128	122	-2,015	-1,976	-1,534	-11,465
Current Level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference	128	-122	2,015	1,976	1,534	11,465
Commerce:						
Allocation	-555	-405	-3,619	-11,381	-11,480	-84,935
Current Level	0	0	0	6,303	6,303	6,297
Difference	555	405	3,619	17,684	17,783	91,232
International Relations:						
Allocation	-3	-3	0	-19	-19	-6
Current Level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference	3	3	0	19	19	6
Government Reform & Oversight:						
Allocation	-436	-436	-106	-2,903	-2,903	-2,729
Current Level	0	0	0	0	0	6
Difference	436	436	106	2,903	2,903	2,735
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	-106	-104	0	-2,698	-2,693	0
Current Level	-18	-24	0	-141	-148	0
Difference	88	80	0	2,557	2,545	0
Judiciary:						
Allocation	0	0	0	-238	-238	0
Current Level	0	0	0	14	12	2
Difference	0	0	0	252	250	2
Transportation & Infrastructure:						
Allocation	-63	-63	0	92,844	-457	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0	-2	0
Difference	63	63	0	-92,844	455	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	-79	-79	-195	-686	-686	-2,928
Current Level	0	0	-21	0	0	-106
Difference	79	79	174	686	686	2,822
Ways and Means:						
Allocation	-7,163	-7,615	-4,502	-192,899	-193,345	-82,895
Current Level	-18	-18	-139	-1,990	-1,990	-3,799
Difference	7,145	7,597	4,363	190,909	191,355	79,096
Unassigned:						
Allocation	306	306	0	4,892	4,892	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference	-306	-306	0	-4,892	-4,892	0
Total Authorized:						
Allocation	-10,868	-10,918	-9,878	-123,506	-216,905	-185,655
Current Level	6	-394	-517	792	422	-2,608
Difference	10,874	10,524	9,361	124,298	217,327	183,047

¹ = less than \$500 thousand.

DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH SUBALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO BUDGET ACT SECTION 602(B)

[In millions of dollars]

	Revised 602(b) suballocations (December 5, 1995)				Current level reflecting action completed as of May 17, 1996				Difference			
	General purpose		Violent crime		General purpose		Violent crime		General purpose		Violent crime	
	BA	O	BA	O	BA	O	BA	O	BA	O	BA	O
Agriculture, Rural Development	13,325	13,608	0	0	13,310	13,577	0	0	15	31	0	0
Commerce, Justice, State	22,810	24,148	3,956	2,113	23,338	24,320	3,956	2,112	-528	-172	0	1
Defense	243,042	243,512	0	0	241,853	242,306	0	0	1,189	1,206	0	0
District of Columbia	727	727	0	0	712	712	0	0	15	15	0	0
Energy and Water Development	19,562	19,858	0	0	19,326	19,801	0	0	236	57	0	0
Foreign Operations	12,284	13,848	0	0	12,153	13,856	0	0	131	-8	0	0
Interior	12,213	13,174	0	0	12,122	13,047	0	0	91	127	0	0
Labor, HHS and Education	61,947	68,380	53	44	63,195	68,838	53	25	-1,248	-458	0	19
Legislative Branch	2,126	2,180	0	0	2,125	2,180	0	0	1	0	0	0
Military Construction	11,178	9,597	0	0	11,136	9,592	0	0	42	5	0	0
Transportation	12,500	36,754	0	0	11,705	36,751	0	0	795	3	0	0
Treasury-Postal Service	11,237	11,542	78	70	10,826	11,144	77	70	411	398	1	0
VA-HUD-Independent Agencies	61,686	74,440	0	0	62,349	74,480	0	0	-663	-40	0	0
Reserve	437	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	437	0	0	0
Grand Total	485,074	531,768	4,087	2,227	484,150	530,603	4,085	2,207	924	1,165	2	20

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, May 21, 1996.

Hon. JOHN KASICH,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
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 lev-

els of new budget authority, estimated outlays, and estimated revenues for fiscal year 1996. These estimates are compared to the appropriate levels for those items contained in the 1996 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 67), and are current through May 17, 1996. A summary of this tabulation follows:

[In millions of dollars]

	House current level	Budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 67)	Current level +/- resolution
Budget authority	1,306,869	1,285,515	+21,354
Outlays	1,307,746	1,288,160	+19,586
Revenues:			
1996	1,038,986	1,042,500	-3,514
1996-2000	5,654,519	5,691,500	-36,981

Since my last report, dated February 20, 1996, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed four short-term continuing resolutions (Public Laws 104-116, 104-118, 104-122, and 104-131), the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-127), the Contract with America Advancement Act (P.L. 104-121), an act providing Tax Benefits for Members of the Armed Forces Performing Peacekeeping Services in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Macedonia (P.L. 104-117), the Federal Tea Tasters Repeal Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-128), the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (P.L. 104-132) and the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-134). The Federal payment to the District of Columbia and emergency funding for Bosnia and Herzegovina for economic revitalization were included in P.L. 104-122. These actions changed the current level of budget authority, outlays, and revenues.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL,
Director.

PARLIAMENTARIAN STATUS REPORT—104TH CONGRESS,
2ND SESSION, HOUSE ON-BUDGET SUPPORTING DETAIL,
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS
MAY 17, 1996

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in Previous Sessions			
Revenues			1,039,122
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	1,039,122
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. 104-53)	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 Right Amendments of 1995 (P.L. 104-43)		(e)	
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act Amendments of 1995 (P.L. 104-48)	1	(e)	1
Alaska Power Administration Sale Act (P.L. 104-58)	-20	-20	
ICC Termination Act (P.L. 104-88)			(6)
Total enacted first session	366,191	245,845	-100
Enacted in Second Session			
Appropriation bills:			
Ninth Continuing Resolution (P.L. 104-99) ¹	-1,111	-1,313	
Foreign Operations (P.L. 104-107)	12,104	5,936	
Offsetting receipts	-44	-44	
District of Columbia (P.L. 104-122)	712	712	
Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions 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) ²	14,054	5,882	
Smithsonian Commemorative Coin Act (P.L. 104-96)	3	3	
Saddleback Mt. Arizona Settlement Act of 1995 (P.L. 104-102)		-7	
Telecommunications Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-104) ³			
Farm Credit System Regulatory Relief Act (P.L. 104-105)	-1	-1	
National Defense Authorization Act, fiscal year 1996 (P.L. 104-106)	369	367	

PARLIAMENTARIAN STATUS REPORT—104TH CONGRESS,
2ND SESSION, HOUSE ON-BUDGET SUPPORTING DETAIL,
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS
MAY 17, 1996—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
To award Congressional Gold Medal to Ruth and Billy Graham (P.L. 104-111)	(e)	(e)	
An Act Providing for Tax Benefits for Armed Forces in Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia, and Macedonia (P.L. 104-117)			-38
Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act (P.L. 104-127)	-330	-721	
Federal Tea Tasters Repeal Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-128)			(e)
Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (P.L. 104-132)			2
Total enacted second session	292,820	201,774	-36
Appropriated Entitlements and Mandatories			
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted ⁴			
	17,604	19,168	
Total current level ⁵	1,306,869	1,307,746	1,038,986
Total budget resolution	1,285,515	1,288,160	1,042,500
Amount remaining:			
Under budget resolution			3,514
Over budget resolution	21,354	19,586	

¹P.L. 104-92 and P.L. 104-99 provide funding for specific appropriated accounts until September 30, 1996.

²This bill, also referred to as the seventh continuing resolution for 1996, provides funding until September 30, 1996, for specific appropriated accounts.

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

⁴Estimates include the effects of changes enacted this session in the following public laws: Veterans' Compensation Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act (P.L. 104-57), Contract with America Advance Act (P.L. 104-121), and the Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act (P.L. 104-127).

⁵In accordance with the Budget Enforcement Act, the total does not include \$4,551 million in budget authority and \$2,448 million in outlays for funding of emergencies that have been designated as such by the President and the Congress.

⁶Less than \$500,000.

Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

INDIAN EMBASSY CAUGHT RED-HANDED

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, for many years I have talked about the horrible human rights violations that have been talking place around the world, but in particular in a place called Punjab in Kashmir and Nagaland in India. Because of that, I have been the target of people who support the Indian lobby in the United States.

At one time, my life was threatened, as well as that of my wife and my children, and they have supported my opponents in campaigns year in and year out. I understand that because I have been talking about the gang raping of women that has been taking place over there, the tortures of individuals who have been taken out of their homes in the middle of the night to be tortured to death never to be seen again, and the placing of about 1.1 million Indian troops in Punjab and Kashmir and Nagaland to repress those people up there because all they want is freedom, democracy and human rights.

But today, Mr. Speaker, I found out some additional things that need to be brought to the attention of my colleagues and the American people. I found out, Mr. Speaker, that the Indian Embassy has been caught red-handed

violating America's national sovereignty and democratic values. Newspapers have reported that a Maryland political fundraiser named Lalit Gadhia confessed that the Embassy provided over \$46,000, which he used to reimburse friends of associates for political contributions that he solicited.

These contributions went to pro-India Members of Congress and to a political action committee, the Indian American Leadership Investment Fund. India's violations of democratic principles have now come to the United States of America. The scheme was run by former Indian Ambassador S.S. Ray and Embassy official Devendra Singh. It is illegal for noncitizens to contribute to U.S. political campaigns or for anyone to make a contribution in another person's name. Yet this is not the first time that the Indian Embassy has been caught interfering in U.S. political campaigns.

Earlier this year, it came to light that former Ambassador Ray urged Indian Americans to support a candidate in the South Dakota senate race, and the Embassy sent out a letter attacking a member of this House who is running for senator in New Jersey.

Mr. Speaker, now they are infecting the American political process with foreign money. They must believe that America is corrupt. This interference leads one to believe that the Indian journalist Rajinder Puri of the Times of India as, "A rotten, corrupt, repressive and antipeople system."

The U.S. Government must make it clear that India's interference in American politics is unacceptable. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1425, which will cut off U.S. development aid to India until it respects human rights, and House Concurrent Resolution 32, which calls for self-determination for the Sikhs of Khalistan. These two measures will show the Indian Government that their disregard for human rights and democratic principles are not to be tolerated.

In addition, India illegally tried to influence congressional elections and that will not be tolerated as well. I hope that the new government of India will correct these practices and that India and the United States can begin to live together in mutual respect for freedom, democracy and human rights, and that the new government will respect the sovereignty of other nations and not be in fear in our elective process.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD the articles referred to earlier and a press release from the Council of Khalistan of the Gadhia case:

[From the Washington Times, May 9, 1996]

DEMOCRAT GUILTY OF LAUNDERING CONTRIBUTIONS

(By Mary Pemberton)

BALTIMORE.—A Democratic Party activist pleaded guilty yesterday to devising a scheme to funnel \$46,000 in illegal contributions to a political action committee and several federal election campaigns.