DOLE to the bill, S. 343, supra; as follows:

In lieu of the language proposed to be inserted, insert the following analysis.

''( ) HEALTH, SAFETY, OR FOOD SAFETY OR EMERGENCY EXEMPTION FROM COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS.—(1) Effective on the day after the date of enactment, a major rule may be adopted and may become effective without prior compliance with this subchapter if—

''(A) the agency for good cause finds that conducting cost-benefit analysis is impracticable due to an emergency, or health or safety threat (or a food safety threat including an imminent threat from E. coli bacteria) that is likely to result in significant harm to the public or natural resources;''.

DOLE (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 1496

Mr. DOLE (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. ROTH, and Mr. HATCH) proposed an amendment to amendment No. 1487, proposed by Mr. DOLE to the bill, S. 343, supra; as follows;

On page 35, line 10, Delete lines 10–13 and insert in lieu thereof:

''(A) CONSTRUCTION WITH OTHER LAWS.—The requirements of this section shall supplement, and not supersede, any other decisional criteria otherwise provided by law. Nothing in this section shall be construed to override any statutory requirement, including health, safety, and environmental requirements.''

JOHNSTON AMENDMENT NO. 1497

Mr. JOHNSTON proposed an amendment to amendment No. 1497 proposed by Mr. DOLE to the bill, S. 343, supra; as follows:

On page 14, line 4, strike out subsection (5)(A) and insert in lieu thereof the following new subsection:

''(A) a rule or set of closely related rules that the agency proposing the rule, the Director, or a designee of the President determines is likely to have a gross annual effect on the economy of $100,000,000 or more in reasonably quantifiable increased costs (and this limit may be adjusted periodically by the Director, at his sole discretion, to account for inflation); or''.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS

PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs will hold hearings regarding abuses in Federal student grant programs proprietary school abuses.

This hearing will take place on Wednesday, July 12, 1995, in room 342 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. For further information, please contact Harold Damelin of the subcommittee staff at 224–3721.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be allowed to meet during the Tuesday, July 11, 1995, session of the Senate for the purpose of conducting a hearing on international aviation and beyond rights.

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

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. HATCH. 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 Tuesday, July 11, 1995, 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 review the Secretary of Energy's strategic realignment and downsizing proposal and other alternatives to the existing structure of the Department of Energy.

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

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full Committee on Environment and Public Works be granted permission to meet Tuesday, July 11, 1995, at 10 a.m., to consider an original bill regarding uniform discharge standards for U.S. Armed Forces vessels under the Clean Water Act and an original bill waiving the local matching funds requirement for the fiscal years 1995 and 1996 District of Columbia highway program.

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be permitted to meet Tuesday, July 11, 1995, beginning at 2:30 p.m. in room SD–225, to conduct a hearing on the taxation of U.S. citizens who expatriate.

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, July 11, 1995, at 10 a.m.

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

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Veterans' Affairs hold a hearing to consider options for compliance with budget resolution instructions and administration budget proposals relating to veterans' programs. The hearing will be held on July 11, 1995, at 10 a.m., in room 418 of the Russell Senate Office Building.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE CONSTITUTION

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on the Constitution of the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to hold a hearing during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, July 11, 1995, at 10 a.m. to consider State sovereignty and the role of the Federal Government.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DISABILITY POLICY

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Disability Policy of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to meet for a hearing on the student discipline in IDEA, during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, July 11, 1995, at 2 p.m.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

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 June 30, 1995. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues, which are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the concurrent resolution on the budget (H. Con. Res. 218), show that current level spending is below the budget resolution by $5.6 billion in budget authority and $1.4 billion in outlays. Current level is $0.5 billion over the revenue floor in 1995 and below by $9.5 billion over the 5 years 1995–99. The current estimate of the deficit for purposes of calculating the maximum deficit amount is $238.0 billion, $3.1 billion below the maximum deficit amount for 1995 of $241.0 billion.

Since my last report, dated June 20, 1995, there has been no action that affects the current level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues.

The report follows:

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

Hon. PETE DOMENICI,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The attached report for fiscal year 1995 shows the effects of Congressional action on the 1995 budget and is current through June 30, 1995. The estimates of budget authority, outlays and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1995 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 218). This report is submitted under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, and meets the requirements of Senate scorekeeping of Section 5 of S. Con. Res. 32, the 1986 First Concurrent Resolution on the Budget.

Since my last report, dated June 16, 1995, there has been no action to change the current level of budget authority, outlays or revenues.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL,
Director.

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1995, 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 16, 1995

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 218) [1]	Current level [2]	Current level over/under resolution
ON-BUDGET			
Budget Authority	1,238.7	1,233.1	−5.6
Outlays	1,217.6	1,216.2	−1.4
Revenues:			
1995	977.7	978.2	0.5
1995–99	5,415.2	5,405.7	−9.5
Deficit	241.0	238.0	−3.1
Debt Subject to Limit	4,965.1	4,843.4	−121.7
OFF-BUDGET			
Social Security Outlays:			
1995	287.6	287.5	−0.1
1995–99	1,562.6	1,562.6	(3)
Social Security Revenues:			
1995	360.5	360.3	−0.2
1995–99	1,998.4	1,998.2	−0.2

[1] Reflects revised allocation under section 9(g) of H. Con. Res. 64 for the Deficit-Neutral reserve fund.

[2] 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.

[3] 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 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	750,307	706,236	.....
Appropriation legislation	738,096	757,783	.....
Offsetting receipts	−250,027	−250,027	.....
Total previously enacted	1,238,376	1,213,992	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	−1,887	3,189	.....
Total current level [1]	1,233,103	1,216,173	978,218
Total budget resolution	1,238,744	1,217,605	977,700
Amount remaining:			
Under budget resolution	5,641	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 in funding for emergencies that have been designated 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.•

CONTINUE FUNDING FOR THE OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

• Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I rise today in support of continuing the funding for the Office of Technology Assessment [OTA] of the U.S. Congress. I believe that if more of my distinguished colleagues, as well as the public, knew what the elimination of the OTA would mean to our deliberative processes, they, too, would support this invaluable congressional resource.

Mr. President, there is considerable dedication among my colleagues to reduce the Federal budget deficit and to streamline Federal agencies. This Congress deserves to be commended for bringing the budget deficit, and its burden on future generations, to the attention of the American people more dramatically than ever before. I, too, support the reduction of Federal spending, but only where it makes good sense to do so.

However, I ask, what positive affect will the elimination of the OTA—a 143-person, $20 million-a-year agency that performs a great service to the Congress and that potentially saves billions of dollars—have on reducing the budget deficit?

Mr. President, many of my colleagues know that the OTA does valuable work and that it is well-managed. However, some argue that the OTA is a luxury that the Congress and the country can no longer afford. Mr. President, I submit that the OTA is not an indulgence, but rather a necessity for the Congress and the Nation.

I have frequently turned to the OTA for analysis and information. For example, in 1986, the OTA provided an invaluable service to the Congress and the American Indian community by taking an unprecedented in-depth look at native American health and health care. We learned an enormous amount about both the inadequacies of information technology and the health care delivery systems in the Federal agencies that are charged with implementing our nation-to-nation treaty agreements. As a result of the OTA's study, the Congress will now enjoy a much higher degree of accuracy in reports on the status of Indian health.

Let me give you another example of how the OTA has responded to my requests to deliver impartial information. I was one of the first primary requesters of Adolescent Health—OTA, 1991—the first extensive national examination of the scientific evidence on the efficacy of prevention and treatment interventions directed toward improving the health of our Nation's adolescent population. The OTA clearly gave the authorizing and appropriating committees the message that we should not trick ourselves into thinking that by simply labeling Federal initiatives as ''prevention'' of adolescent substance abuse, delinquency, AIDS, or pregnancy, the programs were effective. In fact, many of us on both sides of the aisle were disturbed when the OTA concluded that there was very little evidence of success from the prevention efforts that we had promoted. However, the requesters soon came to realize how valuable it was to receive an open-minded and impartial review from the OTA. And, as the OTA was charged to do, its report went well beyond just giving us the bad news. Because its role is to provide useful information to the Congress, the OTA provided sufficient analysis for us to see where our federally funded prevention efforts were going wrong, and provided guidance to the executive branch on how to better target Federal dollars for adolescent health.

I can give you numerous other examples of the OTA's rigorous approach in winnowing through cloudy data in order to provide us with information that is both accurate and useful. For example, since the late 1970's, the OTA has been an often lonely voice in the health care wilderness, carefully assessing whether the country is investing sufficiently in evidence-gathering on health care treatments. Valid information about what works and what doesn't work is critical to the public and private sectors of the health care industry, which represents one-seventh of the Nation's gross domestic product. Senators and staffers need this information as they consider budget requests from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, including the upcoming reauthorization for the National Institutes of Health, and proposed reforms to Medicaid, Medicare, and the private insurance market. For example, policymakers need to know the extent to which consumers have sufficient information to choose insurance plans, health facilities and individual treatments. Just recently, the OTA, re-examined how we know what works by looking at new health assessment technologies—OTA, Identifying Health Technologies That Work: Searching for Evidence, September 1994. I recommend that report to all of my colleagues and to their constituents in the health care business.

As another example, a health technology study by the OTA in December 1988, Nurse Practitioners, Physician Assistants, and Certified Nurse Midwives: A Policy Analysis, concluded that nonphysician providers were ''especially valuable in improving access to primary and supplemental care in rural areas and * * * for the poor, minorities and people without insurance.'' This information was very helpful in developing health care systems enhanced by the utilization of nonphysician care providers for our underserved populations.

Similar, hard-hitting, tell-it-like-it-is analyses have been done by the OTA on subjects ranging from ground water to space. These include classic assessments of polygraph testing, DNA analysis, police body armor, seismic verification of nuclear test ban treaties and other work on weapons of mass destruction, and on risk assessment methods, all of which were greeted with accolades from Members. Right now, the OTA has work under way in areas as important and diverse as