

(By fiscal year, in millions of dollars)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Estimated Outlays	0.4	0.6
Bill Total:						
Authorization of Appropriations	1.0	5.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Estimated Outlays	0.4	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4

The costs of this bill fall within budget function 800.

Basis of estimate: CBO assumes that the specific amounts authorized will be appropriated and that spending will occur at historical rates.

We estimate that executive branch agencies would incur no significant additional costs in carrying out their responsibilities associated with the promulgation of regulations because most of these tasks are already required by Executive Orders 12875 and 12866.

6. Comparison with spending under current law: S. 1 would authorize additional appropriations of \$4.5 million a year for the Congressional Budget Office beginning in 1996. CBO's 1995 appropriation is \$23.2 million. If funding for current activities were to remain unchanged in 1996, and if the full additional amount authorized were appropriated, CBO's 1996 appropriation would total \$27.7 million, an increase of 19 percent.

Because S. 1 would create the Commission on Unfunded Federal Mandates, there is no funding under current law for the commission.

7. Pay-as-you-go considerations: None.

8. Estimated cost to State and local governments: None.

9. Estimate comparison: None.

10. Previous CBO estimate: None.

11. Estimate prepared by: James Hearn.

12. Estimate approved by: Paul Van de Water, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. SIMON:

S. 174. A bill to repeal the prohibitions against political recommendations relating to Federal employment and United States Postal Service employment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. SHELBY:

S. 175. A bill to amend title 4, United States Code, to declare English as the official language of the Government of the United States; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. BUMPERS:

S. 176. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to convey the Corning National Fish Hatchery to the State of Arkansas; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. MCCAIN:

S. 177. A bill to repeal the Ramspeck Act; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. LUGAR (for himself and Mr. LEAHY) (by request):

S. 178. A bill to amend the Commodity Exchange Act to extend the authorization for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. ROTH:

S. 179. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to facilitate the apprehension, detention, and deportation of criminal aliens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. SIMON, and Mr. DODD):

S. 180. A bill to streamline and reform Federal job training programs to create a world-class workforce development system for the 21st century, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. HATCH:

S. 181. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives to encourage small investors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 182. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage investment in the United States by reforming the taxation of capital gains, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. ABRAHAM:

S. 183. A bill to provide that pay for Members of Congress shall be reduced whenever total expenditures of the Federal Government exceed total receipts in any fiscal year, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. HATFIELD:

S. 184. A bill to establish an Office for Rare Disease Research in the National Institutes of Health, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. BUMPERS:

S. 185. A bill to transfer the Fish Farming Experimental Laboratory in Stuttgart, Arkansas, to the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. SHELBY:

S. 175. A bill to amend title 4, United States Code, to declare English as the official language of the Government of the United States; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

LEGISLATION TO MAKE ENGLISH THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

• Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, today I am introducing legislation to designate English as the official language of the U.S. Government.

Last year, tax forms were printed in a language other than English for the first time in the 131 year history of the IRS. In addition, the Immigration and Naturalization Service is now conducting non-English language citizenship ceremonies. I find these policies very disturbing. The Government is sending a clear message that to live in the United States, one must not learn the English language.

I believe such Government policies establish a dangerous and expensive precedent. The idea that the U.S. Government can accommodate better than 300 foreign languages now found in America, is absurd.

In order to assimilate the various cultures and ethnic groups that comprise this great land, we must use English. Of all the different homelands and dialects introduced to the United States in the 18th century, the language the immigrants choose was English. They did not choose French, German, or Spanish.

A common, established language allows individuals to engage in conversation, commerce and of course political discussion. A common language serves as a bridge unifying a community by

opening the lines of communication. In this diverse land of ours, English is the common line of communication we share. English is what allows us to teach, learn about and appreciate one another. It is therefore important that the Federal Government formally recognize English as the language of Government and pursue efforts to help new citizens assimilate and learn the English language.

The inability to communicate fosters frustration and resentment. By encouraging people to communicate in a common language, we actually help them progress in society. A common language allows individuals to take advantage of the social and economic opportunities America has to offer. The ability to maintain a law abiding citizenry is hindered and the ability to offer true representation is certainly hampered if individuals cannot communicate their opinions.

There might be concerns that this legislation will deprive non-English speaking individuals of certain rights or services. Let me assure you it will not. This legislation does not deny individuals their right to use native languages in their private lives nor does it deny critical services. This bill only affects the official functions of the U.S. Government. If anything, this legislation reflects the need to provide services that help non-English speaking people learn English and assimilate to America. Participatory democracy in this country simply requires people learn the English language.

I strongly urge my colleagues to join in this effort to establish a national language policy for the U.S. Government by cosponsoring the Language of Government Act of 1995. •

By Mr. BUMPERS:

S. 176. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to convey the Corning National Fish Hatchery to the State of Arkansas; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

THE CORNING NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY CONVEYANCE ACT OF 1995

Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, today, I am introducing legislation that would transfer the property rights in the Corning National Fish Hatchery from the Federal Government to the State of Arkansas. In 1983, the Fish and Wildlife Service closed this hatchery because of budget constraints. Because the State of Arkansas was interested in maintaining the Corning facility as part of its State hatchery system, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission transferring the operation of the Corning Hatchery to the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission. The hatchery has even been renamed the William H. Donham State Fish Hatchery.

Mr. President, it is time to give the State of Arkansas clear title to this property. The State has been operating and maintaining it for over 10 years