

U.S. CONGRESS
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC June, 1995.

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 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 7, 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
1995-99	5,383,577	5,415,200	-31,643

Since my last report, dated February 22, 1995, the Congress has cleared, and the President has signed, the 1995 Emergency Supplementals and Rescissions Act (P.L. 104-6) and the Self-Employed Health Insurance Act (P.L. 104-7). These actions have affected the current level of budget authority, outlays, and revenues. Congress also cleared for the President's signature the 1995 Emergency Supplementals and Rescissions bill (H.R. 1158), which was vetoed by the President.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL.

PARLIAMENTARIAN STATUS REPORT 104TH CONGRESS,
1ST SESSION HOUSE ON-BUDGET SUPPORTING DETAIL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS
JUNE 7, 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 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.

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

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, on June 2, 1995, a United States Air Force F-16 Fighting Falcon was shot down over Bosnia.

The pilot's fate was unknown.

What was known was that if he had survived, he had gone down in a hostile, war-torn land where Bosnian Serbs were using captured United Nations peacekeepers as human shields.

While the Nation waited for answers, a Navy ship steamed into the Adriatic Sea.

Aboard the ship was the 24th Marine unit, commanded by Col. Martin R. Berndt.

On June 8, at 3 a.m. Bosnian time, Colonel Berndt was notified that the downed pilot had been located. The marines moved quickly.

They hastily assembled a TRAP team, for Tactical Recovery of Aircraft Personnel, under the command of Lt. Col. Chris Gunther.

By 5 a.m., Colonel Berndt, Lieutenant Colonel Gunther, and their Marines were aboard helicopters en route to the Bosnian coast.

Forty-five minutes later, before crossing into Bosnian air space, the Marines were joined by EA-6B Prowlers from the USS Roosevelt, F/A 18 Hornets from Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 533, and two Air Force A-10 Thunderbolts.

AWACS airborne warning and control system aircraft, which had been in radio contact with the downed pilot, circled overhead and directed the Marines to his approximate location.

The Marines hit the objective at 6:40 a.m. The Cobra gunships went in first, flying fast and low over the trees to identify and destroy any potential threat from the ground.

Seconds later, the first Super Stallion landed. Marines leapt from the aircraft and deployed to secure the area.

As the second CH-53 touched down, 29-year-old Captain Scott O'Grady, the F-16 pilot who for 6 days had evaded capture and lived off the land, sprang from a tree line and ran toward the Marines.

Colonel Berndt reached out, grabbed O'Grady, and pulled him safely aboard the chopper.

"I'm okay," O'Grady said. "Get me out of here."

Colonel Berndt obliged.

From the time they landed to the time they lifted off, the Marines spent less than 2 minutes on the ground.

During the flight back to the ship they were fired on by surface to air missiles and small arms.

At least one round hit the helicopter that carried Captain O'Grady.

But it was not enough to stop the U.S. Marines, and today Captain Scott O'Grady is safely home.

This operation demonstrates many things.

It demonstrates the superior capabilities of our equipment, and the effectiveness of our tactics.

It demonstrates our military's exceptional capability for inter-service communications and cooperation.

But above all, it demonstrates the unequalled skill, valor, of American troops.

Courage saved Captain O'Grady—his own courage, and the courage of the Marines who pierced the Bosnian dawn to pull him from harm's way.

The TRAP team that rescued Captain O'Grady included two Sea Cobra helicopter gunships; four Harrier attack jets; and 41 Marines from an 81 mortar platoon from the 3rd Battalion, 8th Marines.

These elements are home based at Camp Lejeune, NC.

Much of Camp Lejeune is in the third congressional district, and I am here tonight as their Representative in Congress, to commend their actions over Bosnia.

These Marines are daring. They are intrepid. They are dauntless.

They represent the very best America has to offer, and their actions reflect great credit upon each individual Marine, the 3rd Battalion, the 8th Marines, the 24th MEU, and Camp Lejeune.

I am proud to represent them.

The Marines of Camp Lejeune demonstrate the spirit and meaning of the Corp's proud motto: "Semper Paratus"—"Always faithful".

I say thank you Captain O'Grady and thank you to the U.S. Marine Corps.

COL. MARTIN BERNDT—A TRUE
AMERICAN HERO

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

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise with pride tonight to address my colleagues and a salute an American hero, Marine Col. Martin Berndt. Just a few days ago Richard and Muriel Berndt were not aware of the danger their son faced until it was over. The Springfield Township, Montgomery County, PA, couple knew he was overseas, but did not know that Col. Martin Berndt led the marine unit that rescued Air Force Capt. Scott O'Grady. O'Grady's F-16C was downed Friday, June 2, by a Serbian SA-6 missile in Bosnia-Herzegovina. He commands 2,000 Marines that belong to a Marine amphibious unit.

But the couple were awakened from a peaceful night's rest in their Oreland, PA, home where they have lived for 34 years. They had heard about the successful mission around 2 a.m., but at 6 a.m., his daughter-in-law called Mr. Berndt, Sr., to tell him that his son was in charge of the entire operation which was so successful.

Their son had been involved with military operations in Vietnam, Haiti, Panama, and the Persian Gulf, and after a successful mission, Colonel Berndt said, "Well, tomorrow it is back to work."

Colonel Berndt's courageous actions in the former Yugoslavia were right in line with his character. He always told his parents he would not ask his men to do anything he would not do himself.

His decorations since he has joined the Marines in 1969 include the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, the Navy Achievement Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal with two stars, the Combat Action Ribbon with one gold star, and the Joint Service Commendation Medal with a bronze oak leaf cluster.

After graduating from Springfield High School in 1965 and West Chester University in 1969, Colonel Berndt was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps. He just came home 1 day and told his parents, "I have joined the Marines." His father said he is always very decisive, even as a child; quiet, active, and very decisive.

Throughout his brilliant 26-year military career, Berndt has served as a weapons platoon commander, a rifle platoon commander, a political military planner with the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Middle East/Africa planner, the U.S. liaison to the West Africa Peacekeeping Force, and as well the Assistant Chief of Staff of Headquarters, commanding officer of the Third Battalion, Fourth Marines, and commanding officer of the First Battalion, Sixth Marines.

Berndt and his wife, Diana, have been married for 26 years, and have three children, Danielle, Martin, and Dennis, and they live on the U.S. Marine Corps Base in Camp Lejeune. Quite appropriately, Colonel Berndt is in line for promotion to brigadier general.

We salute tonight, Mr. Speaker, Col. Martin Berndt; a first class American leader, an outstanding Patriot, and a genuine military hero of the United States. God bless our men and women who fight for us every day in the Armed Forces of the United States to make sure that America is free. Semper Fi.

IMPORTANCE OF A BALANCED BUDGET

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

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, a few minutes ago, roughly 28 minutes ago, the President of the United States made a nationally televised address indicating that he was now convinced that we should have a balanced budget. I wanted to give this 5 minutes tonight because I am delighted to welcome the President aboard, because he now realizes, or the pollsters realize, that a balanced budget is going to be very important if we are going to spur the economic and job development of this country, if we are going to be very important if we are going to spur the economic and job development of this country, if we are going to end up not

giving our kids and our grandkids a mortgaged future. Let me just make a couple of comments on how serious the overspending of this Congress is and what is happening to the obligation of future generations.

□ 2130

We now have a debt of approximately \$4.9 trillion. That means that the interest on that debt this year is going to be \$339 billion, the largest expense item of anything else on our budget. But the problem is of jobs and economic development. If we are not able to balance that budget, then we continue to obligate a greater and greater portion of our budget to the interest. But more than that, here is the Federal Government today going out and demanding that they have 42 percent of all of the money lent out in the Untied States this year. That means that extra demand for money is driving up interest rates.

Our top banker of this Nation, Chairman Greenspan of the Federal Reserve, estimates that if we are able to balance the budget, we can see interest rates drop between 1½ and 2 percent. What is that going to do for business? What is that going to do for people that want to go out and buy a new home or a new car or business to expand their operation and to hire more people? It is going to do a great deal.

The other problem, or course, is the U.S. needs to have the kind of tax policy that is going to spur economic development.

The President tonight said nothing to stimulate the economy through taxes, but he was for those good political things of a middle class tax cut. And so I am concerned that whether or not this was political rhetoric on the part of the President tonight is going to be shown really in his details as he presents those details to the United States Congress.

It is good news that we are all going to talk from the same goal of eventually achieving a balanced budget. The President suggests we should wait for 10 years to get that balanced budget. But this is a problem technically, because the problem of compounding interest, the longer we wait to cut some of those expenses, the more drastic those cuts are going to have to be. That is why it is important that we start early, that we try to get this balanced budget in 5 years. The House and the Senate have said, let us take 7 years to do it, but let us do it at least in 7 years and then start paying off the actual debt that we have incurred for future generations.

Mr. Speaker, I thank you for this opportunity.

Mr. President, welcome aboard in the legitimate budget discussions of having a true balanced budget and saving our future for our kids.

BALANCING THE BUDGET

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARR). Under a previous order of the

House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. KINGSTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to follow up on the comments of the gentleman from Michigan about the President making a speech tonight concerning balancing the budget.

I, too, welcome the President in this discussion. We have had a game, I guess since January, of where is Bill, and I am glad to see that he has emerged. I regret that it is after the House has passed its balanced budget. I regret that it is after the Senate has passed its balanced budget. But there is still time, and this is going to be many, many years and a very long process. So I am glad to see he has decided to go ahead and jump in the game at this point.

But I am concerned that now, after fighting against a middle-class tax cut, he has come out for one.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. HAYWORTH] on this matter because that is what I understand that he did notice; is that correct?

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia, my good friend, for yielding to me.

I think it is very important, in the wake of the Presidential address, to go on the record as the new majority party at a historic moment in our history to say that we welcome the President, albeit better later than never, finally owning up to the task of leadership and perhaps reading the polls and seeing that the American public does, indeed, want its politicians, no matter their party affiliation, to work toward a balanced budget.

But even as we welcome the President's constructive move, I know my friend from Georgia will be surprised when he hears that the harshest criticism, according to the wires of the Associated Press, Mr. Speaker, the harshest criticism comes from the ranking House Democrat on appropriations. Let me quote what our friend, Mr. OBEY, the Democrat of Wisconsin says about the President and tonight's exercise.

I think most of us learned some time ago that if you don't like the President's position on a particular issue, you simply need to wait a few weeks.

Now, let me hasten, Mr. Speaker, and my good friend from Georgia, Mr. KINGSTON, to again reinforce the fact that the words are not ours. They come from the President's own side of the aisle. Indeed, those who bemoan the rise in partisanship and who continually talk of gridlock would do well to remember tonight that the harshest criticisms, again, comes from the President's own party, those defenders of the statute quo who have yet to meet a Government program they do not like, who have yet to meet a tax increase they do not like. And even as the President talks of tax cuts, again, he always qualifies those comments by talking of the middle class or the working class.