

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

Hon. JOHN KASICH,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
U.S. 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 30, 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 |
| 1995-1999 | 5,383,557 | 5,415,200 | - 31,643 |

Since my last report, dated June 8, 1995, there has been no action to change the current level of budget authority, outlays or revenues.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL,
Director.

PARLIAMENTARIAN STATUS REPORT, 104TH CONGRESS,
1ST SESSION, HOUSE ON-BUDGET 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 | 750,343 | 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 |

¹In 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.

VALUE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE PEACE CORPS

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

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my colleagues who will be on the floor a little bit later tonight to dis-

cuss the value and the importance of the Peace Corps and how the corps is affected by this year's budget.

As with most other Federal programs, the Peace Corps is facing cuts. The current budget for the Peace Corps is \$231 million. Let me repeat that. The current budget for the Peace Corps is \$231 million. That is a very little amount of money in light of what we have been discussing here today in relevance to the history that the Peace Corps has played for this country.

But today the House only appropriated \$224 million, a cut of \$7 million from the current budget. This cut is going to have a profound effect on the Peace Corps operations. It will cut at least 500 volunteers who could be serving, who would be sent overseas next year. There are approximately 6,500 currently serving this country in countries all over the world. Given the enormous contributions just a few of the volunteers can provide, this means major loss of aid for thousands of needy people.

I am a former Peace Corps volunteer, now serving in Congress. There are six of us in this House, and we are very proud of that service. We remember the vital programs that served the countries that we were invited by those countries to serve in, Programs will be ended entirely in many countries, several countries, in addition to the programs in Nigeria and the Cook Islands, which are already scheduled to be closed.

What my colleagues and I are here to discuss today is the valuable and effective Peace Corps experience, that experience that is shown everywhere around the world, and how we will need to guarantee a stable budget for the Peace Corps in the future, not to go on a roller coaster road that this Congress is starting on.

Let me give you just a few examples of what makes the Peace Corps so unique and effective. Then I will yield time to my colleagues who have also served in the Peace Corps.

In Lesotho, wells and rain catchment systems built by volunteers provide drinking water for 32,000 people. In Benin, volunteers trained 400 people from 1,700 villages in parasite eradication, and worm cases in those areas fell by some 64 percent. In Ghana, volunteers created locally staffed vaccination clinics in 20 villages, which today serve nearly 50,000 people.

Now, I would like to remind the viewers and my other colleagues who will be here in a minute, and particularly Mr. SHAYS, who served in the Peace Corps in Fiji and has been a strong supporter of the Peace Corps, and Mr. WARD, who served in Gambia as a Peace Corps volunteer.

Cuts in the Peace Corps are going to hurt States with large populations, and I represent one of those, California, with 32 million people. Our State has more volunteers serving than any other State in the Union, 827 this year alone. A recent study by the University

of Maryland found that 85 percent of the public support maintaining or increasing Peace Corps's budget.

The Peace Corps consumes only \$1.50 of every \$10,000 spent by the Federal Government. These dollars are well and cost-effectively spent. In Kazakhstan, volunteers are teaching English to 3,000 primary, secondary, and university students; in Armenia the first independent radio station in the country was established with help from the volunteers; in Cameroon, volunteers helped to develop a textbook for teaching AIDS prevention. The result is there are 5,000 students learning how to prevent AIDS. In Ghana, over 1 million seedlings are planted each year to help volunteers helping in the prevention of erosion.

Mr. Speaker, let me conclude by just saying that the Peace Corps has had over 30 years of bipartisan support. It has earned this support because everyone knows that the Peace Corps works. Just ask the villager who learned how to irrigate his farm, or the hundreds of people who did not die from parasites because their doctors were taught how to prevent them, or the thousands of students around the world that now speak English because of the Peace Corps teaching them English.

We need to continue this valuable and cost-effective program. Let us not let our budget cutting frenzy cut merely for the sake of cutting. The Peace Corps is probably one of America's proudest symbols of how we, living in this affluent country, can reach out and help countries around the world. I cannot think of a more cost-effective program in the Federal Government. I would urge my colleagues to reconsider the cuts that were made.

COST EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PEACE CORPS

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

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I just want to be here tonight to say that the Peace Corps changed my life in an extraordinary way, as it did my wife, but I get my greatest satisfaction in thinking about what volunteers have done through the course of the past 30 years to change the lives of so many people around the world.

Joining with my colleague to just express the tremendous satisfaction I have in knowing that Peace Corps volunteers are not those fancy consultants, high priced consultants going to countries, staying for a month or two and writing a report, the thing about a Peace Corps volunteer is that they are actually living in the communities. They are riding the buses that the indigenous people ride, they are living in the same communities, in the huts that they live in, eating the food and speaking their language.

While I am not here to criticize the 4-percent reduction in cuts to the Peace