

DUCK TALE: BIRTH OF A STAMP

The Federal Duck Stamp Program was created by Congress in 1934 to raise revenue to purchase and manage waterfowl habitat within the National Wildlife Refuge System. The first stamps, which cost \$1, were painted by artists commissioned by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Since 1949 the image engraved on the stamp, which now costs \$15, has been chosen in an annual open competition. It is the only art competition officially sponsored by the Federal Government, and one of the longest-running and most successful conservation programs in the country. Ninety-eight percent of the revenue from duck stamp sales goes directly to purchase wetlands. Since its inception, the program has generated half a billion dollars in revenue and added more than 4 million acres of wetlands to the refuge system.

Federal duck stamps are required on all duck hunting licenses in the United States, and hunters will purchase about 90 percent of roughly 1.5 million stamps that will be sold this year. The remainder are bought by conservationists and stamp collectors.

This year's competition opened yesterday, in the auditorium at the Department of the Interior building at 18th and C streets NW, when all 453 entries went on display. Judging begins today, from 10:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., with an initial in-or-out elimination round that will winnow the entries down to 50 or so paintings. Tomorrow, judges will score the paintings, with announcement of a winner expected around noon. All sessions are free and open to the public.

The identity of the five judges, who are picked from all over the country each year, is kept secret before the competition. However, program chief Robert Lesino confirms that one judge this year will be Jane Alexander, chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts.

The Fish and Wildlife Service limits the competition in alternating years to those ducks that have never appeared on the Federal stamp—the so-called "ugly ducks." This is an ugly duck year, with the black scoter, surf scoter, Barrow's goldeneye and mottled duck to choose from.

TRIBUTE TO OUR NATION'S VETERANS

• Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, this Saturday, November 11, 1995, is Veterans Day. This is the day when citizens across the country honor the men and women who have served in our Nation's armed services. I would like to take this time to acknowledge the contributions of all those who have served the United States as members of the armed services. In particular, I would like to highlight the achievements of the many women who have served our Nation in the military.

This year is especially significant because it marks the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II. It was during World War II that our Nation's women showed the country what they have to offer to the military. While women had always actively supported our Nation's military, World War II saw an increased number of women volunteers breaking new ground in the uniformed services. Women served in all four branches of the military and the Coast Guard, filling such varied roles as assembly line workers, pilots, and nurses. During World War II, more than 100

women from my State of Michigan volunteered for military service. I thank these women for their response to the call of duty and their sacrifices on behalf of their country.

Over the past 50 years, women have continued to prove that they can contribute to our Nation's military. In order to honor the women who serve and have served in the armed services, Women in Military Service for America broke ground on the construction of a memorial this past June. It is the hope of Women in Military Service in America to place into this memorial a comprehensive list of all the women who have served our country.

This Veterans Day, when we reflect on the many who have volunteered to protect our freedoms, I hope that there will be renewed pride in the contributions women have made. The women who served before them and beside them, those who have paved the way for the achievement gained in rank, honor, and respect are highly deserving of our recognition on this day. •

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 1996.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the budget through November 6, 1995. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues, which are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1996 concurrent resolution on the budget, House Concurrent Resolution 67, show that current level spending is below the budget resolution by \$2.1 billion in budget authority and above the budget resolution by \$4.5 billion in outlays. Current level is \$44 million below the revenue floor in 1996 and \$0.7 billion below the revenue floor over the 5 years 1996 to 2000. The current estimate of the deficit for purposes of calculating the maximum deficit amount is \$250.2 billion, \$4.6 billion above the maximum deficit amount for 1996 of \$245.6 billion.

Since my last report, dated October 25, 1995, Congress cleared and the President signed the Fishermen's Protective Act Amendments of 1995—Public Law 104-43. The President has also signed the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act—Public Law 104-42. Congress also cleared for the President's signature the following appropriation bills: Energy and Water Development—H.R. 1905, Transportation—H.R. 2002, and Legislative Branch—H.R. 2492. These actions changed the current level of budget authority and outlays. In addition, the revenue aggregates have been revised to reflect the recommended

level in House Concurrent Resolution 67. My last report had revised the revenue aggregates pursuant to section 205(b)(2) of House Concurrent Resolution 67 for purposes of consideration of S. 1357.

The report follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,  
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,  
Washington, DC, November 8, 1995.

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The attached report for fiscal year 1996 shows the effects of Congressional action on the 1996 budget and is current through November 6, 1995. The estimates of budget authority, outlays and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1996 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 67). This report is submitted under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

Since my last report, dated October 25, 1995, Congress cleared and the President signed the Fishermen's Protective Act Amendments of 1995 (P.L. 104-43). The President has also signed the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (P.L. 104-42). Congress also cleared for the President's signature the following appropriation bills: Energy and Water Development (H.R. 1905), Transportation (H.R. 2002) and Legislative Branch (H.R. 2492). These actions changed the current level of budget authority and outlays. In addition, at the request of Budget Committee staff, the revenue aggregates shown for the budget resolution have been changed to reflect the recommended levels in H. Con. Res. 67.

Sincerely,

JAMES L. BLUM  
(For June E. O'Neill, Director).

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1996, 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS NOVEMBER 6, 1995

(In billions of dollars)

	Budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 67)	Current level <sup>1</sup>	Current level over/under resolution
<b>ON-BUDGET</b>			
Budget authority .....	1,285.5	1,283.4	-2.1
Outlays .....	1,288.1	1,292.6	4.5
Revenues:			
1996 .....	1,042.5	1,042.5	-0.2
1996-2000 .....	5,691.5	5,690.8	-0.7
Deficit .....	245.6	250.2	4.6
Debt subject to limit .....	5,210.7	4,893.6	-317.1
<b>OFF-BUDGET</b>			
Social Security outlays:			
1996 .....	299.4	299.4	0.0
1996-2000 .....	1,626.5	1,626.5	0.0
Social Security revenues:			
1996 .....	374.7	374.7	0.0
1996-2000 .....	2,061.0	2,061.0	0.0

<sup>1</sup> 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.  
<sup>2</sup> 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 1996, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS NOVEMBER 6, 1995

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
<b>ENACTED IN PREVIOUS SESSIONS</b>			
Revenues .....			1,042,557
Permanents and other spending legislation .....	830,272	798,924	
Appropriation legislation .....		242,052	