

that 13-year-old Eric Smith had murdered this 4-year-old child.

Investigators found an indicator of violent crime in Eric Smith's behavioral pattern: 1 year prior to killing Derrick Robie, Eric had strangled his neighbor's cat with a hose clamp. At the time, no one paid much attention to this so-called prank.

Mr. President, it is time that we took a serious look at animal abuse and its link to crimes against people. Perpetrators of serious animal abuse often lack empathy and respect for life in general. The absence of empathy is often manifested by striking, torturing and abusing an innocent animal. Abusing animals is a despicable act, and psychologists and criminologists tell us those who lack empathy for animals may also lack empathy for humans. As a result they may be predisposed to other violent behavior.

Violence begets violence. Child, spousal, and elder abuse are unfortunately too commonplace in our society. Often physical abuse is coupled with sexual abuse against a family member. Aggression is passed from one generation to another. In a hostile home environment, children often mimic their parents' abusive behavior. They become abusive to others, including the family pet, and learn that violence and cruelty are a way of life. Unless intervention occurs, this child is likely to continue violent acts to others, perhaps become an abusive spouse, and possibly commit other criminal acts.

The National Research Council and the Federal Bureau of Investigation agree that cruelty to animals is one childhood behavior that is a powerful indicator of violence elsewhere in the perpetrator's life. There is a strong probability that youths who abuse animals are themselves victims and perpetrators of violence.

Dr. Frank Ascione of Utah State University has been conducting research on the animal-people abuse phenomenon for more than 15 years. He has studied the common roots of violence toward people and animals and has found a strong correlation between animal abuse and people abuse. He is a leader among many researchers who have been scientifically studying this phenomenon since the 1970's. One study of 38 abuse victims at a crisis shelter found nearly 75 percent of women with pets reported their partner had threatened, hurt, or killed the animal. Researchers in child abuse cases found that in 88 percent of these family situations, the pet was also abused.

Violence is not an isolated event and animal abuse is often part of a larger cycle of violence. For this reason, violence toward animals must be taken much more seriously. Cruelty to animals can be a predictor of future violence and an indicator of the violence already in the perpetrator's life.

Experts in the family violence field instruct us to treat a single act of violence as indicators of past and future violence. Our public support systems

must be coordinated so when an adult or child abuses an animal, the animal control officer will notify other public health officials to determine whether there is evidence of child, spousal or elder abuse. The perpetrator of animal or people abuse may, himself, be a victim of sexual or other abuse. Further, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has identified animal abuse as one of a cluster of juvenile behaviors that could suggest serious violent behavior later in life.

The good news is that experts are finding that compassion and empathy can be taught. Various schools across the country have recognized the linkage of animal and people violence. They have added specialized humane education to their curriculum in order to teach compassion and empathy.

In 1994 the National Research Council released a comprehensive study on understand and preventing violence, showing that childhood behavior is more important than teenage behavior in predicting future violent behavior. The report suggests that early prevention efforts have a greater potential for reducing adult crime than criminal sanctions applied later in life.

Cities and towns across the country are beginning to recognize the potential for further violence in the link between animal abuses and other abuses. Last year the city of San Diego enacted an unprecedented interagency agreement, requiring its children's services agencies to report to animal control officials suspected instances of animal abuse within 24 hours of becoming aware of it. Further, the animal control officers must report suspected child abuse to the proper authorities. These workers are cross trained to recognize signs of abuse in animals and people.

Other cities and States are strengthening penalties for animal abuse as well as requiring mental health care to be administered to the perpetrators of animal abuse. There is much to be done, and progress begins when those of authority become educated on the significance of animal cruelty.

It is the responsibility of our private and public support systems to recognize signs that a child is in trouble and intervene in an effective manner. The FBI has identified clusters of traits indicating problems: firesetting, cruelty to animals, truancy, et cetera. When there is fire setting, there could be sexual abuse. When there is truancy, there could be drug problems. When there is fighting, and cruelty to people or animals, the perpetrator could be responding to abuses he is suffering or has suffered. Most importantly these signals should not be treated as isolated events, but rather trigger responses from the educators, criminal justice professionals, public health officials, and animal control specialists, working in concert.

I believe that this cycle of violence merits further investigation. We must recognize there is continuity between

animal abuse and people abuse. Further research is needed on the predictable influences of violence. Meanwhile, we must take action on the known data. Individuals, the public health system, the criminal justice professionals, and the educators must coordinate their efforts in recognizing, intervening and preventing future violent acts.

In order to encourage more in-depth analyses of this link between people and animal violence, I have asked Attorney General Janet Reno to accelerate the Department of Justice's research in this area and to take appropriate action based upon what we already know. One particular area of interest to me is the education of prosecuting attorneys and judges regarding the correlation of animal cruelty to other crimes. While experts agree the penalties for such abuse should be stiffened, they are also in agreement that a mental health analysis of the entire family involved in an abusive case may be necessary.

I intend to continue my examination of violence prevention and I intend to continue investigating where the public support systems may be further strengthened in breaking this cycle of violence. The professionals in criminal behavior are reporting to us that violence has warning signals. It is our responsibility to recognize these signals and intervene swiftly and effectively.

Admittedly this is not an exact science. Every child that abuses an animal will not necessarily become a violent offender or become a victim of violence himself, but it would be a mistake to dismiss the strong correlation between animal and people violence. As a society, we must realize that violent behavior rarely exists in a vacuum. We must recognize at-risk youths who lack empathy and compassion for animals and other human beings. It is our responsibility to do all that we can to teach these personality attributes to our youth so that today's animal abusers don't continue these despicable actions and become tomorrow's dangerous felons, thereby perpetuating the cycle of violence that has taken such a devastating toll on our society. ●

SUPPORT FOR JUNK GUN VIOLENCE PROTECTION ACT

● Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, one month ago, I introduced legislation to prohibit the manufacture and sale of junk guns—the cheap, easily concealable handguns of choice for criminals. This bill has attracted the support of 27 California police chiefs and sheriffs and numerous law enforcement and anti-crime organizations.

I ask that a list of supporters of the Junk Gun Violence Protection Act be printed in the RECORD.

The list follows:

SUPPORTERS OF THE JUNK GUN VIOLENCE PROTECTION ACT

Chief Willie Williams, Los Angeles Police Department.

Chief Art Venegas, Sacramento Police Department.

Chief Fred Lau, San Francisco Police Department.

Chief Louis Cobarruviaz, San Jose Police Department.

Chief Ed Chavez, Stockton Police Department.

Chief Arnold Millsap, Eureka Police Department.

Chief Stephen D. Walpole, Scotts Valley Police Department.

Chief Robert W. Nichelini, Vallejo Police Department.

Chief Gregory Caldwell, Downey Police Department.

Chief Sidney J. Rice, Daly City Police Department.

Chief Craig T. Steckler, Fremont Police Department.

Chief P. Robert Krolak, San Rafael Police Department.

Chief M. Lansdowne, Richmond Police Department.

Chief Daschel Butler, Berkeley Police Department.

Chief Joseph Samuels, Jr., Oakland Police Department.

Chief Steven R. Belcher, Santa Cruz Police Department.

Chief Robert J.P. Maginnis, San Leandro Police Department.

Chief Wayne C. Clayton, El Monte Police Department.

Chief Wesley R. Bowling, East Palo Alto Police Department.

Chief Larry Todd, Los Gatos Police Department.

Chairman, Firearms Committee of the Police Chiefs' Association.

Chief Salvatore V. Rosano, Santa Rosa Police Department.

Chief Larry Hansen, Lodi Police Department.

Chief Burnham E. Matthews, Alameda Police Department.

Chief James Cook, Westminster Police Department.

Chief Charles Brobeck, Irvine Police Department.

Chief Harold Hurr, Oxnard Police Department.

Chief Hourie Taylor, Compton Police Chief.

Chief Gene Kulander, Palm Springs Police Department.

Chief Skip Dicherchio, National City Police Department.

Chief Michael Stein, Escondido Police Department.

Chief Lloyd Scharf, Ontario Police Department.

Chief Wesley Mitchell, Los Angeles Unified School District Police Department.

Chief Ted J. Mertens, Manhattan Beach Police Department.

Chief Ronald E. Lowenberg, Huntington Beach Police Department.

City of Palo Alto, Lanie Wheeler, Mayor.

Sheriff Robert T. Doyle, Marin County.

Sheriff Norman G. Hicks, Monterey County.

The Honorable Luis Caldera, California State Assembly.

The Honorable Elihu Harris, Mayor, City of Oakland.

The Honorable Joe Serna, Jr., Mayor, City of Sacramento.

California Police Chiefs' Association.

Los Angeles County Police Chiefs' Association.

San Diego County Chiefs' and Sheriffs' Association.

Coalition to Stop Gun Violence.

Californians for Responsible Gun Laws.

Trauma Foundation.●

et 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 April 30, 1996. 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 (H. Con. Res. 67), show that current level spending is above the budget resolution by \$15.5 billion in budget authority and by \$14.3 billion in outlays. Current level is \$79 million below the revenue floor in 1996 and \$5.5 billion above the revenue floor over the 5 years 1996-2000. The current estimate of the deficit for purposes of calculating the maximum deficit amount is \$260.1 billion, \$14.4 billion above the maximum deficit amount for 1996 of \$245.7 billion.

Since my last report, dated April 15, 1996, Congress has cleared and the President has signed the Federal Tea Tasters Repeal Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-128), the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-132), and the Omnibus Rescission and Appropriations Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-134). These actions changed the current level of budget authority, outlays and revenues.

The report follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, May 2, 1996.

Hon. PETE V. 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 April 30, 1996. 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 April 15, 1996, Congress has cleared, and the President has signed the Federal Tea Tasters Repeal Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-128), the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-132), and the Omnibus Rescission and Appropriations Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-134). These actions changed the current level of budget authority, outlays and revenues.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL,
Director.

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1996, 104TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS APR. 30, 1996

(In billions of dollars)

	Budget Resolution H. Con. Res. 67	Current level	Current level over/under resolution
ON-BUDGET			
Budget Authority ¹	1,285.5	1,301.1	15.5

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1996, 104TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS APR. 30, 1996—Continued

(In billions of dollars)

	Budget Resolution H. Con. Res. 67	Current level	Current level over/under resolution
Outlays ¹	1,288.2	1,302.5	14.3
Revenues:			
1996	1,042.5	1,042.4	-0.1
1996-2000	5,691.5	5,697.0	5.5
Deficit	245.7	260.1	14.4
Debt Subject of Limit	5,210.7	5,008.9	-201.8
OFF-BUDGET			
Social Security Outlays:			
1996	299.4	299.4	0
1996-2000	1,626.5	1,626.5	0
Social Security Revenues:			
1996	374.7	374.7	0
1996-2000	2,061.0	2,061.0	0

¹The discretionary spending limits for budget authority and outlays for the Budget Resolution have been revised pursuant to Section 103(c) of P.L. 104-121, the Contract with America Advancement Act.

Note: Current level numbers are 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 least U.S. Treasury information on public debt transactions.

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 104TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS APRIL 30, 1996

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
ENACTED IN PREVIOUS SESSIONS			
Revenues			1,042,557
Permanents and other spending legislation	830,272	798,924	
Appropriation legislation		242,052	
Offsetting receipts	-200,017	-200,017	
Total previously enacted	630,254	840,958	1,042,557
ENACTED IN FIRST SESSION			
Appropriation Bills			
1995 Rescissions and Department of Defense Emergency Supplementals Act (P.L. 104-6)	-100	-885	
1995 Rescissions and Emergency Supplementals for Disaster Assistance Act (P.L. 104-19)	22	-3,149	
Agriculture (P.L. 104-37)	62,602	45,620	
Defense (P.L. 104-61)	243,301	163,223	
Energy and Water (P.L. 104-46)	19,336	11,502	
Legislative Branch (P.L. 105-53)	2,125	1,977	
Military Construction (P.L. 104-32)	11,177	3,110	
Transportation (P.L. 104-50)	12,682	11,899	
Treasury, Postal Service (P.L. 104-52)	23,026	20,530	
Offsetting receipts	-7,946	-7,946	
Authorization Bills			
Self-Employed Health Insurance Act (P.L. 104-7)	-18	-18	-101
Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (P.L. 104-42)	1	1	
Fishermen's Protective Act Amendments of 1995 (P.L. 104-43)		(*)	
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act (P.L. 104-48)	1	(*)	
Alaska Power Administration Sale Act (P.L. 104-58)	-20	-20	
ICC Termination Act (P.L. 104-88)			(*)
Total enacted first session	366,191	245,845	-100
ENACTED IN SECOND SESSION			
Appropriation Bills			
Ninth Continuing Resolution (P.L. 104-99) ¹	-1,111	-1,313	
District of Columbia (P.L. 104-122)	712	712	
Foreign Operations (P.L. 104-107)	12,104	5,936	
Offsetting receipts	-44	-44	
Omnibus Rescission and Appropriations Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-134)	330,746	246,113	
Offsetting receipts	-63,682	-55,154	
Authorization Bills			
Gloucester Marine Fisheries Act (P.L. 104-91) ²	14,054	5,882	
Smithsonian Institution Commemorative Coin Act (P.L. 104-96)	3	3	
Saddleback Mountain Arizona Settlement Act (P.L. 104-102)		-7	
Telecommunications Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-104) ³			