

the GSEs, and that these standards, as yet unissued, were to be finalized by November 28, 1994. The conferees urge OFHEO to refocus its emphasis from lower priority activities, such as participation in conferences and political forums, to financial examinations and the development of final risk-based capital standards.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 113: Makes technical language change.

Amendment No. 114: Deletes language proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate regarding contractor conversions at the Environmental Protection Agency. Additional language relative to this matter is included in amendment numbered 65.

Inserts language directing FEMA to sell surplus mobile homes/trailers from its inventory. Additional information on this matter is discussed under amendment numbered 97.

Amendment No. 115: Inserts language proposed by the Senate which allows the use of other funds available to the Department of Health and Human Services to facilitate termination of the Office of Consumer Affairs. This matter is also mentioned in amendment numbered 101.

Amendment No. 116: Deletes language proposed by the Senate regarding energy savings at Federal facilities.

CONFERENCE TOTAL—WITH COMPARISONS

The total new budget (obligational) authority for the fiscal year 1996 recommended by the Committee of Conference, with comparisons to the fiscal year 1995 amount, the 1996 budget estimates, and the House and Senate bills for 1996 follow:

New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1995	\$89,920,161,061
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1996	89,869,762,093
House bill, fiscal year 1996 .	79,697,360,000
Senate bill, fiscal year 1996	81,009,212,000
Conference agreement, fiscal year 1996	80,606,927,000
Conference agreement compared with:	
New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1995	-9,313,234,061
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1996	-9,262,835,093
House bill, fiscal year 1996 .	+909,567,000
Senate bill, fiscal year 1996	-402,285,000

JERRY LEWIS,
TOM DELAY,
BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH,
JAMES T. WALSH,
DAVE HOBSON,
JOE KNOLLENBERG,
RODNEY P.
FRELINGHUYSEN,
MARK W. NEUMANN,
BOB LIVINGSTON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CHRISTOPHER S. BOND,
CONRAD BURNS,
TED STEVENS,
RICHARD SHELBY,
ROBERT F. BENNETT,
BEN NIGHTHORSE
CAMPBELL,
MARK O. HATFIELD,
BARBARA A. MIKULSKI,
PATRICK LEAHY,
J. BENNETT JOHNSTON,
BOB KERREY,
ROBERT C. BYRD,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF INTENTION TO OFFER MOTION TO INSTRUCT ON H.R. 4, PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF 1995

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause (c) of rule XXVIII, I rise to announce my intention to offer a motion to instruct House conferees on H.R. 4, the Personal Responsibility Act of 1995. The form of my motion is as follows:

Mr. MILLER of California moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendments to the bill H.R. 4 be instructed, that in resolving differences between the two Houses with respect to subtitle b of title III of the House bill (relating to family and school-based nutrition block grants) and title IV of the Senate amendment (relating to child nutrition programs), the managers should concur in the Senate amendment insofar as such amendment does not contain any block grants relating to the school lunch program under the National School Lunch Act and does not contain any block grants relating to any family nutrition program under the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 or the National School Lunch Act.

SEVEN-YEAR BALANCED BUDGET RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1995—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 104-141)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ENSIGN) laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning herewith without my approval H.R. 2491, the budget reconciliation bill adopted by the Republican majority, which seeks to make extreme cuts and other unacceptable changes in Medicare and Medicaid, and to raise taxes on millions of working Americans.

As I have repeatedly stressed, I want to find common ground with the Congress on a balanced budget plan that will best serve the American people. But, I have profound differences with the extreme approach that the Republican majority has adopted. It would hurt average Americans and help special interests.

My balanced budget plan reflects the values that Americans share—work and family, opportunity and responsibility. It would protect Medicare and retain Medicaid's guarantee of coverage; invest in education and training and other priorities; protect public health and the environment; and provide for a targeted tax cut to help middle-income Americans raise their children, save for the future, and pay for postsecondary education. To reach balance, my plan would eliminate wasteful spending, streamline programs, and end unneeded subsidies; take the first, serious steps toward health care reform; and reform welfare to reward work.

By contrast, H.R. 2491 would cut deeply into Medicare, Medicaid, stu-

dent loans, and nutrition programs; hurt the environment; raise taxes on millions of working men and women and their families by slashing the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC); and provide a huge tax cut whose benefits would flow disproportionately to those who are already the most well-off.

Moreover, this bill creates new fiscal pressures. Revenue losses from the tax cuts grow rapidly after 2002, with costs exploding for provisions that primarily benefit upper-income taxpayers. Taken together, the revenue losses for the 3 years after 2002 for the individual retirement account (IRA), capital gains, and estate tax provisions exceed the losses for the preceding 6 years.

Title VIII would cut Medicare by \$270 billion over 7 years—by far the largest cut in Medicare's 30-year history. While we need to slow the rate of growth in Medicare spending, I believe Medicare must keep pace with anticipated increases in the costs of medical services and the growing number of elderly Americans. This bill would fall woefully short and would hurt beneficiaries, over half of whom are women. In addition, the bill introduces untested, and highly questionable, Medicare "choices" that could increase risks and costs for the most vulnerable beneficiaries.

Title VII would cut Federal Medicaid payments to States by \$163 billion over 7 years and convert the program into a block grant, eliminating guaranteed coverage to millions of Americans and putting States at risk during economic downturns. States would face untenable choices: cutting benefits, dropping coverage for millions of beneficiaries, or reducing provider payments to a level that would undermine quality service to children, people with disabilities, the elderly, pregnant women, and others who depend on Medicaid. I am also concerned that the bill has inadequate quality and income protections for nursing home residents, the developmentally disabled, and their families; and that it would eliminate a program that guarantees immunizations to many children.

Title IV would virtually eliminate the Direct Student Loan Program, reversing its significant progress and ending the participation of over 1,300 schools and hundreds of thousands of students. These actions would hurt middle- and low-income families, make student loan programs less efficient, perpetuate unnecessary red tape, and deny students and schools the free-market choice of guaranteed or direct loans.

Title V would open the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) to oil and gas drilling, threatening a unique, pristine ecosystem, in hopes of generating \$1.3 billion in Federal revenues—a revenue estimate based on wishful thinking and outdated analysis. I want to protect this biologically rich wilderness permanently. I am also concerned that the Congress has chosen to use the reconciliation bill as a catch-all for

various objectionable natural resource and environmental policies. One would retain the notorious patenting provision whereby the government transfers billions of dollars of publicly owned minerals at little or no charge to private interests; another would transfer Federal land for a low-level radioactive waste site in California without public safeguards.

While making such devastating cuts in Medicare, Medicaid, and other vital programs, this bill would provide huge tax cuts for those who are already the most well-off. Over 47 percent of the tax benefits would go to families with incomes over \$100,000—the top 12 percent. The bill would provide unwarranted benefits to corporations and new tax breaks for special interests. At the same time, it would raise taxes, on average, for the poorest one-fifth of all families.

The bill would make capital gains cuts retroactive to January 1, 1995, providing a windfall of \$13 billion in about the first 9 months of 1995 alone to taxpayers who already have sold their assets. While my Administration supports limited reform of the alternative minimum tax (AMT), this bill's cuts in the corporate AMT would not adequately ensure that profitable corporations pay at least some Federal tax. The bill also would encourage businesses to avoid taxes by stockpiling foreign earnings in tax havens. And the bill does not include my proposal to close a loophole that allows wealthy Americans to avoid taxes on the gains they accrue by giving up their U.S. citizenship. Instead, it substitutes a provision that would prove ineffective.

While cutting taxes for the well-off, this bill would cut the EITC for almost 13 million working families. It would repeal part of the scheduled 1996 increase for taxpayers with two or more children, and end the credit for workers who do not live with qualifying children. Even after accounting for other tax cuts in this bill, about eight million families would face a net tax increase.

The bill would threaten the retirement benefit of workers and increase the exposure of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation by making it easy for companies to withdraw tax-favored pension assets for nonpension purposes. It also would raise Federal employee retirement contributions, unduly burdening Federal workers. Moreover, the bill would eliminate the low-income housing tax credit and the community development corporation tax credit, which address critical housing needs and help rebuild communities. Finally, the bill would repeal the tax credit that encourages economic activity in Puerto Rico. We must not ignore the real needs of our citizens in Puerto Rico, and any legislation must contain effective mechanisms to promote job creation in the islands.

Title XII includes many welfare provisions. I strongly support real welfare reform that strengthens families and

encourages work and responsibility. But the provisions in this bill, when added to the EITC cuts, would cut low-income programs too deeply. For welfare reform to succeed, savings should result from moving people from welfare to work, not from cutting people off and shifting costs to the States. The cost of excessive program cuts in human terms—to working families, single mothers with small children, abused and neglected children, low-income legal immigrants, and disabled children—would be grave. In addition, this bill threatens the national nutritional safety net by making unwarranted changes in child nutrition programs and the national food stamp program.

The agriculture provisions would eliminate the safety net that farm programs provide for U.S. agriculture. Title I would provide windfall payments to producers when prices are high, but not protect family farm income when prices are low. In addition, it would slash spending for agricultural export assistance and reduce the environmental benefits of the Conservation Reserve Program.

For all of these reasons, and for others detailed in the attachment, this bill is unacceptable.

Nevertheless, while I have major differences with the Congress, I want to work with Members to find a common path to balance the budget in a way that will honor our commitment to senior citizens, help working families, provide a better life for our children, and improve the standard of living of all Americans.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 6, 1995.*

□ 1845

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ENSIGN). The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal, and the message and the bill will be printed as a House document.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the message of the President and the bill be referred to the Committee on the Budget.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

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 HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST FURTHER CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2099, DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

Mr. DIAZ-BALART, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-385) on the resolution (H. Res. 291) waiving points of order against the further conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 2099) making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

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 PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, earlier I was unavoidably detained. If I had been here, on H.R. 2076 I would have voted "no."

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 PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. JEFFERSON. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained and missed two votes.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall 840 and "no" on rollcall 841.

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 ISSUANCE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER REVISING EXISTING PROCEDURES FOR PROCESSING EXPORT LICENSE APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED TO DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 104-142)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations:

To the Congress of the United States:

In order to take additional steps with respect to the national emergency described and declared in Executive Order No. 12924 of August 19, 1994, and continued on August 15, 1995, necessitated by the expiration of the Export Administration Act of August 20, 1994, I hereby report to the Congress that pursuant to section 204(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(b) ("the Act"), I have today exercised the authority granted by the Act to issue an Executive order (a copy of which is attached) to revise the existing procedures for processing export license applications submitted to the Department of Commerce.

The Executive order establishes two basic principles for processing export