

must be returned to the Senate for further consideration. This delay will effectively kill lobby reform legislation for the rest of the 104th Congress.

This bill expands the registration requirements for lobbyists and requires more disclosure regarding lobbying activities. Specifically, the bill requires those who lobby congressional staff, senior executive branch officials, and Members of Congress to register as lobbyists.

In addition, lobbyists must identify their clients, the general issues on which they lobby, and how much they are paid for their efforts.

While we must ensure that the constitutional right of the people to petition their government is protected, we must also make certain that paid lobbying activities are adequately disclosed. This bill protects both of these principles and deserves our support.

I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 2564 without amendment and pass these much-needed lobbying reforms.

#### TRIBUTE TO ROBERT L. METTLER

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, December 4, 1995*

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Robert L. Mettler of Los Angeles for his philanthropic and civic contributions and for his signal achievements in retail merchandising.

Robert Mettler has found the time, energy, and commitment to sustain a deep involvement in numerous community projects in spite of the demands of three decades of leadership in business. He has been especially committed to the Shelter Workshop Program for the Mentally Retarded, a trailblazing organization headed by Eunice and R. Sargent Shriver. During his residency in Texas, he was a leader of the State of Texas Special Olympics and the United Way of Dallas.

In addition to this work, Robert Mettler serves as chairman of the council of trustees of the National Jewish Center for Immunology and Respiratory Medicine in Denver, CO. He also serves on the leadership panel of Brandeis University in Waltham, MA.

Robert Mettler is one of the best known and most respected leaders in fashion and apparel. On Tuesday, December 12, 1995, Mr. Mettler's friends and admirers will pay tribute to him at a banquet in his honor sponsored by the Fashion Industries Division of the United Jewish Fund.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Mr. Mettler for the great achievements that have earned him this honor. I wish him many more years of good health and an ongoing active commitment to his philanthropic activities.

#### CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2491, SEVEN-YEAR BALANCED BUDGET RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, November 17, 1995*

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, today as the House considers the conference report on the Seven-Year Balanced Budget Act of 1995, we move one step closer to a goal I have supported for a long while. The first bill I cosponsored as a freshman Representative in 1981 amended the U.S. Constitution to require a balanced Federal budget. At that time, I firmly believed it was time to get our fiscal house in order, when the deficit was \$79 billion and the national debt stood at \$994 billion.

Fifteen years later, the deficit has grown to \$206 billion—nearly three times of what it was in 1981. The national debt has jumped to \$4.9 trillion or nearly five times the 1981 level. Further, in fiscal year 1995, we spent \$234 billion on interest on the national debt alone. That's 17 percent of the Federal budget. It also represents more than we spent on education, job training, child nutrition and public works projects combined.

Unless we balance the budget, interest on the debt will continue to eat into spending on other worthwhile Federal programs. Just look at how interest on the debt dwarfs our spending on certain vital human resources programs: In fiscal year 1995, we spent 66 times more on interest on the national debt than we did on the Head Start Program. We spent 32 times more on interest on the national debt than we did on the title I program which benefits disadvantaged grade-school kids. We spent 149 times more on interest on the national debt than we spent on all elementary and secondary school improvement programs. We spent 158 times more on interest on the national debt than we did on Federal aid to vocational education, 180 times more than on the JOBS program to get people off welfare, and 212 times more than on Jobs Corps. Clearly this is a distorted sense of priorities.

If we continue our spending priorities for the next 7 years, the deficit would balloon from \$210 billion in fiscal year 1996 to \$349 billion. That's a 66-percent increase. The national debt would increase by \$1.7 trillion during that same period.

Just as increased debt interest threatens programs, the lack of balance between our coveted entitlement programs and discretionary programs is alarming. Entitlement programs such as Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid make up 64 percent of the Federal budget. Discretionary programs, such as defense, education, and job training make up only 36 percent. This disparity is growing and without significant changes in spending priorities, by 2012 entitlement spending will consume the entire budget.

THE SEVEN-YEAR BALANCED BUDGET ACT OF 1995

I believe that we have made the right choices to put this country on a path toward a balanced budget. Back in June, the House approved the budget blueprint that laid the foundation for this change. Today, we actually implement the changes necessary to slow the rate of Federal spending over the next 7 years.

Over the next 7 years we will reduce spending growth and reduce the Federal deficit by a total of \$1.2 trillion. But it is important to note that slowing the rate of growth in spending is not a cut. The numbers amply demonstrate this assertion.

Over the last 7 years, between 1989 and 1995, we spent a total of \$9.5 trillion. Over the next 7 years, while balancing the budget, we will spend \$13.3 trillion. That's \$2.6 trillion more than in the past 7 years. If we do nothing, we would spend \$13.3 trillion over 7 years. We are not cutting the budget, but are finally putting our own house in order within a reasonable timeframe.

A comparison between spending levels in fiscal year 1995 and levels in fiscal year 2002 shows the effect of imposing fiscal discipline. Under current assumptions, spending would increase by \$600 billion or 40 percent. Under the assumption of a balanced budget, spending would increase by \$358 billion or 24 percent. Only in Washington would a \$358 billion increase be called a cut.

A LOOK AT KEY AREAS FOR THE THIRD DISTRICT

A quick review of the provisions of the Seven-Year Balanced Budget Act reveals challenging but acceptable changes in Medicare, student loan funding, and tax policy. It also reveals a glaring deficiency—the failure to reform Federal dairy programs.

MEDICARE

The Medicare Program has continued to grow exceedingly fast in recent years. The Medicare trustees reported earlier this year that without strengthening the system, Medicare will go broke by 2002. I believe that the budget package maintains the vital commitment to health care for seniors while ensuring that the program will be around far into the future.

Under the budget package, average per beneficiary spending would increase from \$4,800 to \$6,700 over the next 7 years, or a \$1,900 increase per retiree. Most importantly, premiums would remain at 31.5 percent of part B costs. Just as they have since the program was started, premiums would increase slightly every year.

STUDENT LOAN REFORM

The student loan program has provided essential opportunities to those who wish to further their education. But in order to preserve those opportunities far into the future, the House and Senate agreed to reduce the costs of the student loan program by \$4.9 billion over 7 years.

Perhaps what is most important about the House-Senate agreement is that it does not increase costs to students or parents. The plan does not eliminate the in-school interest subsidy for undergraduate or graduate students. It does not eliminate the 6-month grace period for students leaving school to begin repaying their loan. It does not modify eligibility or access to student loans, nor does it increase the origination loan fee paid for by students.

Now, let's look at what the plan would do. The budget package would cap the administration's direct student loan program at its current 10 percent level of the student loan volume. As many know, I do not believe the Government should become banker to students. At a time when Congress is trying to refocus the role of the Federal Government toward functions that it does well, the direct loan program heads in the wrong direction.

The budget package would also gain savings banks, secondary markets and guaranty agencies by lowering reimbursement fees for defaulted loans and other technical changes. Finally, the package would limit certain administrative expenses borne by the Department of Education. I am confident that the budget package does the most to help the budget at the least cost to students, parents and schools.

#### PRO-GROWTH TAX POLICY

The budget package agreement between the House and Senate provides for \$245 billion in tax cuts over 7 years, just 2 percent of the Federal budget. Like many of us, I was genuinely leery of providing tax cuts at the very time we are trying to balance the budget. However, as we are limiting the growth in Federal programs, we still need to promote economic growth in the private sector. The tax package accomplishes this in a reasonable fashion.

The conference agreement would impose a 50 percent capital gains tax cut for individuals and a 25 percent reduction for corporations retroactive to January 1, 1995. There is a misperception that a capital gains tax is important only to rich people, but actually most capital gains deductions are taken by middle class families. In 1993, the last year for which we have data, 60 percent of the tax returns claiming capital gains had adjusted gross incomes below \$50,000, and 77 percent had adjusted gross incomes of below \$75,000.

Many in western Wisconsin will benefit from the reduction in the capital gains taxes. Most important among these is the retiring farmer that wants to sell his farm and rely on the proceeds for retirement income. At the present time, he must pay a 38 percent tax. Home-owners and small businesses—the businesses that create the most jobs—will also benefit from this middle-class initiative.

The package before us will also benefit western Wisconsin because it includes expanded individual retirement account to spur savings. People would be able to contribute taxable amounts to the account, and then after 5 years would be able to withdraw money tax-free for certain purchases, including first-time home, long-term care expenses, post-secondary education needs, and retirement income. This account is pro-savings, pro-investment and pro-growth.

The package also includes a tax credit of \$500 per child under 18 years for all individuals with income below \$75,000 a year and all people filing joint returns with incomes below \$110,000. Although uneasy with the House-passed version which allowed tax cuts for families with incomes of up to \$200,000, I find the reduced income limit is much more acceptable.

#### REFORM OF FEDERAL DAIRY PROGRAM

What is most troubling about the package brought to us today is that it is devoid of any reform whatsoever in Federal dairy programs. The Congressional Budget Office has consistently estimated that artificial incentives to

produce fluid milk in Federal milk marketing orders, the so-called class I differentials, cost taxpayers over \$100 million in additional spending on the dairy price support program and the Dairy Export Incentive Program [DEIP] annually.

Obviously, class I differentials which are set by statute without regard to class I utilization also increase the cost of milk in grocery stores to consumers and the cost of the Federal WIC and special milk programs by millions of dollars annually. Their only purpose today is to provide additional revenue to dairy producers in a couple of areas of the country at the expense of producers in other areas as well as taxpayers and consumers around the country.

Simply stated, there is no single Federal program more in need of substantial reform than Federal milk marketing orders. Even the most ardent advocates of the order system acknowledge that fact. That's why our country and our constituents cannot afford to let a small minority of Members forestall these reforms when the time comes to put a second balanced budget package together.

In sum, today we are one step closer to our central goal of balancing the budget. A balanced budget will ensure sustained growth for the future, more opportunity for education, job growth and a better competitive position in the world market. I look forward to the day when we can say that we took the high road toward fiscal responsibility and put our national fiscal house in order.

## SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, December 5, 1995, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

## DECEMBER 6

9:00 a.m.

Conferees on S. 652, to provide for a pro-competitive, de-regulatory national policy framework designed to accelerate rapidly private sector deployment of advanced telecommunications and information technologies and services to all Americans by opening all telecommunications markets to competition.

S-5, Capitol

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 356, to amend title 4, United States Code, to declare English as the official language of the Government of the United States.

SD-342

Labor and Human Resources

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Small Business on certain issues relating to modifications to the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

SD-106

Small Business

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Labor and Human Resources on certain issues relating to modifications to the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

SD-106

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (P.L. 101-601).

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Special Committee To Investigate  
Whitewater Development Corporation  
and Related Matters

To continue hearings to examine certain issues relative to the Whitewater Development Corporation.

SH-216

10:15 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings on the Bosnian Peace Agreement, the North Atlantic Council military plan and the proposed mission for U.S. military forces deployed with the implementation Force (IFOR).

SD-G50

2:00 p.m.

Commission on Security and Cooperation  
in Europe

To hold hearings to examine the documentation of crimes against humanity in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia this year.

2322 Rayburn Building

## DECEMBER 7

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 94, to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to prohibit the consideration of retro-active tax increases.

SD-342

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings to examine how to manage Senate technology in the information age.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

Special Committee To Investigate  
Whitewater Development Corporation  
and Related Matters

To continue hearings to examine certain issues relative to the Whitewater Development Corporation.

SH-216

## DECEMBER 12

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 873, to establish the South Carolina National Heritage Corridor, S. 944, to provide for the establishment of the Ohio River Corridor Study Commission, S. 945, to amend the Illinois and Michigan Canal Heritage Corridor Act of 1984 to modify the boundaries of the corridor, S. 1020, to establish the Augusta Canal National Heritage Area in the State of Georgia, S. 1110, to establish guidelines for the designation of National Heritage Areas, S. 1127, to establish the Vancouver National Historic Reserve, and S. 1190, to establish the Ohio and Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor in the State of Ohio.

SD-366

Small Business

To hold hearings on proposals to strengthen the Small Business Investment Company program.

SR-428A

Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 814, to provide for the reorganization of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and S. 1159, to establish an American Indian Policy Information Center.

SR-485

## DECEMBER 14

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 1271, to amend the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982.

SD-366