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Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening in very strong support of the President's veto of the Republicans' devastating cuts in environmental protection and housing programs.

This bill is one of the more glaring indications of the extremist, anti-environmental policies of the Republican majority.

We should not be here having this debate. We should have funded the EPA, Housing and Veterans Program 2½ months ago. But the Republican leadership insists on adding extremist provisions, and I applaud the President for having the courage to reject them.

How anyone who is truly committed to ensuring clean water and clean air can, in good conscience, stand before the American people tonight and support this bill is more than I can fathom.

This bill is an attack on our natural resources and the environmental health and safety of the American people, plain and simple.

This bill cuts the Environmental Protection Agency by more than 20 percent, but that's only the tip of the iceberg: The Devil is in the details:

A 30-percent cut in loans to States that help keep raw sewage off our beaches and out of our rivers,

A 45-percent cut in funds that provide critical assistance to local communities to keep drinking water safe, a 20 percent cut in the program that cleans up hazardous waste sites, a complete termination of the EPA's authority to stop toxic dumping in wetlands and a 27-percent cut in EPA enforcement activities—that means the environmental cop will not be on the beat. So much for getting tough on crime.

In the area I represent, Federal loans are critical in helping clean up Long Island Sound and preserve the purity of the New York City water supply. And yet this bill cuts more than \$750 million from these funds to the States.

There is no denying that these environmental rollbacks will cripple the EPA's ability to protect the quality of our air and water and because of their insistence on these extremist provisions, the Government is now shut down—less than 1 week before Christmas.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, what is the time situation here?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. STOKES] has 2 minutes and the gentleman from California [Mr. LEWIS] has 2 minutes and the right to close.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, we have heard from the other side allegations that the President is not interested in balancing the budget. The President clearly, in his veto message today, answered that. Here is what he said in his message.

He said:

I am vetoing the bills not only because of the impact they have on the environment we leave our children, but also because of other

things that they do that violate our values. They completely eliminate the National Service Program, which has been very successful, broadly supported by people across partisan lines in communities all across America. They cut innovative programs for economic development in our cities, the areas which have been left most untouched by the economic recovery of the last 3 years. They cut health care for veterans.

None of these things, the President says in his message, are necessary to balancing the budget.

Then, lastly, with reference to the whole question of medical care, I think it is important for us to listen to what the President said. He said the bill provides less than I requested for the medical care of this Nation's veterans. It includes significant restrictions on funding for the Secretary of Veterans Affairs that appear designed to impede him from carrying out his duties as an advocate for veterans. Further, the bill does not provide necessary funding for V.A. hospital construction.

Now, obviously, the President has addressed these things which he deems to be values which he, as the President of the United States, has a responsibility to carry out.

Finally, the President says this:

This bill does not reflect the values that Americans hold dear, and I urge the Congress to send me an appropriations bill that has these important priorities that truly serve the American people.

That is the responsibility the President has to the American people. He has today exercised that responsibility. It is certainly incumbent upon the Congress to follow the direction given by the President of the United States.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of our time to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DELAY], our whip.

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of the committee and I commend the ranking member. He is, indeed, an honorable man and is trying to protect his values.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Wisconsin, the distinguished ranking member of this committee, said he did not know what kind of dictionary we used. I would just challenge him to go look up the word "truth." There is a lot of stuff going on around here that has a hard time meeting that definition in the dictionary.

The President is telling the American people that the Congress has shut down the Government and we have not done our work; that he wants to balance the budget, but because of his values he is having a hard time agreeing with Congress and what bills he is being sent. If the President was so concerned with the balanced budget or the Government shutting down, he should have signed the first balanced budget in 26 years. Twenty-six years. He vetoed it.

The President vetoed the Interior appropriations bill. The Interior Department hires 133,800 employees.

He could have opened up all the parks, all the monuments, by signing this bill.

He vetoes this bill that employs over 293,000 employees, and if we combine the two, that is 426,800 employees that could be going to work right now, being paid, and those offices would be open.

Mr. Speaker, we have done our work. We worked all year long putting these bills together and bringing them to the floor under the auspices of balancing the budget by the year 2002. But the President is like a procrastinating Christmas shopper. He has not thought about balancing the budget or these appropriations bills all year long, and here at the last minute, a week before Christmas, he decides he wants to be involved in the process.

We are at a crucial time in our history. On one hand, the President's values want to spend more money in Washington. On our side, we think we ought to empower the family, stop the credit card, and provide empowerment for the local and State government.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. LEWIS].

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the veto message of the President to the bill, H.R. 2099, and that I might include tabular and extraneous materials.

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

There was no objection.

FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS

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Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 131), a clean CR to extend the existing CR to January 26, to authorize the 2.4 percent military pay raise to be effective January 1, and to eliminate the 6-month disparity between COLA payment dates for military and civilian retirees in fiscal 1996, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the guidelines consistently issued by successive speakers, as recorded on page 534 of the House Rules Manual,

the Chair is constrained not to entertain the gentleman's request until it has been cleared by the bipartisan floor and committee leaderships.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I would urge the Chair and the majority leadership to do that.

GRANTING MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE PRIVILEGE TO EXTEND AND REVISE REMARKS IN CONGRESSIONAL RECORD FOR REMAINDER OF 104TH CONGRESS

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that for the remainder of the first session of the 104th Congress, all Members be permitted to extend their remarks and to include extraneous material in the section of the RECORD entitled "Extensions of Remarks."

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

There was no objection.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 122, REVISED CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEARS 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, AND 2002

Mr. GOSS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-423) on the resolution (H. Res. 309) providing for consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 122) setting forth a revised congressional budget for the United States Government for the fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002 which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION EXPEDITING COMMENCEMENT OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS DURING REMAINDER OF FIRST SESSION OF 104TH CONGRESS

Mr. GOSS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-424) on the resolution (H. Res. 310) expediting the commencement of committee hearings during the remainder of the first session of the One Hundred Fourth Congress, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RADANOVICH). Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

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

[Mr. POSHARD addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

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

[Mr. METCALF addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mrs. CLAYTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mrs. CLAYTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

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

[Mr. CUNNINGHAM addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

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

[Mr. OLVER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

CLAIMING THE \$1 MILLION OFFERED BY REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

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

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to speak to the American people tonight to point out an inaccuracy, if not an outright deception, that has been printed in a number of newspapers around the country. We will give my fellow Mississippian, Haley Barbour, an opportunity to honor the pledge that he made to pay the first American who proves his statement false \$1 million.

Mr. Speaker, that is this portion of the ad that was in the USA Today for a number of days. This particular ad was last Monday, December 12. It says, "The Republican National Committee will present a cashier's check for \$1 million to the first American who can prove the following statement is false." And then in quotations it says, "November 1995, the U.S. House and Senate passed a balanced budget bill. It increases total spending on Medicaid by more than 50 percent from 1995 to the year 2002, pursuant to the Congressional Budget Office standards."

While I do not doubt what Mr. Barbour had to say about Medicare and Medicaid, the spending really will go up. It is not the cut that many of my colleagues call it. It is just a limitation on growth. It is something that we as businesspeople have to do.

I will, however, take issue with the first part, that in November 1995 the

House and Senate did not pass a balanced budget bill.

The budget that passed for fiscal year 1996, in October, contained a deficit, according to the Congressional Budget Office, of \$270 billion for next year. Now, under the rules of the House, going all the way back to the earliest days of our republic, Congress can only allocate funds for 1 year at a time. So, although it was a 7-year plan, it means absolutely nothing. One Congress cannot commit another Congress to doing something or not doing something.

Mr. Speaker, those who follow Congress know, there has already been a 40-percent turnover just in the past 3 years, and over a 50-percent turnover in the membership of Congress in the past 6 years. So it is totally inaccurate for Mr. Barbour to say that we are going to commit future Congresses to reduce spending.

All this Congress can do is commit itself. And the budget that it has committed itself to has been certified by the Congressional Budget Office, as recently as December 14, to be \$270 billion in deficit.

So, the much ballyhooed Balanced Budget Act of 1995 was a fake, a farce, a fraud, an insult to the people of this great country. As a matter of fact, even after certain members of the majority party called the Congressional Budget Office and requested that the CBO take a second look at their numbers, the number went from an annual operating deficit of \$296 billion to an annual operating deficit of \$270 billion, which is still a \$7 billion increase over the annual operating deficit of this year.

Mr. Speaker, so tomorrow morning I will be walking over to the Republican National Headquarters and I will present the following information to Mr. Barbour. I will give him the opportunity to make good on his word. For those who do not know Mr. Barbour, he is a former citizen of the great city of Yazoo City, MS.

Yazoo City has several distinctions. First, one of the Confederate ironclads was built there in secret in the war of Northern Aggression, or the Civil War as the gentlewoman from California [Ms. PELOSI] might refer to it. That ironclad, the *Arkansas*, was responsible for lifting the siege of Vicksburg. Despite incredible odds against it, it actually ran off something like 65 Union ships in the summer of 1862.

More recently, the city of Yazoo City is famous for sending America's storytellers. One of the great storytellers is William Morris, a writer of renown throughout the country. More recently, a comedian by the name of Jerry Clower comes from Yazoo City. Tomorrow, we are going to give my good friend, Mr. Barbour, the opportunity to tell America whether he is a man of his word or a storyteller.

Mr. Speaker, I have used the resources of this office, and my congressional office, to help get this information. Therefore, it would be most inappropriate if I asked Mr. Barbour for