

CBO COST ESTIMATE OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES RECONCILIATION BILL REGARDING AGRICULTURE AND CONSERVATION—Continued

[In millions of dollars, by fiscal years]

Section	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1996-2002
1404 End Farmer Owned Reserve	0	-17	-17	-17	-18	-18	-18	-105
1405 Cap EEP spending	-279	-482	-281	-130	0	0	0	-1172
1406 Business Interruption Insurance Program	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(7)
Total	-1016	-1851	-1851	-1857	-1858	-2501	-2508	-13442

¹ These provisions could have some direct spending impact, but the level is either likely below \$500,000, of indeterminate.
 Note.—Assumes effective date of November 15, 1996. some estimates would change with later effective date.

INFLATIONARY IMPACT STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 2(l)(4) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee estimates that enactment of the Chairman's recommendations of the Committee on Agriculture with respect to the reconciliation bill for fiscal year 1996 will have no inflationary impact on the national economy.

OVERSIGHT STATEMENT

No summary of oversight findings and recommendations made by the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight under clause 2(l)(3)(D) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives was available to the Committee with reference to the subject matter specifically addressed by the Chairman's recommendations of the Committee on Agriculture with respect to the reconciliation bill for fiscal year 1996.

No specific oversight activities other than the hearings detailed in this report were conducted by the Committee within the definition of clause 2(b)(1) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

SHARING THE PAIN OF ALZHEIMER'S

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 24, 1995

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, on October 18, 1995, the Alzheimer's Town Meeting in Troy, MI, will give family members who care for Alzheimer's patients a chance to share with others the physical and emotional challenges they face daily.

They will have the opportunity to learn more about the options and resources available to them. And they will be able to share experiences with sympathetic listeners who know too well the devastation of the disease.

Alzheimer's does not discriminate. In America, 1 in 10 people know someone suffering from the disease. In metro Detroit, 60,000 people have Alzheimer's. Their families know that caring for an Alzheimer's patient is a supreme challenge. The tireless effort put forth by caregivers is remarkable and an example for all.

These caregivers have been called the hidden patients of Alzheimer's, and I agree. I commend the Alzheimer's Association for making this effort available and for raising consciousness about Alzheimer's in the metro Detroit area.

We must continue our fight against this painful disease. Through research, financial aid for Alzheimer's families, and a health care system that works for Alzheimer's victims, we can provide the best possible support for everyone affected by the ravages of Alzheimer's.

THE 11TH ANNUAL GREAT LAKES CONFERENCE ON EXPORTS

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 24, 1995

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, on September 15, I held my 11th Annual Great Lakes Conference on Exports. We had 1,043 attendees, making this the largest exports conference in the Midwest.

Our opening speaker this year was C. Michael Armstrong, chairman and CEO of Hughes Electronics, and the Chairman of President Clinton's Exports Council.

As the chairman of the Trade Subcommittee of the House International Relations Committee, I have worked very closely with Mike. His insights have been invaluable to the committee as we have tried to increase U.S. exports.

I'd like to share some of those insights with you today. Following is the text of the address Mike Armstrong gave at the Exports Conference.

If we are to remain competitive, improve our balance of trade, and move strongly ahead into the 21st century, we need to listen to CEO's like Mike Armstrong. I urge you all to take heed of his advice.

THE EXPORT IMPERATIVE: PUBLIC POLICY AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FOR THE NEW CENTURY

(By C. Michael Armstrong, Chairman & CEO, Hughes Electronics)

Thank you for that very warm Wisconsin welcome. This conference, drawing so many high-powered participants not simply from Wisconsin but from across the Great Lakes region, is testament to the energies and insight of Congressman Toby Roth. The knowledge and pro-active approach he brings to the public debate about the market system and exports is critical to the future of this country.

Gatherings like this are instructive for another reason as well—as an indicator of the kind of collective, collaborative, effort we must have to turn economic opportunity to advantage. In the context of the local economy, some of you may be seated down the row this morning from a competitor. But in the context of the global economy, even competitors share a common interest in a system that permits and promotes economic opportunity and puts American firms on an equal footing with companies from other countries.

The theme of this year's conference captures the challenge we face: "Going global" is, quite simply, where the growth is. Companies, and ultimately countries, that refuse to recognize this reality, no matter how powerful, no matter how well-positioned, are destined to decline. By the same token, even small companies that grasp this reality will reap world-class rewards. I'll say here what I say to every businessman and Congressman I speak with: America's economic destiny is as an Export Superpower.

For my company, the export imperative is already the dominant fact of our economic life: Today, our competition, our customers, our standard of quality, are all global. I've tried to translate my experiences, at IBM, at Hughes and as Chairman of the President's Export Council into an advocacy of pro-export policies that will not only define the growth of our country, but will define the opportunities and standard of living for our children and our children's children.

That's the mission that shapes my message this morning: The change in mind-set—in public policy, and in the private sector—we need to see for this country to fulfill its economic destiny. For this to happen, we must act on three critical issues: Where government policy is hurting us, it has to stop; where government can help, it has to start; and where the private sector lacks reach or competitiveness, it has to change.

If I may, let me start with a snapshot of the importance of exports to the American economy. Take the current projections of 2½ percent growth for the U.S. economy—a steady, but unspectacular rate. Now, compare that 2½ percent to the growth rate for American exports which is 10 percent plus. Even during the 1990-91 recession, exports continued to grow putting a floor under a downturn I know all of us thought was deep enough. Each year export growth adds about \$30 billion dollars to our GDP.

Now numbers like that can be distant from the day-to-day we deal with, they're almost unreal: So let me bring it a bit closer to home—at the average manufacturing wage nationwide, export growth, each year, is good for 1 million new jobs. Last year, right here in Wisconsin, 2,300 companies exported \$7 billion dollars worth of goods, supporting 192,000 American jobs. And statewide, export earnings are up 19 percent from the year before.

And it's the same story in the other states represented here today. Last year in Minnesota, exports accounted for \$10 billion dollars and 158,000 jobs; in Illinois, \$24 billion dollars and 440,000 jobs; in Michigan, \$36 billion and more than half-a-million jobs. And in every one of your states 95 percent of the businesses active in export are small to mid-size companies of 500 employees or less. That's the reality and the strength, of America's export economy.

However, for just a moment, imagine our economy without export growth. Our country would red-line almost instantly, plunging into recession. With export growth gone, we'd see unemployment head for double-digits, and a downward economic spiral historic in proportion and its affect on all of us. It's a nightmare scenario none of us want to look at much less live through.

The bottom line is, exports are the economic engine of our country and their importance is growing. Lets look ahead from where things are today to the world as we'll know it twenty years from now. A combination of demographics and development will join to spark an economic boom in the nations we once termed the Third World: 12 developing countries with a total population of 2.7 billion people—more than 10 times the