

FUNDERBURK, Mr. NEY, Mr. WELLER, Mr. CAMP, Mr. FORBES, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. BRYANT of Tennessee, Mr. MARTINI, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. HYDE, Mr. LEACH, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. WALKER, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GANSKE, Mr. LONGLEY, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. HEINEMAN, Mrs. CUBIN, and Mr. CHRYSLER):

H. Con. Res. 17. Concurrent resolution relating to the treatment of Social Security under any constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SOLOMON:

H. Res. 43. Resolution to amend clause 2(g)(3) of House rule XI to permit committee chairman to schedule hearings; to the Committee on Rules.

¶10.25 ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 2: Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. NEY, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mrs. SEASTRAND, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. WALKER, and Mr. KLUG.

H.R. 8: Mr. DREIER, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mr. POMBO.

H.R. 13: Mr. WELDON of Florida and Mr. WELLER.

H.R. 28: Mr. MCKEON.

H.R. 42: Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. McDERMOTT, and Mr. KLECZKA.

H.R. 47: Mr. DELAY, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. FORBES, Mr. NEY, Mr. JONES, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. SAXTON, and Mr. FOX.

H.R. 65: Mr. GEJDENSON and Mr. LATOURETTE.

H.R. 103: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, and Mr. MARTINEZ.

H.R. 104: Mr. SENSENBRENNER and Mr. KINGSTON.

H.R. 109: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. SKELTON, and Mr. GRAHAM.

H.R. 127: Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. FROST, and Mr. SAWYER.

H.R. 139: Mr. BUNNING of Kentucky and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 142: Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. BUNNING of Kentucky, Mr. SKELTON, and Mr. STUMP.

H.R. 201: Mr. FROST, Mr. BALLENGER, Ms. DANNER, Mr. NEY, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas, Mr. FORBES, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. HALL of Texas, and Mr. BLUTE.

H.R. 217: Mr. MOORHEAD.

H.R. 218: Mr. LATOURETTE.

H.R. 303: Mr. LATOURETTE.

H.R. 325: Mr. HOSTETTLER, Mr. NEUMANN, and Mr. DAVIS.

H.R. 326: Mr. MARTINEZ.

H.R. 359: Mr. SERRANO, Mr. CHRYSLER, Mr. LATOURETTE, and Mr. RICHARDSON.

H.R. 393: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 449: Mr. FATTAH.

H.R. 450: Mr. MARTINEZ and Mr. HOEKSTRA.

H.R. 452: Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 483: Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. CRANE, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. FIELDS of Texas, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. HANCOCK, Ms. PRYCE, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. LAZIO of New York.

H.R. 485: Mr. COX and Mr. BILBRAY.

H.R. 489: Mr. CALVERT and Mr. HEFLEY.

H.R. 490: Mr. CALVERT, Mr. LUCAS, and Mr. ROBERTS.

H.R. 512: Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 519: Mr. STUMP.

H.R. 521: Mr. WELLER.

H.R. 558: Mr. BALDACCI and Mr. LONGLEY.

H.R. 587: Mr. BERMAN.

H.R. 599: Mrs. SMITH of Washington and Ms. FURSE.

H.R. 613: Mr. STARK.

H.J. Res. 24: Mr. GOSS, Mr. SOLOMON, and Mr. CHRISTENSEN.

H.J. Res. 28: Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BUNNING of Kentucky, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. SHAW, Mrs. SMITH of Washington, Mr. UPTON, and Mrs. WALDHOLTZ.

H. Res. 33: Mr. EVANS, Mr. BERMAN, and Mr. BOUCHER.

H.R. 5: Mr. MILLER of Florida.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1995 (11)

¶11.1 DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The House was called to order by the SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. STEARNS, at 9:30 o'clock a.m., who laid before the House the following communication:

WASHINGTON, DC,

January 24, 1995.

I hereby designate the Honorable CLIFF STEARNS to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NEWT GINGRICH,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

¶11.2 MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had agreed to without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 16. Providing for a joint session of Congress to receive a message from the President on the State of the Union. Passed House January 23, 1995. Received in Senate and passed January 23 (Legislative day of January 10), 1995.

¶11.3 "MORNING HOUR" DEBATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. STEARNS, pursuant to the order of the House of Wednesday, January 4, 1995, recognized Members for "morning hour" debates.

¶11.4 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Edwin Thomas, one of his secretaries.

¶11.5 RECESS—10:17 A.M.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. STEARNS, pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, declared the House in recess until 11:00 a.m.

¶11.6 AFTER RECESS—11:00 A.M.

The SPEAKER called the House to order.

¶11.7 APPROVAL OF THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER announced he had examined and approved the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, January 23, 1995.

Mr. VOLKMER, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, objected to the Chair's approval of the Journal.

The question being put, viva voce, Will the House agree to the Chair's approval of said Journal?

The SPEAKER announced that the yeas had it.

Mr. VOLKMER objected to the vote on the ground that a quorum was not present and not voting.

A quorum not being present,

The roll was called under clause 4, rule XV, and the call was taken by electronic device.

When there appeared { Yeas 278
Nays 135

¶11.8 [Roll No. 30] YEAS—278

Allard	Ensign	Lazio
Andrews	Everett	Leach
Archer	Ewing	Lewis (CA)
Armey	Fawell	Lewis (KY)
Bachus	Fields (TX)	Lightfoot
Baker (CA)	Flake	Linder
Baker (LA)	Flanagan	Livingston
Ballenger	Foley	LoBondo
Barr	Forbes	Lofgren
Barrett (NE)	Ford	Longley
Barrett (WI)	Fowler	Lucas
Bartlett	Fox	Luther
Barton	Franks (CT)	Manzullo
Bass	Franks (NJ)	Martini
Bateman	Frelinghuysen	McCollum
Beilenson	Frisa	McCrary
Bentsen	Frost	McDade
Bereuter	Funderburk	McHale
Berman	Galleghy	McHugh
Bevill	Ganske	McInnis
Bilbray	Gekas	McIntosh
Bilirakis	Geren	McKeon
Bliley	Gibbons	McNulty
Blute	Gilchrest	Metcalf
Boehner	Gillmor	Meyers
Bonilla	Gilman	Mica
Bono	Gonzalez	Miller (FL)
Boucher	Goodlatte	Minge
Brewster	Goodling	Mink
Brownback	Gordon	Molinari
Bryant (TN)	Goss	Mollohan
Bunn	Greenwood	Montgomery
Bunning	Gunderson	Moorhead
Burton	Gutknecht	Moran
Buyer	Hall (TX)	Morella
Callahan	Hamilton	Murtha
Calvert	Hancock	Myers
Camp	Hansen	Myrick
Canady	Hastert	Nethercutt
Cardin	Hastings (WA)	Neumann
Castle	Hayes	Ney
Chabot	Hayworth	Norwood
Chambliss	Heineman	Nussle
Chenoweth	Herger	Orton
Christensen	Hilleary	Oxley
Chrysler	Hobson	Packard
Clement	Hoekstra	Parker
Clinger	Hoke	Porter
Coble	Holden	Portman
Coburn	Horn	Pryce
Collins (GA)	Hostettler	Quillen
Combest	Houghton	Quinn
Condit	Hoyer	Radanovich
Cooley	Hutchinson	Ramstad
Coyne	Hyde	Regula
Crapo	Inglis	Roberts
Creameans	Istook	Rogers
Cubin	Johnson (CT)	Rohrabacher
Cunningham	Johnson, Sam	Ros-Lehtinen
Danner	Johnston	Roth
Davis	Jones	Roukema
Deal	Kaptur	Royce
DeLay	Kasich	Salmon
Diaz-Balart	Kelly	Sanford
Dickey	Kennelly	Sawyer
Dingell	Kildee	Saxton
Dixon	Kim	Saxton
Dooley	King	Scarborough
Doolittle	Kingston	Schaefer
Dornan	Klecza	Schiff
Dreier	Klug	Scott
Duncan	Knollenberg	Sensenbrenner
Dunn	Kolbe	Shadegg
Edwards	LaHood	Shaw
Ehlers	Largent	Shays
Ehrlich	Latham	Shuster
Emerson	LaTourette	Sisisky
English	Laughlin	Skeen

Skelton	Talent	Walsh
Smith (MI)	Tanner	Wamp
Smith (NJ)	Tate	Watts (OK)
Smith (TX)	Tauzin	Weldon (FL)
Smith (WA)	Thomas	Weldon (PA)
Solomon	Thornberry	Weller
Souder	Thornton	White
Spence	Thurman	Whitfield
Spratt	Tiahrt	Wicker
Stearns	Torricelli	Williams
Stenholm	Tucker	Wise
Stockman	Upton	Young (FL)
Stokes	Vucanovich	Zeliff
Studds	Waldholtz	Zimmer
Stump	Walker	

NAYS—135

Abercrombie	Hastings (FL)	Peterson (MN)
Ackerman	Hefley	Petri
Baessler	Hefner	Pickett
Baldacci	Hilliard	Pombo
Barcia	Hinchey	Pomeroy
Becerra	Hunter	Poshard
Boehlert	Jackson-Lee	Rahall
Bonior	Jacobs	Rangel
Borski	Jefferson	Reed
Browder	Johnson (SD)	Reynolds
Brown (CA)	Johnson, E. B.	Richardson
Brown (FL)	Kanjorski	Rivers
Brown (OH)	Klink	Roemer
Bryant (TX)	LaFalce	Rose
Clay	Lantos	Roybal-Allard
Clayton	Levin	Rush
Clyburn	Lewis (GA)	Sabo
Coleman	Lincoln	Sanders
Collins (IL)	Lipinski	Schroeder
Collins (MI)	Lowe	Schumer
Costello	Maloney	Serrano
Cramer	Manton	Skaggs
Crane	Martinez	Slaughter
DeFazio	Mascara	Stark
DeLauro	Matsui	Stupak
Dellums	McCarthy	Taylor (MS)
Deutsch	McDermott	Taylor (NC)
Dicks	McKinney	Tejeda
Doggett	Meek	Thompson
Doyle	Menendez	Torres
Durbin	Miller (CA)	Towns
Eshoo	Mineta	Trafficant
Evans	Nadler	Velazquez
Farr	Neal	Vento
Fazio	Oberstar	Visclosky
Filner	Obey	Volkmer
Foglietta	Olver	Ward
Frank (MA)	Ortiz	Waters
Furse	Owens	Watt (NC)
Gejdenson	Pallone	Wolf
Gephardt	Pastor	Woolsey
Green	Payne (NJ)	Wyden
Gutierrez	Payne (VA)	Wynn
Hall (OH)	Pelosi	Yates
Harman	Peterson (FL)	Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—21

Bishop	Fattah	Mfume
Burr	Fields (LA)	Moakley
Chapman	Graham	Paxon
Conyers	Kennedy (MA)	Riggs
Cox	Kennedy (RI)	Torkildsen
de la Garza	Markey	Waxman
Engel	Meehan	Wilson

So the Journal was approved.

11.9 COMMUNICATIONS

Executive and other communications, pursuant to clause 2, rule XXIV, were referred as follows:

190. A letter from the Under Secretary of Defense—Comptroller, transmitting a report of a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act which occurred in the Department of the Army, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1517(b); to the Committee on Appropriations.

191. A letter from the Under Secretary of Defense—Comptroller, transmitting a report of a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act which occurred at the U.S. Army Troop Support Command, St. Louis, MO, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1517(b); to the Committee on Appropriations.

192. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States; transmitting the annual report on its operations for fiscal year 1994, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635g(a); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

193. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the administration's report entitled, "Annual Report to Congress—Progress on Superfund Implementation in Fiscal Year 1994," pursuant to 45 U.S.C. 9651; to the Committee on Commerce.

194. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Governors of the U.S. Postal Service, transmitting a copy of the annual report in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act during the calendar year 1994, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

11.10 WORDS TAKEN DOWN

Mr. HOKE during one minute speeches addressed the House and, during the course of his remarks,

Mr. ACKERMAN demanded that certain words be taken down.

The Clerk read the words taken down as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, We are here doing the people's business on a regular basis, and what we have just heard is a great hypocrisy coming from the other side of the aisle. The fact that I, in the 103d Congress, which is the only Congress I have had the privilege of being a party to."

By unanimous consent, the words were withdrawn.

Accordingly,
The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SHAYS, recognized Mr. HOKE to proceed in order.

11.11 WORDS TAKEN DOWN

Mr. BURTON during one minute speeches addressed the House and, during the course of his remarks,

Mr. NADLER demanded that certain words be taken down.

The Clerk read the words taken down as follows:

But it is apparent to anyone who is paying attention to what is going on that the Democratic Party is doing everything they can to derail the Contract With America. They are proposing hundreds of amendments to slow down the process. All I want to say is that it is the height of hypocrisy, the height of hypocrisy for the Democrats to come down here and complain about what the Republicans are doing after the way they have run this House for the last 40 years.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SHAYS, held the words taken down not to be unparliamentary, and said:

"It would be out of order for the gentleman to make reference to a particular Member, but precedent suggests that reference to procedures, or amendments, or to parties is not out of order."

11.12 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—
NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT
TO MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SHAYS, laid before the House a message from the President, which was read as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to section 204(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(b) and section 301 of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1631, I hereby report that I have exercised my statutory author-

ity to declare a national emergency with respect to the grave acts of violence committed by foreign terrorists that threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process and to issue an Executive order that:

—Blocks all property, including bank deposits, of foreign persons or organizations designated in the Executive order or pursuant thereto, which is in the United States or in the control of United States persons, including their overseas branches; and

—Prohibits any transaction or dealing by United States persons in such property, including the making or receiving of any contribution of funds, goods, or services to or for the benefit of such designated persons.

I have designated in the Executive order 12 foreign organizations that threaten to use violence to disrupt the Middle East peace process. I have authorized the Secretary of State to designate additional foreign persons who have committed, or pose a significant risk of committing, acts of violence that have the purpose or effect of disrupting the Middle East peace process, or who assist in, sponsor, or provide financial, material or technical support for, or services in support of, such acts of violence. Such designations are to be made in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General.

The Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized to designate persons or entities that he determines, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, are owned or controlled by, or acting for or on behalf of, any of the foreign persons designated under this order. The Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized to issue regulations in exercise of my authorities under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act to implement these measures in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General and to coordinate such implementation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. All Federal agencies are directed to take actions within their authority to carry out the provisions of the Executive order.

I am enclosing a copy of the Executive order that I have issued. The order was effective at 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time on January 24, 1995.

I have authorized these measures in response to recurrent acts of international terrorism that threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process. They include such acts as the bomb attacks in Israel this past weekend and other recent attacks in Israel, attacks on government authorities in Egypt, threats against Palestinian authorities in the autonomous regions, and the bombing of the Jewish Mutual Association building in Buenos Aires, as well as the car bomb at the Israeli Embassy in London.

Achieving peace between Israel and its neighbors has long been a principal

goal of American foreign policy. Resolving this conflict would eliminate a major source of instability in a part of the world in which we have critical interests, contribute to the security and well-being of Israel, and strengthen important bilateral relationships in the Arab world.

Attempts to disrupt the Middle East peace process through terrorism by groups opposed to peace have threatened and continue to threaten vital interests of the United States, thus constituting an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States.

Terrorist groups engaging in such terrorist acts receive financial and material support for their efforts from persons in the Middle East and elsewhere who oppose that process. Individuals and groups in the United States, too, have been targets of fundraising efforts on behalf of terrorist organizations.

Fundraising for terrorism and use of the U.S. banking system for transfers on behalf of such organizations are inimical to American interests. Further, failure to take effective action against similar fundraising and transfers in foreign countries indicate the need for leadership by the United States on this subject. Thus, it is necessary to provide the tools to combat any financial support from the United States for such terrorist activities. The United States will use these actions on our part to impress on our allies in Europe and elsewhere the seriousness of the danger of terrorist funding threatening the Middle East peace process, and to encourage them to adopt appropriate and effective measures to cut off terrorist fundraising and the harboring of terrorist assets in their territories and by their nationals.

The measures we are taking demonstrate our determination to thwart acts of terrorism that threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process by attacking any material or financial support for such acts that may emanate from the United States.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 23, 1995.*

By unanimous consent, the message, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 104-23).

¶11.13 UNFUNDED FEDERAL MANDATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. SHAYS, pursuant to House Resolution 38 and rule XXIII, declared the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 5) to curb the practice of imposing unfunded Federal mandates on States and local governments; to strengthen the partnership between the Federal Government and State, local and tribal governments; to end the imposition, in the absence of full consideration by Congress, of Federal mandates on State, local, and tribal gov-

ernments without adequate funding, in a manner that may displace other essential governmental priorities; and to ensure that the Federal Government pays the costs incurred by those governments in complying with certain requirements under Federal statutes and regulations; and for other purposes.

Mr. EMERSON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, resumed the chair; and after some time spent therein,

¶11.14 CALL IN COMMITTEE

Mr. EMERSON, Chairman, announced that the Committee, having had under consideration said bill, finding itself without a quorum, directed the Members to record their presence by electronic device, and the following-named Members responded—

¶11.15 [Roll No. 31]

Abercrombie	Combust	Geren
Ackerman	Condit	Gibbons
Allard	Conyers	Gilchrest
Archer	Gillmor	Gillmor
Armey	Costello	Gilman
Bachus	Cox	Gonzalez
Baesler	Coyne	Goodlatte
Baker (CA)	Cramer	Goodling
Baker (LA)	Crane	Gordon
Baldacci	Crapo	Goss
Ballenger	Cremeans	Graham
Barcia	Cubin	Green
Barr	Cunningham	Greenwood
Barrett (NE)	Danner	Gunderson
Barrett (WI)	Davis	Gutierrez
Bartlett	de la Garza	Gutknecht
Barton	Deal	Hall (OH)
Bass	DeFazio	Hall (TX)
Bateman	DeLauro	Hamilton
Becerra	DeLay	Hancock
Beilenson	Deutsch	Hansen
Bentsen	Diaz-Balart	Harman
Bereuter	Dickey	Hastert
Berman	Dicks	Hastings (FL)
Beverly	Dingell	Hastings (WA)
Bilbray	Dixon	Hayes
Bilirakis	Doggett	Hayworth
Bliley	Dooley	Hefley
Blute	Doolittle	Hefner
Boehlert	Dornan	Heineman
Boehner	Doyle	Herger
Bonilla	Dreier	Hilleary
Bonior	Duncan	Hilliard
Bono	Dunn	Hinchesy
Borski	Durbin	Hobson
Boucher	Edwards	Hoekstra
Brewster	Ehlers	Hoke
Browder	Ehrlich	Holden
Brown (CA)	Emerson	Horn
Brown (FL)	Engel	Hostettler
Brown (OH)	English	Houghton
Brownback	Ensign	Hoyer
Bryant (TN)	Eshoo	Hunter
Bryant (TX)	Evans	Hutchinson
Bunn	Everett	Hyde
Bunning	Ewing	Inglis
Burr	Farr	Istook
Burton	Fattah	Jackson-Lee
Buyer	Fawell	Jacobs
Callahan	Fazio	Johnson (CT)
Calvert	Fields (TX)	Johnson (SD)
Camp	Filner	Johnson, E.B.
Canady	Flanagan	Johnson, Sam
Cardin	Foglietta	Johnston
Castle	Foley	Jones
Chabot	Forbes	Kanjorski
Chambliss	Ford	Kaptur
Chapman	Fowler	Kasich
Chenoweth	Fox	Kelly
Christensen	Franks (CT)	Kennelly
Chrysler	Franks (NJ)	Kildee
Clay	Frelinghuysen	Kim
Clayton	Frisa	King
Clement	Frost	Kingston
Clinger	Funderburk	Klecicka
Clyburn	Furse	Klink
Coburn	Gallegly	Klug
Coleman	Ganske	Knollenberg
Collins (CA)	Gejdenson	Kolbe
Collins (IL)	Gekas	LaFalce
Collins (MI)	Gephardt	LaHood

Lantos	Oberstar	Skaggs
Latham	Obey	Skeen
LaTourette	Olver	Skelton
Laughlin	Ortiz	Slaughter
Lazio	Orton	Smith (MI)
Leach	Owens	Smith (NJ)
Levin	Oxley	Smith (TX)
Lewis (CA)	Packard	Smith (WA)
Lewis (GA)	Pallone	Solomon
Lewis (KY)	Pastor	Souder
Lightfoot	Paxon	Spence
Linder	Payne (NJ)	Spratt
Lipinski	Payne (VA)	Stearns
Livingston	Pelosi	Stockman
LoBiondo	Peterson (FL)	Stokes
Lofgren	Peterson (MN)	Studds
Longley	Petri	Stump
Lowey	Pickett	Stupak
Lucas	Pombo	Talent
Luther	Pomeroy	Tanner
Maloney	Porter	Tate
Manton	Portman	Tauzin
Manzullo	Poshard	Taylor (MS)
Martinez	Pryce	Taylor (NC)
Martini	Quillen	Tejeda
Mascara	Quinn	Thomas
Matsui	Radanovich	Thompson
McCarthy	Rahall	Thornberry
McCollum	Ramstad	Thornton
McCrery	Rangel	Thurman
McDade	Reed	Tiahrt
McDermott	Regula	Torres
McHale	Reynolds	Torricelli
McHugh	Richardson	Towns
McInnis	Rivers	Traficant
McKeon	Roberts	Tucker
McKinney	Roemer	Upton
McNulty	Rogers	Velazquez
Meek	Rohrabacher	Vento
Menendez	Ros-Lehtinen	Visclosky
Metcalfe	Rose	Volkmer
Meyers	Roth	Vucanovich
Mfume	Roukema	Waldholtz
Mica	Royal-Allard	Walker
Miller (CA)	Royce	Walsh
Miller (FL)	Rush	Wamp
Mineta	Sabo	Ward
Minge	Salmon	Waters
Mink	Sanders	Watt (NC)
Moakley	Sanford	Waxman
Molinari	Sawyer	Weldon (FL)
Mollohan	Saxton	Weldon (PA)
Montgomery	Scarborough	Weller
Moorhead	Schaefer	White
Moran	Schiff	Whitfield
Morella	Schroeder	Wicker
Murtha	Schumer	Wise
Myers	Scott	Wolf
Myrick	Seastrand	Woolsey
Nadler	Sensenbrenner	Wyden
Neal	Serrano	Wynn
Nethercutt	Shadegg	Yates
Neumann	Shaw	Young (AK)
Ney	Shays	Young (FL)
Norwood	Shuster	Zeliff
Nussle	Sisisky	Zimmer

Thereupon, Mr. EMERSON, Chairman, announced that 411 Members had been recorded, a quorum.

The Committee resumed its business.

¶11.16 RECORDED VOTE

A recorded vote by electronic device was ordered in the Committee of the Whole on the following amendments en bloc submitted by Mr. BECERRA:

In section 4(2) insert "age," before "race".
In the proposed section 422(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, insert "age," before "race".

It was decided in the

affirmative	Yeas	416
		Nays

¶11.17 [Roll No. 32]
AYES—416

Abercrombie	Ballenger	Beilenson
Ackerman	Barcia	Bentsen
Allard	Barr	Bereuter
Andrews	Barrett (NE)	Berman
Archer	Barrett (WI)	Beverly
Armey	Bartlett	Bilbray
Baesler	Barton	Bilirakis
Baker (CA)	Bass	Bliley
Baker (LA)	Bateman	Blute
Baldacci	Becerra	Boehlert

Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Borski
Boucher
Brewster
Browder
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Brownback
Bryant (TN)
Bryant (TX)
Bunn
Bunning
Burr
Burton
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Canady
Cardin
Castle
Chabot
Chambless
Chapman
Christensen
Chrysler
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clinger
Clyburn
Coburn
Coleman
Collins (GA)
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cooley
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crapo
Cremeans
Cubin
Cunningham
Danner
Davis
de la Garza
Deal
DeFazio
DeLauro
DeLay
Dellums
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Dornan
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn (WA)
Durbin
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Ensign
Eshoo
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fattah
Fawell
Fazio
Fields (TX)
Filner
Flake
Flanagan
Foglietta
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fowler
Fox

Frank (MA)
Franks (CT)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frisa
Frost
Funderburk
Furser
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Geren
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Green
Greenwood
Gunderson
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hancock
Hansen
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hefner
Heineman
Herger
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchev
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hoke
Holden
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Jackson-Lee
Jacobs
Jefferson
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Johnston
Jones
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Porter
Kelly
Kennelly
Kildee
Kim
Quillen
King
Kingston
Kleczka
Klink
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaFalce
Lantos
Larson
Latham
Latham
LaTourrette
Laughlin
Lazio
Leach
Leahy
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Lightfoot
Lincoln
Linder
Lipinski

Livingston
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Longley
Lowe
Lucas
Luther
Maloney
Manton
Manzullo
Martinez
Martini
Matsui
McCarthy
McCollum
McCrary
McDade
McDermott
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meek
Menendez
Metcalf
Meyers
Mfume
Mica
Miller (CA)
Miller (FL)
Mineta
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Molinari
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moorhead
Moran
Morella
Murtha
Myers
Myrick
Nadler
Neal
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Oliver
Ortiz
Orton
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Pastor
Paxon
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pelosi
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Pickett
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Poshard
Pryce
Quillen
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Reed
Regula
Reynolds
Richardson
Riggs
Rivers
Roberts
Roemer
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rose
Roth
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Sabon
Salmon

Sanders
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer
Schiff
Schroeder
Schumer
Scott
Seastrand
Sensenbrenner
Tauzin
Serrano
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Shuster
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skean
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Stokes
Studds
Stump
Stupak
Talent
Tanner
Tate
Taubin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Tejeda
Thomas
Thompson
Thornberry
Thornton
Thurman
Tiahrt
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Traficant
Tucker
Upton
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Vucanovich
Waldholtz
Walker
Walsh
Wamp
Ward
Waters
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Williams
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wyden
Wynn
Yates
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

LaFalce
Lantos
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lincoln
Lipinski
Lofgren
Lowey
Luther
Maloney
Manton
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy
McDermott
McHale
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Mfume
Miller (CA)
Mineta
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Murtha
Nadler
Neal
Oberstar
Obey
Oliver
Owens
Pallone
Pastor
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pelosi
Peterson (FL)
Poshard
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reynolds
Richardson
Rivers
Rose
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanders
Sawyer
Schroeder
Schumer
Scott
Serrano
Skaggs
Skelton
Slaughter
Spratt
Stark
Stokes
Studds
Stupak
Taylor (MS)
Thompson
Thornton
Thurman
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Traficant
Tucker
Upton
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Vucanovich
Waldholtz
Walker
Walsh
Wamp
Ward
Waters
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Williams
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wyden
Wynn
Yates
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

NOES—1
Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—17

Bachus
Bishop
Buyer
Chenoweth
Coble
Fields (LA)
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Markey
Mascara
McIntosh
Meehan
Packard
Parker
Stockman
Torkildsen
Wilson

So the amendments en bloc were agreed to.

After some further time,

11.18 RECORDED VOTE

A recorded vote by electronic device was ordered in the Committee of the Whole on the following amendment submitted by Mr. KANJORSKI:

In section 4, strike "or" after the semicolon at the end of paragraph (6), strike the period at the end of paragraph (7) and insert "; or", and after paragraph (7) add the following new paragraph:

(8) requires State governments and local governments to participate in establishing and maintaining a national database for the identification of child molesters, child abusers, persons convicted of sex crimes, persons under a restraining order, or persons who have failed to pay child support.

It was decided in the } Yeas 172
negative } Nays 255

11.19 [Roll No. 33]
AYES—172

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Baldacci
Barcia
Barrett (WI)
Becerra
Beilenson
Bentsen
Berman
Bevill
Bonior
Borski
Boucher
Browder
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant (TX)
Chapman
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coleman
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Conyers
Costello
Coyne
Cramer
Danner
de la Garza
DeFazio
DeLauro
Dellums
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Doyle
Durbin
Edwards
Engel
Eshoo
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Fazio
Filner
Flake
Foglietta
Ford
Frank (MA)

Furse
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hefner
Hilliard
Hinchev
Holden
Hoyer
Jackson-Lee
Jefferson
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, E.B.
Johnston
Kaptur
Kennelly
Kildee
Kleczka
Klink

NOES—255

Allard
Andrews
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baesler
Baker (CA)
Baker (LA)
Ballenger
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Bereuter
Billbray
Bilirakis
Bliley
Blute
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Brewster
Brownback
Bryant (TN)
Bunn
Bunning
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Canady
Castle
Chabot
Chambless
Chenoweth
Christensen
Chrysler
Clinger
Coble
Coburn
Collins (GA)
Combest
Condit
Cooley
Cox
Crane
Crapo
Cremeans
Cubin
Cunningham
Davis
Deal
DeLay
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dooley
Doolittle
Dornan
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Ensign
Everett
Ewing
Fawell
Fields (TX)
Flanagan
Foley
Forbes
Fowler
Fox
Franks (CT)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frisa
Frost
Funderburk
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Geren
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goodlatte
Goodling
Goss
Graham
Greenwood
Gunderson
Gutknecht
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hancock
Hansen
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Heineman
Herger
Hilleary
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hoke
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Jacobs
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kasich
Kelly
Kim
King
Kingston
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaHood
Largent
Latham
LaTourrette
Laughlin
Lazio
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Lightfoot
Linder
Livingston
LoBiondo
Longley
Lucas
Manzullo
Martini
McCollum
McCrary
McDade
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McKeon
Metcalf
Meyers
Miller (FL)
Minge
Molinari
Montgomery
Moorhead
Morella
Myers
Myrick
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Norwood
Nussle
Ortiz
Orton
Oxley
Packard
Parker
Paxon
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Pickett
Pombo
Porter
Portman
Pryce
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Riggs
Roberts
Roemer
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roth
Roukema

Royce
Salmon
Sanford
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer
Schiff
Seastrand
Sensenbrenner
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Shuster
Sisisky
Skeen
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)

Smith (WA)
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Stearns
Stenholm
Stockman
Stump
Talent
Tanner
Tate
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Tejeda
Thomas
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Torkildsen

Upton
Vucanovich
Waldholtz
Walker
Walsh
Wamp
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
White
Wicker
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

NOT VOTING—7

Bishop
Cardin
Fields (LA)

Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Pomeroy

Wilson

So the amendment was not agreed to.
After some further time,

11.20 CALL IN COMMITTEE

Mr. EMERSON, Chairman, announced that the Committee, having had under consideration said bill, finding itself without a quorum, directed the Members to record their presence by electronic device, and the following-named Members responded—

11.21 [Roll No. 34]

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allard
Andrews
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baesler
Baker (CA)
Baker (LA)
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Becerra
Beilenson
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berman
Bevill
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bliley
Blute
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Borski
Boucher
Brewster
Browder
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Brownback
Bryant (TN)
Bryant (TX)
Bunn
Bunning
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Canady
Cardin
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chapman
Chenoweth

Christensen
Chrysler
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clinger
Clyburn
Coble
Coburn
Coleman
Collins (GA)
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cooley
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crapo
Creameans
Cubin
Cunningham
Danner
Davis
de la Garza
Deal
DeFazio
DeLauro
DeLay
Dellums
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Dornan
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Durbin
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Ensign
Eshoo
Evans
Everett
Ewing

Farr
Fattah
Fawell
Fazio
Fields (TX)
Filner
Flake
Flanagan
Foglietta
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fowler
Fox
Franks (CT)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frisa
Funderburk
Furse
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Geren
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
McCreey
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Green
Greenwood
Gunderson
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hancock
Hansen
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hefner
Heineman
Herger
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchesy
Hobson

Hoekstra
Hoke
Holden
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Jackson-Lee
Jacobs
Jefferson
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, E.B.
Johnson, Sam
Johnston
Jones
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennelly
Kildee
Kim
King
Kingston
Kleccka
Klink
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaFalce
LaHood
Lantos
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Laughlin
Lazio
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Lightfoot
Lincoln
Linder
Lipinski
Livingston
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Longley
Lowey
Lucas
Luther
Maloney
Manton
Manzullo
Markey
Roemer
Martinez
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rose
Roth
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Sabo
McHale
Salmon
Sanders
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer
Schiff
Schroeder

Metcalfe
Meyers
Mfume
Mica
Miller (CA)
Miller (FL)
Mineta
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Molinari
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moorhead
Moran
Morella
Murtha
Myers
Myrick
Nadler
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Orton
Owens
Packard
Pallone
Parker
Pastor
Paxon
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pelosi
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Pickett
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Poshard
Pryce
Quillen
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Reed
Regula
Reynolds
Richardson
Riggs
Rivers
Roberts
Roemer
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rose
Roth
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Sabo
McHale
Salmon
Sanders
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer
Schiff
Schroeder

Shumer
Scott
Seastrand
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Shuster
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stearns
Stenholm
Stockman
Stokes
Studds
Stump
Stupak
Talent
Tanner
Tate
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Tejeda
Thomas
Thompson
Thornberry
Thornton
Thurman
Tiahrt
Torkildsen
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Traficant
Tucker
Upton
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Vucanovich
Waldholtz
Walker
Walsh
Wamp
Ward
Waters
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Williams
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wyden
Wynn
Yates
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

Whole on the following amendment submitted by Mrs. MALONEY:

In section 4, strike "or after the semicolon at the end of paragraph (6), strike the period at the end of paragraph (7) and insert "; or", and at the end add the following new paragraph:

(8) provides for the protection of the health of children.

In section 301(2), in the matter proposed to be added as a new section 422 to the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, strike "or" after the semicolon at the end of paragraph (6), strike the period at the end of paragraph (7) and insert "; or", and at the end add the following new paragraph:

(8) provides for the protection of the health of children.

It was decided in the

Yeas	161
Nays	261

11.23 [Roll No. 35]
AYES—161

Abercrombie	Gibbons	Olver
Ackerman	Gonzalez	Ortiz
Baldacci	Gordon	Owens
Barrett (WI)	Green	Pallone
Becerra	Gutierrez	Pastor
Beilenson	Hall (OH)	Payne (NJ)
Bentsen	Hastings (FL)	Pelosi
Berman	Hefner	Peterson (FL)
Bonior	Hilliard	Pomeroy
Borski	Hinchesy	Poshard
Boucher	Holden	Rahall
Brown (CA)	Jackson-Lee	Rangel
Brown (FL)	Jacobs	Reed
Brown (OH)	Jefferson	Reynolds
Bryant (TX)	Johnson (SD)	Richardson
Cardin	Johnson, E.B.	Rivers
Clay	Johnston	Roemer
Clayton	Kanjorski	Rose
Clement	Kaptur	Roybal-Allard
Clyburn	Kennelly	Rush
Coleman	Kildee	Sabo
Collins (IL)	Kleccka	Sanders
Collins (MI)	Klink	Sawyer
Conyers	LaFalce	Schroeder
Costello	Lantos	Schumer
Coyne	Levin	Scott
Danner	Lewis (GA)	Serrano
de la Garza	Lipinski	Skaggs
DeFazio	Lofgren	Slaughter
DeLauro	Lowey	Stokes
Dellums	Luther	Studds
Deutsch	Maloney	Stupak
Dicks	Manton	Tejeda
Dingell	Markey	Thompson
Dixon	Martinez	Thornton
Doggett	Mascara	Torres
Doyle	Matsui	Torricelli
Durbin	McDermott	Towns
Edwards	McHale	Traficant
Engel	McKinney	Tucker
Eshoo	McNulty	Velazquez
Evans	Meehan	Vento
Farr	Meek	Visclosky
Fattah	Menendez	Volkmer
Fazio	Mfume	Ward
Filner	Miller (CA)	Waters
Flake	Mineta	Watt (NC)
Foglietta	Mink	Waxman
Ford	Moakley	Williams
Frank (MA)	Mollohan	Woolsey
Frost	Murtha	Wyden
Furse	Nadler	Wynn
Gejdenson	Oberstar	Yates
Gephardt	Obey	

NOES—261

Allard	Bereuter	Burr
Andrews	Bevill	Burton
Archer	Bilbray	Buyer
Armey	Bilirakis	Callahan
Bachus	Bliley	Calvert
Baesler	Blute	Camp
Baker (CA)	Boehlert	Canady
Baker (LA)	Boehner	Castle
Ballenger	Bonilla	Chabot
Barcia	Bono	Chambliss
Barr	Brewster	Chapman
Barrett (NE)	Browder	Chenoweth
Bartlett	Brownback	Christensen
Barton	Bryant (TN)	Chrysler
Bass	Bunn	Clinger
Bateman	Bunning	Coble

NOT VOTING—10

Bishop
Fields (LA)
Frank (MA)
Frost

Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Neal
Oxley

Stark
Wilson

Thereupon, Mr. EMERSON, Chairman, announced that 424 Members had been recorded, a quorum.

The Committee resumed its business.

11.22 RECORDED VOTE

A recorded vote by electronic device was ordered in the Committee of the

Coburn	Hoke	Portman
Collins (GA)	Horn	Pryce
Combest	Hostettler	Quillen
Condit	Houghton	Quinn
Cooley	Hunter	Radanovich
Cox	Hutchinson	Ramstad
Cramer	Hyde	Regula
Crane	Inglis	Riggs
Crapo	Istook	Roberts
Creameans	Johnson (CT)	Rogers
Cubin	Johnson, Sam	Rohrabacher
Cunningham	Jones	Ros-Lehtinen
Davis	Kasich	Roth
Deal	Kelly	Roukema
DeLay	Kim	Royce
Diaz-Balart	King	Salmon
Dickey	Kingston	Sanford
Dooley	Klug	Saxton
Doolittle	Knollenberg	Scarborough
Dornan	Kolbe	Schaefer
Dreier	LaHood	Schiff
Duncan	Largent	Seastrand
Dunn	Latham	Sensenbrenner
Ehlers	LaTourette	Shadegg
Ehrlich	Laughlin	Shaw
Emerson	Leach	Shays
English	Lewis (CA)	Shuster
Ensign	Lewis (KY)	Sisisky
Everett	Lightfoot	Skeen
Ewing	Lincoln	Skelton
Fawell	Linder	Smith (MI)
Fields (TX)	Livingston	Smith (NJ)
Flanagan	LoBiondo	Smith (TX)
Foley	Longley	Smith (WA)
Forbes	Lucas	Solomon
Fowler	Manzullo	Souder
Fox	Martini	Spence
Franks (CT)	McCarthy	Spratt
Franks (NJ)	McCollum	Stearns
Frelinghuysen	McCrery	Stenholm
Frisa	McDade	Stockman
Funderburk	McHugh	Stump
Galleghy	McInnis	Talent
Ganske	McKeon	Tanner
Gekas	Metcalf	Tate
Geren	Meyers	Tauzin
Gilchrest	Mica	Taylor (MS)
Gillmor	Miller (FL)	Taylor (NC)
Gilman	Minge	Thomas
Goodlatte	Molinari	Thornberry
Goodling	Montgomery	Thurman
Goss	Moorhead	Tiahrt
Graham	Moran	Torkildsen
Greenwood	Morella	Upton
Gunderson	Myers	Vucanovich
Gutknecht	Myrick	Waldholtz
Hall (TX)	Nethercutt	Walker
Hamilton	Neumann	Walsh
Hancock	Ney	Wamp
Hansen	Norwood	Watts (OK)
Harman	Nussle	Weldon (FL)
Hastert	Orton	Weldon (PA)
Hastings (WA)	Packard	Weller
Hayes	Parker	White
Hayworth	Paxon	Whitfield
Hefley	Payne (VA)	Wicker
Heineman	Peterson (MN)	Wolf
Herger	Petri	Young (AK)
Hilleary	Pickett	Young (FL)
Hobson	Pombo	Zeliff
Hoekstra	Porter	Zimmer

NOT VOTING—12

Bishop	Kennedy (RI)	Oxley
Fields (LA)	Lazio	Stark
Hoyer	McIntosh	Wilson
Kennedy (MA)	Neal	Wise

So the amendment was not agreed to. After some further time,

¶11.24 RECORDED VOTE

A recorded vote by electronic device was ordered in the Committee of the Whole on the following amendments en bloc submitted by Mr. OWENS:

In section 301(2), in the matter proposed to be added as a new section 422 to the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, strike "or" after the semicolon at the end of paragraph (6), strike the period at the end of paragraph (7) and inset "; or", and at the end add the following new paragraph:

"(8) provides for protection of the health of individuals with disabilities.

In section 4, strike "or" after the semicolon at the end of paragraph (6), strike the

period at the end of paragraph (7) and insert "; or", and after paragraph (7) add the following:

(8) provides for protection of the health of individuals with disabilities.

It was decided in the } Yeas 149
negative } Nays 275

¶11.25 [Roll No. 36]

AYES—149

Abercrombie	Gephardt	Obey
Ackerman	Gibbons	Olver
Baldacci	Gonzalez	Owens
Barcia	Gordon	Pallone
Becerra	Green	Pastor
Benenson	Gutierrez	Payne (NJ)
Bentsen	Hall (OH)	Pelosi
Berman	Hastings (FL)	Poshard
Boniior	Hilliard	Rahall
Borski	Hinchev	Rangel
Brown (CA)	Holden	Reed
Brown (FL)	Hoyer	Reynolds
Brown (OH)	Jackson-Lee	Richardson
Bryant (TX)	Jefferson	Rivers
Cardin	Johnson, E. B.	Rose
Clay	Johnston	Roybal-Allard
Clayton	Kaptur	Rush
Clement	Kennelly	Sabo
Clyburn	Kildee	Sanders
Coleman	Klink	Sawyer
Collins (IL)	LaFalce	Schroeder
Collins (MI)	Lantos	Scott
Conyers	Levin	Serrano
Costello	Lewis (GA)	Skaggs
Coyne	Lofgren	Slaughter
de la Garza	Lowe	Stark
DeFazio	Luther	Stokes
DeLauro	Maloney	Studds
Dellums	Manton	Stupak
Deutsch	Markey	Thompson
Dicks	Martinez	Thornton
Dingell	Mascara	Torres
Dixon	Matsui	Torricelli
Doggett	McCarthy	Towns
Doyle	McDermott	Traficant
Durbin	McHale	Tucker
Eshoo	McKinney	Velazquez
Evans	McNulty	Vento
Farr	Meehan	Volkmer
Fattah	Meek	Ward
Fazio	Menendez	Waters
Filner	Mfume	Watt (NC)
Flake	Miller (CA)	Waxman
Foglietta	Mineta	Williams
Ford	Mink	Wise
Frank (MA)	Moakley	Woolsey
Frost	Mollohan	Wyden
Furse	Murtha	Wynn
Gejdenson	Nadler	Yates
	Oberstar	

NOES—275

Allard	Calvert	Ehlers
Andrews	Camp	Ehrlich
Archer	Canady	Emerson
Armey	Castle	English
Bachus	Chabot	Ensign
Baessler	Chambliss	Everett
Baker (CA)	Chapman	Ewing
Baker (LA)	Christensen	Fawell
Ballenger	Chrysler	Fields (TX)
Barr	Clinger	Flanagan
Barrett (NE)	Coble	Foley
Barrett (WI)	Coburn	Forbes
Bartlett	Collins (GA)	Fowler
Barton	Combest	Fox
Bass	Condit	Franks (CT)
Bateman	Cooley	Franks (NJ)
Bereuter	Cox	Frelinghuysen
Bevill	Cramer	Frisa
Bilbray	Crane	Funderburk
Bliley	Crapo	Galleghy
Blute	Creameans	Ganske
Boehler	Cubin	Geren
Boehner	Cunningham	Gilchrest
Bonilla	Danner	Gillmor
Bono	Davis	Gilman
Boucher	Deal	Goodlatte
Brewster	DeLay	Goodling
Browder	Diaz-Balart	Goss
Brownback	Dickey	Graham
Bryant (TN)	Dooley	Greenwood
Bunn	Doolittle	Gunderson
Bunning	Dornan	Gutknecht
Burr	Dreier	Hall (TX)
Burton	Duncan	Hamilton
Buyer	Dunn	Hancock
Callahan	Edwards	Hansen

Harman	McCrery	Scarborough
Hastert	McDade	Schaefer
Hastings (WA)	McHugh	Schiff
Hayes	McInnis	Schumer
Hayworth	McIntosh	Seastrand
Hefley	McKeon	Sensenbrenner
Hefner	Metcalf	Shadegg
Heineman	Meyers	Shaw
Herger	Mica	Shays
Hilleary	Miller (FL)	Shuster
Hobson	Minge	Sisisky
Hoekstra	Molinari	Skeen
Hoke	Montgomery	Skelton
Horn	Moorhead	Smith (MI)
Hostettler	Moran	Smith (NJ)
Houghton	Morella	Smith (TX)
Hunter	Myers	Smith (WA)
Hutchinson	Myrick	Solomon
Hyde	Nethercutt	Souder
Inglis	Neumann	Spence
Istook	Ney	Spratt
Jacobs	Norwood	Stearns
Johnson (CT)	Nussle	Stenholm
Johnson (SD)	Ortiz	Stockman
Johnson, Sam	Orton	Stump
Jones	Oxley	Talent
Kanjorski	Packard	Tanner
Kasich	Parker	Tate
Kelly	Paxon	Tauzin
Kim	Payne (VA)	Taylor (MS)
King	Peterson (FL)	Taylor (NC)
Kingston	Peterson (MN)	Tejeda
Kleczka	Petri	Thomas
Klug	Pickett	Thornberry
Knollenberg	Pombo	Thurman
Kolbe	Pomeroy	Tiahrt
LaHood	Porter	Torkildsen
Largent	Portman	Upton
Latham	Pryce	Visclosky
LaTourette	Quillen	Vucanovich
Laughlin	Quinn	Waldholtz
Lazio	Radanovich	Walker
Leach	Ramstad	Walsh
Lewis (CA)	Regula	Wamp
Lewis (KY)	Riggs	Watts (OK)
Lightfoot	Roberts	Weldon (FL)
Lincoln	Roemer	Weldon (PA)
Linder	Rogers	Weller
Lipinski	Rohrabacher	White
Livingston	Ros-Lehtinen	Whitfield
LoBiondo	Roth	Wicker
Longley	Roukema	Wolf
Lucas	Royce	Young (FL)
Manzullo	Salmon	Zeliff
Martini	Sanford	Zimmer
McCollum	Saxton	

NOT VOTING—10

Bilirakis	Gekas	Wilson
Bishop	Kennedy (MA)	Young (AK)
Chenoweth	Kennedy (RI)	
Fields (LA)	Neal	

So the amendments en bloc were not agreed to.

After some further time,

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. COMBEST, assumed the Chair.

When Mr. EMERSON, Chairman, reported that the Committee, having had under consideration said bill, had come to no resolution thereon.

¶11.26 PROVIDING FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF H. CON RES. 17 AND H.J. RES. 1

Mr. SOLOMON, by direction of the Committee on Rules, reported (Rept. No. 104-4) the resolution (H. Res. 44) providing for the consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 17) relating to the treatment of Social Security under any Constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget and providing for consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 1) proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

When said resolution and report were referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed.

¶11.27 RECESS—5:40 P.M.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. COMBEST, pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, declared the House in recess at 5 o'clock and 40 minutes p.m., until approximately 8:40 p.m.

¶11.28 AFTER RECESS—8:40 P.M.

The SPEAKER called the House to order.

¶11.29 JOINT SESSION TO RECEIVE A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The Sergeant at Arms announced the Vice President and Members of the Senate, who entered the Hall of the House and took seats assigned them, the Vice President taking the Chair to the right of the Speaker.

Whereupon, pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 16, the SPEAKER called the joint session of the two Houses to order.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Messrs. ARMEY, DELAY, BOEHNER, COX, DICKEY, HUTCHINSON, GEPHARDT, BONIOR, FAZIO, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. THORNTON, and Mrs. LINCOLN, as members of the Committee on the part of the House to escort the President into the Hall of the House.

The Vice President announced the appointment of Messrs. DOLE, LOTT, COCHRAN, MACK, NICKLES, D'AMATO, THURMOND, INHOFE, THOMPSON, DASCHLE, FORD, MIKULSKI, KERRY, ROCKEFELLER, BREAUX, REID, KERREY and DORGAN, as members of the committee on the part of the Senate to escort the President into the Hall of the House.

The Sergeant at Arms announced the ambassadors, ministers, and charges d'affaires of foreign governments, who entered the Hall of the House and took seats assigned them.

The Sergeant at Arms announced the Chief Justice of the United States and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, who entered the Hall of the House and took seats assigned to them.

The Sergeant at Arms announced the Members of the President's Cabinet, who entered the Hall of the House and took seats assigned to them.

The President of the United States at 9 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m., escorted by the committees of the two Houses, entered the Hall of the House and, at the Clerk's desk, delivered the following message:

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the 104th Congress, my fellow Americans. Again we are here in the sanctuary of democracy and once again our democracy has spoken. So let me begin by congratulating all of you here in the 104th Congress and congratulating you, Mr. Speaker. If we agree on nothing else tonight, we must agree that the American people certainly voted for change in 1992 and in 1994. As I look out at you, I know how some of you must have felt in 1992. I must say that in both years, we did not hear America singing, we heard America shouting. And now all of us, Republicans and Democrats alike, must say we hear

you. We will work together to earn the jobs you have given us. We are the keepers of the sacred trust, and we must be faithful to it in this new and very demanding era.

Over 200 years ago our founders changed the entire course of human history by joining together to create a new country based on a single powerful idea: We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, and among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

It has fallen to every generation since then to preserve that idea, the American idea, and to deepen and expand its meaning in new and different times, to Lincoln and to his Congress, to preserve the union and to end slavery; to Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson to restrain the abuses and excesses of the Industrial Revolution, and to exert our leadership in the world; to Franklin Roosevelt, to fight the failure and pain of the Great Depression and to win our country's great struggle against fascism; and to all our presidents since, to fight the Cold War. Especially I recall two, who struggled to fight that Cold War in partnership with Congresses where the majority was of a different party. To Harry Truman, who summoned us to unparalleled prosperity at home and who built the architecture of the Cold War, and to Ronald Reagan, who we wish well tonight and who exhorted us to carry on until the twilight struggle against communism was won.

In another time of change and challenge, I had the honor to be the first President to be elected in the post-Cold War era, an era marked by the global economy, the information revolution, unparalleled change and opportunity and in security for the American people.

I came to this hallowed Chamber two years ago on a mission, to restore the American dream for all our people and to make sure that we move into the 21st Century still the strongest force for freedom and democracy in the entire world. I was determined then to tackle the tough problems too long ignored. In this effort I am frank to say that I have made my mistakes, and I have learned again the importance of humility in all human endeavor. But I am also proud to say tonight that our country is stronger than it was two years ago.

Record numbers of Americans are succeeding in the new global economy. We are at peace and we are a force for peace and freedom throughout the world. We have almost 6 million new jobs since I became president, and we have the lowest combined rate of unemployment and inflation in 25 years. Our businesses are more productive, and here we have worked to bring the deficit down, to expand trade, to put more police on our streets, to give our citizens more of the tools they need to get an education and to rebuild their own communities.

But the rising tide is not lifting all boats. While our Nation is enjoying peace and prosperity, too many of our people are still working harder and harder for less and less. While our businesses are restructuring and growing more productive and competitive, too many of our people still cannot be sure of having a job next year or even next month. And far more than our material riches are threatened, things far more precious to us: Our children, our families, our values. Our civil life is suffering in America today. Citizens are working together less and shouting at each other more. The common bounds of community which have been the great strength of our country from its very beginning are badly frayed.

What are we to do about it? More than 60 years ago at the dawn of another new era, President Roosevelt told our Nation new conditions impose new requirements on government and those who conduct government. And from that simple proposition, he shaped a New Deal, which helped to restore our Nation to prosperity and defined the relationship between our people and their government for half a century. That approach worked in its time, but we today, we face a very different time and very different conditions.

We are moving from an industrial age built on gears and sweat, to an information age demanding skills and learning and flexibility. Our government, once the champion of national purpose, is now seen by many as simply a captive of narrow interests, putting more burdens on our citizens rather than equipping them to get ahead. The values that used to hold us altogether seem to be coming apart.

So tonight we must forge a new social compact to meet the challenges of this time. As we enter a new era, we need a new set of understandings, not just with government, but, even more important, with one another, as Americans.

That is what I want to talk with you about tonight. I call it the New Covenant. But it is grounded in a very, very old idea, that all Americans have not just a right, but a solemn responsibility to rise as far as their God-given talents and determination can take them, and to give something back to their communities and their country in return. Opportunity and responsibility, they go hand in hand. We can't have one without the other, and our national community can't hold together without both.

Our New Covenant is a new set of understandings for how we can equip our people to meet the challenges of the new economy, how we can change the way our government works to fit a different time, and, above all, how we can repair the damaged bonds in our society and come together behind our common purpose. We must have dramatic change in our economy, our government, and ourselves.

My fellow Americans, without regard to party, let us rise to the occasion. Let us put aside partisanship and petti-

ness and pride. As we embark on this new course, let us put our country first, remembering that regardless of party label, we are all Americans, and let the final test of everything we do be a simple one: Is it good for the American people?

Let me begin by saying that we cannot ask Americans to be better citizens if we are not better servants. You made a good start by passing that law which applies to Congress all the laws you put on the private sector, and I was proud to sign that yesterday. But we have a lot more to do before people really trust the way things work around here. Three times as many lobbyists are in the streets and corridors of Washington as were here 20 years ago. The American people look at their Capitol and they see a city where the well-connected and the well-protected can work the system. But the interests of ordinary citizens are often left out.

As the new Congress opened its doors, lobbyists were still doing business as usual. The gifts, the trips, all the things that people are concerned about haven't stopped. Twice this month you missed opportunities to stop these practices. I know there were other considerations in those votes, but I want to use something I have heard my Republican friends say from time to time, there doesn't have to be a law for everything. So tonight, I ask you to just stop taking the lobbyists' perks. Just stop.

We don't have to wait for legislation to pass to send a strong signal to the American people that things are really changing. But I also hope you will send me the strongest possible lobby reform bill, and I will sign that too. We should require lobbyists to tell the people for whom they work, what they are spending, what they wanted. We should also curb the role of big money in elections by capping the costs of campaigns and limiting the influence of PAC's.

As I have said for three years, we should work to open the airwaves so that they can be an instrument of democracy, not a weapon of destruction, by giving free TV time to candidates for public office. When the last Congress killed political reform last year, it was reported in the press that the lobbyists actually stood in the halls of this sacred building and cheered. This year, let's give the folks at home something to cheer about.

More important, I think we all agree that we have to change the way the government works. Let's make it smaller and less costly and smarter, leaner.

I just told the Speaker the equal time doctrine is alive and well.

The New Covenant approach to governing is as different from the old bureaucratic way as the computer is from the manual typewriter. The old way of governing around here protected organized interests. We should look out for the interests of ordinary people. The old way divided us by interests, constituency or class. The New Covenant way should unite us behind a common

vision of what is best for our country. The old way dispensed services through large top-down inflexible bureaucracies. The New Covenant way should shift these resources and decision making from bureaucrats to citizens, injecting choice and competition and individual responsibility into national policy.

The old way of governing around here actually seemed to reward failure. The New Covenant way should have built-in incentives to reward success. The old way was centralized here in Washington. The New Covenant way must take hold in the communities all across America, and we should help them to do that.

Our job here is to expand opportunity, not bureaucracy, to empower people to make the most of their own lives, and to enhance our security here at home and abroad.

We must not ask government to do what we should do for ourselves. We should rely on government as a partner to help us to do more for ourselves and for each other.

I hope very much that as we debate these specific and exciting matters, we can go beyond the sterile discussion between the illusion that there is somehow a program for every problem on the one hand, and the other illusion that the government is the source of every problem we have. Our job is to get rid of yesterday's government so that our own people can meet today's and tomorrow's needs, and we ought to do it together.

You know, for years before I became President, I heard others say they would cut government and how bad it was. But not much happened. We actually did it. We cut over one-quarter of a trillion dollars in spending, more than 300 domestic programs, more than 100,000 positions from the Federal bureaucracy in the last two years alone. Based on decisions already made, we will have cut a total of more than a quarter of a million positions from the Federal Government, making it the smallest it has been since John Kennedy was President by the time I come here again next year.

Under the leadership of Vice President GORE, our initiatives have already saved taxpayers \$63 billion. The age of the 500 dollar hammer and the ashtray you can break on David Letterman is gone. Deadwood programs like mohair subsidies are gone. We have streamlined the Agriculture Department by reducing it by more than twelve hundred offices. We have slashed the small business loan form from an inch thick to a single page. We have thrown away the government's 10,000 page personnel manual. And the government is working better in important ways. FEMA, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, has gone from being a disaster to helping people in disasters.

You can ask the farmers in the Middle West who fought the flood there or the people in California who dealt with floods and earthquakes and fires, and they will tell you that.

Government workers working hand in hand with private business rebuilt Southern California's fractured free-ways in record time and under budget. And because the Federal Government moved fast, all but one of the 5,600 schools damaged in the earthquake are back in business.

Now, there are a lot of other things that I could talk about. I want to just mention one, because it will be discussed here in the next few weeks. The university administrators all across the country have told me that they are saving weeks and weeks of bureaucratic time now because of our Direct College Loan Program, which makes college loans cheaper and more affordable with better repayment terms for students, costs the government less, and cuts out paperwork and bureaucracy for the government and for the universities. We shouldn't cap that program. We should give every college in America the opportunity to be a part of it.

Previous government programs gathered dust. The reinventing government report is getting results. And we are not through. There is going to be a second round of reinventing government. We propose to cut \$130 billion in spending by shrinking departments, extending our freeze on domestic spending, cutting 60 public housing programs down to three, and rid of over 100 programs we do not need, like the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Helium Reserve Program.

And we are working on getting rid of unnecessary regulations and making them more sensible. The programs and regulations that have outlived their usefulness should go. We have to cut yesterday's government to help solve tomorrow's problems, and we need to get government closer to the people it is meant to serve. We need to help move programs down to the point where states and communities and private citizens in the private sector can do a better job. If they can do it, we ought to let them do it. We should get out of the way and let them do what they can do better.

Taking power away from Federal bureaucracies and giving it back to communities and individuals is something everyone should be able to be for. It is time for Congress to stop passing on to the states the cost of decisions we make here in Washington.

I know there are still serious differences over the details of the unfunded mandates legislation, but I want to work with you to make sure we pass a reasonable bill which will protect the national interests and give justified relief where we need to give it.

For years Congress concealed in the budget scores pet spending projects. Last year was no different. There was \$1 million to study stress in plants, and \$12 million for a tick removal program that didn't work. It is hard to remove ticks. Those of us who have them know. But I will tell you something, if you will give me the line item veto, I

will remove some of that unnecessary spending. But I think we should all remember, and almost all of us would agree, that government still has important responsibilities. Our young people, we should think of this when we cut, our young people hold our future in their hands, we still owe a debt to our veterans, and our senior citizens have made us what we are.

Now, my budget cuts a lot, but it protects education, veterans, Social Security and Medicare, and I hope you will do the same thing. You should. I hope you will.

And when we give more flexibility to the states, let us remember that there are certain fundamental national needs that should be addressed in every state, north and south, east and west. Immunization against childhood disease, school lunches in all our schools, Head Start, medical care and nutrition for pregnant women and infants, all these things are in the national interest.

I applaud your desire to get rid of costly and unnecessary regulations. But when we deregulate, let's remember what national action in the national interest has given us: Safer food for our families, safer toys for our children, safer nursing homes for our parents, safer cars and highways, and safer workplaces, cleaner air and cleaner water. Do we need common sense and fairness in our regulations? You bet we do. But we can have common sense and still provide for safe drinking water. We can have fairness and still clean up toxic dumps, and we ought to do it.

Should we cut the deficit more? Well, of course we should. But we can bring it down in a way that still protects our economic recovery and does not unduly punish people who should not be punished, but instead should be helped.

I know many of you in this Chamber support the balanced budget amendment. I certainly want to balance the budget. Our administration has done more to bring the budget down and to save money than any in a very, very long time.

If you believe passing this amendment is the right thing to do, then you have to be straight with the American people. They have a right to know what you are going to cut, what taxes you are going to raise, how it is going to affect them.

We should be doing things in the open around here. For example, everybody ought to know if this proposal is going to endanger Social Security. I would oppose that, and I think most Americans would.

Nothing has done more to undermine our sense of common responsibility than our failed welfare system. This is one of the problems we have to face here in Washington in our New Covenant. It rewards welfare over work. It undermines family values. It lets millions of parents get away without paying their child support. It keeps a minority, but a significant minority, of the people on welfare trapped on it for a very long time.

I have worked on this problem for a long time, nearly 15 years now. As a governor I had the honor of working with the Reagan Administration to write the last welfare reform bill back in 1988. In the last two years we have made a good start at continuing the work of welfare reform. Our administration gave two dozen states the right to slash through Federal rules and regulations to reform their own welfare systems and to try to promote work and responsibility over welfare and dependency. Last year I introduced the most sweeping welfare reform plan ever presented by an administration.

We have to make welfare what it was meant to be, a second chance, not a way of life. We have to help those on welfare move to work as quickly as possible, to provide child care and teach them skills, if that is what they need, for up to two years. But after that, there ought to be a simple hard rule. Anyone who can work must go to work. If a parent isn't paying child support, they should be forced to pay. We should have their driver's licenses, track them across state lines, and make them work off what they owe. That is what we should do. Governments do not raise children, people do, and the parents must take responsibility for the children they bring into this world.

I want to work with you, with all of you, to pass welfare reform. But our goal must be to liberate people and lift them up from dependence to independence, from welfare to work, from mere child bearing to responsible parenting. Our goal should not be to punish them because they happen to be poor. We should require work and mutual responsibility.

But we shouldn't cut people off just because they are poor, they are young, or even because they are unmarried. We should promote responsibility by requiring young mothers to live at home with their parents or in other supervised settings, by requiring them to finish school. But we shouldn't put them and their children out on the street.

I know all the arguments pro and con, and I have read and thought about this for a long time. I still don't think we can in good conscience punish poor children for the mistakes of their parents.

My fellow Americans, every single survey shows that all the American people care about this, without regard to party or race or region. So let this be the year we end welfare as we know it.

But also let this be the year that we are all able to stop using this issue to divide America. No one is more eager to end welfare. I may be the only President who has actually had the opportunity to sit in a welfare office, who has actually spent hours and hours talking to people on welfare. And I am telling you, the people who are trapped on it know it doesn't work. They also want to get off.

So we can promote together education and work and good parenting. I have no problem with punishing bad behavior, or the refusal to be a worker or a student or a responsible parent. I just don't want to punish poverty and past mistakes. All of us have made our mistakes, and none of us can change our yesterdays. But every one of us can change our tomorrows. And America's best example of that may be Lynn Woolsey, who worked her way off welfare to become a Congresswoman from the State of California.

I know the Members of this Congress are concerned about crime, as are all the citizens of our country. I remind you that last year we passed a very tough crime bill, longer sentences, three-strikes-and-you're-out, almost 60 new capital punishment offenses, more prisons, more prevention, 100,000 more police. And we paid for it all by reducing the size of the Federal bureaucracy and giving the money back to local communities to lower the crime rate.

There may be other things we can do to be tougher on crime, to be smarter with crime, to help to lower that rate further. Well, if there are, let's talk about them and let's do them. But let's not go back on the things that we did last year that we know work, that we know work because the local law enforcement officers tell us that we did the right thing, because local community leaders who have worked for years and years to lower the crime rate tell us that they work.

Let's look at the experience of our cities and our rural areas where the crime rate has gone down and ask the people who did it how they did it. And if what we did last year supports the decline in the crime rate, and I am convinced that it does, let's not go back on it. Let's stick with it, implement it. We have got four more hard years of work to do to do that.

I don't want to destroy the good atmosphere in the room or in the country tonight, but I have to mention one issue that divided this body greatly last year. The last Congress also passed the Brady Bill, and in the crime bill the ban on 19 assault weapons. I don't think it is a secret to anybody in this room that several members of the last Congress who voted for that aren't here tonight because they voted for it. And I know, therefore, that some of you who are here because they voted for it are under enormous pressure to repeal it.

I just have to tell you how I feel about it. The Members of Congress who voted for that bill and I would never do anything to infringe on the right to keep and bear arms to hunt and to engage in other appropriate sporting activities. I have done it since I was a boy and I am going to keep right on doing it until I can't do it anymore.

But a lot of people laid down their seats in Congress so that police officers and kids wouldn't have to lay down their lives under a hail of assault weapon attack. And I will not let that be repealed.

I would like to talk about a couple of other issues we have to deal with. I want us to cut more spending, but I hope we won't cut government programs that help to prepare us for the new economy, promote responsibility and are organized from the grassroots up and not by Federal bureaucracy. The very best example of this is the National Service Corps of America. It passed with strong bipartisan support, and now there are 20,000 Americans, more than ever served in one year in the Peace Corps, working all over this country, helping people person-to-person in local grassroots volunteer groups, solving problems, and in the process earning some money for their education.

This is citizenship at its best. It is good for the AmeriCorps members, but it is good for the rest of us too. It is the essence of the New Covenant, and we shouldn't stop it.

All Americans, not only in the states most heavily affected, but in every place in this country, are rightly disturbed by the large numbers of illegal aliens entering our country. The jobs they hold might otherwise be held by citizens or legal immigrants. The public service they use impose burdens on our taxpayers.

That is why our administration has moved aggressively to secure our borders more by hiring a record number of new border guards, by deporting twice as many criminal aliens as ever before, by cracking down on illegal hiring, and by barring welfare benefits to illegal aliens.

In the budget I will present to you, we will try to do more to speed the deportation of illegal aliens who are arrested for crimes, to better identify illegal aliens in the workplace as recommended by the commission headed by former Congresswoman Barbara Jordan.

We are a nation of immigrants, but we are also a nation of laws. It is wrong and ultimately self-defeating for a nation of immigrants to permit the kind of abuse of our immigration laws we have seen in recent years, and we must do more to stop it.

The most important job of our government in this new era is to empower the American people to succeed in the global economy. America has always been a land of opportunity, a land where if you work hard, you can get ahead. We have become a great middle class country. Middle class values sustain us. We must expand that middle class and shrink the under class even as we do everything we can to support the millions of Americans who are already successful in the new economy.

America is once again the world's strongest economic power, almost 6 million new jobs in the last two years, exports booming, inflation down, high wage jobs are coming back. A record number of American entrepreneurs are living the American dream. If we want it to stay that way, those who work and lift our Nation must have more of its benefits. Today too many of those

people are being left out. They are working harder for less, they have less security, less income, less certainty that they can even afford a vacation, much less college for their kids or retirement for themselves.

We cannot let this continue. If we don't act, our economy will probably do what it has been doing since about 1978, when the income growth began to go to those at the very top of our economic scale, and the people in the vast middle got very little growth, and people who worked like crazy but were on the bottom end fell even further and further behind in the years afterward no matter how hard they worked.

We have got to have a government that can be a real partner in making this new economy work for all of our people, a government that helps each and every one of us to get an education and to have the opportunity to renew our skills. That is why we worked so hard to increase educational opportunities in the last two years, from Head Start, to public schools, to apprenticeships for young people who don't go to college, to making college loans more available and more affordable. That is the first thing we have to do. We have got to do something to empower people to improve their skills.

The second thing we ought to do is to help people raise their incomes immediately by lowering their taxes. We took the first step in 1993 with a working family tax cut for 15 million families with incomes under \$27,000, a tax cut that this year will average about \$1,000 a family, and we also gave tax reductions to most small and new businesses. Before we could do more than that, we first had to bring down the deficit we inherited and we had to get economic growth up.

Now we have done both, and now we can cut taxes in a more comprehensive way. But tax cuts should reinforce and promote our first obligation, to empower our citizens through education and training to make the most of their own lives. The spotlight should shine on those who make the right choices for themselves, their families, and their communities.

I have proposed a Middle Class Bill of Rights, which should properly be called the Bill of Rights and Responsibilities, because its provisions only benefit those who are working to educate and raise their children and to educate themselves. It will therefore give needed tax relief and raise incomes in both the short run and the long run in a way that benefits all of us.

There are four provisions. First, a tax deduction for all education and training after high school. If you think about it, we permit businesses to deduct their investment. We permit individuals to deduct interest on their home mortgages. But today an education is even more important to the economic well-being of our whole country than even those things are. We should do everything we can to encourage it, and I hope you will support it.

Second, we ought to cut taxes \$500 for families with children under 13.

Third, we ought to foster more savings and personal responsibility by permitting people to establish an independent retirement account and withdraw from it tax-free for the cost of education, health care, first-time home buying, or the care of a parent.

And, fourth, we should pass a GI Bill for America's workers. We propose to collapse nearly 70 Federal programs and not give the money to the states, but give the money directly to the American people, or vouchers to them, so that they, if they are laid off or if they are working for a very low wage, can get a voucher worth \$2,600 a year for up to two years to go to their local community colleges or wherever else they want to get the skills they need to improve their lives. Let's empower people in this way. Move it from the government directly to the workers of America.

Any one of us can call for a tax cut, but I won't accept one that explodes the deficit or puts our recovery at risk. We ought to pay for our tax cuts fairly and honestly. Just two years ago it was an open question whether we would find the strength to cut the deficit. Thanks to the courage of the people who were here then, many of whom didn't return, we did cut the deficit. We began to do what others said would not be done. We cut the deficit by over \$600 billion, about \$10,000 for every family in this country. It is coming down three years in a row for the first time since Mr. Truman was president, and I don't think anybody in America wants us to let it explode again.

In the budget I will send you, the Middle Class Bill of Rights is fully paid for by budget cuts in bureaucracy, cuts in programs, cuts in special interest subsidies. And the spending cuts will more than double the tax cuts. My budget pays for the Middle Class Bill of Rights without any cuts in Medicare, and I will oppose any attempts to pay for tax cuts with Medicare cuts. That is not the right thing to do.

I know that a lot of you have your own ideas about tax relief, and some of them I find quite interesting. I really want to work with all of you. My test for our proposals will be, will it create jobs and raise incomes, will it strengthen our families and support our children, is it paid for, will it build a middle class and shrink the under class? If it does, I will support it. But if it doesn't, I won't.

The goal of building the middle class and strengthening the under class is also why I believe that you should raise the minimum wage. It rewards work. Two-and-a-half million Americans, two-and-a-half million Americans, often women with children, are working out there today for four and a quarter an hour. In terms of real buying power, by next year that minimum wage will be at a 40 year low. That is not my idea of how the new economy ought to work.

Now, I have studied the arguments and the evidence for and against a minimum wage increase. I believe the weight of the evidence is that a modest increase does not cost jobs, and may even lure people back into the job market. But the most important thing is, you can't make a living on \$4.25 an hour, especially if you have children, even with the working family's tax cut we passed last year.

In the past the minimum wage has been a bipartisan issue, and I think it should be again. So I want to challenge you to have honest hearings on this, to get together to find a way to make the minimum wage a living wage.

Members of Congress have been here less than a month, but by the end of the week, 28 days into the new year, every Member of Congress will have earned as much in Congressional salary as a minimum wage worker makes all year long.

Everybody else here, including the President, has something else that too many Americans do without, and that is health care. Now, last year we almost came to blows over health care. But we didn't do anything. And the cold hard fact is that since last year, since I was here, another 1.1 million Americans in working families have lost their health care, and the cold hard fact is that many millions more, most of them farmers and small business people and self-employed people have seen their premiums skyrocket, their co-payments, deductibles go up. There is a whole bunch of people in this country that in the statistics have health insurance, but really what they have got is a piece of paper that says they won't lose their home if they get sick.

Now, I still believe our country has got to move toward providing health security for every American family. But I know that last year, as the evidence indicates, we bit off more than we could chew. So I am asking you that we work together. Let's do it step by step. Let's do whatever we have to do to get something done. Let's at least pass meaningful insurance reform, so that no American risks losing coverage for facing skyrocketing prices, that nobody loses their coverage because they face high prices or unavailable insurance when they change jobs, or lose a job, or a family member gets sick.

I want to work together with all of you who have an interest in this, with the Democrats who worked on it last time, with the Republican leaders like Senator DOLE, who has a long time commitment to welfare reform and made some constructive proposals in this area last year.

We ought to make sure that self-employed people and small businesses can buy insurance at more affordable rates through voluntary purchasing pools. We ought to help families provide long-term care for a sick parent or disabled child. We can work to help workers who lose their jobs at least keep their

health insurance coverage for a year while they look for work.

We can find a way. It may take some time, but we can find a way to make sure that our children have health care.

I think everybody in this room, without regard to party, can be proud of the fact that our country was rated as having the world's most productive economy for the first time in nearly a decade, but we can't be proud of the fact that we are the only wealthy country in the world that has a smaller percentage of the work force and their children with health insurance today than we did 10 years ago, the last time we were the most productive economy in the world.

So, let's work together on this. It is too important for politics as usual.

Much of what the American people are thinking about tonight is what we have already talked about. A lot of people think that the security concerns of American today are entirely internal to our borders. They relate to the security of our jobs and our homes and our incomes and our children, our streets, our health, in protecting those borders.

Now that the Cold War has passed, it is tempting to believe that all the security issues, with the possible exception of trade, reside here at home. But it is not so. Our security still depends upon our continued world leadership for peace and freedom and democracy. We still can't be strong at home unless we are strong abroad.

The financial crisis in Mexico is a case in point. I know it is not popular to say it tonight, but we have to act, not for the Mexican people, but for the sake of the millions of Americans whose livelihoods are tied to Mexico's well-being. If we want to secure American jobs, preserve American exports, safeguard America's borders, then we must pass the stabilization program and help to put Mexico back on track.

Now, let me repeat, it is not a loan, it is not foreign aid, it is not a bailout. We will be given a guarantee like co-signing a note with good collateral that will cover our risk. This legislation is the right thing for America. That is why the bipartisan leadership has supported it, and I hope you in Congress will pass it quickly. It is in our interest, and we can explain it to the American people, because we are going to do it in the right way.

You know, tonight this is the first State of the Union address ever delivered since the beginning of the Cold War when not a single Russian missile is pointed at the children of America. And along with the Russians we are on our way to destroying the missiles and bombers that carry 9,000 nuclear warheads. We have come so far so fast in this post-Cold War world that it is easy to take the decline of a nuclear threat for granted, but it is still there and we aren't finished yet.

This year I will ask the Senate to include START II, which will eliminate weapons that carry 5,000 more war-

heads. The United States will lead the charge to extend indefinitely the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, to enact a comprehensive nuclear test ban, and to eliminate chemical weapons. To stop and roll back North Korea's potentially deadly nuclear program, we will continue to implement the agreement we have reached with that nation. It is smart, it is tough, it is a deal based on continuing inspection, with safeguards for our allies and ourselves.

This year I will submit to Congress comprehensive legislation to strengthen our hand in combatting terrorists, whether they strike at home or abroad. The cowards who bombed the World Trade Center found out this country will hunt down terrorists and bring them to justice.

Just this week another horrendous terrorist act in Israel killed 19 and injured scores more. On behalf of the American people and all of you, I send our deepest sympathy to the families of the victims. I know that in the face of such evil, it is hard for the people in the Middle East to go forward, where the terrorists represent the past, not the future. We must and we will pursue a comprehensive peace between Israel and all of her neighbors in the Middle East.

Accordingly, last night I signed an Executive Order that will block the assets in the United States of terrorist organizations that threaten to disrupt the peace process and prohibits financial transactions with these groups. Tonight I call on all our allies and peace loving nations throughout the world to join us with renewed fervor in a global effort to combat terrorism. We cannot permit the future to be marred by terror and fear and paralysis.

From the day I took the oath of office, I pledged that our Nation would maintain the best equipped, best trained, and best prepared military on Earth. We have, and they are. They have managed the dramatic downsizing of our forces after the Cold War with remarkable skill and spirit. But to make sure our military is ready for action and to provide the pay and quality of life the military and their families deserve, I am asking the Congress to add \$25 billion in defense spending over the next six years.

I have visited many bases at home and around the world since I became President. Tonight I repeat that request with renewed conviction. We ask a very great deal of our Armed Forces. Now that they are smaller in number, we ask more of them. They go out more often, to more different places, and stay longer. They are called to service in many, many ways. And we must give them and their families what the times demand and what they have earned.

Just think about what our troops have done in the last year, showing America at its best, helping to save hundreds of thousands of people in Rwanda, moving with lightning speed to head off another threat to Kuwait,

giving freedom and democracy back to the people of Haiti.

We have proudly supported peace and prosperity and freedom from South Africa to Northern Ireland, from Central and Eastern Europe to Asia, from Latin America to the Middle East. All of these endeavors are good in those places. But they make our future more confident and more secure.

Well, my fellow Americans, that is my agenda for America's future. Expanding opportunity, not bureaucracy, enhancing security at home and abroad, empowering our people to make the most of their own lives. It is ambitious and achievable, but it is not enough. We even need more than new ideas for changing the world or equipping Americans to compete in the new economy, more than a government that is smaller, smarter and wiser, more than all the changes we can make in government and in the private sector from the outside in.

Our fortunes and our prosperity also depend upon our ability to answer some questions from within, the values and voices that speak to our hearts as well as our heads, voices that tell us we have to do more to accept responsibility for ourselves and our families, for our communities, and, yes, for our fellow citizens.

We see our families and our communities all over this country coming apart, and we feel the common ground shifting from under us. The PTA, the town hall meeting, the ballpark, it is hard for a lot of overworked parents to find the time and space for those things that strengthen the bonds of trust and cooperation. Too many of our children don't even have parents and grandparents who can give them those experiences that they need to build their own character, their sense of identity. We all know that what we hear in this Chamber can make a difference on those things, that the real differences will be made by our fellow citizens, where they work and where they live. And they will be made almost without regard to party. When I used to go to the softball park in Little Rock to watch my daughter's league and people would come up to me, fathers and mothers, and talk to me, I can honestly say I had no idea whether 90 percent of them were Republicans or Democrats.

When I visited the relief centers after the floods in California, in Northern California last week, a woman came up to me and did something that very few of you would do. She hugged me and said, "Mr. President, I am a Republican, but I am glad you're here."

Now, why? We can't wait for disasters to act the way we used to act everyday, because as we move into this next century, everybody matters. We don't have a person to waste, and a lot of people are losing a lot of chances to do better. That means that we need a New Covenant for everybody. For our corporate and business leaders, we are going to work here to keep bringing the deficit down, to expand markets, to

support their success in every possible way. But they have an obligation when they are doing well to keep jobs in our communities and give their workers a fair share of the prosperity they generate.

For the people in the entertainment industry in this country, we applaud your creativity and your worldwide success, and we support your freedom of expression. But you do have a responsibility to assess the impact of your work and to understand the damage that comes from the incessant, repetitive, mindless violence and irresponsible conduct that permeates the media all the time.

We have got to ask our community leaders and all kinds of organizations to help us stop our most serious social problem, the epidemic of teen pregnancies and births where there is no marriage. I have sent to Congress a plan that targets schools all over this country with anti-pregnancy programs that work. But government can only do so much. Tonight I call on parents and leaders all across this country to join together in a national campaign against teen pregnancy to make a difference. We can do this, and we must.

And I would like to say a special word to our religious leaders. You know, I am proud of the fact that the United States has more houses of worship per capita than any other country in the world. These people who lead our houses of worship can ignite their congregations to carry their faith into action, can reach out to all of our children, to all of the people in distress, to those who have been savaged by the breakdown of all we hold dear, because so much of what must be done must come from the inside out, and our religious leaders and their congregations can make all the difference. They have a role in the New Covenant as well. There must be more responsibility for all of our citizens.

You know, it takes a lot of people to help all the kids in trouble stay off the streets and in school. It takes a lot of people to build the Habitat for Humanity houses that the Speaker celebrates on his lapel pin. It takes a lot of people to provide the people power for all the civic organizations in this country that made our communities mean so much to most of us when we were kids. It takes every parent to teach the children the difference between right and wrong and to encourage them to learn and grow, and to say no to the wrong things, but also to believe that they can be whatever they want to be.

I know it is hard when you are working harder for less, when you are under great stress to do these things. A lot of our people don't have the time or the emotional strength they think to do the work of citizenship.

Most of us in politics haven't helped very much. For years we mostly treated citizens like they were consumers or spectators, sort of political couch potatoes who were supposed to watch the TV ads either promising something for nothing or playing on their fears and

frustrations, and more and more of our citizens now get most of their information in very negative and aggressive ways that are hardly conducive to honest and open conversations. But the truth is, we have got to stop seeing each other as enemies just because we have different views.

If you go back to the beginning of this country, the great strength of America as de Tocqueville pointed out when he came here a long time ago, has always been our ability to associate with people who were different from ourselves, and to work together to find common ground. And in this day everybody has a responsibility to do more of that. We simply cannot wait for a tornado, a fire, or a flood to behave like Americans ought to behave in dealing with one another.

I want to finish up here by pointing out some folks that are up with the First Lady that represent what I am trying to talk about, citizens. I have no idea what their party affiliation is or who they voted for in the last elections. But they represent what we ought to be doing.

Cindy Perry teaches second graders to read in AmeriCorps in rural Kentucky. She gains when she gives. She is a mother of four. She says that her service inspired her to get her high school equivalency last year. She was married when she was a teenager—stand up, Cindy—she was married when she was a teenager, she had four children, but she had time to serve other people, to get her high school equivalency, and she is going to use her AmeriCorps money to go back to college.

Stephen Bishop is the police chief of Kansas City. He has been a national leader—stand up, Stephen—he has been a national leader in using more police in community policing, and he has worked with AmeriCorps to do it, and the crime rate in Kansas City has gone down as a result of what he did.

Corporal Gregory Depestre went to Haiti as part of his adopted country's force to help secure democracy in his native land: And I might add, we must be the only country in the world that could have gone to Haiti and taken Haitian-Americans there who could speak the language and talk to the people, and he was one of them, and we are proud of him.

The next two folks I have had the honor of meeting and getting to know a little bit. The Reverend John and the Reverend Diana Cherry of the A.M.E. Zion Church in Temple Hills, Maryland. I would like to ask them to stand. I want to tell you about them. In the early eighties they left government service and formed a church in a small living room in a small house in the early eighties. Today that church as 17,000 members. It is one of the three or four biggest churches in the entire United States. It grows by 200 a month. They do it together, and the special focus of their ministry is keeping families together.

Two things they did make a big impression on me. I visited their church once, and I learned they were building a new sanctuary closer to the Washington, D.C. line in a higher crime, higher drug rate area, because they thought it was part of their ministry to change the lives of the people who needed them.

The second thing I want to say is that once Reverend Cherry was at a meeting at the White House with some other religious leaders, and he left early to go back to his church to minister to 150 couples that he had brought back to his church from all over America to convince them to come back together to save their marriages and to raise their kids. This is the kind of work that citizens are doing in America. We need more of it, and it ought to be lifted up and supported.

The last person I want to introduce is Jack Lucas from Hattiesburg, Mississippi. Jack, would you stand up?

Fifty years ago, in the sands of Iwo Jima, Jack Lucas taught and learned the lessons of citizenship. On February 20th, 1945, he and three of his buddies encountered the enemy and two grenades at their feet. Jack Lucas threw himself on both of them.

In that moment, he saved the lives of his companions and miraculously, in the next instant a medic saved his life. He gained a foothold for freedom, and at the age of 17, just a year older than his grandson—who is up here with him today, and his son, who is a West Point graduate and a veteran—at 17, Jack Lucas became the youngest marine in history and the youngest soldier in this century to win the Congressional Medal of Honor.

All these years later, yesterday, here is what he said about that day: "It didn't matter where you were from or who you were. You relied on one another. You did it for your country."

We all gain when we give, and we reap what we sow. That's at the heart of this New Covenant: Responsibility, opportunity, and citizenship. More than stale chapters in some remote civic book, they are still the virtue by which we can fulfill ourselves and reach our God-given potential and be like them, and also to fulfill the eternal promise of this country, the enduring dream from that first and most sacred covenant.

I believe every person in this country still believes that we are created equal, and given by our Creator the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

This is a very, very great country, and our best days are still to come.

Thank you, and God bless you.

At 10 o'clock and 35 minutes p.m., the President of the United States retired from the Hall of the House, followed by his Cabinet.

The Chief Justice of the United States and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court retired from the Hall of the House.

The ambassadors, ministers and charges d'affaires of foreign govern-

ments retired from the Hall of the House.

The SPEAKER, at 10 o'clock and 40 minutes p.m., then declared the joint session of the two Houses dissolved.

The Vice President and Members of the Senate retired from the Hall of the House.

¶11.30 REFERENCE OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

On motion of Mr. SOLOMON, the message of the President, as delivered, together with the accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 104-1).

¶11.31 LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted—

To Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana, for today;

To Mr. BISHOP, for today; and

To Mr. TORKILDSEN, until 3 p.m. today.

And then,

¶11.32 ADJOURNMENT

On motion of Mr. SOLOMON, at 10 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m., the House adjourned.

¶11.33 REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SOLOMON: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 44. Resolution providing for consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 17) relating to the treatment of Social Security under any constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget and providing for consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 1) proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States (Rept. No. 104-4). Referred to the House Calendar.

¶11.34 PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. MATSUI, and Mr. SPRATT):

H.R. 645. A bill to amend the International Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for non-recognition of gain on the sale of eligible small business stock if the proceeds of the sale are reinvested in other eligible small business stock; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WYDEN:

H.R. 646. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to index the basis of certain capital assets for purposes of determining gain or loss; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 647. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide incentives for awards to an employee under a performance-based reward plan and to direct the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to establish a program to promote implementation of performance-based reward plans and employee decisionmaking participation programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in

addition to the Committees on Economic and Educational Opportunities, and Small Business, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

H.R. 648. A bill to improve small business export assistance; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mrs. LINCOLN:

H.R. 649. A bill to authorize the collection of fees for expenses for triploid grass carp certification inspections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. GILMAN:

H.R. 650. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act concerning exclusion from the United States on the basis of membership in a terrorist organization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDREWS (for himself, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. HOYER):

H.R. 651. A bill to direct the President to establish a commission for making recommendations to improve the Federal emergency management system; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. BATEMAN:

H.R. 652. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide a grant to the board of directors of the George Washington Boyhood Home Foundation for the Stabilization, preservation, and interpretation of the archeological resources and visual integrity of Ferry Farm, boyhood home of George Washington, America's first President; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. ENGEL:

H.R. 653. A bill to designate the U.S. courthouse under construction in White Plains, NY, as the "Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. HOLDEN:

H.R. 654. A bill to provide for the conversion of the assistance for the Tamaqua Highrise housing project in Tamaqua, PA, from a leased housing contract to tenant-based assistance; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

By Mr. WALKER:

H.R. 655. A bill to authorize the hydrogen research, development, and demonstration programs of the Department of Energy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science.

By Mr. KING:

H.R. 656. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to make organizations controlled by individuals who promote prejudice or bias based on race, religion, or ethnicity ineligible for assistance under programs administered by the Secretary, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

By Mrs. LINCOLN:

H.R. 657. A bill to extend the deadline under the Federal Power Act applicable to the construction of three hydroelectric projects in the State of Arkansas; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. MCDERMOTT (for himself, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. MINETA, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Ms. PELOSI, and Mr. MATSUI):

H.R. 658. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1991 with respect to the application of such act; to the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. OBERSTAR:

H.R. 659. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to permit Federal firearms licensees to conduct firearms business with other such licensees at out-of-State gun shows; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHAW (for himself, Mr. BONO, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. GOSS, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. CANADY, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. MILLER of Florida, and Mrs. SCHROEDER):

H.R. 660. A bill to amend the Fair Housing Act to modify the exemption from certain familial status discrimination prohibitions granted to housing for older persons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THORNTON:

H.R. 661. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide additional safeguards to protect taxpayer rights; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. VUCANOVICH (for herself and Mr. ENSIGN):

H.R. 662. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the 50 percent limitation on the amount of business meal and entertainment expenses which are deductible; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ZIMMER (for himself, Mr. STUMP, Mrs. MYRICK, and Mr. ROHRABACHER):

H.R. 663. A bill to amend the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 to prevent luxurious conditions in prisons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PALLONE:

H.R. 664. A bill to amend chapter 5122 of title 42, United States Code, to ensure Federal disaster assistance eligibility for certain nonprofit facilities; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. FIELDS of Texas:

H.J. Res. 63. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that Federal judges be reconfirmed by the Senate every 10 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mr. MILLER of California):

H. Con. Res. 18. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that United States investors, lenders, and corporations should assume the full measure of risk and responsibility for their investments and loans in Mexico since the devaluation of the peso on December 21, 1994, and that loan guarantees that are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States and that could result in any direct or indirect financial obligation on the part of United States taxpayers should not be provided to the Mexican Government; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

¶11.35 ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 3: Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. WALKER, Mr. SAM JOHNSON, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. BRYANT of Tennessee, Mr. TALENT, and Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.

H.R. 11: Mr. DREIER, Mr. DELAY, Mr. POMBO, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, and Mr. SALMON.

H.R. 24: Mr. FOX.

H.R. 26: Mr. DEFAZIO and Mr. ZELIFF.

H.R. 43: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FATTAH, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. LOWEY, Mr. MINETA, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. NADLER, Ms. PELOSI, and Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 58: Mr. WELLER.

H.R. 70: Mr. TAUZIN and Mr. BALLENGER.

H.R. 78: Mrs. MYRICK.

H.R. 104: Mr. FIELDS of Texas and Mr. LIGHTFOOT.

H.R. 110: Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 117: Mr. BONO and Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

H.R. 123: Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. POMBO, Mr. JONES, Mr. FUNDERBURK, and Mr. SMITH of Texas.

H.R. 127: Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. VENTO, Mr. MCDERMOTT, and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 139: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 142: Mr. FOX.

H.R. 218: Mr. TEJEDA, Mr. METCALF, Mr. HEINEMAN, Mrs. THURMAN, and Mr. EMERSON.

H.R. 221: Mr. BORSKI, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. EVANS, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Ms. DELAURO, and Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 230: Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina.

H.R. 259: Mr. BONO.

H.R. 260: Mr. EMERSON and Mr. GALLEGLY.

H.R. 305: Ms. PELOSI, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. CANADY, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. BEILENSON, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. KLUG, Mr. POMBO, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FILLNER, and Mr. FOX.

H.R. 353: Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas and Mr. YATES.

H.R. 354: Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. ROHRABACHER.

H.R. 359: Mr. THORNTON, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. EWING, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. HYDE, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. HEFLEY.

H.R. 370: Mr. CHRYSLER, Mr. PAXON, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. EMERSON, and Mr. SMITH of Texas.

H.R. 372: Mr. EVERETT and Mr. HEFLEY.

H.R. 373: Mr. EVERETT, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, and Mr. HEFLEY.

H.R. 375: Mr. EVERETT and Mr. HEFLEY.

H.R. 394: Mr. SAXTON, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. BILBRAY, and Mr. KOLBE.

H.R. 436: Mr. BONILLA, Mr. BEREUTER, and Mr. PAXON.

H.R. 447: Mr. SERRANO, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. SABO, Mr. FROST, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. PARKER, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. VISLOSKEY, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. FAZIO of California, Mr. WILSON, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. EVANS, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mr. CHAPMAN.

H.R. 464: Mr. SCARBOROUGH, Mr. BUNN of Oregon, Mr. HOSTETTLER, Mr. SOUDER, and Mrs. VUCANOVICH.

H.R. 482: Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. NEY, and Mr. PACKARD.

H.R. 491: Mr. STEARNS, Mr. ROYCE, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. BLUTE, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. HAYES.

H.R. 502: Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. HYDE, Mr. PAXON, Mr. WALKER, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. HERGER, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. BAKER of California, and Mrs. VUCANOVICH.

H.R. 519: Mr. FOX, Mr. STEARNS, and Mr. ZELIFF.

H.R. 521: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 522: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 523: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 588: Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. MCDERMOTT, and Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania.

H.J. Res. 2: Mr. HAYES, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. WALKER, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. COBURN, and Mr. GOODLING.

H.J. Res. 3: Mr. MCINTOSH.

H.J. Res. 5: Mr. HAYES and Mr. MINGE.

H.J. Res. 14: Mr. FOLEY.

H.J. Res. 16: Mr. MONTGOMERY.

H.J. Res. 28: Mr. MCINNIS.

H.J. Res. 48: Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. CHRYSLER, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. WELLER, and Mr. LUCAS.

H.J. Res. 53: Mr. SAWYER and Ms. WATERS.

H.J. Res. 55: Mr. POMEROY and Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.

H. Con. Res. 17: Mr. FOX.

H. Res. 33: Mr. SERRANO and Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin.

¶11.36 DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 2: Ms. COLLINS of Michigan.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1995 (12)

The House was called to order by the SPEAKER.

¶12.1 APPROVAL OF THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER announced he had examined and approved the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, January 24, 1994.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal was approved.

¶12.2 COMMUNICATIONS

Executive and other communications, pursuant to clause 2, rule XXIV, were referred as follows:

195. A letter from the Under Secretary of Defense—Comptroller, transmitting a report of a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act which occurred in the Department of the Army, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1517(b); to the Committee on Appropriations.

196. A letter from the Under Secretary of Defense—Comptroller, transmitting a report of a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act which occurred in the Department of the Army, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1517(b); to the Committee on Appropriations.

197. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Economic Security, Department of Defense, transmitting the strategic and critical materials report during the period October 1993 through September 1994, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 98h-2(b); to the Committee on National Security.

198. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Thrift Supervision, transmitting information on changes in district offices; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

199. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, General Accounting Office, transmitting the Comptroller General's 1994 annual report, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(a); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

200. A letter from the Chairman, Agriculture and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, transmitting the 1994 annual report in compliance with the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

201. A letter from the Co-Chairman, Appalachian Regional Commission, transmitting the semiannual report on activities of the inspector general for the period April 1, 1994, through September 30, 1994, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

202. A letter from the Executive Secretary, Barry M. Goldwater Scholarship, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year