

Brownback	Greenwood	Petri	Lipinski	Obey	Sisisky
Bryant (TN)	Gunderson	Pombo	Lofgren	Olver	Skaggs
Bunn	Gutknecht	Porter	Lowey	Ortiz	Skelton
Bunning	Hancock	Portman	Luther	Orton	Slaughter
Burr	Hansen	Pryce	Maloney	Owens	Spratt
Burton	Hastert	Quillen	Markley	Pallone	Stenholm
Buyer	Hastings (WA)	Quinn	Martinez	Pastor	Stokes
Callahan	Hayworth	Radanovich	Mascara	Payne (NJ)	Studds
Calvert	Hefley	Ramstad	Matsui	Payne (VA)	Stupak
Camp	Heineman	Regula	McCarthy	Peterson (FL)	Tanner
Canady	Hergert	Riggs	McHale	Pickett	Taylor (MS)
Castle	Hilleary	Roberts	McKinney	Pomeroy	Tejeda
Chabot	Hoekstra	Rogers	McNulty	Poshard	Thompson
Chambliss	Hoke	Rohrabacher	Meehan	Rahall	Thornton
Chenoweth	Horn	Ros-Lehtinen	Meek	Rangel	Thurman
Christensen	Hostettler	Roth	Menendez	Reed	Torres
Chrysler	Houghton	Roukema	Mfume	Richardson	Torricelli
Coble	Hunter	Royce	Miller (CA)	Rivers	Towns
Coburn	Hutchinson	Salmon	Minge	Roemer	Vento
Collins (GA)	Inglis	Sanford	Mink	Rose	Visclosky
Combest	Istook	Saxton	Moakley	Roybal-Allard	Ward
Cooley	Johnson, Sam	Scarborough	Mollohan	Rush	Waters
Cox	Jones	Schaefer	Montgomery	Sabo	Watt (NC)
Crane	Kasich	Seastrand	Moran	Sanders	Williams
Crapo	Kelly	Sensenbrenner	Murtha	Schroeder	Wise
Cremins	Kim	Shadegg	Nadler	Schumer	Woolsey
Cubin	King	Shaw	Neal	Scott	Wyden
Cunningham	Klug	Shays	Oberstar	Serrano	Wynn
Davis	Knollenberg	Shuster			
Deal	Kolbe	Skeen			
DeLay	LaHood	Smith (NJ)			
Diaz-Balart	Latham	Smith (TX)	Borski	Hobson	Sawyer
Dickey	LaTourette	Smith (WA)	Cardin	Johnson (CT)	Schiff
Doolittle	Laughlin	Solomon	Goss	Myers	
Dornan	Lazio	Souder	Hayes	Pelosi	
Dreier	Leach	Spence			
Duncan	Lewis (CA)	Stearns	Baker (LA)	Kingston	Smith (MI)
Dunn	Lewis (KY)	Stockman	Brewster	Largent	Stark
Ehlers	Lightfoot	Stump	Clinger	Livingston	Tucker
Ehrlich	Linder	Talent	Collins (IL)	Manton	Velazquez
Emerson	LoBiondo	Tate	Condit	McCrery	Volkmer
English	Longley	Tauzin	Fattah	McDermott	Waxman
Ensign	Lucas	Taylor (NC)	Fields (LA)	Neumann	Wilson
Everett	Manzullo	Thomas	Gutierrez	Oxley	Yates
Ewing	Martini	Thornberry	Hyde	Peterson (MN)	
Fawell	McCollum	Tiahrt			
Fields (TX)	McDade	Torkildsen			
Flanagan	McHugh	Trafficant			
Foley	McInnis	Upton			
Forbes	McIntosh	Vucanovich			
Fowler	McKeon	Waldholtz			
Fox	Metcalf	Walker			
Franks (CT)	Meyers	Walsh			
Franks (NJ)	Mica	Wamp			
Frelinghuysen	Miller (FL)	Watts (OK)			
Frisa	Molinari	Weldon (FL)			
Funderburk	Moorhead	Weldon (PA)			
Gallegly	Morella	Weller			
Ganske	Myrick	White			
Gekas	Nethercutt	Whitfield			
Gilchrest	Ney	Wicker			
Gillmor	Norwood	Wolf			
Gilman	Nussle	Young (AK)			
Goodlatte	Packard	Young (FL)			
Goodling	Parker	Zeliff			
Graham	Paxon	Zimmer			

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—10

NOT VOTING—26

□ 2102

So the motion to table was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on
the table.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask
unanimous consent that when the
House adjourns today, it adjourn to
meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr.
LINDER). Is there objection to the re-
quest of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. FAZIO of California asked and
was given permission to address the
House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speak-
er, I yield to the gentleman from Texas
[Mr. ARMEY] so that he may announce
the schedule.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank
the gentleman from California for
yielding.

Mr. Speaker, we have concluded leg-
islative business for the evening. We
will meet again tomorrow morning at 9
a.m. to consider the conference report
for the Balanced Budget Act, if it is
necessary after Senate action on the
bill; a continuing resolution, which
may be considered under suspension of
the rules, and any appropriations con-
ference reports that are ready for floor
action.

Mr. Speaker, the House will not be in
session on Sunday, November 19. On
Monday, November 20, the House will
meet at 12:30 p.m. for morning hour,
and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

We plan on taking up one bill under
suspension of the rules, H.R. 2361, a bill
regarding commencement dates of cer-
tain temporary Federal judgeships. We
will then complete consideration of
H.R. 2564, the Lobbyist Disclosure Act
of 1995, and act on any appropriation
conference reports that are ready.
There is also the possibility that a dis-
position of a veto message will be nec-
essary.

Mr. Speaker, Members should be ad-
vised that there will be no recorded
votes before 5 p.m. on Monday, Novem-
ber 20, although Members should be
prepared to work late in the evening on
that Monday.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speak-
er, I want to ask the majority leader if
5 p.m. is a definite time on Monday?
There are those who have asked for 6
p.m. on our side. Is there any possibil-
ity of that?

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I appre-
ciate the gentleman's inquiry, and if I
may say, on behalf of all the inquiries
we have had from so many of the Mem-
bers, these are very tough times for us
and our families. The work must go on,
we all accept that, but we must try our
best.

We have done our best to accommo-
date them, but I cannot guarantee that
votes will take place at any time other
than after 5 p.m.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speak-
er, I yield to the gentleman from Mary-
land.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank
the gentleman for yielding, and I would
again address the question to the ma-
jority leader.

We are now, as I said last night, in
the longest shutdown of Government
by virtue of the inability of the Presi-
dent and the Congress to come to grips
with funding the Government in the
history of this Nation. We, apparently,
are going to have a relatively short day
tomorrow. Everybody is going to go
home. Eight hundred thousand people
across this land are going to worry
about whether or not they have a job
to go to on Monday, whether they are
going to have a paycheck Thanksgiving
week, or a couple weeks before Christ-
mas.

I am concerned, Mr. Leader, that we
are apparently having a short day to-
morrow. We are not going to be here
Sunday, and we are not coming back,
essentially, apparently to vote, until
after 5 p.m. on Monday. That means
that we are most assuredly going to
have at least another 24 hours on Mon-
day of a Government shutdown.

I am wondering what kind of negotia-
tions are ongoing to try to overcome
this impasse between the Congress and
the President so that Government can
get back to work.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, if the gen-
tleman would continue to yield.

NOES—177

Abercrombie	Danner	Gordon
Ackerman	de la Garza	Green
Andrews	DeFazio	Hall (OH)
Baesler	DeLauro	Hall (TX)
Baldacci	Dellums	Hamilton
Barcia	Deutsch	Harman
Barrett (WI)	Dicks	Hastings (FL)
Becerra	Dingell	Hefner
Beilenson	Dixon	Hilliard
Bentsen	Doggett	Hinchee
Berman	Dooley	Holden
Bevill	Doyle	Hoyer
Bishop	Durbin	Jackson-Lee
Bonior	Edwards	Jacobs
Boucher	Engel	Jefferson
Browder	Eshoo	Johnson (SD)
Brown (CA)	Evans	Johnson, E.B.
Brown (FL)	Farr	Johnston
Brown (OH)	Fazio	Kanjorski
Bryant (TX)	Filner	Kaptur
Chapman	Flake	Kennedy (MA)
Clay	Foglietta	Kennedy (RI)
Clayton	Ford	Kennelly
Clement	Frank (MA)	Kildee
Clyburn	Frost	Klecza
Coleman	Furse	Klink
Collins (MI)	Gejdenson	LaFalce
Conyers	Gephardt	Lantos
Costello	Geren	Levin
Coyne	Gibbons	Lewis (GA)
Cramer	Gonzalez	Lincoln

Mr. FAZIO of California. I yield to my colleague from Texas.

Mr. ARMEY. The gentleman from Maryland is again quite right in his concern. As the gentleman knows, the President did veto a continuing resolution sent to him by the Congress, thus causing this shutdown. We have passed from this body, and the other body has worked on a second continuing resolution for the President, and the President has said again that he would veto that, thus continuing his shutdown of the Government.

We have spent a good deal of the time today talking with representatives of the White House. We expect to get that continuing resolution to the President for his signature so that perhaps we might be able to resolve the problem by his signing that CR over the weekend. In the meantime, we will continue talking to the White House to see what we can do.

I do appreciate the gentleman from Maryland's concern.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman would further respond.

There is no question that folks on this side of the aisle are anxious to proceed in Washington, if possible, to complete whatever business is before us in hopes that we can not only return to our communities and to our families for Thanksgiving, but that we could also remove the burden, the pressure on all these Federal workers and those they serve.

Is there any way the gentleman can talk to us about what happens next week, in general? We are anxious, as the majority leader has heard from the gentleman from Maryland, to stay Saturday, Sunday, Monday. Now, what about Tuesday, Wednesday? When, if at all, does the gentleman anticipate people being reunited with their families and their districts?

Mr. ARMEY. I appreciate the gentleman's concern. We do all we can. We sent a second continuing resolution. We will send the Balanced Budget Act to the President as soon as the Senate is done acting. We will continue to move legislation. The appropriations bills are moving to the White House.

I fully expect that we will have a long evening Monday night. We will undoubtedly work late trying to get as much done as possible and waiting for responses from both the Senate and the White House.

We will work on Tuesday. It is our hope that by Tuesday, 2 p.m., we might be able to see Members get back to their districts or district work relationships and time with their families for Thanksgiving.

But as the President has so sternly said, he is prepared to sit here for 30, 60, 90 days, however, long it takes. We must, therefore, be prepared to do what we can at what time we can to move as much as possible forward, and then snatch those times with our families and our constituents as are available to us in the interim, while work that

we have shipped to the White House is up there for Presidential decision.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman would respond further.

We really do have in this House the prerogative of placing before the body a CR that perhaps might satisfy the President. Is there any desire on the part of the majority to introduce another CR, should this one, as the President has indicated, not meet his expectations?

Is there any willingness on the part of the majority to find a way to keep the Government functioning during the Thanksgiving period and beyond?

Mr. ARMEY. The majority is, of course, as the gentleman knows, committed to the historic event of passing a Balanced Budget Act and having it signed into law, and we are working with the White House in every way we know toward that end.

Mr. FAZIO of California. We have already heard that is likely to be vetoed, but that, of course, is still not before the President.

I am hopeful the gentleman will help us find a way to once again offer the President another opportunity, because this body has some of the responsibility as well.

Mr. ARMEY. If I may again remind the gentleman, the second CR, the second effort to pass a second CR to the White House to be signed, will be, if not already, soon be on the President's desk. He will have the opportunity to sign that short-term continuing spending resolution and reopen the various offices of the Government.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Chair would like to note that he is being as lenient as possible with this 1 minute, but it is probably not the place to debate policy.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maine [Mr. BALDACC].

Mr. BALDACC. Mr. Speaker, if the majority leader would respond, there are a lot of us that are here for the first time, and we are very interested in working every day that people are not working and feel very uncomfortable going back and forth at a time when people are not working.

I have introduced a piece of legislation trying to keep us going on Sunday and not losing that opportunity that we could work and working together to resolve the situation. I was wondering, would the gentleman be opposed if a majority of the Members in your caucus and our caucus were interested in working through the weekend?

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from California, who controls the time, would yield.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas for a response.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, again I say we have completed our work on the short-term continuing resolution. We have sent and will soon finish tomorrow, after the other body acts, the bal-

anced budget. We are moving to the White House for their careful consideration and signature everything we can as fast as we can.

I believe the Nation is aware of the fact that, given the grueling hours we are working, that it is perfectly reasonable for us, as well as all or most other people in the Nation, to have Sunday with our families.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. STUPAK] for a query to the majority leader.

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the majority leader's concern to move this legislation expeditiously. Since the Senate has not yet pushed that second CR to the President, if the Senate still has an opportunity to amend that CR before it goes to the President, if they could reach an agreement with the White House on the second CR, which may be different from what the House has passed, can we have assurances from the majority leader that he would forthwith bring up a new CR that came over from the Senate, which may be different from the one we voted on Wednesday night?

Mr. ARMEY. Well, if the gentleman will continue to yield for a response.

Mr. FAZIO of California. I yield to the gentleman from Texas for his response.

Mr. ARMEY. A continuing resolution cannot originate in the Senate.

Mr. STUPAK. No, but they can amend it or make changes to the one they received from the House of Representatives before it goes to the White House, and then it would come back to this body for further consideration.

I am asking if the distinguished majority leader would then bring it forth to the floor as soon as possible?

Mr. ARMEY. I believe the Senate passed that 60 to 37 already, so it is not possible.

Mr. STUPAK. That is correct, Mr. Majority Leader, but it has not gone to the White House, so no veto has taken place. Therefore, they can revisit the issue before it goes to the White House; is that not correct?

Mr. ARMEY. The Senate is a mysterious place and it may be possible in that body. I would consider it highly irregular.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield one more time to the gentleman from Maryland for questions about the appropriations bills.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. I realize this has gone longer, but we do not have a crisis of this type very often.

The majority leader has indicated we were sending bills down as quickly as we could to the President for consideration to move beyond this present crisis. The Treasury-Postal bill was passed on Wednesday. The legislative bill is also ready to go to the President. I am wondering if we have sent those down or we are expecting to send those down to the White House.

□ 2115

I know we seem to be inconveniencing the gentleman from Ohio. I am really sorry that, the 800,000 people that twist in the wind. But I would like to know whether or not the bills are going to be sent down?

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will continue to yield, I fear we have tried the patience of some of our colleagues.

The Treasury-Postal bill is, in fact, available for the President and these discussions we have been having with the President, this is one of the topics. Again, we would hope that the President would find a way to agree to sign legislation that could get us by this impasse. We continue talking to the White House.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I will urge the President to sign both the Treasury-Postal and the legislative bill, if they are sent down there. They have not been sent down there. As I said at the Committee on Rules, I do not blame your side any more than my side, because I think it has been sort of mutually agreed. But my point is, there are 200,000 people affected by those two bills, over 200,000.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's point. I truly do. We will continue working.

SPECIAL ORDERS

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

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order in place of the gentlewoman from Ohio [Ms. KAPTUR].

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

There was no objection.

BUDGET CRISIS

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

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, I seek recognition this evening to say that in about 30 minutes there is going to be a very important discussion on this floor. It is going to be a discussion led by and participated in by the freshman Members of the Democratic Party. There are not many of us, but we feel that this is worth taking extra moments to talk about. That is, the need for us to stay here to work out this budget impasse.

We feel that as freshmen we have been elected and sent here to make sure that we move forward the process of government.

We feel that it is clear that with a 2-hour, 3-hour session on Saturday and nothing on Sunday, not until late in the afternoon on Monday, we are making a mistake.

It is not a question of how we spend time with our families or how we worship. We have the opportunity to worship at many fine houses of worship within walking distance of this building. We have the opportunity, those of us in Chamber who worship on Saturday, to worship close by in this building.

But remember, what I am saying, Mr. Speaker, is that we have hundreds of thousands of Federal employees across this country who are uncertain. I have spoken to people in my district who work for the Federal Government who are uncertain, people in my district of office who are on furlough, who do not know if they will be able to make their mortgage payment, who do not know if they will be able to pay their rent with the check that is delivered to them for their month's work for November.

Mr. Speaker, I think when we face a problem like this, that we should stay in until we get it done.

I want to spend time with my family, who are home in Louisville this minute, just as much as anyone in this body, just as much. But I think we owe it to the American people to stay at this job to get it done. If it takes staying here until we get tired of looking at each other to the point that we resolved our differences, that is what it will take.

So in about 30 minutes, you will see a discussion on this floor led by the freshman Members of the Democratic Party who will say in no uncertain terms that we stand unified in our commitment to keep this body working throughout the weekend, on through to make sure that we resolve these differences. We owe the people of this country nothing more and nothing less.

BALANCED BUDGET

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

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, this is a historic debate that we are having about balancing the budget, however I am disappointed by the words from the White House today that there will be no commitment to balance the budget in 7 years and that our attempt to continue funding for the Government will be vetoed even though it received bipartisan support.

That we have come this far in putting forward a plan to balance the budget is a great achievement, but we must not let up. The future of our children and grandchildren is literally at stake in the actions that this Congress and the President take in the interest of bringing fiscal responsibility to Washington.

The citizens of my district and I'm sure many others recognize this and

they have been calling in record numbers to tell us not to back down. These folks recognize that the Balanced Budget Act of 1995 is the single most important piece of legislation that we will work on this session.

They know this because the benefits of getting the Government out of the red are painfully obvious—lower interest rates, greater savings—we have a negative savings rate—and by lessening the burden that we pass along to our future generations. But the President says he won't budge—he says he won't work to balance this budget in 7 years—and he won't accept what the Congressional Budget Office says is a real and viable plan to balance the budget. So what do we do?

We listen to the people back home and we stay here to work to deliver a balanced budget. We don't listen to some phony, half-baked platitudes about the advantages of deficit spending. Not when the calls are coming in from the districts, 9-1 in favor of saving America's future. American's are asking us to do what is right for the country and their children.

They know that the interest in the 5 trillion dollar debt will cost every baby born today over one hundred and eighty thousand dollars and if we continue along this path the country we leave behind won't even be recognizable as the America that we inherited from our parents.

So we've got to start taking some initial, honest steps to bring fiscal sanity to Washington. The Balanced Budget Act of 1995 does just that. With this budget plan we eliminate the budget deficit in 7 years—we do not leave our country with chronic \$200 billion deficits per year, with no end in sight, as the President's out of balance budget does.

We save Medicare from bankruptcy and increase, yes Mr. President increase, what each Medicare beneficiary receives from \$4,800 to \$6,700 while allowing for more choice in the types of health care people receive. But saving Medicare isn't the only benefit we get from balancing the budget.

In fact, all Americans will benefit in the form of lower interest rates—this will save individuals and families hundreds of dollars per month in home mortgage payments and car loans. With lower interest rates this will result in more money being put into our economy to drive production and create over six million new American jobs.

That's right—a balanced budget will create over six-million new jobs here in America.

Mr. Speaker, the future of the country is at a crossroads. We can take the path that Americans historically have when there is a crisis—they look the problem in the eye and tackle it head on. Or we can succumb to the demagoguery, half written budgets and phoney numbers that the White House is peddling and continue to plunge the country deeper into debt.

The American people have spoken to us—they want a balanced budget and