

I also would like to speak for a moment about the mean spiritedness I am hearing about on the floor today. I think it is rather ironic that the same bureaucracy that they do not want to handle child lunches is going to be able to continue doing food stamps. I mean, that makes no sense to me.

Why will 50 bureaucracies do a better job of handling children's lunches but you do not want to entrust the food stamps to them? I think we know. I think it is because we are going to let the bureaucracies eat the kids' food.

#### SUPPORT THE BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

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

Mr. HOKE. Mr. Speaker, as the debate on the balanced budget amendment comes to a conclusion, the American people have heard a great many reasons why this amendment to the Constitution should not be enacted. There is the Social Security red herring. There is the canard regarding the role of the judicial branch. There are the dire predictions of gloom and doom to our economy. Excuses, diversions, distractions, delaying tactics.

The American voters do not want any more excuses. They want a balanced budget to the Constitution. They want this amendment because the people are tired of the Congress taxing and spending away our children's futures. They want this amendment because the Congress has proved incapable of coming to grips with our budget deficit without it.

Mr. Speaker, I urge opponents of the balanced budget amendment to stop with their excuses. A vote for the balanced budget amendment is a vote for the future prosperity of our Nation.

#### FEED THE CHILDREN

(Ms. PELOSI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, last week when we saw the proposals that were being made by the Republican leadership to cut the Federal nutrition programs, our colleague, TONY HALL, a great leader in the fight against hunger in America and indeed throughout the world, said, "Up until now, the issue of hunger has not been debatable." Indeed it should not be. A great country, a decent country like ours should heed the Bible and feed the hungry.

Before we vote on these changes, because we will have to vote on them, which will jeopardize our children's health, we should think and we should listen. We should listen to the teachers. Teachers tell us that a hungry child is a distracted child. A good meal is an investment in learning. We should listen to the doctors. With the WIC Program, the doctors tell us that a dollar spent on nutrition for a pregnant

mom saves \$4 to be spent on problems to be dealt with with a sick child later, a malnourished child later.

In addition to our concern about the child, this has fiscal overtones. We should listen to the generals. It is indeed they who had suggested the School Lunch Program when they saw that our troops were malnourished in the 1940's.

This is not about domestic versus defense. This is about a strong defense. We must feed our children.

#### TODAY'S FORGOTTEN AMERICANS

(Mr. SMITH of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the giant sucking sound in America in 1995 is a governmental grabbing of private property through ruinous regulation. Our farmers in the Midwest and across the Great Plains are unable to use their farmland because the Government calls their dry lands wetlands.

Property owners on the East Coast are denied the right to build homes for their families because bureaucrats deem their construction unwise.

Across, Texas, homeowners, ranchers, and farmers are warned they may not be able to use private land if a golden-cheeked warbler decides to nest there.

These are today's forgotten Americans. These citizens will be forgotten no longer if, later this week, we pass the Private Property Protection Act of 1995.

This legislation puts the rights of these Americans who do the work, pay the taxes, and pull the wagon on the same par as the blind cave spider and the fairy shrimp.

This legislation requires the Government to pay for land that it wants to use for a public good. It prevents us from shifting those costs onto the farmer, the rancher, the homeowner who happens to own the wrong land in the wrong place at the wrong time.

Mr. Speaker, let us remember the forgotten Americans.

#### REMEMBER THE CHILDREN

(Mr. HILLIARD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in protest to the Republican plan to transfer funding for the school student nutritional program to block grants to the States. The claim that this proposal will be beneficial by reducing bureaucracy is misleading and downright false.

The purpose of this program which has been in place for 49 years and has been modified and approved in previous Congresses is to ensure that our children are well-nourished and that they are provided with the nutritional sub-

stance that they need to get them through the day.

Many children who participate in this program have no other source for meals during the school day. The family may not be able to provide for the child because of financial difficulties, and, of course, we must acknowledge that parental neglect does take place even in affluent families.

How can we justify taking food from the mouths of poor children who are struggling to get through school? Mr. Speaker, we have lost a generation of children through violence and drugs. Let us not destroy another one through malnutrition and neglect.

#### OHIO LEADS THE COUNTRY IN THE GLOBAL MARKETPLACE

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

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the manufacturers and workers of Ohio on a noteworthy achievement. According to World Trade Magazine, the State of Ohio ranks No. 1 in the country in the number of businesses that export goods. Thanks in no small part to the policies of Governor Voinovich and the Ohio Department of Development, 67 percent of Ohio's manufacturing companies with over 100 employees exported products last year. Ohio has become a major player in the world economy. In the words of the magazine's editor—

This dispels the myth that Ohio is the capital of the Rust Belt. Ohio is one of the most progressive and forward thinking States in America in terms of export promotion.

Mr. Speaker, I am a long-time supporter of free trade and international competition. I cannot tell you how gratifying it is to see Ohio leading the country in the global marketplace. This is proof positive that protrade policies at the State and national levels are benefiting Ohio's workers.

#### FEDERAL FOOD ASSISTANCE

(Mrs. CLAYTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, it appears that our appeals for a compassionate Congress are paying off. On Friday, it was announced that the Committee on Agriculture had reached some accord with the Speaker and that the food stamps will not be converted to a block grant. It remains as an entitlement with a cap. While the cap is a problem, nonetheless we have won a battle, but the war goes on.

The Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunity has proposed a radical change in the School Lunch and WIC Programs. If these changes stand, 275,000 women, infants and children will be removed from the WIC Program. Nutritious meals served to some 185,000 family day care centers

will be eliminated. School food programs will be reduced by \$309 million. The Committee on Agriculture is to be commended for taking the first step in the right direction.

But, Mr. Speaker, we have many more battles to fight for the hungry in America. The war goes on.

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#### COSPONSOR REGULATORY A-TO-Z BILL

(Mr. LATHAM asked was given permission to address the house for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation requiring each committee of the House to report a comprehensive regulatory relief plan during this session of Congress.

We are currently in the process of considering the Contract With America's long-overdue regulatory relief and reform provisions.

However, we need a vehicle for addressing existing excessive regulations that are costing our States, cities, and businesses hundreds of billions of dollars. This bill will provide that vehicle, free of the arbitrary schedules of reauthorization bills.

Under this proposal, every Member of the House would have the opportunity to offer amendments to their committees' regulatory package in order to streamline or reduce the costs of existing regulations, eliminate or reduce unfunded Federal mandates, and apply cost-benefit analysis review to existing regulations.

In the tradition of openness of the A-to-Z spending cut plan, I call this bill the regulatory A-to-Z bill. I hope all Members will join me as a cosponsor of this comprehensive regulatory reform bill.

#### AS THE ROMANS DID

(Mr. FORBES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, Rome was not built in a day and the Washington bureaucracy will not be torn down in 100 days. While the President of the United States goes to foreign soil to criticize Members of this body, the Republican majority is making progress. We are working hard, we are keeping our promises and starting to change the way that Washington operates.

This week we continue to change the federal regulatory process.

For years, our small business sector has cried for an end to stifling regulations and arcane rules that hurt economic growth and kill jobs. We have heard those cries and we will deliver relief. We will create jobs and help the American people.

Next month we will continue to change Washington. We will end the cruel cycle of dependence and hopelessness

by comprehensively reforming our welfare system.

#### RISK ASSESSMENT AND COST-BENEFIT ACT OF 1995

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 96 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 96

*Resolved*, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 1(b) of rule XXIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1022) to provide regulatory reform and to focus national economic resources on the greatest risks to human health, safety, and the environment through scientifically objective and unbiased risk assessments and through the consideration of costs and benefits in major rules, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed two hours equally divided among and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority members of the Committee on Commerce and the Committee on Science. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule for a period not to exceed ten hours and shall be considered as read. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BE-REUTER). The gentleman from Florida [Mr. DIAZ-BALART] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. BEILENSEN], pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

(Mr. DIAZ-BALART asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous material.)

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 96 is a modified open rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 1022, the Risk Assessment and Cost-Benefit Act of 1995. The purpose of this legislation is to provide regulatory reform and to focus national economic resources on the greatest risks to human health, safety, and the environment through scientifically objective and unbiased risk assessments and through the consideration of costs and benefits in major rules.

In addition to the 1 hour of debate on this rule, the rule provides for 2 hours of general debate, with 1 hour equally divided between and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Commerce Committee, and 1 hour equally divided between and con-

trolled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Science Committee.

After general debate is completed, the bill will be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule, for a period of time not to exceed 10 hours. I would like to emphasize that any Member will have the opportunity to offer an amendment of the bill under the 5-minute rule. I believe this is a fair process, in that, again, it will allow any Member with a suggestion for improvement of this legislation, to bring it up for consideration by the full House in the form of an amendment.

Finally, the rule provides for one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 96 brings to the floor H.R. 1022, a bill which is the product of intense negotiations to reconcile the differences between bills marked up and reported out by the Committee on Science and the Committee on Commerce. Both committees had jurisdiction over title III of H.R. 9, the Job Creation and Wage Enhancement Act, and I believe that this compromise legislation is a balanced and appropriate vehicle for floor consideration for purposes of amendment to achieve the goal of setting a comprehensive risk assessment policy for the Federal Government.

This legislation, the Risk Assessment and Cost-Benefit Act of 1995, consists of six major provisions. Title I deals with presenting the public, and Federal executive branch decisionmakers, with the most scientifically objective and unbiased information concerning the nature and magnitude of health, safety, and environmental risks in order to provide for sound regulatory decisions and public education. Title II requires Federal agencies to prepare information regarding costs and benefits for each major rule within a program designed to protect human health, safety, or the environment. Title III establishes peer review requirements for rules that are likely to increase annual costs by \$100 million and calls for the establishment of national peer-review panels to review agency practices concerning risk and cost assessments. Title IV sets up the applicable judicial review requirements. Title V requires each covered Federal agency to publish a plan concerning procedures for receiving and considering new information and revising risk assessments or rules where appropriate. And finally, title VI requires the President to issue biennial reports addressing risk reduction priorities among Federal regulatory programs designed to protect human health.

All too often, although well-intentioned, Federal regulatory costs are vastly out of proportion to the concerns that the regulations were meant to address.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1022 reforms the Federal regulatory process in a sound