

Rose
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanders
Sawyer
Schroeder
Schumer
Scott
Serrano
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skelton
Slaughter
Spratt

Stenholm
Stokes
Studds
Stupak
Tanner
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Tejeda
Thompson
Thornton
Thurman
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Traficant
Tucker

Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Ward
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Williams
Wilson
Wise
Woolsey
Wyden
Yates

Packard
Parker
Paxon
Petri
Pombo
Porter
Portman
Pryce
Quillen
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Riggs
Roberts
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roth
Royce
Salmon
Sanford
Saxton

Scarborough
Schaefer
Schiff
Seastrand
Sensenbrenner
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Shuster
Skeen
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Stearns
Stockman
Stump
Talent
Tate
Tauzin

Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Torkildsen
Traficant
Upton
Vucanovich
Waldholtz
Walker
Walsh
Wamp
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

NOT VOTING—2

Reynolds

Stark

□ 1437

Mr. DAVIS changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 228, noes 204, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 290]

AYES—228

Allard
Archer
Army
Bachus
Baker (CA)
Baker (LA)
Ballenger
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Bevill
Bilirakis
Bliley
Blute
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Brownback
Bryant (TN)
Bunn
Bunning
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Canady
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth
Christensen
Chrysler
Clinger
Coble
Coburn
Collins (GA)
Combest
Cooley
Cox
Cramer
Crane
Crapo
Cremeans
Cubin
Cunningham
Deal
DeLay

Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Doolittle
Dornan
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Emerson
English
Ensign
Everett
Ewing
Fawell
Fields (TX)
Flanagan
Foley
Forbes
Fowler
Fox
Franks (CT)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frisa
Funderburk
Gallegly
Gekas
Geren
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gingrich
Goodlatte
Goodling
Goss
Graham
Greenwood
Gutknecht
Hancock
Hansen
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Heineman
Herger
Hilleary
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hoke
Hostettler
Houghton

Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kasich
Kelly
Kim
King
Kingston
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Laughlin
Lazio
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Lightfoot
Linder
Livingston
LoBiondo
Longley
Lucas
Manzullo
Martini
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McKeon
Metcalf
Meyers
Mica
Miller (FL)
Molinari
Moorhead
Myers
Myrick
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Norwood
Nussle
Oxley

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Andrews
Baesler
Baldacci
Barcia
Barrett (WI)
Becerra
Beilenson
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berman
Bilbray
Bishop
Bonior
Borski
Boucher
Brewster
Browder
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant (TX)
Cardin
Chapman
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coleman
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Condit
Conyers
Costello
Coyne
Danner
Davis
de la Garza
DeFazio
DeLauro
Dellums
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Durbin
Edwards
Ehrlich
Engel
Eshoo
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Fazio
Fields (LA)
Filner
Flake
Foglietta
Ford
Frank (MA)
Frost
Furse
Ganske
Gejdenson

Pomeroy

NOES—204

Gephardt
Gibbons
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green
Gunderson
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hefner
Hilliard
Hinchey
Holden
Horn
Hoyer
Jackson-Lee
Jacobs
Jefferson
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnston
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Klecza
Klink
LaFalce
LaHood
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
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moran
Morella
Murtha
Nadler

NOT VOTING—3

Reynolds

Waters

□ 1455

Mr. TAUZIN changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Chairman, I regret that I was not present for rollcall vote No. 290, the rule to provide for the consideration of H.R. 1215, the Contract With America Tax Relief Act of 1995. I was unavoidably detained in a meeting with Office of Management and Budget Director Alice Rivlin regarding Missouri River flood control. I spoke on the floor of the House twice against the rule and, had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. MORAN. I have a parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my recollection that this body passed legislation earlier this term, in fact, on the first day of this session, that required that any tax increase be passed with a three-fifths vote of this body.

Since there is a tax increase to be leveled on Federal employees, in the case of the Federal Employees Retirement System, a 313 percent increase on their retirement contribution; in the case of the Civil Service Retirement System there was a 35 percent increase in their retirement contribution. This is clearly a tax increase, Mr. Speaker.

Therefore, it seems to me, to be consistent with the legislation this body previously passed, it would require a three-fifths vote. I would reserve my point of order, but I would make that parliamentary inquiry at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will take the gentleman's inquiry under advisement and rule on it at the appropriate time.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I would ask, when would be the appropriate time for a ruling on this parliamentary inquiry?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pending final passage of the legislation.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, when would I be able to get a division of the question on that issue?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will state that the rule relates to the vote on passage. The question becomes ripe for the House upon passage of the legislation.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, the rule said that all points of order are waived, but yet I am making an inquiry as to whether this is consistent with previously passed legislation of this body.

□ 1500

It seems to me this then ought to enable us to call for a division as to the ruling of the Speaker. What I want to understand is when that might occur, when this body might be able to vote on that ruling.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). If the gentleman will suspend. At this point the Chair is merely not responding to an anticipatory parliamentary inquiry. The Chair will rule at the appropriate time.

Mr. MFUME. When is the appropriate time, Mr. Speaker? When is the appropriate time?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The appropriate time is upon final passage.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks, and include extraneous material, on H.R. 1215, the bill about to be considered.

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

There was no objection.

CONTRACT WITH AMERICA TAX RELIEF ACT OF 1995

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 128 and rule XXIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 1215.

□ 1501

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 1215) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to strengthen the American family and create jobs, with Mr. BOEHNER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ARCHER] and the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GIBBONS] will each be recognized for 1 hour; the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KASICH] and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. SABO] will each be recognized for 30 minutes; and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLILEY] and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] will each be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ARCHER].

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. ARCHER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Chairman, I am proud to support this bill which may be the most concrete sign yet that the voters have ended 40 years of Democrat control over the House of Representatives. Just 2 years ago, the Democrat Congress passed the largest tax hike in history. Under the Democrats, tax increases were the answer to every question. In this bill, we proudly bring to a

close the era of raising taxes on the working people of this country. When this bill is passed, the tax raising legacy of President Clinton and his party will officially be over.

It gives me great pleasure to look the American people in the eye and say, the days of tax and spend are over. The days of smaller Government and less taxes are at hand.

This is a bill to cut taxes. The tax cuts are fully paid for, as we promised they would be—and in addition—we reduce the deficit by \$30 billion more than President Clinton's budget.

The baseball strike is behind us, Mr. Chairman, and this bill is the first home run of the new season. We cut spending, we cut taxes, and we reduce the deficit. Washington, DC's old conventional wisdom said it couldn't be done. The mavins of the media were saying just this week, well, you don't have the votes, do you? Well, stand back because we're doing it—just as our Nation's Governors have done it in many States.

We signed a contract with the American people pledging to reduce the size of Government and let the American people keep more of their hard-earned dollars. With this bill, we are again keeping our promise.

Our tax cuts can be summarized in three words: family, children, jobs. Our tax relief package will help America's families, and it will create better jobs for those families to head off to every morning.

Over the next 5 years, the Federal Government will spend \$9 trillion. Our cuts—\$189 billion—represent just 2 percent of Federal spending. The Federal Government is too big, it spends too much, and it's about time we cut it down to size.

These tax cuts coupled with our pledge to get to a balanced budget will mean that when we get there, the government will be 2 percent smaller yet.

In our bill, 76 percent of the tax cuts go directly to families and the other 24 percent go towards job creation.

We bring tax relief to 42-million families through a \$500 per child tax credit, 20-million people benefit from marriage penalty relief, and 7-million Americans will enjoy a new IRA known as the American Dream Savings Account. We provide adoption tax credits and we provide credits for those who take care of their ailing parents.

We help 5 million seniors by repealing the punitive 85 percent Clinton tax hike on those who earn as little as \$34,000; we increase the earnings limit so seniors—just like the energizer bunny—can go on working, and working and working—for as long as they choose; and we provide long-term care tax relief and accelerated death benefits.

Finally, we provide fuel for the engine that pulls the train of economic growth by cutting capital gains taxes, repealing the alternative minimum tax, and by changing and improving expensing for small business.

The Democrats, who never met a tax they didn't hike—will again go off the deep end complaining about tax cuts. I have a simple message for the Democrats. It is not your money. It is the taxpayers' money. It does not belong to the Government. It belongs to the workers who earned it.

When it comes to taxes, the two parties have very different views. Democrats think people work to support the Government. Republicans think people work to support themselves.

Democrats think tax money is their money. Republicans think tax money belongs to the taxpayers.

Democrats think tax rates should start at 100 percent and anything less than that is through the good graces of the Government. Republicans think tax rates should start at zero percent and anything more than that is through the good graces of the people.

The bottom line is this. When the Democrats see someone in the middle of their American dream, they shake them, wake them, and tell them their dream can't come true. Their message is: If you make it in America we're gonna get 'ya.

Republicans, on the other hand, want everyone to have an American dream come true. We want to open up opportunities; we want the magic of free enterprise to give every American the opportunity to become a rich American; and we want success to flourish in a million places, unhindered by the heavy hand of big government.

Our tax cuts are fair, they are good for families, and they will create jobs. That is why they are the right thing to do and that is why I ask for the support of members today.

The Contract With America promised lower taxes and less government. And that's the promise this bill keeps. Every one of you who votes for this bill today is confirming that you meant what you promised to the voters in September of last year.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1½ minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ARCHER] has just had a good time vilifying we Democrats. We believe there are times for tax cuts, we believe there are ways to tax-cut. We believe it is the wrong time to cut taxes now. This is the time to cut the deficit, not to cut taxes.

Mr. Chairman, I was here in 1981 and I want to just reminisce for a second and recall some of the things that went on in 1981.

In 1981, President Reagan was President, and his Office of Management and Budget Director Mr. Stockman appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means and he said this about the huge Reagan tax cut at that time:

The combination of incentive-minded tax rate reductions and firm budget controls is expected to lead to a balanced budget by 1984.