

CLINTON'S CHANGE OF HEART CONCERNING MEDICARE

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

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, let me just say as one Member who speaks in this well to the Member who just spoke, the Democrats have bankrupted Medicare for 30 years. It is now the Republicans' responsibility and obligation to preserve, protect, and improve the Medicare system, which we intend to do.

Mr. Speaker, I want to give you a quote and ask who said this quote:

Today Medicaid and Medicare are going up at three times the rate of inflation. We propose to let it go up at two times the rate of inflation. That is not a Medicare or Medicaid cut. We are going to have to have increases in Medicare and Medicaid, but a reduction in the rate of growth.

Who said that? President Clinton said that last year.

Let me give you a quote from Mrs. Clinton:

We feel confident * * * that we can reduce the rate of increase in Medicare without undermining quality for Medicare recipients.

That is Mrs. Clinton. That is what she said. So when the President or Mrs. Clinton proposed slowing down the rate of growth in Medicare and Medicaid, it was not a cut. But now that the Republicans offer our budget which contains a similar proposal, the Democrats are now saying it is a cut.

My friends, let us put aside our differences and work in a bipartisan manner to solve the problems of how to save the Medicare program.

HOW THE BUDGET WILL AFFECT ANTOINETTE "TONI" PODOJIL

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, these Republican Medicare cuts are not just number-crunching, they mean real medical service reductions affecting real people.

Let me introduce you to Toni Podojil from Cleveland. Toni is 83 years old. She worked in the textile industry before her first retirement, but with minimum pension benefits and Social Security benefits, which is true with many women she had to get a job with the united labor agency. She will have to retire again soon and they will then live on a combined pension of about \$600 a month.

Toni is a survivor of uterine cancer, she has had a heart attack, and she suffers from a hearing loss. Uncovered medical expenses now equal almost half her retirement income. When she retires a second time at age 83, what can she expect under this unfair budget? A doubled Medicare part B premium; over \$553 more a year? An increased part A deductible over \$1,200 more a year?

Let us balance the budget, not give away tax breaks to the wealthiest in this country.

PRESIDENT'S PROMISED VETO OF RESCISSIONS BILL IRRESPON- SIBLE

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

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, President Clinton's promise to veto the rescissions bill is irresponsible and lacking of leadership: irresponsible because just 2 weeks ago the President pretended to negotiate in good faith with House Republicans, only to back out at the last minute for short-term political gain; lacking of leadership because this President who only 2 years ago was promising a balanced budget by 1996 is now incapable of cutting \$16 billion, \$16 billion, that is only 1 percent that he says he cannot cut.

What reasons does he give? Well, first he says he wants to eliminate more pork, but then turns around and says well, we cannot cut the AmeriCorps program, the biggest boondoggle there ever was.

Then he says, "You can't cut efforts to help people," and then turns around and says he is going to veto the relief package to Oklahoma City.

The fact the President would save his veto for this bill demonstrates that he is more interested in playing politics than acting as leader. Does anyone wonder why the American people consider the President irrelevant to the process?

MEDICARE CHECK

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

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, this country once had a system of checks and balances. Now with the Republican budget scam we have checks without balances. Here is one check, Mr. Speaker, a big check, a whopping \$228 billion check made out by the senior citizens of this country who face a massive cut in Medicare, and who is this check written out to, Mr. Speaker? To the wealthiest, who will rake in billions thanks to the Republican budget scam.

Yes, the oldest Americans in this country will face \$3,500 in out-of-pocket medical bills, while the richest Americans will put \$20,000 into their pockets. What a shame.

But big checks are nothing new to the GOP. Think about all of the big campaign checks they got in 1994.

So, Mr. Speaker, go ahead and protect the wealthy and the powerful, and we Democrats will protect the health of the powerless.

Go ahead and help those who helped finance your victory in the last election, while we Democrats will help those seniors who led us all to victory in World War II.

Seeing this huge check makes me realize that the Republicans must have

checked their compassion and decency at the door, Mr. Speaker.

□ 1015

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma). Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I, the pending business is the question of the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

Mr. TATE. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 360, nays 37, answered "present" 1, not voting 36, as follows:

[Roll No. 341]

YEAS—360

Ackerman	Collins (IL)	Gejdenson
Allard	Collins (MI)	Gekas
Andrews	Combust	Geren
Archer	Condit	Gilchrest
Bachus	Conyers	Gilman
Baessler	Cooley	Gonzalez
Baker (CA)	Cox	Goodlatte
Baker (LA)	Coyne	Goodling
Baldacci	Cramer	Gordon
Ballenger	Crapo	Goss
Barcia	Cremeans	Graham
Barr	Cubin	Greenwood
Barrett (NE)	Cunningham	Gutknecht
Barrett (WI)	Danner	Hall (OH)
Bartlett	Davis	Hall (TX)
Barton	Deal	Hamilton
Bass	DeLauro	Hancock
Bateman	DeLay	Hansen
Becerra	Dellums	Hastert
Beilenson	Deutsch	Hastings (WA)
Bentsen	Diaz-Balart	Hayes
Bereuter	Dickey	Hayworth
Bevill	Dicks	Hefner
Bilbray	Dixon	Heineman
Bilirakis	Doggett	Herger
Bishop	Dooley	Hilleary
Bliley	Doolittle	Hobson
Blute	Dornan	Hoekstra
Boehlert	Doyle	Hoke
Boehner	Dreier	Holden
Bonilla	Duncan	Horn
Bonior	Dunn	Hostettler
Borski	Edwards	Houghton
Boucher	Ehlers	Hoyer
Brewster	Ehrlich	Hunter
Browder	Emerson	Hutchinson
Brown (FL)	English	Hyde
Brown (OH)	Eshoo	Inglis
Bryant (TN)	Evans	Jackson-Lee
Bryant (TX)	Everett	Jefferson
Bunn	Ewing	Johnson (CT)
Bunning	Farr	Johnson (SD)
Burr	Fawell	Johnson, E. B.
Burton	Fields (LA)	Johnson, Sam
Buyer	Flake	Johnston
Callahan	Flanagan	Jones
Calvert	Foglietta	Kanjorski
Camp	Foley	Kaptur
Canady	Forbes	Kasich
Cardin	Ford	Kelly
Castle	Fowler	Kennedy (RI)
Chabot	Fox	Kennelly
Chambliss	Frank (MA)	Kildee
Chenoweth	Franks (CT)	Kim
Christensen	Franks (NJ)	King
Chrysler	Frelinghuysen	Kingston
Clement	Frisa	Klink
Clinger	Frost	Klug
Clyburn	Funderburk	Knollenberg
Coble	Furse	Kolbe
Coleman	Galleghy	LaFalce
Collins (GA)	Ganske	LaHood

Lantos	Oberstar	Skaggs
Latham	Obey	Skeen
LaTourette	Olver	Skelton
Lazio	Ortiz	Slaughter
Leach	Orton	Smith (MI)
Lewis (CA)	Owens	Smith (NJ)
Lewis (KY)	Oxley	Smith (TX)
Lightfoot	Packard	Souder
Lincoln	Pallone	Spratt
Linder	Parker	Stearns
Lipinski	Pastor	Stenholm
LoBiondo	Paxon	Stockman
Lofgren	Payne (NJ)	Studds
Longley	Payne (VA)	Stump
Lowey	Pelosi	Stupak
Lucas	Peterson (MN)	Talent
Luther	Petri	Tanner
Maloney	Pomeroy	Tate
Manton	Porter	Tauzin
Manzullo	Portman	Taylor (NC)
Markey	Poshard	Tejeda
Martinez	Quillen	Thomas
Martini	Quinn	Thornberry
Mascara	Radanovich	Thornton
Matsui	Rahall	Thurman
McCarthy	Ramstad	Tiahrt
McCollum	Rangel	Torkildsen
McDade	Reed	Torres
McDermott	Regula	Torricelli
McHale	Reynolds	Towns
McInnis	Rivers	Trafficant
McIntosh	Roberts	Upton
McKeon	Roemer	Velazquez
Meek	Rogers	Visclosky
Metcalf	Rohrabacher	Vucanovich
Meyers	Ros-Lehtinen	Waldholtz
Mfume	Rose	Walker
Mica	Roth	Walsh
Miller (FL)	Roukema	Wamp
Mineta	Roybal-Allard	Ward
Minge	Royce	Watt (NC)
Mink	Salmon	Watts (OK)
Moakley	Sanders	Waxman
Molinari	Sanford	Weldon (PA)
Mollohan	Sawyer	Weller
Montgomery	Saxton	White
Moorhead	Scarborough	Whitfield
Morella	Schaefer	Wicker
Murtha	Schiff	Williams
Myers	Schumer	Wilson
Myrick	Scott	Wolf
Nadler	Seastrand	Woolsey
Neal	Sensenbrenner	Wyden
Nethercutt	Serrano	Wynn
Neumann	Shadegg	Yates
Ney	Shaw	Young (FL)
Norwood	Shuster	Zeliff
Nussle	Sisisky	Zimmer

NAYS—37

Brown (CA)	Hastings (FL)	Pombo
Clayton	Hefley	Rush
Costello	Hilliard	Sabo
Crane	Jacobs	Schroeder
DeFazio	Kennedy (MA)	Shays
Durbin	Levin	Stark
Engel	Lewis (GA)	Taylor (MS)
Fazio	McKinney	Thompson
Filner	McNulty	Vento
Gephardt	Menendez	Volkmer
Gibbons	Miller (CA)	Waters
Gillmor	Peterson (FL)	
Green	Pickett	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Harman

NOT VOTING—36

Abercrombie	Fields (TX)	Moran
Arney	Gunderson	Pryce
Berman	Gutierrez	Richardson
Bono	Hinchey	Riggs
Brownback	Istook	Smith (WA)
Chapman	Klecza	Solomon
Clay	Largent	Spence
Coburn	Laughlin	Stokes
de la Garza	Livingston	Tucker
Dingell	McCrery	Weldon (FL)
Ensign	McHugh	Wise
Fattah	Meehan	Young (AK)

□ 1035

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET—FISCAL YEAR 1996

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma). Pursuant to House Resolution 149 and rule XXIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 67.

□ 1035

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 further consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 67) setting forth the congressional budget for the U.S. Government for the fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002, with Mr. SENSENBRENNER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Wednesday, May 17, 1995, all time for general debate had expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the amendment printed in House Report 104-125 is adopted and the concurrent resolution, as amended, is considered read for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

The text of House Concurrent Resolution 67, as amended by House Resolution 149, is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 67

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996.

The Congress determines and declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1996, including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002, as required by section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

SEC. 2. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for the fiscal years beginning on October 1, 1995, October 1, 1996, October 1, 1997, October 1, 1998, October 1, 1999, October 1, 2000, and October 1, 2001:

(1) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: \$1,057,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997: \$1,058,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$1,099,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$1,138,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,189,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$1,247,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$1,316,600,000,000.

and the amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: \$14,987,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997: —\$24,393,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: —\$34,772,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: —\$48,354,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: —\$58,836,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: —\$69,275,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: —\$71,859,000,000.

and the amounts for Federal Insurance Contributions Act revenues for hospital insurance within the recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: \$103,815,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997: \$108,986,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$114,877,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$120,698,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$126,893,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$133,590,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$140,425,000,000.

(2) The appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: \$1,285,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997: \$1,321,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$1,355,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$1,388,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,421,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$1,436,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$1,459,800,000,000.

(3) The appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: \$1,287,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997: \$1,313,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$1,326,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$1,363,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,400,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$1,414,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$1,457,300,000,000.

(4) The amounts of the deficits are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: —\$229,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997: —\$255,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: —\$227,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: —\$234,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: —\$211,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: —\$167,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: —\$120,700,000,000.

(5) The appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: \$5,195,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997: \$5,516,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$5,809,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$6,099,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$6,374,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$6,614,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$6,806,100,000,000.

(6) The appropriate levels of total Federal credit activity for the fiscal years beginning on October 1, 1995, October 1, 1996, October 1, 1997, October 1, 1998, October 1, 1999, October 1, 2000, and October 1, 2001 are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New direct loan obligations, \$37,600,000,000.

(B) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$193,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New direct loan obligations, \$40,200,000,000.

(B) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$187,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New direct loan obligations, \$42,300,000,000.

(B) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$185,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New direct loan obligations, \$45,700,000,000.

(B) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$183,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New direct loan obligations, \$45,800,000,000.

(B) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$184,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New direct loan obligations, \$45,800,000,000.

(B) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$186,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New direct loan obligations, \$46,100,000,000.

(B) New primary loan guarantee commitments, \$187,600,000,000.

SEC. 3. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority, budget outlays, new direct loan obligations, new primary loan guarantee commitments, and new secondary loan guarantee commitments for fiscal years 1996 through 2002 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):