

Doggett Lantos
Dooley Levin
Doyle Lewis (GA)
Durbn Lincoln
Edwards Lipinski
Engel Lofgren
Eshoo Lowey
Evans Luther
Farr Maloney
Fattah Manton
Fazio Markey
Fields (LA) Martinez
Filner Mascara
Flake Matsui
Foglietta McCarthy
Ford McDermott
Frank (MA) McHale
Frost McKinney
Furse McNulty
Gejdenson Meehan
Gephardt Meek
Gonzalez Menendez
Gordon Mfume
Green Miller (CA)
Gutierrez Mineta
Hall (OH) Minge
Harman Mink
Hastings (FL) Mollohan
Hayes Montgomery
Hefner Moran
Hilliard Murtha
Hinchev Nadler
Holden Neal
Hoyer Oberstar
Jackson-Lee Obey
Jacobs Olver
Jefferson Ortiz
Johnson (SD) Owens
Johnson, E. B. Pallone
Johnston Pastor
Kanjorski Payne (NJ)
Kaptur Payne (VA)
Kennedy (MA) Pelosi
Kennedy (RI) Peterson (FL)
Kennelly Peterson (MN)
Kildee Pickett
Klecзка Pomeroy
Klink Poshard
LaFalce Rahall

Rangel
Reed
Richardson
Rivers
Roemer
Rose
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanders
Sawyer
Schroeder
Schumer
Scott
Serrano
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skelton
Slaughter
Spratt
Stark
Stenholm
Stokes
Studds
Stupak
Tanner
Tejeda
Thompson
Thornton
Thurman
Torres
Torrice
Townes
Tucker
Velazquez
Graham Greenwood
Gunderson
Gutknecht
Hall (TX)
Hancock
Hansen
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefley
Heineman
Herger
Hilleary
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hoke
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam

Doolittle
Dornan
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Ensign
Everett
Ewing
Fawell
Fields (TX)
Foley
Forbes
Fowler
Fox
Franks (CT)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frisa
Funderburk
Longley
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Geren
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gingrich
Goodlatte
Goodling
Goss
Graham
Greenwood
Gunderson
Gutknecht
Hall (TX)
Hancock
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Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefley
Heineman
Herger
Hilleary
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hoke
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam

Regula
Riggs
Roberts
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roth
Roukema
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
Tanner
Tate
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Torkildsen
Upton
Vucanovich
Waldholtz
Walker
Walsh
Wamp
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

Buyer Moakley Waxman
Dornan Orton
Gibbons Reynolds

NOT VOTING—7

□ 1616

Mr. COYNE changed his vote from "aye" to "no."
Mr. MCINTOSH changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HEFLEY). The question is on the conference report.

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XV, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.
The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 239, nays 194, not voting 2, as follows:

[Roll No. 458]

YEAS—239

Allard Boehner Chrysler
Archer Bonilla Clinger
Army Bono Coble
Bachus Brownback Coburn
Baker (CA) Bryant (TN)
Baker (LA) Bunn
Ballenger Bunning Condit
Barr Burr Cooley
Barrett (NE) Burton Cox
Bartlett Buyer Crane
Barton Callahan Crapo
Bass Calvert Cremeans
Bateman Camp Cubin
Bereuter Canady Cunningham
Bilbray Castle
Bilirakis Chabot Deal
Bliley Chambliss DeLay
Blute Chenoweth Diaz-Balart
Boehler Christensen Dickey

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Andrews
Baesler
Baldacci
Barcia
Barrett (WI)
Becerra
Beilenson
Bentsen
Berman
Bevill
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)
Conyers
Costello
Coyne
Cramer
Danner

NAYS—194

de la Garza
DeFazio
DeLauro
Dellums
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Doyle
Durbin
Edwards
Engel
Eshoo
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Fazio
Fields (LA)
Filner
Flake
Flanagan
Foglietta
Ford
Frank (MA)
Frost
Furse
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)

Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy
McDermott
McHale
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Mfume
Miller (CA)
Mineta
Minge
Mink
Mollohan
Moran
Murtha
Nadler
Neal
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Orton
Owens
Pallone
Pastor
Payne (NJ)

Payne (VA)
Pelosi
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Pickett
Pomeroy
Poshard
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Richardson
Rivers
Roemer
Rose
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanders
Sawyer
Schroeder
Schumer
Scott
Serrano
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skelton
Slaughter
Spratt
Stark

NOT VOTING—2
Reynolds

□ 1629
So the conference report was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

□ 1630

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 310 AND H.R. 313

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 310 and H.R. 313.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HEFLEY). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1868, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

Mr. DREIER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-167) on the resolution (H. Res. 177) providing for the further consideration in the Committee of the Whole of the bill (H.R. 1868) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE, FOR ANTI-TERRORISM INITIATIVES, FOR ASSISTANCE IN THE RECOVERY FROM THE TRAGEDY THAT OCCURRED AT OKLAHOMA CITY, AND RESCISSIONS ACT, 1995

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call

up House Resolution 176 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 176

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 1944) making emergency supplemental appropriations for additional disaster assistance, for anti-terrorism initiatives, for assistance in the recovery from the tragedy that occurred at Oklahoma City, and making rescissions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995, and for other purposes. It shall be in order, any rule of the House to the contrary notwithstanding, to consider an amendment offered by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. That amendment (if offered) shall be considered as read and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on that amendment (if offered) and on the bill to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations; and (2) one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California [Mr. DREIER] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, for the purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Woodland Hills, CA [Mr. BEILEN-SON], and pending that I yield myself such time as I may consume. Mr. Speaker, all time yielded is for purposes of debate only.

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, this rule provides for consideration of H.R. 1944, which largely consists of the rescission and supplemental appropriations contained in the conference report for H.R. 1158. The bill was vetoed by the President 4½ weeks ago. It was the first veto of his presidency. Unfortunately, there remain enough defenders of the status quo in this House that an override of that veto would have been impossible.

Facing an impasse, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has been striving to find a compromise with the administration in order to provide needed disaster relief to 40 States, and to place a down payment on our balanced budget, which we have just been debating here over the past hour.

This modified closed rule, Mr. Speaker, provides for consideration of the bill that can break that impasse, with 1 hour of general debate in the House. The rule permits the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to offer

one amendment, which shall be considered as read and shall not be subject to amendment or division. The rule waives all points of order against the amendment. Finally, the rule provides for one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

Mr. Speaker, I can assure the Members that in California, the message from the President's veto of H.R. 1158 was received loudly and clearly. The President talked a lot last year about standing behind the families, rebuilding their lives after facing the worst that nature could possibly throw at them. The Northridge earthquake was devastating for southern California, and I shall never forget the President's visit to that region, and how moved he was by those who were victimized.

Unfortunately, his veto pen spoke louder than those words, telling struggling communities that if providing assistance meant cutting his sacred Federal spending programs, that disaster relief really was not all that important.

H.R. 1944 is the product of the tireless effort of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to send a compromise bill to the President. The bill restores funding to a number of the education, training, and housing programs that the President said were the basis for his veto.

The language on striker replacement incorporated in H.R. 1158 was also dropped from this bill. As we know, the first time around the White House did not engage in negotiations on the rescission conference report until after the process was completed. No one in the administration was at all involved in the negotiating process. Instead, they waited until the process was completely over to issue a veto threat.

Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations reports that the administration has simply refused to come to closure on numerous provisions under endless negotiation.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for the President to stop letting perfection be the enemy of the good. The rescissions most objectionable to the President have been addressed. They have been replaced with other spending reductions. H.R. 1944 will provide \$6.7 billion for much needed disaster relief in 40 States. It is not just California, this impacts 40 States. The bill also continues to place a \$9.2 billion downpayment on deficit reduction, which obviously is a goal to which we all seem to aspire, and that was evident from the debate on both sides of the aisle on the budget.

Mr. Speaker, the American people deserve to know that the very responsible spending reductions in this bill, which account for a 1-percent reduction in fiscal year 1995 Federal outlays, are the product of a thorough, a very thorough review process conducted for months by members of the Committee on Appropriations.

I have said it before and I will say it again, the criteria used by the committee are clear, concise, and utterly reasonable to the American taxpayer. Rescissions were proposed when programs were not authorized, were duplicative, received large funding increases in fiscal year 1995, had unspent funds piling up from year to year, exceeded spending levels in the Clinton budget, and were wasteful or did not work.

Mr. Speaker, the President killed the balanced budget amendment by encouraging Senators in his party to flip-flop and oppose that amendment. The President opposed the specific balanced budget plans offered by the Republican majorities in both Houses of Congress. The President vetoed H.R. 1158 that started the country down the path towards a balanced budget.

Mr. Speaker, some cynics might conclude that the President can talk the talk but not walk the walk when it comes to controlling Federal spending. Even though the original objections to the rescission bill have been addressed in H.R. 1944, some administration officials are indicating that the bill just may be vetoed once again.

I would especially note that some in the administration consider minimal disagreements regarding the proper way to dispose of dead and rotting trees on Federal lands to be an excuse to kill this bill. Those people either have their priorities seriously misplaced, or this administration could never find a serious spending reduction plan that the President could possibly sign.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this very fair and balanced rule for a very important bill that has come from the Committee on Appropriations. Once again, it will be up to the President to make the case that, despite all of his original concerns being met, that a 1-percent cut in the \$1.5 trillion in Federal outlays is too much for him to accept in order to fund much needed disaster relief.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the record the following document regarding the amendment process and special rules.

The document referred to is as follows:

THE AMENDMENT PROCESS UNDER SPECIAL RULES REPORTED BY THE RULES COMMITTEE,¹ 103D CONGRESS V. 104TH CONGRESS

[As of June 28, 1995]

Rule type	103d Congress		104th Congress	
	Number of rules	Percent of total	Number of rules	Percent of total
Open/Modified-open ²	46	44	31	71
Modified Closed ³	49	47	12	27
Closed ⁴	9	9	1	2

THE AMENDMENT PROCESS UNDER SPECIAL RULES REPORTED BY THE RULES COMMITTEE,¹ 103D CONGRESS V. 104TH CONGRESS—Continued

[As of June 28, 1995]

Rule type	103d Congress		104th Congress	
	Number of rules	Percent of total	Number of rules	Percent of total
Totals:	104	100	44	100

¹ This table applies only to rules which provide for the original consideration of bills, joint resolutions or budget resolutions and which provide for an amendment process. It does not apply to special rules which only waive points of order against appropriations bills which are already privileged and are considered under an open amendment process under House rules.

² An open rule is one under which any Member may offer a germane amendment under the five-minute rule. A modified open rule is one under which any Member may offer a germane amendment under the five-minute rule subject only to an overall time limit on the amendment process and/or a requirement that the amendment be preprinted in the Congressional Record.

³ A modified closed rule is one under which the Rules Committee limits the amendments that may be offered only to those amendments designated in the special rule or the Rules Committee report to accompany it, or which preclude amendments to a particular portion of a bill, even though the rest of the bill may be completely open to amendment.

⁴ A closed rule is one under which no amendments may be offered (other than amendments recommended by the committee in reporting the bill).

SPECIAL RULES REPORTED BY THE RULES COMMITTEE, 104TH CONGRESS

[As of June 28, 1995]

H. Res. No. (Date rept.)	Rule type	Bill No.	Subject	Disposition of rule
H. Res. 38 (1/18/95)	O	H.R. 5	Unfunded Mandate Reform	A: 350-71 (1/19/95)
H. Res. 44 (1/24/95)	MC	H. Con. Res. 17	Social Security	A: 255-172 (1/25/95)
		H.J. Res. 1	Balanced Budget Amdt.	
H. Res. 51 (1/31/95)	O	H.R. 101	Land Transfer, Taos Pueblo Indians	A: voice vote (2/1/95)
H. Res. 52 (1/31/95)	O	H.R. 400	Land Exchange, Arctic Nat'l. Park and Preserve	A: voice vote (2/1/95)
H. Res. 53 (1/31/95)	O	H.R. 440	Land Conveyance, Butte County, Calif	A: voice vote (2/1/95)
H. Res. 55 (2/1/95)	O	H.R. 2	Line Item Veto	A: voice vote (2/2/95)
H. Res. 60 (2/6/95)	O	H.R. 665	Victim Restitution	A: voice vote (2/7/95)
H. Res. 61 (2/6/95)	O	H.R. 666	Exclusionary Rule Reform	A: voice vote (2/7/95)
H. Res. 63 (2/8/95)	MO	H.R. 667	Violent Criminal Incarceration	A: voice vote (2/9/95)
H. Res. 69 (2/9/95)	O	H.R. 668	Criminal Alien Deportation	A: voice vote (2/10/95)
H. Res. 79 (2/10/95)	MO	H.R. 728	Law Enforcement Block Grants	A: voice vote (2/13/95)
H. Res. 83 (2/13/95)	MO	H.R. 7	National Security Revitalization	PQ: 229-100; A: 227-127 (2/15/95)
H. Res. 88 (2/16/95)	MC	H.R. 831	Health Insurance Deductibility	PQ: 230-191; A: 229-188 (2/21/95)
H. Res. 91 (2/21/95)	O	H.R. 830	Paperwork Reduction Act	A: voice vote (2/22/95)
H. Res. 92 (2/21/95)	MC	H.R. 889	Defense Supplemental	A: 282-144 (2/22/95)
H. Res. 93 (2/22/95)	MO	H.R. 450	Regulatory Transition Act	A: 252-175 (2/23/95)
H. Res. 96 (2/24/95)	MO	H.R. 1022	Risk Assessment	A: 253-165 (2/27/95)
H. Res. 100 (2/27/95)	O	H.R. 926	Regulatory Reform and Relief Act	A: voice vote (2/28/95)
H. Res. 101 (2/28/95)	MO	H.R. 925	Private Property Protection Act	A: 271-151 (3/2/95)
H. Res. 104 (3/3/95)	MO	H.R. 988	Attorney Accountability Act	A: voice vote (3/6/95)
H. Res. 103 (3/3/95)	MO	H.R. 1058	Securities Litigation Reform	
H. Res. 105 (3/6/95)	MO			A: 257-155 (3/7/95)
H. Res. 108 (3/7/95)	Debate	H.R. 956	Product Liability Reform	A: voice vote (3/8/95)
H. Res. 109 (3/8/95)	MC			PQ: 234-191; A: 247-181 (3/9/95)
H. Res. 115 (3/14/95)	MO	H.R. 1159	Making Emergency Supp. Appropriations	A: 242-190 (3/15/95)
H. Res. 116 (3/15/95)	MC	H.J. Res. 73	Term Limits Const. Amdt.	A: voice vote (3/28/95)
H. Res. 117 (3/16/95)	Debate	H.R. 4	Personal Responsibility Act of 1995	A: voice vote (3/21/95)
H. Res. 119 (3/21/95)	MC			A: 217-211 (3/22/95)
H. Res. 125 (4/3/95)	O	H.R. 1271	Family Privacy Protection Act	A: 423-1 (4/4/95)
H. Res. 126 (4/3/95)	O	H.R. 660	Older Persons Housing Act	A: voice vote (4/6/95)
H. Res. 128 (4/4/95)	MC	H.R. 1215	Contract With America Tax Relief Act of 1995	A: 228-204 (4/5/95)
H. Res. 130 (4/5/95)	MC	H.R. 483	Medicare Select Expansion	A: 253-172 (4/6/95)
H. Res. 136 (5/1/95)	O	H.R. 655	Hydrogen Future Act of 1995	A: voice vote (5/2/95)
H. Res. 139 (5/3/95)	O	H.R. 1361	Coast Guard Auth. FY 1996	A: voice vote (5/9/95)
H. Res. 140 (5/9/95)	O	H.R. 961	Clean Water Amendments	A: 414-4 (5/10/95)
H. Res. 144 (5/11/95)	O	H.R. 535	Fish Hatchery—Arkansas	A: voice vote (5/15/95)
H. Res. 145 (5/11/95)	O	H.R. 584	Fish Hatchery—Iowa	A: voice vote (5/15/95)
H. Res. 146 (5/11/95)	O	H.R. 614	Fish Hatchery—Minnesota	A: voice vote (5/15/95)
H. Res. 149 (5/16/95)	MC	H. Con. Res. 67	Budget Resolution FY 1996	PQ: 252-170; A: 255-168 (5/17/95)
H. Res. 155 (5/22/95)	MO	H.R. 1561	American Overseas Interests Act	A: 233-176 (5/23/95)
H. Res. 164 (6/8/95)	MC	H.R. 1530	Nat. Defense Auth. FY 1996	PQ: 225-191; A: 233-183 (6/13/95)
H. Res. 167 (6/15/95)	O	H.R. 1817	MilCon Appropriations FY 1996	PQ: 223-180; A: 245-155 (6/16/95)
H. Res. 169 (6/19/95)	MC	H.R. 1854	Leg. Branch Approps. FY 1996	PQ: 232-196; A: 236-191 (6/20/95)
H. Res. 170 (6/20/95)	O	H.R. 1868	For. Ops. Approps. FY 1996	PQ: 221-178; A: 217-175 (6/22/95)
H. Res. 171 (6/22/95)	O	H.R. 1905	Energy & Water Approps. FY 1996	
H. Res. 173 (6/27/95)	C	H.J. Res. 79	Flag Constitutional Amendment	
H. Res. 176 (6/28/95)	MC	H.R. 1944	Emer. Supp. Approps	PQ: 258-170; A: 271-152 (6/28/95)

Codes: O-open rule; MO-modified open rule; MC-modified closed rule; C-closed rule; A-adoption vote; PQ-previous question vote. Source: Notices of Action Taken, Committee on Rules, 104th Congress.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BEILENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, we do not oppose the rule, but we are troubled by the manner in which this bill is being brought forth for consideration by the House.

We understand the majority's desire to expedite consideration of this new version of H.R. 1158, the emergency supplemental appropriations and rescissions bill. However, Members have had virtually no opportunity to see the revised bill that this rule makes in order.

The bill has not been considered by, or reported from, the Appropriations Committee. From what we understand, no minority Members of the House have been involved in developing the new legislation. In fact, it appears that only a very few Members have had a role in negotiating this new bill.

While we understand that this is not an unusual process for making revisions

to an appropriations bill, I simply want to point out that we are, in fact, considering a new bill that has had very little consideration, by only a few Members, up to this point.

Furthermore, the rule permits an amendment to be offered by Mr. LIVINGSTON, which is apparently intended to allow him to offer compromise language on the so-called salvage timber provision that was in the original bill. That allows a change to one of the most contentious provisions in the bill to be considered by the House with virtually no opportunity to review this important matter in advance.

Beyond our concerns with this rule, many of us oppose the bill that it makes in order for the same reasons that we opposed the original version of the legislation, H.R. 1158. Although H.R. 1944 is a modest improvement over the first bill, it still contains large spending cuts in many valuable programs.

Furthermore, like H.R. 1158, this bill continues to combine in one bill both

emergency disaster assistance and spending cuts, which does a grave injustice to the victims of the Northridge earthquake and other federally declared disasters. It has made the provision of the relief they need dependent upon cutting spending for housing assistance for the elderly, for education and job training, for veterans, for environmental protection, and for a great number of other valuable programs which serve many of our Nation's pressing needs.

Back in March, when the House considered the first rescissions bill, we predicted that pairing emergency disaster assistance with spending cuts—in essence, holding disaster assistance hostage to the politics of cutting spending—would likely delay the provision of emergency funds. That is exactly what has happened. It is now the end of June, and we still have not passed the emergency funding that is needed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and other federal

agencies to meet the needs of disaster victims.

The delay in approval of this bill stands in stark contrast to Congress' quick response to the provision of funds for disaster assistance when we did not insist upon including controversial spending cuts—as well as controversial unrelated legislation, such as the salvage timber provision—in an emergency disaster assistance bill. Members may recall that the original \$10 billion disaster-relief package for the Northridge earthquake was signed into law in less than one month after the earthquake struck on January 17 of last year. Our rapid response to that disaster was possible only because we deliberately refrained from including controversial spending cuts in the same legislation.

Mr. Speaker, to repeat: we do not object to this rule, but we urge Members to vote "no" on the bill it makes in order.

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

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to respond to my good friend, the gentleman from California, that he is absolutely right. It is much, much easier to deal with disasters by simply adding to the deficit. It is tougher.

However, the message that came through last November 8 was that business as usual has obviously got to come to an end. We had a big debate in the 103rd Congress on the issue of whether or not we would have offsets to deal with the Northridge earthquake. We lost that battle when it came up here.

Now, in the 104th Congress, with this new majority, we have made the determination that when we deal with these very tragic situations and we want to provide emergency assistance, we are only going to do it if we find offsets, and that is what we have done here, and we have successfully been able to more than offset the cost of the Northridge quake and the disasters that have taken place in 40 other States.

Mr. Speaker, I also should add that this bill is virtually identical to H.R. 1158, which has been considered by this House, exhaustive hearings on the issue, and we are simply making changes to try and address the concerns of the President, so we can get this measure signed.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to my good friend, the gentleman from Savannah, GA [Mr. KINGSTON].

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill. This bill is a modest cut in the fiscal year 1995 budget. It reduces the budget by about 1 percent, or \$9.3 billion. It is not big money.

Mr. Speaker, there are a lot of important programs that have been reduced as a result of this. Yet, these are the

tough decisions that we have to make, because the American people have asked us to get our House in order. The President, of course, vetoed the first bill. He vetoed it because he was not satisfied with the cuts. He felt the cuts were too deep in education and training programs for the elderly, and in environmental programs and the salvage timber provisions.

□ 1645

What we have done in this bill is we went back and addressed his concerns. We did not cut these programs as much as we originally did in the first rescission bill. Yet even doing so, there still seems to be a void in the debate from the White House. We do not have a clear indication that they are going to support this bill, nor do we have a clear indication that they are going to veto the bill.

It is somewhat disappointing because my question would be to those who are in opposition to this bill, if not these cuts, which cuts? And if not now, when? That is not a profound statement, but it is something that we have to come around on. It is already late June. We have been debating this bill now for almost 6 months, and we still have yet to see a proposal, a concrete proposal from the White House about addressing these things.

I stand in support of it. Yet I do hope, now that things are kind of loosening up on Pennsylvania Avenue, the President has submitted a balanced budget, hopefully he will come in now and enter this rescission debate at least by supporting this.

The disaster money. The disaster money is necessary. We have flooding all over the country, particularly in Georgia, but Oklahoma City gets anti-terrorism measures paid for. We have already talked about the earthquake. These are important items.

This bill would save more money if it was not for the disasters, but as we know, Mr. Speaker, these disasters happen. We do not have a special fund set aside for them. We probably should do that at some point, but right now we do not. We have to reduce the budget, the spending, in order to help pay for some of these disasters. Again, these are tough decisions, but they are decisions that have to be made.

Let me conclude with this: It has been said that this rescission is too severe on the students, it is too severe on the elderly, it is too severe on the environment. But I would say that if you want to protect the environment, if you want to help out the students, if you want to protect the senior citizens, then you have to be sure that this country stays afloat.

In order to do so, we cannot continuously have deficit spending and overspending and spending on unauthorized projects, and continue to face the children and the senior citizens and the middle class of America and say, "We overspent, but we're going to get somebody else to pay for it." It is time for

us to come around and say, "You know, we're going to have to cut back a little bit in order to be there for you tomorrow."

I believe that this rescission bill, Mr. Speaker, is a responsible step in that direction. I urge my colleagues to support the rule and then vote for the bill.

Mr. BEILENSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DOGGETT].

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to my friend, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DOGGETT].

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina). The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 4 minutes.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I suppose that our Republican colleagues offer this bill in the spirit of the season. It is, of course, the season of television reruns, and this bill is a bit of a rerun, at least as regards the tactic that is employed because it has something in common with the approach that our colleagues have used with reference to the task force to cut Social Security or, rather, to cut Medicare—Social Security is probably next in line—the same approach that was used to prepare to stack the committees that will impact and implement the budget resolution, and now this approach.

They all have one thing in common: They rerun stealth, they rerun secrecy. It was Justice Brandeis who suggested that sunlight is the best disinfectant, that electric light is the best policeman, but his wisdom seems to have been lost on our colleagues, for it is for some reason that they hide their light under a bushel.

At 11 last night this bill was presented to the Committee on Rules. All 119 pages of this piece of legislation, which according to the bill as filed were apparently just introduced yesterday, were presented at 11 last night, so that somewhere near midnight this bill was voted out of the Committee on Rules.

I don't know if many Members of this House even know what is in this 119 pages. Indeed, we have been told by the distinguished gentleman from California that it is virtually identical to legislation that we have considered in this House before. I don't know what parts are identical, given the short period here, but I know one part that is not identical.

The vast majority of the Members of this House, when this bill was in front of us last time, voted to put a lock box on this piece of legislation to ensure that every dollar of cuts went to deficit reduction. I am advised, though I could not find it in the 119 pages, that that virtually identical provision is no longer in here. What is in here are contingent cuts to some of our education programs that I think are very vital.

I really liked the idea on day one in this Congress that we were going to

shake the piece up, that there was going to be a real revolution with regard to change and how business is conducted here. Yet this piece of legislation comes out, not in the bright light of day but, rather, at the midnight hour, coming back to us without ever having a hearing in front of the substantive committee but, rather, having been considered here in the midst of lengthy debate last night and presented on only a few hours' notice, and without one of the provisions that received really bipartisan support when this measure was in front of the House, that provision being the lock box provision.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOGGETT. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding.

I would like to ask him to turn to page 105 of the bill H.R. 1944 and look at section 2003. It is entitled "Downward Adjustments in Discretionary Spending Limits." The lock box is included in this measure, I would say to my friend.

Mr. DOGGETT. Let me just inquire there, because if I have misstated it and it includes the lock box, that would be great. So every penny that is saved in this bill will go to deficit reduction and only deficit reduction, and not to pay for a tax hike?

Mr. DREIER. The lock box is included in this bill. If the gentleman would read section 2003, it is included in this measure. I would simply like to say that as we look at this new day, the negotiations which my friend says have not taken place in the light of day, we are simply trying to address the concerns of President Clinton, a member of your party. We want to work together with him so that we can get a bill that we can sign.

Mr. DOGGETT. I thank the gentleman. I am glad to hear the lock box is in here.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, is there not a rule in the House or at least a practice in the House that prohibits Members from wearing pins while they are addressing the House from the well?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is correct. Members should not wear badges or other indications of their positions on the floor.

Mr. WALKER. So the gentleman who just spoke prior to this was in fact in violation of the procedures of the House when he addressed the House; is that correct?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would advise all of the Members that Members should not wear badges or other insignia while addressing the House.

Mr. WALKER. I thank the Chair.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to my friend, the gentleman from Metarie, LA [Mr. LIVINGSTON], the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I thank my friend from California for yielding me the time. After listening to the debate of the last several minutes, I think I am watching a replay of Fantasy Island.

The gentleman from Texas ought to know that this bill is virtually word-for-word the very same bill as the conference report adopted by the House of Representatives May 18. In fact, he says it is a replay. It is a replay.

The only difference is those issues which were raised by the President of the United States, a member of his party, who resides over at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, which has been blocked off from traffic, incidentally. Perhaps that is why the gentleman did not know it. Maybe he could not get over there.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The gentleman has had his chance to speak and I am replying to the gentleman. I will yield to him after I am done. I will be happy to yield to him then.

The point is, if the gentleman would speak with the White House and the representatives of his party and the chief of staff of the White House, he would understand that this is virtually the same bill as the original bill, H.R. 1158, with the exception of those items that the White House was interested in changing.

The fact is this is a good effort. We debated it at length earlier in the year. The effort provides for funding for the Oklahoma bombing disaster in supplemental funding. It provides for supplemental funding for flood and fire and earthquake and pestilence that hit California and virtually 39 other States.

It provides for the funding that the President of the United States himself asked for debt relief for Jordan, in order to help resolve the Middle East conflict.

It provide for the placement of tens of thousands of people in the Northwest back in jobs that currently are lying fallow. They are just not in existence right now, but they would be. Those people would be working if this bill would pass and get the President's signature, because in fact all of those forests that were burned out in the last year and a half would be available for lumbering. Trees that were burned out could be salvaged and sent to the lumber mills and people could go to work.

The gentleman, if he had taken the time to examine H.R. 1158 would know fundamentally what is in H.R. 1944, is the same bill, except for the fact that there is additional money for job training, School-to-Work, Goals 2000, Safe and Drug Free Schools, National Community Service, safe drinking water, community development, and so forth, things that the President asked for.

There is one other major facet of H.R. 1158 that also is a replay in H.R. 1944. It is over \$9.1 billion in net savings over and above the \$7 billion in additional supplemental spending requested by this President, savings to the American taxpayer in fiscal year 1995.

Why is that significant? Because the majority in the House of Representatives and the majority in the Senate has said they can balance the budget within 7 years, even though the President in February gave us a budget that said he did not want to balance the budget between now and infinity, because he projected \$200 billion in deficits every year from now on, has now decided that he wants to balance the budget within 10 years.

If he wants to balance the budget in 10 years, guess where the best place to start is? Fiscal year 1995. He could have done it by signing H.R. 1158, which he has already vetoed, or by signing H.R. 1944, which does essentially the same thing.

Here he is getting disaster funding for floods that he asked for, funding for earthquakes that he asked for, funding for fire that he asked for, funding for Jordan that he asked for, funding for Oklahoma that he asked for. He is getting the opportunity to send tens of thousands of people in the Northwest back to work in the timber mills that presumably he wants, I would hope that he want that, and he is saving the American taxpayer over \$9.1 billion in unspent 1995 funds.

If this bill does not pass, as presumably the gentleman in the well might favor, them those savings will not occur. That funding for flood, fire, earthquake, Oklahoma bombing and Jordan would not be had. Those tens of thousands of people would not go back to the lumber mills, and would not be employed, and the gentleman could sit around and smile, and we would probably have to cut mercilessly in the fiscal year 1996 every one of the appropriation bills in order to meet our target to ultimately balance the budget by the year 2002. Just as mercilessly, frankly, in order to accomplish the President's goals to balance the budget by the year 2005.

I suggest to the gentleman, he can continue to cry about not knowing what is in this bill, but if he would like to know about 99 percent of what is in the bill, all he has to do is look at H.R. 1158 which presumably he would know about, since the President has taken the time to veto it.

I just am terribly concerned. This bill really should not be the subject of partisan politics. It should be a bipartisan effort, because it is not Republican people who are going to go back to the sawmills, or Democrat people. It is the American people. It is not Republicans or Democrats who are going to benefit from flood and fire and earthquake relief. It is the American people. It is not Republicans who were devastated in the Oklahoma bombing or Democrats

that were devastated. It is Oklahoma, American people that were devastated.

□ 1700

And they will all be assisted by this bill and, of course, it will be Republicans and Democrats, men, women and children throughout America that will benefit by the \$9.2 billion in savings.

So I would hope, I would hope the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DOGGETT] would stop posturing politically, take the time to read the bill, and when the gentleman does, endorse it. Endorse it. Get Members of his party to vote for it. Let us get it out of the House. Let us send it to the Senate and then let us send it to the President for his signature, not his veto as he did the last bill of this sort.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I reclaim my time briefly to say that the very distinguished Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has spoken a little longer than I had anticipated and I would hope that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DOGGETT] might be able to get some time.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DREIER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, responding to the altar call of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON] and agreeing with his appeal for bipartisanship, since last night I only got to 103, and your colleague pointed me to 104.

Just tell me if on page 104, the provision to which the gentleman from California [Mr. DREIER] referred me, is that the same language that a bipartisan majority of this House, an overwhelming majority, approved? The language offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. BREWSTER]; is that language here?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DREIER. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DOGGETT], it is the exact language that passed in H.R. 1158. It is the language that was sponsored by Senator BYRD. It is not the Brewster language.

Mr. DOGGETT. It is not the Brewster language. It is not the Brewster lockbox. That is the 1 percent that is different that some of us think is very important.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire of the Chair how much time is remaining on both sides?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California [Mr. BEILENSEN] has 24 minutes remaining and the gentleman from California [Mr. DREIER] has 9½ minutes remaining.

Mr. BEILENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY].

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to try to restore an atmosphere in which perhaps Members will absorb a

little more information and a little less heat at the same time.

First of all, let me say to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON] my good friend who is the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, that after this is over, I would suggest that we both go have a sedative somewhere. I think we need it.

But let me say that I would respectfully point out that the problem that the gentleman is having with the Clinton administration is not due to numbers, as he knows. The problem is because the gentleman's party leadership decided that they were going to use the appropriations process, which is supposed to be used for budget matters, they decided to use that process instead to bulldoze through the Congress major changes in environmental laws.

Mr. Speaker, I happen to partially favor one of those changes. But I do not favor disrupting the entire budget process of the United States in order to accomplish it. As the gentleman very well knows, that is the major bone of contention, or at least one of the major bones of contention, between the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON] and the Clinton administration right now; not their lack of desire to cut the deficit.

Now, let me say, Mr. Speaker, that I think when we had the last election and the public decided to put our good Republican friends in control for the first time in a long time, I think they did that because out of desperation they thought that that just might force both parties to work together, whether they liked it or not.

I would suggest that last night in the midst of swirling partisanship on other matters, this committee, the Committee on Appropriations, managed to work its way through a very contentious appropriation bill that deals with our international responsibilities in a very nonpartisan, bipartisan way. I wish that that were happening on the budget, but it is not.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is not because I think the product that is being produced on the budget is at great variance from that which the public expected when they voted in November. I think they wanted us to have an attack on the deficit. They wanted us to have an attack on waste. They wanted us to have an understanding that programs needed to be as well managed as they were well meaning. Instead, I think what they are getting is something that has come down to a near war on kids, on students, and on seniors.

The fundamental problem with this bill is that it is almost the same bill that it was when it left the House. It has been changed by about \$700 million from the conference report that the President vetoed; \$700 million or so out of a \$16 billion bill and it is largely a bill which takes away from seniors and takes away from education in order to finance a very large tax cut for some very rich people.

The Brewster amendment has been mentioned. The Brewster amendment

was the effort by our party to see to it that every dollar in this bill was used for deficit reduction, not for tax breaks that rich people don't need.

The Brewster amendment passed with less than 10 dissenting votes in this House and then one day after it passed, we were told by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KASICH], chairman of the Committee on the Budget, that after all, that was just a game to get votes to pass this vehicle.

Indeed, the language which was adopted in conference provides about \$5 billion in deficit reduction in terms of outlays from the first year's savings in this bill. But it provides between \$130 and \$140 billion in money to be used for that tax cut and 50 percent of that tax cut is going to the wealthiest people in this country, people who make more than \$100,000 a year.

Mr. Speaker, I do not have anything against rich people. I would like everybody to be rich. That is the American dream. But I want to tell you why I do not think America's No. 1 need is to feed the desires of rich people to make more money, as this package will.

Workers are wondering in this country what happened to the American dream. They feel squeezed. They feel desperate. They do not know how they are going to take care of their parents and put their kids through an education at the same time. And I think the answer can be found in some Federal Reserve numbers. I do not happen to think much of Alan Greenspan's interest rate policy; I do think a lot of their ability to analyze where wealth has gone in this economy.

And what they have pointed out is that in the 1980's, or rather before the 1980's, or 3 decades following World War II, when workers productivity increased, they got that full productivity reflected in increased wages.

During the 1970's, workers got about half their productivity increases reflected in wages. During the 1980's and 1990's, worker productivity went up while wages went down. Productivity went up 18 percent; wages fell by 7 percent in real dollar terms.

Where did that money go? I will tell you where it went. If you exclude homes and cars from the net assets of households, nine-tenths of the increased wealth of this society in the 1980's went to the richest one-tenth of American families. But even more striking is the fact that the richest one half of 1 percent of households got 60 percent of the increase in individually held financial assets.

The half-million richest households increased their average net worth from \$8.7 million to \$12.7 million in those 6 years and as a group, their net worth increased by \$2 trillion, which is more than twice the entire increase in the national debt during that same period.

So that is where the American dream has gone. It has gone into the pockets of some of the wealthiest people in this society. And with all due respect, I do

not believe that this bill ought to add to their wealth at the expense of the middle-class and the workers in this country and that is what I suggest this bill is doing.

So, my colleagues can vote for it if they want, but do not pretend that the Brewster language is in here. It is not. They are taking the money which this House voted to use for deficit reduction and they are using it instead to finance tax cuts.

That is why we will use the previous question on the rule to try to break the stranglehold which the majority party has on this process. And if we are able to defeat the previous question on the rule, we will offer an amendment to reinstitute the Brewster amendment which will require that all of the dollars that are saved in this package go for deficit reduction. That is where you voted to put it in the first place, that is where we tried to put it in the first place, and that is where it ought to go tonight and that is where I hope you are willing to put it.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OBEY. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, when my colleague discussed the movement of wealth to the upper income earners in the 1980's, in order to get that adjustment we have to include 1979 and 1980 in that equation, because if we take 1979 and 1980 out and use only 1981 through 1989, we do not get that same equation.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I am using the numbers in the Federal Reserve gathered data. They selected the breakpoints. And, I mean, you can define it any way you want, but does the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LINDER] really deny that worker income has gone down in this country while corporate profits have hit record highs?

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I do not deny that worker income has gone down. Most of that has to do with the increased tax burdens, the take-home pay is eaten up by tax burdens.

Would the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY] agree that when we talk about the top 20 percent or the top half, we are talking about different people. We may talk about averages over a period of time, but the same people in the richest one-half or the one-tenth in 1990 were not the same people in 1980. For example, the richest person in the United States today was poor and broke in 1980.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, with all due respect, the gentleman can cite any individual anomalies he desires, but all we have to do is ask the average worker on the street whether they think the rich have gotten richer while everybody else has stood still and we know that the answer will be. The answer will be, "You betcha."

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire of the Chair how much time is remaining on both sides.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California, [Mr. DREIER]

has 9½ minutes remaining and the gentleman from California [Mr. BEILEN-SON] has 14 minutes remaining.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BEILEN-SON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO].

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

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the rescission rule and frankly this rule would not even be needed if the rules of the House were being properly followed. Obviously, the fact is that they are not and this process is being abused.

The Republicans have decided to use the rescission process to make political points. That is what is going on here. They decided to jam through a number of policy changes that require the rule and need protection under the rule, not to go through the normal authorization and enactment process between the House and Senate and, further, to hold the disaster assistance programs hostage to a selective number of cuts.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is very important and should be recognized by all concerned that most of these cuts come out of a very select group of programs. Most of them, in fact, were targeted at the very programs that the new administration put in place after a long-fought battle in 1993 and 1994; its programs like the National Service Program and Goals 2000 that are proposed to be cut, which has been just partially restored in this particular equation today.

But the fact is that the Republicans are negotiating with themselves. They are going down and saying, This is the list of proposals. This is what we are going to do. There is no agreement. They are saying, Let us try it this way, if we can get by with this set of changes.

There was no negotiation with the minority in the initial instance of this rescission bill and this disaster bill and there is no negotiation today and there is no agreement with the House minority. And, furthermore, some of the provisions that are being put in here are egregious.

They repeal decades of law that have stood and do work. The fact is with regards to the harvest program, the salvage program in the Pacific Northwest and across the country where this applies, it applies across the country, the fact is that a salvage forest health program and such policies have been put in place by the Clinton administration and Forest Chief Thomas, in December of 1994, before the GOP even assumed power.

□ 1715

And the fact is that such forest health program will work within limits. But what does this particular bill do? Well, this waives all the environmental laws. That is essentially correct—all environmental laws. A spe-

cific particular provision waives the Small Business Act so that they do not have to observe that. A particular provision in the bill waives the deficit timber sale which my colleague from Wisconsin is concerned about.

That fact is that this particular provision in this bill will in the end cost money. Timber prices are high today, but if you look at this in the long term view, you recognize that forest health is not what is being pursued here. Forest health is the excuse not the goal in this measure. What is being pursued is a quick harvest of some timber, getting in the receipts, then we have to share 25 percent of the receipts with the local government, which, again, costs the Federal Government money, plus we do not even include road construction in the budget analysis of what goes on.

Many of these areas are areas today that are roadless areas. They are roadless areas. It does not provide the other dollars needed to deal with the entire forest health question in terms of watershed restoration or selective tree harvest or thinning or reforestation, prescribed burning which are most of the elements that have to be done as part of forest health. So the quick buck, and then we pick up a big deficit down the road in dollars and lost natural resources.

Plus, of course, I think it is important to know this will destroy, of course, a great legacy, a great American natural resource legacy in this country. This is one of the many steps being taken which represent an assault by this new majority on the environmental laws and on the natural resources of this Nation, and that is not what the people voted for in November, Mr. Speaker. They voted, I think, I think they thought they were voting for some people that had still a conservation ethic, but we have yet to see the conservation ethic in these so-called conservatives.

Mr. Speaker, it has been one assault after the other on a whole series of environmental laws. The whole regulatory scheme tends to be that. This is an outrageous proposal that is before us. It is not one that has received compromise in terms of the overall rescission bill, the overall disaster assistance bill.

We know those funds are desperately needed for the people in California. We also recognize they should not be coming out of the backs of those others that need these programs in education and social areas and senior citizens' heating programs across the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, the timber salvage provision in this rescission bill had a bad odor the first time around and does not smell any better today. This provision is an outright assault on our public forests and environmental laws. There is absolutely no legitimate or desirable reason to go forth with the timber salvage provision. One can only conclude that this Congress is prepared to sell off our national forests to the timber industry.

This provision should be labeled for what it is—a boon to the timber industry, a revenue loser for the American taxpayer, and the permanent destruction of more of our American landscapes, the ecosystems and forest legacy.

The timber salvage provision pretends to address forest health problems and reduce forest fire potential. However, both arguments are transparent cover for exploiting our forests when held up to the light of day. The fig leaves used to cover up and justify such action, should get the authors arrested for indecent exposure.

This timber salvage language is simply a denial of the facts affecting forest ecosystems and the forest industry. Such an approach sacrifices long term common sense resource management for instant gratification—sparing not salvaging our national forests and costing precious taxpayer dollars and the legacy of future generations.

Perhaps the ultimate affront to the American people is the way in which this bill has been handled. By attaching these unacceptable amendments to the rescissions bill, some of our colleagues are using legislative extortion to lard a supposed budget cutting bill with budget busting programs.

These covert assaults on environmental protection have been a wake up call to citizens across the country who may have voted for change but did not vote for the exploitation and giveaway of their natural legacy. Passage of this bill would signal a serious problem about how our Government operates.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would say to my friend, the great natural resource happens to be dead trees in those surrounding communities where the potential for fire is very great. They do not consider it a marvelous resource.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4½ minutes to the gentleman from Sugar Land, TX [Mr. DELAY], the distinguished Republican whip and a member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me. I appreciate the work that he is doing.

Frankly, I respect the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY]. He really believes in the world as he sees it. I just see it from a different pair of eyes, and I think the American people do, too, as evidenced in the election last November.

The gentleman said the people, or he thought the people voted the way they did to make the two parties work together. I do not think that was it at all. I think the American people saw the party that was in power was driving them into such debt that they rejected everything that they stand for and did a historic thing and put the Republicans in power for the first time in 40 years.

This whole process that we find ourselves in now is a perfect example of

that. It is a perfect example of that. The President of the United States, in trying to become relevant to this process, presented to this body a request to pay for some disaster relief in California, and then the Oklahoma City disaster happened during the process, so he added that and other things that we desperately needed to pay for.

This body, under a new majority, took advantage of the situation to take care of some rescissions and spending that needed to be corrected this year. A lot of the spending in these rescissions are spending that would never be done this year, so we took advantage of that and set that aside, huge accounts in the HUD account that have been building up over the years but not obligated; a lot of this money is funds that cannot be obligated by the end of September. So we took advantage of that.

We sent the President a bill that got some significant real savings, and along with paying for, and always paying for, not adding to the deficit, those kinds of relief problems.

So we got to this point, and the President vetoes the bill, not out of substance, out of politics, out of politics. The President wanted to become relevant. He knew he was irrelevant in this process because he has chosen to be irrelevant, because he has not been part of the negotiation process of this bill. They have not told us what they wanted except to pay for this disaster relief. So the President vetoes and says, "I want all of this good spending, like adult job training."

Mr. Speaker, we have got hundreds of adult job training programs that are going on and were not stopped under the rescission bill, but the President wanted to add another \$40 million. He wanted Goals 2000. Most of the American people are against Goals 2000. So he puts in another \$60 million. Safe and drug-free schools, that may be okay. He tried to put back midnight basketball, something the American people overwhelmingly oppose. He wanted \$10 million for that. And I could go on through this, safe-drinking-water money, \$225 million. That cannot possibly be spent between now and the end of September. But he wanted to be the safe-drinking-water President.

This is a headline President and the talking point President. When you look under what he is talking about, you see there is no substance there at all. It is all politics.

Then he started pounding his chest about too much pork in this bill, had a bunch of Federal courthouses in here, "and I want to eliminate it." We asked him where are the courthouses? He has never yet given us a list of the courthouses.

Do you know what the President wanted? \$348 million cut out of the rescission bill and hand over to give the General Services Administration the opportunity to pick and choose where they think the courthouses ought to be cut. That is not the way the process works.

So now we find ourselves trying to pass a bill that gives us \$9.2 billion worth of real savings to the American family, plus an extra \$30 million in change and give back the President the opportunity to do some of his pork and his spending programs that have not proven to be effective, and he is still against the bill and still will not tell us what he is for.

That is not relevancy, ladies and gentlemen, it is not cutting spending to finance tax cuts. It is cutting spending to downsize the size of this Government so the American family can hang on to more of their hard-earned dollars.

The reason the family is having problems, Mr. Speaker, is that they are paying 52 percent of their income to the Government.

Support the rule and support the bill.

Mr. BEILENSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. WILLIAMS].

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, I oppose this legislation for a number of reasons. But I have one that is parochial to Montana, and maybe to any of you who have visited Montana or any of you that care about that place which Americans call the last best place. That isn't our name for Montana, by the way. We call it Big Sky country. But Americans have called it the last best place. When we Montanans say that, we say it, not only with pride, but also with some sorrow.

One of the reasons Montana is the last best place is because we still have enormous wilderness areas out there, untrammelled, unroaded, with the great remaining wild land animals migrating and habitating through them and in them.

When this bill first came through the House, I thought there was simply an error in it, because it placed, naked to logging, a million acres of Montana that this House has voted to place in wilderness. We did so because the land had the highest characteristics of wilderness. Republicans and Democrats, as early as just a year ago in this House, voted overwhelmingly, 300 of us and more, to place 1,100,000 acres under protection from logging, and now this bill would open those areas to logging.

I do not think you could find 2 dozen Members of this House who would do that. And so we went to the Republican leadership. We tried to get them to change it. They would not do it. We went to the White House. I went to the White House. The White House agreed. The administration thought it was just an error and asked for compromise but they were refused.

Now, let me further explain. The 1,100,000 acres that this House has voted to protect from logging has not become law. But do we really want our prerogative removed to eventually declare these areas wilderness or otherwise protect them. The answer is "no." This House does not want to do that.

Yet this bill removes our prerogative by allowing logging in those areas. If

you came with me, I say to both sides of the aisle, and flew over or walked through those areas, you would come back here and say, "This bill is a mistake. We should not have done it." And yet we are going to do it.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. You mentioned this bill would allow us to log the salvage harvest in wilderness or areas designated as wilderness.

Mr. WILLIAMS. No, I did not say that. This is important to understand. I said areas this House has voted to put in wilderness but have not yet been signed into law.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. If the gentleman will yield, those areas would be designated areas.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to my friend, the gentleman from Brevard, NC [Mr. TAYLOR], a member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman's statement, and I do not doubt his sincerity, is wrong. I authored this bill, and it does not affect areas of wilderness or areas designated as wilderness, and the Secretary, if he has any idea that this House has acted on any wilderness, we cannot do salvage timber in it. Salvage can only be performed in that small 20 to 25 percent of the national forest where harvest is now allowed, and that is not allowed in areas either set aside as wildernesses or designated as wilderness.

Let me go on, because I want to move on with two other particular points.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If the gentleman will yield, I will just tell the gentleman that is not the issue. The issue is the gentleman is missing the point.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. First of all, the cry for the environment is really hollow. If you go downstairs and look at Brandeis's quote on stone, it says, "The greatest threat to liberty, lives, and the efforts of men of zeal, well-meaning but without understanding," and I have never seen a situation as misunderstood as this salvage bill. We all know that we make products from wood. All these desks and chairs and so forth can be made from wood, plastic, or steel. If we do away with our forest harvest program in this country, that is the ultimate goal, then we must rely on finite products, and plastic must be oil we bring into the country, imported, we spill it two or three times along the way. How can that be a plus for the environment?

We are now harvesting 16 billion board feet, a third of our forest products from sensitive environmental areas all over the world. What about the great hue and cry about rainforest? That is where a lot of our 16 billion board feet are coming from. We have no control over that.

We do have substantial control in our own forest, and a great many environ-

mental controls. The forest health is a third important goal that we are going after. North Carolina State University, a respected university, with the largest school of forestry, over 100 years of silvicultural study and the largest extension program, recently pointed out in a statement that this salvage amendment is absolutely for forest health.

Mr. BEILENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. ANDREWS].

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

Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from California for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, in 1992 and again in 1994, millions of Americans went to the polls and demanded fundamental change in what they called politics as usual. In 1992 they turned out an incumbent President, gave him only 38 percent of their vote. In 1994, as we well know, they turned out the majority in the House of Representatives and gave it to the new majority.

I wonder what those voters would say if they understood what was in this rule that is before us this afternoon. I wonder what they would say if they knew that their majority was about to spend \$7 billion and cut \$16 billion in a bill that was not even on this floor this morning when we went about our business, and many of us are reading it for the first time right now. I wonder what they would say if they knew that an important question which we just heard some debate about between the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. TAYLOR] and the gentleman from Montana [Mr. WILLIAMS], about whether or not to log on federally owned lands, whether to permit timber practice on federally owned lands was not even going to be debated in this bill, that there will be one single up-down vote on the whole bill, and the debate that the gentleman from Montana [Mr. WILLIAMS] and the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. TAYLOR] had will not get a vote, because the rule does not permit it.

I wonder what they would say if they knew that this bill took money out of the program that we used to help senior citizens pay their heating bill and their air-conditioning bill.

□ 1730

At the same time it forgives a \$275 million loan owed to the United States by the Government of Jordan. I wonder what they would say if they heard, Mr. Speaker, that we could not debate and take a separate vote on that. I think they would say that that is politics as usual. I think they would say that is exactly what they voted against in 1992 and 1994.

I do not know what the right answers are to those questions, Mr. Speaker, but I sure do know that those questions should be debated on this floor and voted on this floor, and my colleagues know, and I know, they will not be

under the terms of this rule, and that, Mr. Speaker, is why I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this suppressive and wrong-headed rule.

Mr. BEILENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California [Ms. HARMAN].

(Ms. HARMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks, and include extraneous matter.)

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I say to my colleagues, Deficit hawks, if you were moved by the Budget Committee chairman's speech on the conference report on the budget resolution, as I was, you'll love this. We can do more to enact real and fair deficit reduction in this bill than we could in that one. How? By defeating the previous question so that the Brewster-Harman bipartisan lockbox amendment can be made in order.

Please join our effort. Otherwise another opportunity will be missed to allow our colleagues to vote on spending cuts that actually reduce the Federal deficit.

Let me cite an example for my colleagues. During Tuesday's consideration of the foreign operations appropriation bill, Mr. Speaker, our colleagues support cuts totaling \$65.069 million. Regrettably not one penny went to deficit reduction. Instead, under the budget rules, the funds freed up by these cut amendments will be reallocated by the Committee on Appropriations on other spending programs. I say to my colleagues, When you add in the \$20-plus million in cuts we made in the military construction appropriations bill and yesterday's cuts, those cuts total over a hundred million dollars that don't go to deficit reduction.

Mr. Speaker, we voted on the lockbox in March on a bill similar to the one we are considering now. The House vote was 418 to 5, including all members of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Speaker, I urge our colleagues to defeat the previous question. If the previous question is defeated, I will offer an amendment to the rule that makes in order the Brewster-Harman bipartisan lockbox amendment in place of the weaker version contained in section 2003 and 2004 of this bill.

Vote "no" on the previous question. It is the only way to get a vote in the House on the real lockbox.

Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD the text of the amendment we would offer at this point:

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 176

On page 2, line 8 strike "tions. That amendment" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "tions and an amendment offered by Representative Brewster of Oklahoma and Representative Harman of California. Those amendments"

On page 2, line 11, strike "that amendment" and insert in lieu thereof "those amendments".

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Atlanta, GA [Mr. LINDER].

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, the problem with cutting back on spending is

nobody wants to cut. We all talk about it, but nobody wants to cut, to cut. The gentleman from New Jersey said, "Just think. We're cutting heating oil help for the elderly to give away money to Jordan." The heating oil help for the elderly was a 1979 program for a temporary relief when the oil prices were way up. The oil prices are today below where they were then, but we cannot even cut that program out now. Now it is an entitlement.

The loan forgiveness to Jordan was negotiated by the Secretary of State. It is part of the peace process with Israel. It was signed by this President. Indeed the President did not think we forgave at all, and he was very upset, and called Israel, and complained about the Republicans in Congress not doing what he wanted to keep the process going, and I know that the gentleman from New Jersey is in support of the peace process with Israel and the Middle East because I heard him talk about it to two Jewish groups myself.

We simply have to get away from protecting individual programs and begin to cut spending for our children's future.

Mr. BEILENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Colorado [Mrs. SCHROEDER].

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I really think that this is an historical bill. First of all, we are still trying to find out what it really says because it just got here. There are 119 pages. But as I glance through this summary, and, if it is wrong, I wish somebody would point it out, I must say we really need to vote down this rule and get to correcting it.

No. 1, it appears from my summary that we are still taking \$50 million out of veterans' medical care, \$50 million, and this is the week where people came to the floor and talked about the flag. This is the year where everybody has been celebrating World War II celebrations and all of these things. But as I look at this list, what we are doing is taking away from medical installations around this country much-needed equipment that keeps them in the state-of-the-art health care for people who put their health and their lives on the line for this great country and this great flag.

So, as my colleagues know, this is the substance of what this flag stands for, that when we tell veterans we are going to take care of them, we are really taking care of them, we do not get rid of it.

Well, the first thing that jumps off the page at me is that, and I do not see anybody disputing that that is wrong, so I guess that is true.

I also see us going after education big-time in here. I see that we are continuing to zero out the math and science training, the technology—

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. SCHROEDER. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman, because at the

request of the President actually this increases the money for adult job training, School to Work, Goals 2000, which is an education program, safe and drug-free schools, drug courts, the phases, TRIO, the child-care block grant program. With the Goals 2000 it is specifically education.

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Reclaiming my time, mine shows—it says that it was not cut as much as it was the last time. In other words, instead of cutting it \$92 million, it was only cut \$32 million.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. SCHROEDER. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. OBEY. This still cuts \$574 million from education.

Mrs. SCHROEDER. That is exactly how I read it.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, to close the debate on our side, I yield the balance of our time to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TORKILDSEN], a very able Member of this Congress.

Mr. TORKILDSEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California for yielding this time to me and allowing me to close. I rise to support the rule, and do so with a perspective that might be different from most Republicans.

I say to my colleagues, "You might remember that first rescission package I voted against. I identified two key provisions of it, LIHEAP, low-income heating assistance, and summer jobs, that were important to my district, and after voting against that, I worked with the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to restore those in the conference report. We restored those in the conference report, and so I voted for that compromise version."

But while I was willing to identify the cuts that I thought we should make and the spending that I thought we should keep, President Clinton still has not signed his name to a package of spending cuts that he would support. He keeps saying things like, well, he likes the Senate version better, but he will not say what cuts he will support, what \$9 billion, or \$10 billion, or whatever number he likes. So the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has been negotiating, but not able to make progress.

So, when I listen to my friend on the other side of the aisle saying, well, we wanted this point change and that point change, I say, "Why don't you go to the President and ask him to include those in whatever spending-cut bill he would like to recommend, because as of this point in time the President has not signed onto any spending cut at all."

I applaud the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for going the extra mile, saying we will give the President some of the things he said he would like to increase spending on, but for our children's future we have to cut spending.

So I would ask all Members to vote yes on the rule, vote yes on the rescis-

sion package itself, a first step to protecting our children.

Mr. BEILENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina). The gentleman from California is recognized for 30 seconds.

Mr. BEILENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I just want to urge the Members to vote against the rule and against the previous question. It is an unfair rule, it is a closed rule, and, if the previous question is defeated, we shall offer, as Members have heard, an alternative rule that makes in order the Brewster-Harman bipartisan lockbox amendment.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California is recognized for 30 seconds.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I urge an "aye" vote for this very fair and balanced rule, and the conference report, and the previous question, and on any other procedural vote they might request on the other side of the aisle.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

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

Mr. BEILENSEN. 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 236, nays 194, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 459]
YEAS—236

Allard	Canady	Ensign
Archer	Castle	Everett
Armey	Chabot	Ewing
Bachus	Chambliss	Fawell
Baker (CA)	Chenoweth	Fields (TX)
Baker (LA)	Christensen	Flanagan
Ballenger	Chrysler	Foley
Barr	Clinger	Forbes
Barrett (NE)	Coble	Fowler
Bartlett	Coburn	Fox
Barton	Collins (GA)	Franks (CT)
Bass	Combest	Franks (NJ)
Bateman	Cooley	Frelinghuysen
Beilenson	Cox	Frisa
Bereuter	Crane	Funderburk
Bilbray	Crapo	Galleghy
Bilirakis	Cremeans	Ganske
Bliley	Cubin	Gekas
Blute	Cunningham	Gilchrest
Boehlert	Davis	Gillmor
Boehner	Deal	Gilman
Bonilla	DeLay	Goodlatte
Bono	Diaz-Balart	Goodling
Brownback	Dickey	Goss
Bryant (TN)	Doolittle	Graham
Bunn	Dornan	Greenwood
Bunning	Dreier	Gunderson
Burr	Duncan	Gutknecht
Burton	Dunn	Hall (TX)
Buyer	Ehlers	Hancock
Callahan	Ehrlich	Hansen
Calvert	Emerson	Hastert
Camp	English	Hastings (WA)

Hayworth
Hefley
Heineman
Herger
Hilleary
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hoke
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kasich
Kelly
Kim
King
Kingston
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaHood
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
Morella
Myers
Myrick
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Norwood
Nussle
Oxley
Packard
Parker
Paxon
Petri
Pombo
Porter
Portman
Pryce
Quillen
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Riggs
Roberts
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roth
Roukema
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 (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Torkildsen
Traficant
Upton
Vucanovich
Waldholtz
Walker
Walsh
Wamp
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

NAYS—194

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Andrews
Baesler
Baldacci
Barcia
Barrett (WI)
Becerra
Bentsen
Berman
Bevill
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
Cramer
Danner
de la Garza
DeFazio
DeLauro
Dellums
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Edwards
Engel
Eshoo
Evans

Farr
Fattah
Fazio
Fields (LA)
Filner
Flake
Foglietta
Ford
Frank (MA)
Frost
Furse
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Geren
Gibbons
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Hamilton
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hayes
Hefner
Hilliard
Hinchey
Holden
Hoyer
Jackson-Lee
Jacobs
Jefferson
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnston
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kleczka
Klink
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
Minge
Mink
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moran
Murtha
Nadler
Neal
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Orton
Owens
Pallone
Pastor
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pelosi
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Pickett
Pomeroy
Poshard
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Richardson
Rivers
Roemer
Rose
Roybal-Allard
Rush

Sabo
Sanders
Sawyer
Schroeder
Schumer
Scott
Serrano
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skelton
Slaughter
Spratt
Stark
Stenholm

Stokes
Studds
Stupak
Tanner
Tejeda
Thompson
Thornton
Thurman
Torres
Torrice
Towns
Tucker
Velazquez
Vento

NOT VOTING—4

Durbin
Largent

Moakley
Reynolds

□ 1801

Mr. SOLOMON changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the previous question was ordered. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. BEILENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to reconsider the vote whereby the previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina). Did the gentleman vote on the prevailing side?

Mr. BEILENSEN. Mr. Speaker, yes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. BEILENSEN].

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. BEILENSEN moves to reconsider the vote on which the previous question was ordered.

MOTION TO TABLE OFFERED BY MR. DREIER

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. DREIER] to lay on the table the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. BEILENSEN].

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 235, noes 193, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 460]

AYES—235

Allard
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baker (CA)
Baker (LA)
Ballenger
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Bereuter
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bilely
Blute
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Brownback
Bryant (TN)

Bunn
Bunning
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Canady
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth
Christensen
Chryslers
Clinger
Coble
Coburn
Collins (GA)
Combest
Cooley
Cox
Crane
Crapo

Cremeans
Cubin
Cunningham
Davis
Deal
DeLay
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Doolittle
Dornan
Dreier
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Englert
Everett
Ewing
Fawell
Fields (TX)
Flanagan
Foley
Forbes

Fowler
Fox
Franks (CT)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frisa
Funderburk
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goodlatte
Goodling
Goss
Graham
Greenwood
Gunderson
Gutknecht
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hancock
Hansen
Hastings (WA)
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
Latham

LaTourette
Laughlin
Lazio
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Lightfoot
Linder
Livingston
LoBiondo
Longley
Lucas
Manzullo
Martini
McCollum
McCrery
McDade

LaTourette
Laughlin
Lazio
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Lightfoot
Linder
Livingston
LoBiondo
Longley
Lucas
Manzullo
Martini
McCollum
McCrery
McDade

Roth
Roukema
Royce
Salmon
Sanford
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer
Schiff

Roth
Roukema
Royce
Salmon
Sanford
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer
Schiff

Roth
Roukema
Royce
Salmon
Sanford
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer
Schiff

Roth
Roukema
Royce
Salmon
Sanford
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer
Schiff

NOES—193

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Andrews
Baesler
Baldacci
Barcia
Barrett (WI)
Becerra
Beilenson
Bentsen
Berman
Bevill
Bishop
Bonior
Borski
Boucher
Brewster
Browder
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant (TX)
Chapman
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coleman
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Condit
Conyers
Costello
Coyne
Cramer
Danner
de la Garza
DeFazio
DeLauro
Dellums
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Edwards
Engel
Eshoo
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Fazio
Fields (LA)
Filner
Flake
Foglietta
Ford
Frank (MA)
Frost
Furse
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Geren
Gibbons
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hayes
Hefner
Hilliard
Hinchey
Holden
Hoyer
Jackson-Lee
Jefferson
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, E. B.

Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Edwards
Engel
Eshoo
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Fazio
Fields (LA)
Filner
Flake
Foglietta
Ford
Frank (MA)
Frost
Furse
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Geren
Gibbons
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hayes
Hefner
Hilliard
Hinchey
Holden
Hoyer
Jackson-Lee
Jefferson
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, E. B.

Johnston
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kleczka
Klink
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
Minge
Mink
Mollohan
Montgomery
Murtha
Nadler

Neal	Roybal-Allard	Thornton
Oberstar	Rush	Thurman
Obey	Sabo	Torres
Olver	Sanders	Torricelli
Ortiz	Sawyer	Towns
Orton	Schroeder	Tucker
Owens	Schumer	Velazquez
Pallone	Scott	Vento
Pastor	Serrano	Visclosky
Payne (NJ)	Sisisky	Volkmer
Payne (VA)	Skaggs	Ward
Pelosi	Skelton	Waters
Peterson (FL)	Slaughter	Watt (NC)
Peterson (MN)	Spratt	Waxman
Pickett	Stark	Williams
Pomeroy	Stenholm	Wilson
Poshard	Stokes	Wise
Rahall	Studds	Woolsey
Rangel	Stupak	Wyden
Reed	Tanner	Wynn
Richardson	Taylor (MS)	Yates
Rivers	Tejeda	
Rose	Thompson	

NOT VOTING—6

Duncan	Hastert	Moakley
Durbin	Largent	Reynolds

□ 1819

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

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.

1995 RESCISSION AND DISASTER SUPPLEMENTAL BILL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina). 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. BEILENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 234, noes, 192, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 461]

AYES—234

Allard	Buyer	Doolittle
Archer	Callahan	Dornan
Armey	Calvert	Dreier
Bachus	Camp	Duncan
Baker (CA)	Canady	Dunn
Baker (LA)	Castle	Ehlers
Ballenger	Chabot	Ehrlich
Barr	Chambliss	Emerson
Barrett (NE)	Chenoweth	English
Bartlett	Christensen	Ensign
Barton	Chrysler	Everett
Bass	Clinger	Ewing
Bateman	Coble	Fawell
Bereuter	Coburn	Fields (TX)
Bilbray	Collins (GA)	Flanagan
Bilirakis	Combest	Foley
Bliley	Cooley	Forbes
Blute	Cox	Fowler
Boehlert	Crane	Fox
Boehner	Crapo	Franks (NJ)
Bonilla	Creameans	Frelinghuysen
Bono	Cubin	Frisa
Brownback	Cunningham	Funderburk
Bryant (TN)	Davis	Galleghy
Bunn	Deal	Ganske
Bunning	DeLay	Gekas
Burr	Diaz-Balart	Gilchrest
Burton	Dickey	Gillmor

Gilman	Livingston	Salmon
Goodlatte	LoBiondo	Sanford
Goodling	Longley	Saxton
Goss	Lucas	Scarborough
Graham	Manzullo	Schaefer
Greenwood	Martini	Schiff
Handerson	McCollum	Seastrand
Gutknecht	McCrery	Sensenbrenner
Hall (TX)	McDade	Shadegg
Hancock	McHugh	Shaw
Hansen	McInnis	Shays
Hastert	McIntosh	Shuster
Hastings (WA)	McKeon	Skeen
Hayworth	Metcalfe	Smith (MI)
Hefley	Meyers	Smith (NJ)
Heineman	Mica	Smith (TX)
Hergert	Miller (FL)	Smith (WA)
Hilleary	Molinari	Solomon
Hobson	Montgomery	Souder
Hoekstra	Moorhead	Spence
Horn	Morella	Stearns
Hostettler	Myers	Stockman
Houghton	Myrick	Stump
Hunter	Nethercutt	Talent
Hutchinson	Neumann	Tate
Hyde	Ney	Tauzin
Inglis	Norwood	Taylor (MS)
Istook	Nussle	Thomas
Johnson (CT)	Oxley	Thornberry
Johnson, Sam	Packard	Tiahrt
Johnston	Parker	Torkildsen
Jones	Paxon	Trafigant
Kasich	Petri	Upton
Kelly	Pombo	Vucanovich
Kim	Porter	Waldholtz
King	Portman	Walker
Kingston	Pryce	Walsh
Klug	Quillen	Wamp
Knollenberg	Quinn	Watts (OK)
Kolbe	Radanovich	Weldon (FL)
LaHood	Ramstad	Weldon (PA)
Latham	Regula	Weller
LaTourette	Riggs	White
Laughlin	Roberts	Whitfield
Lazio	Rogers	Wicker
Leach	Rohrabacher	Wolf
Lewis (CA)	Ros-Lehtinen	Young (AK)
Lewis (KY)	Roth	Young (FL)
Lightfoot	Roukema	Zeliff
Linder	Royce	Zimmer

NOES—192

Abercrombie	Doyle	Lantos
Ackerman	Edwards	Levin
Andrews	Engel	Lewis (GA)
Baesler	Eshoo	Lincoln
Baldacci	Evans	Lipinski
Barcia	Farr	Lofgren
Barrett (WI)	Fattah	Lowey
Becerra	Fazio	Luther
Beilenson	Filner	Maloney
Bentsen	Flake	Manton
Berman	Foglietta	Markey
Bevill	Ford	Martinez
Bishop	Frank (MA)	Mascara
Bonior	Frost	Matsui
Borski	Furse	McCarthy
Boucher	Gejdenson	McDermott
Brewster	Gephardt	McHale
Browder	Geren	McKinney
Brown (CA)	Gibbons	McNulty
Brown (FL)	Gonzalez	Meehan
Brown (OH)	Gordon	Meek
Bryant (TX)	Green	Menendez
Cardin	Gutierrez	Mfume
Chapman	Hall (OH)	Miller (CA)
Clay	Hamilton	Mineta
Clayton	Harman	Minge
Clement	Hastings (FL)	Mink
Clyburn	Hayes	Mollohan
Coleman	Hefner	Moran
Collins (IL)	Hilliard	Murtha
Collins (MI)	Hinchey	Nadler
Condit	Holden	Neal
Conyers	Hoyer	Oberstar
Costello	Jackson-Lee	Obey
Coyne	Jacobs	Olver
Cramer	Jefferson	Ortiz
Danner	Johnson (SD)	Orton
de la Garza	Johnson, E. B.	Owens
DeFazio	Kanjorski	Pallone
DeLauro	Kaptur	Pastor
Dellums	Kennedy (MA)	Payne (NJ)
Deutsch	Kennedy (RI)	Payne (VA)
Dicks	Kennelly	Pelosi
Dingell	Kildee	Peterson (FL)
Dixon	Kleczka	Peterson (MN)
Doggett	Klink	Pickett
Dooley	LaFalce	Pomeroy

Poshard	Sisisky	Towns
Rahall	Skaggs	Tucker
Rangel	Skelton	Velazquez
Reed	Slaughter	Vento
Richardson	Spratt	Visclosky
Rivers	Stark	Volkmer
Roemer	Stenholm	Ward
Rose	Stokes	Waters
Roybal-Allard	Studds	Watt (NC)
Rush	Stupak	Waxman
Sabo	Tanner	Williams
Sanders	Tejeda	Wilson
Sawyer	Thompson	Wise
Schroeder	Thornton	Woolsey
Schumer	Thurman	Wyden
Scott	Torres	Wynn
Serrano	Torricelli	Yates

NOT VOTING—8

Durbin	Hoke	Reynolds
Fields (LA)	Largent	Taylor (NC)
Franks (CT)	Moakley	

□ 1829

Mr. DE LA GARZA changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a motion to reconsider is laid on the table.

□ 1830

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I object. The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina). Objection is heard.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I move to reconsider the vote by which the House agreed to House Resolution 176.

MOTION TO TABLE OFFERED BY MR. WALKER

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I move to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALKER] to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 236, noes 189, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No 462]

AYES—236

Allard	Burr	Davis
Archer	Burton	Deal
Armey	Buyer	DeLay
Bachus	Callahan	Diaz-Balart
Baker (CA)	Calvert	Dickey
Baker (LA)	Camp	Doolittle
Ballenger	Canady	Dornan
Barr	Castle	Dreier
Barrett (NE)	Chabot	Duncan
Bartlett	Chambliss	Dunn
Barton	Chenoweth	Ehlers
Bass	Christensen	Ehrlich
Bereuter	Chrysler	Emerson
Bilbray	Clinger	English
Bilirakis	Coble	Ensign
Bliley	Coburn	Everett
Blute	Collins (GA)	Ewing
Boehlert	Combest	Fawell
Boehner	Cooley	Fields (TX)
Bonilla	Cox	Flanagan
Bono	Crane	Foley
Brownback	Crapo	Forbes
Bryant (TN)	Creameans	Fowler
Bunn	Cubin	Fox
Bunning	Cunningham	Franks (CT)