

choice. But they do not mention that many seniors cannot afford the choice. Our elderly will pay more and get less.

Republicans say they must cut Medicare to save it. If my Republican colleagues are concerned about the Medicare Program, why do they cut Medicare to pay for tax cuts for the rich? This will not help Medicare.

Thirty years ago, Congress and the President signed a sacred trust with our seniors—Medicare. We must not stand by while that trust is broken.

WAKE UP, AMERICA

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

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, I want to issue a wake-up call to the American people. I want to say to the American voters: Please watch closely what's happening here in Congress. I don't think you'll like what you'll see.

What you'll see during this appropriations process is a back-door attack on the environment. Instead of reauthorizing and finetuning laws in the light of day, this Congress is covertly starving programs to death through lack of funding.

The American people trust that the environmental laws that we've had on the books for the past two decades will continue to be enforced, because they're law. Wrong. This new Republican Congress is in the process of: Taking away money from the Fish and Wildlife Service which lists species that are on the brink of extinction; taking away money from the EPA which stops polluters from dumping waste into our rivers; and taking away money from the Forest Service which ensures logging operations don't harm salmon spawning habitat.

So even if though there's a law soon to protect the environment, there will be no money to enforce it.

America, is this really what you voted for? I don't think so.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, July 14, 1995.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
The Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on Friday, July 14, 1995 at 10:18 a.m. and said to contain a message from the President whereby he transmits the fourth biennial report (1995-2000) to the United States Arctic Research Plan.

Sincerely yours,

ROBIN H. CARLE,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.

BIENNIAL REVISION TO U.S. ARCTIC RESEARCH PLAN—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Science:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Arctic Research and Policy Act of 1984, as amended (15 U.S.C. 4108(a)), I transmit herewith the fourth biennial revision (1996-2000) to the United States Arctic Research Plan.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 14, 1995.

REPUBLICAN SNEAK ATTACK ON THE ENVIRONMENT

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

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, I am afraid that the new Republican majority in the House is carrying out what is in effect a sneak attack on public health, on environmental protection and on our national park system, among other things.

Following the unfortunate example of James Watt, they are distorting the normal legislative process around here, acting against House rules by using the appropriations process to rewrite law and reshape policy, so that they can achieve, by stealth, objectives that lack real public support.

We saw the start of this pattern with the first rescissions bill, with its pages of legislative language waiving environmental and forest management laws, language that under the normal rules of the House should not have been in any bill of that kind.

We are seeing it again now in the Interior appropriations bill, which we will take up again later today, with its provisions to dissolve the National Biological Service, transfer its functions to the U.S. Geological Service, again, legislating on an appropriations bill, again, an attack on research and on sound wildlife conservation; also, in the same bill, with its provisions to essentially eliminate the Mojave National Preserve in California as a unit of the National Park Service, by a back door attack instead of a straightforward proposal to repeal or amend the California Desert Protection Act.

Later this week we will see it in even more outrageous ways when the full Committee on Appropriations takes up the bill to fund the Environmental Protection Agency. That bill has more riders than the Long Island Railroad. Most of them are intended to prevent the government from doing its job in protecting our water, our air, our wetlands, our health. Let us just take a look quickly at the passenger count, the number of riders on that bill.

In just 7 pages of the bill dealing with the EPA, there are 21 anti-environment riders, including the following provisions: blocking enforcement of air pollution permits; limiting enforcement of storm water and sanitary sewer provisions in the Water Pollution Control Act; handicapping the EPA's ability under the Clean Air Act to regulate toxic emissions from certain refineries; putting other limits on enforcing environmental laws affecting other parts of the oil and gas industry; stopping EPA from taking steps to keep arsenic, radon and other radionuclei out of our drinking water; limiting the EPA's efforts to control toxic releases from cement kilns and other incinerators; restricting the gathering and publishing of information about the use of chemicals; restricting the protection of the country's wetlands, blocking efforts to encourage car pooling; restricting efforts to improve water quality in the Great Lakes; and, undermining the regulation of pesticides in foods.

Mr. Speaker, the pattern could not be clearer. Just take a look at it, page after page of regressive anti-environmental and underhanded provisions aimed at handcuffing efforts to protect our food supply, keep our air and water clean, protect vital wetlands, all things vital to our natural systems all over the country.

It is no wonder, Mr. Speaker, that Carol Browner, the EPA administrator, has concluded that we are seeing "an organized, concerted effort to undermine public health and safety and the environment."

If anything, Carol Browner understates the situation. The American people need to know what is going on. They need to know that this new Republican majority is determined to undermine the progress that we have made in the last several decades in protecting our environment, progress that the American people are proud of and want to see continued. They need to know that we are in the midst of a full-fledged attack on the safeguards of the water we drink and the air we breathe. They need to know because, when they do know, they will reject this assault on public health, public safety and public lands.

We need to be doing more, not less, to clean up the environment and to protect people's health.

For instance, two new studies this year tell us that 53 million Americans are drinking tap water that is below standards. What is the response of the new majority here in the Congress to this? To do more to clean up the nation's water? No. The Republican response is to come up with eight different legislative riders to determine the Clean Water Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act. Hard to imagine.

This Republican sneak attack on the environment should not and will not go unopposed. The American people did not vote last November to roll back 25 years of environmental progress. They

did not vote for more pollution or for backhanded legislative shenanigans to under cut environmental standards just to satisfy the greed and the campaign access paid for by many industrial polluters.

Together with other members of the Committee on Appropriations and of this House as a whole, we must do all that we can to spread the word about this sneak attack and to keep it from succeeding.

Nothing is more important than protecting our air, our water, our lands, the public's health.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 4 p.m. today.

(Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 14 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 4:00 p.m.)

□ 1602

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SHAYS) at 4 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1976, AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 188 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 188

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 1(b) of rule XXIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1976) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule, and the amendment printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution shall be considered as pending. That amendment shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for ten minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand

for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. If that amendment is adopted, the provisions of the bill, as amended, shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the five-minute rule. Further consideration of the bill for amendment shall proceed by title rather than by paragraph. Each title shall be considered as read. Points of order against provisions in the bill for failure to comply with clause 2 or 6 of rule XXI are waived. During further consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may accord priority in recognition on the basis of whether the Member offering an amendment has caused it to be printed in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 6 of rule XXIII. Amendments so printed shall be considered as read. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

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

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to my very good friend, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HALL], pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this rule, all time yielded is for purposes of debate only.

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to include extraneous matter).

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 188 is an open rule providing for consideration of H.R. 1976, the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies appropriations bill for fiscal year 1996.

The rule provides for 1 hour of general debate divided equally between the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. The bill is to be read by title for amendment, and each title is to be considered as read.

The rule waives clause 2 of rule XXI—which prohibits unauthorized appropriations and legislation on an appropriations bill—and also waives clause 6 of rule XXI—which prohibits reappropriating unexpended balances of appropriations in general appropriations bills—against provisions of the bill.

Under the rule, it is in order to consider first an amendment printed in the rule to be offered by Mr. SKEEN of New Mexico. This amendment shall be considered as read. The amendment is debatable for 10 minutes divided between the chairman and ranking member of the Appropriations Committee. The amendment offered by Mr. SKEEN is not subject to amendment or to a demand

for a division of the question in the House or Committee of the Whole. If this amendment is adopted, it shall be considered as a part of the original text for the purpose of further amendment under the 5 minute rule. In allowing this amendment, we are following past practices of previous Congresses, in order to be as fair as we possibly can be on these appropriations bills.

This rule accords priority in recognition to Members who have preprinted their amendments in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The rule does not require pre-printing, but simply encourages Members to take advantage of the option in order to facilitate consideration of amendments on the House floor.

Finally, House Resolution 188 provides for one motion to recommit, with or without instructions, as is the right of the minority members of the House.

Mr. Speaker, this is the fifth open rule to be offered during the consideration of the 1996 appropriations process—the sixth if you count the first Interior appropriations rule. House Resolution 188 is a typical open rule to be considered for general appropriations bills. This rule does not restrict the normal open amending process and any amendments that comply with the standing rules of the House may be offered.

H.R. 1976 appropriates a total of \$62.7 billion dollars, which is \$6.3 billion less than was appropriated last year. This bill provides \$13 billion in discretionary spending and \$49 billion in mandatory spending, a decrease of about \$5.3 billion below the amount available for fiscal year 1995. Clearly, the Appropriations Committee has had to balance a wide array of interests and had to make very difficult choices with drastically reduced resources.

With that in mind, I want to commend the close work of the authorizing and appropriating committees in crafting the legislation that will soon be before the House. They have worked together under an incredibly tight budget to ensure that all funding is spent where it is needed most. Together, they have responsibly sought to maintain functions that are crucial to the health and safety of the American consumer and the future success of this nation's farming communities.

H.R. 1976 was favorably reported out of the Committee on Appropriations, as was the open rule by the Rules Committee. I urge my colleagues to support the rule so that we may proceed with consideration of the merits of the legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD information on the amendment process. The document referred to is as follows: