

House has convinced me that term limits are appropriate, and I think 17 terms should be the limit.

I want to thank my good friend JIMMY DUNCAN for spearheading the special order. His remarks were great, as were all the remarks of those who participated: JERRY SOLOMON, chairman of the Committee on Rules, spoke out in crystal clear language, and I am proud of that; BART GORDON, HAL ROGERS, and KIKI DE LA GARZA of Texas, who supplies me with onions. I am assured that Mr. DE LA GARZA is going to mail some to me even after I am out of the Congress. Thank you, thank you, and thank you. ED BRYANT, ZACH WAMP, VAN HILLEARY, DUNCAN HUNTER, and JOHN MYERS, and those who extended their remarks, you make me stand so tall and proud. I appreciate it from the bottom of my heart. God bless you all.

DOLE PROMISES EVERYTHING

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

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, let me say those are good ten fifteen onions developed in South Texas in Mr. DE LA GARZA's district by Texas A&M.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to address the House concerning Senator Dole going from issue to issue now in the Presidential campaign. Nothing seems to take hold. He is not talking about the tax cut as of yesterday, because the American people saw through the rhetoric and realized he could not balance the budget and cut \$548 billion in taxes at the same time.

Now he is trying to convince the public that the President's crime bill had nothing to do with the recent drop in the national crime rate. Instead he says it belongs to the Governors, who I am sure are also participants in it.

Senator Dole voted against the addition of 600 new police officers in my home town of Houston, TX, and he also voted against increased prison construction, increased border patrol, and the expansion of the death penalty in the crime bill of 1994. It is obvious that Senator Dole wants to have it both ways.

When something good happens, it is the Republican Governors; but when something bad happens, like drug use, it is the President; when Bob Dole also voted to cut the funding for safe and drug free schools.

I am confident the American people will see through this, just like they did through his tax plan.

PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTIONS IN NEW JERSEY

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

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, this past Sunday, New Jer-

sey's Bergen Record published a lengthy investigative report about the partial-birth abortions. I was appalled to read that a single facility in New Jersey—Metropolitan Medical in Englewood—performs at least 1,500 partial-birth abortions every year. This is three times the number of brain suction abortions that the National Abortion Federation, NARAL, and other pro-abortion groups have estimated are preformed annually throughout the country.

This revelation belies the statement of Bill Clinton that the process of sucking a baby's brains out moments before his or her full delivery is limited to 500 children per year nationally. Even if the lower number were true, however, I am stunned that he or anyone else could belittle the horror of partial-birth abortion by saying it only kills 500 children each year. This death toll exceeds the Oklahoma City bombings—an act of terrorism we have all condemned as barbaric.

What is equally as frightening is the fact that the same Record article reveals the most partial-birth abortions in New Jersey were done to teenagers, and they were done as elective procedures, not for medical reasons. Let me quote from the article.

"We have an occasional amnio abnormality, but it's a minuscule amount," said one of the doctors at Metropolitan Medical, an assessment confirmed by another doctor there. "Most are Medicaid patients, black and white, and most are for elective, not medical, reasons: people who didn't realize, or didn't care, how far along they were. Most are teenagers."

This contradicts everything the abortion President has said to justify his veto of the partial-birth abortion ban bill passed by both the House and the Senate. President Clinton should stop hiding from the truth.

An overwhelming majority of Americans believe that partial-birth abortions are infanticide and should be banned. Bill Clinton is now not only ignoring the American people, but facts and figures coming from the States and the press.

DISCREDITED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, as a person who has been here for 20 years and been very proud to be a Member of the United States House of Representatives, I love this body. But today I see that this body is highly discredited. Actually, I am ashamed. We have a huge cloud that hovers over the House of Representatives, and it can be removed, but the Republican majority, under Speaker GINGRICH, refuses to remove that.

I say let the report from James Cole, the special counsel to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, filed

over a month ago, be given to every Member, to the media, to the public. Let it be released.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LINDER] will state his point of order.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman in the well is referring to matters before the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, which is prohibited by the rules of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair sustains the point of order and asks the gentleman from Missouri to keep his remarks in order.

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, it is very apparent to me that Speaker GINGRICH and the Ethics Committee chairman are going to do a coverup and we are never going to see that report. We are going to adjourn here in a few weeks without anyone ever knowing what is in that report. I do not know what is in that report.

Mr. LINDER. Point of order, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. VOLKMER] has expired.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 3259, INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 3259) to authorize the appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the U.S. Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? The Chair hears none and, without objection, appoints the following conferees:

From the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, for consideration of the House bill and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. COMBEST, DORNAN, YOUNG of Florida, HANSEN, LEWIS of California, GOSS, SHUSTER, MCCOLLUM, CASTLE, DICKS, RICHARDSON, DIXON, TORRICELLI, COLEMAN, and SKAGGS, and Ms. PELOSI.

From the Committee on National Security, for consideration of defense tactical intelligence and related agencies: Messrs. STUMP, SPENCE, and DELLUMS.

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON S. 640, WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1996

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the

Speaker's table the Senate bill (S. 640) to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes, with a House amendment thereto, insist on the House amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania? The Chair hears none and, without objection, appoints the following conferees: Messrs. SHUSTER, YOUNG of Alaska, BOEHLERT, OBERSTAR, and BORSKI.

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule I, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered or on which a vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV. Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules.

RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1996

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2594) to amend the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act to reduce the waiting period for benefits payable under that act, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2594

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Railroad Unemployment Insurance Amendments Act of 1996".

SEC. 2. WAITING PERIOD FOR UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.

Subparagraph (A) of section 2(a)(1) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (45 U.S.C. 352(a)(1)(A)) is amended to read as follows:

"(A) PAYMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.—

"(i) GENERALLY.—Except as otherwise provided in this subparagraph, benefits shall be payable to any qualified employee for each day of unemployment in excess of 4 during any registration period within a period of continuing unemployment.

"(ii) WAITING PERIOD FOR FIRST REGISTRATION PERIOD.—Benefits shall be payable to any qualified employee for each day of unemployment in excess of 7 during that employee's first registration period in a period of continuing unemployment if such period of continuing unemployment is the employee's initial period of continuing unemployment commencing in the benefit year.

"(iii) STRIKES.—

"(I) INITIAL 14-DAY WAITING PERIOD.—If the Board finds that a qualified employee has a

period of continuing unemployment that includes days of unemployment due to a stoppage of work because of a strike in the establishment, premises, or enterprise at which such employee was last employed, no benefits shall be payable for such employee's first 14 days of unemployment due to such stoppage of work.

"(II) SUBSEQUENT DAYS OF UNEMPLOYMENT.—For subsequent days of unemployment due to the same stoppage of work, benefits shall be payable as provided in clause (i) of this subparagraph.

"(III) SUBSEQUENT PERIODS OF CONTINUING UNEMPLOYMENT.—If such period of continuing unemployment ends by reason of clause (v) but the stoppage of work continues, the waiting period established in clause (ii) shall apply to the employee's first registration period in a new period of continuing unemployment based upon the same stoppage of work.

"(iv) DEFINITION OF PERIOD OF CONTINUING UNEMPLOYMENT.—Except as limited by clause (v), for the purposes of this subparagraph, the term 'period of continuing unemployment' means—

"(I) a single registration period that includes more than 4 days of unemployment;

"(II) a series of consecutive registration periods, each of which includes more than 4 days of unemployment; or

"(III) a series of successive registration periods, each of which includes more than 4 days of unemployment, if each succeeding registration period begins within 15 days after the last day of the immediately preceding registration period.

"(v) SPECIAL RULE REGARDING END OF PERIOD.—For purposes of applying clause (ii), a period of continuing unemployment ends when an employee exhausts rights to unemployment benefits under subsection (c) of this section.

"(vi) LIMIT ON AMOUNT OF BENEFITS.—No benefits shall be payable to an otherwise eligible employee for any day of unemployment in a registration period where the total amount of the remuneration (as defined in section 1(j)) payable or accruing to him for days within such registration period exceeds the amount of the base year monthly compensation base. For purposes of the preceding sentence, an employee's remuneration shall be deemed to include the gross amount of any remuneration that would have become payable to that employee but did not become payable because that employee was not ready or willing to perform suitable work available to that employee on any day within such registration period."

SEC. 3. WAITING PERIOD FOR SICKNESS BENEFITS.

Subparagraph (B) of section 2(a)(1) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (45 U.S.C. 352(a)(1)(B)) is amended to read as follows:

"(B) PAYMENT OF SICKNESS BENEFITS.—

"(i) GENERALLY.—Except as otherwise provided in this subparagraph, benefits shall be payable to any qualified employee for each day of sickness after the 4th consecutive day of sickness in a period of continuing sickness but excluding 4 days of sickness in any registration period in such period of continuing sickness.

"(ii) WAITING PERIOD FOR FIRST REGISTRATION PERIOD.—Benefits shall be payable to any qualified employee for each day of sickness in excess of 7 during that employee's first registration period in a period of continuing sickness if such period of continuing sickness is the employee's initial period of continuing sickness commencing in the benefit year. For the purposes of this clause, the first registration period in a period of continuing sickness is that registration period that first begins with 4 consecutive days of

sickness and includes more than 4 days of sickness.

"(iii) DEFINITION OF PERIOD OF CONTINUING SICKNESS.—For the purposes of this subparagraph, a period of continuing sickness means—

"(I) a period of consecutive days of sickness, whether from 1 or more causes; or

"(II) a period of successive days of sickness due to a single cause without interruption of more than 90 consecutive days which are not days of sickness.

"(iv) SPECIAL RULE REGARDING END OF PERIOD.—For purposes of applying clause (ii), a period of continuing sickness ends when an employee exhausts rights to sickness benefits under subsection (c) of this section."

SEC. 4. MAXIMUM DAILY BENEFIT RATE.

Paragraph (3) of section 2(a) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (45 U.S.C. 352(a)(3)) is amended to read as follows:

"(3) The maximum daily benefit rate computed by the Board under section 12(r)(2) shall be the product of the monthly compensation base, as computed under section 1(i)(2) for the base year immediately preceding the beginning of the benefit year, multiplied by 5 percent. If the maximum daily benefit rate so computed is not a multiple of \$1, it shall be rounded down to the nearest multiple of \$1."

SEC. 5. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF DAYS FOR BENEFITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (c) of section 2 of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (45 U.S.C. 352(c)) is amended to read as follows:

"(c) MAXIMUM NUMBER OF DAYS FOR BENEFITS.—

"(1) NORMAL BENEFITS.—

"(A) GENERALLY.—The maximum number of days of unemployment within a benefit year for which benefits may be paid to an employee shall be 130, and the maximum number of days of sickness within a benefit year for which benefits may be paid to an employee shall be 130.

"(B) LIMITATION.—The total amount of benefits that may be paid to an employee for days of unemployment within a benefit year shall in no case exceed the employee's compensation in the base year; and the total amount of benefits that may be paid to an employee for days of sickness within a benefit year shall in no case exceed the employee's compensation in the base year, except that notwithstanding section 1(i), in determining the employee's compensation in the base year for the purpose of this sentence, any money remuneration paid to the employee for services rendered as an employee shall be taken into account that is not in excess of an amount that bears the same ratio to \$775 as the monthly compensation base for that year as computed under section 1(i) bears to \$600.

"(2) EXTENDED BENEFITS.—

"(A) GENERALLY.—With respect to an employee who has 10 or more years of service as defined in section 1(f) of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974, who did not voluntarily retire and (in a case involving exhaustion of rights to normal benefits for days of unemployment) did not voluntarily leave work without good cause, and who had current rights to normal benefits for days of unemployment or days of sickness in a benefit year but has exhausted such rights, the benefit year in which such rights are exhausted shall be deemed not to be ended until the last day of the extended benefit period determined under this paragraph, and extended unemployment benefits or extended sickness benefits (depending on the type of normal benefit rights exhausted) may be paid for not more than 65 days of unemployment or 65 days of sickness within such extended benefit period.