

"Well, let's put that back in."

But we stir it all together, we put it together, we say, "It's the government." They go, "Aiyee, kreplach."

Let us hope when we bring it back out here on the floor in one big package, we could get out of here tonight without all your members shouting, "Aiyee, kreplach."

NATIONAL DEBATE ON GOVERNMENT'S DIRECTION IS HEALTHY

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

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, it is difficult to follow such an accomplished speaker as the gentleman from Massachusetts, but I rise this evening to say that I am not really appalled at any of the discussion that has taken place on the floor of this House throughout this year. There has been a lot of acrimony on both parties' parts. But the purpose that we are here, and it is not surprising, that when one party has controlled the Government for 40 years and we are trying to move in a new direction, it is not surprising that there is going to be heated debate and there is going to be intense disagreement on where we are going.

That is the purpose of this House, and that is the purpose of a democracy, to have a national debate about the changes that we need to make.

I am delighted to be a part of this discussion. I think that it is healthy that we have this intense disagreement, because we can either continue down the path we have been moving of a large Government with higher taxes and more Government programs, or we can move in a direction of a more limited Government with less taxes and a more reasonable approach to Government.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EMERSON). The Chair had previously announced that 1-minute would be entertained until business presented itself. Business now presents itself, so we will suspend 1-minute and may at some point come back to them.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR DISPOSITION OF SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1358, CONVEYANCE OF NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE LABORATORY AT GLOUCESTER, MA

Mr. DREIER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-449) on the resolution (H. Res. 338) providing for the disposition of the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 1358) to require the Secretary of Commerce to convey to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts the National Marine Fisheries Service laboratory located on Emerson Avenue in Gloucester, MA, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

PROVIDING FOR DISPOSITION OF SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1358, CONVEYANCE OF NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE LABORATORY AT GLOUCESTER, MA

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 338 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

HOUSE RESOLUTION 338

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution the House shall be considered to have taken from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 1358) to require the Secretary of Commerce to convey to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts the National Marine Fisheries Service laboratory located on Emerson Avenue in Gloucester, Massachusetts, with the Senate amendment thereto, and to have concurred in the Senate amendment with an amendment consisting of the text printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution.

The text of the Senate amendment and the House amendment to the Senate amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment:
Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. CONVEYANCES.

(a) NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE LABORATORY AT GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Commerce shall convey to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the property comprising the National Marine Fisheries Service laboratory located on Emerson Avenue in Gloucester, Massachusetts.

(2) TERMS.—A conveyance of property under paragraph (1) shall be made—

(A) without payment of consideration; and
(B) subject to the terms and conditions specified under paragraphs (3) and (4).

(3) CONDITIONS FOR TRANSFER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of any conveyance of property under this subsection, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts shall assume full responsibility for maintenance of the property for as long as the Commonwealth retains the right and title to that property.

(B) CONTINUED USE OF PROPERTY BY NMFS.—The Secretary may enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts under which the National Marine Fisheries Service is authorized to occupy existing laboratory space on the property conveyed under this subsection, if—

(i) the term of the memorandum of understanding is for a period of not longer than 5 years beginning on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(ii) the square footage of the space to be occupied by the National Marine Fisheries Service does not conflict with the needs of, and is agreeable to, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

(4) REVERSIONARY INTEREST.—All right, title, and interest in and to all property conveyed under this subsection shall revert to the United States on the date on which the Commonwealth of Massachusetts uses any of the property for any purpose other than the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Division of

Marine Fisheries resource management program.

(5) RESTRICTION.—Amounts provided by the South Essex Sewage District may not be used by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to transfer existing activities to, or conduct activities at, property conveyed under this section.

(b) PIER IN CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.—Section 22(a) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act Amendments of 1994 (Public Law 103-238; 108 Stat. 561) is amended—

(1) by inserting "(1)" before "Not"; and
(2) by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(2) Not later than December 31, 1996, the Secretary of the Navy may convey, without payment or other consideration, to the Secretary of Commerce, all right, title, and interest to the property comprising that portion of the Naval Base, Charleston, South Carolina, bounded by Hobson Avenue, the Cooper River, the landward extension of the property line located 70 feet northwest of and parallel to the centerline of Pier Q, and the northwest property line of the parking area associated with Pier R. The property shall include Pier Q, all towers and out-buildings on that property, and walkways and parking areas associated with those buildings and Pier Q."

SEC. 2. FISHERIES RESEARCH FACILITIES.

(a) FORT JOHNSON.—The Secretary of Commerce, through the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere, is authorized to construct on land to be leased from the State of South Carolina, a facility at Fort Johnson, South Carolina, provided that the annual cost of leasing the required lands does not exceed one dollar.

(b) AUKE CAPE.—The Secretary of Commerce, through the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere, is authorized to construct a facility on Auke Cape near Juneau, Alaska, to provide consolidated office and laboratory space for National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration personnel in Juneau, provided that the property for such facility is transferred to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration from the United States Coast Guard or the City of Juneau.

(c) COMPLETION DATE FOR FUNDED WORK.—The Secretary of Commerce shall complete the architectural and engineering work for the facilities described in subsections (a) and (b) by not later than May 1, 1996, using funds that have been previously appropriated for that work.

(d) AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATIONS.—The authorizations contained in subsections (a) and (b) are subject to the availability of appropriations provided for the purpose stated in this section.

SEC. 3. PRIBILOF ISLANDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Commerce shall, subject to the availability of appropriations provided for the purposes of this section, clean up landfills, wastes, dumps, debris, storage tanks, property, hazardous or unsafe conditions, and contaminants, including petroleum products and their derivatives, left by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration on lands which it and its predecessor agencies abandoned, quitclaimed, or otherwise transferred or are obligated to transfer, to local entities or residents on the Pribilof Islands, Alaska, pursuant to the Fur Seal Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 1151 et seq.), as amended, or other applicable law.

(b) OBLIGATIONS OF SECRETARY.—In carrying out cleanup activities under subsection (a), the Secretary of Commerce shall—

(1) to the maximum extent practicable, execute agreements with the State of Alaska, and affected local governments, entities,

and residents eligible to receive conveyance of lands under the Fur Seal Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 1161 et seq.) or other applicable law;

(2) manage such activities with the minimum possible overhead, delay, and duplication of State and local planning and design work;

(3) receive approval from the State of Alaska for agreements described in paragraph (1) where such activities are required by State law;

(4) receive approval from affected local entities or residents before conducting such activities on their property; and

(5) not seek or require financial contributions by or from local entities or landowners.

(c) **RESOLUTION OF FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITIES.**—(1) Within 9 months after the date of enactment of this section, and after consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, the State of Alaska, and local entities and residents of the Pribilof Islands, the Secretary of Commerce shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives, a report proposing necessary actions by the Secretary of Commerce and Congress to resolve all claims with respect to, and permit the final implementation, fulfillment and completion of—

(A) title II of the Fur Seal Act Amendments of 1983 (16 U.S.C. 1161 et seq.);

(B) the land conveyance entitlements of local entities and residents of the Pribilof Islands under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.);

(C) the provisions of this section; and

(D) any other matters which the Secretary deems appropriate.

(2) The report required under paragraph (1) shall include the estimated costs of all actions, and shall contain the statements of the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of the Interior, any statement submitted by the State of Alaska, and any statements of claims or recommendations submitted by local entities and residents of the Pribilof Islands.

(d) **USE OF LOCAL ENTITIES.**—Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, the Secretary of Commerce shall, to the maximum extent practicable, carry out activities under subsection (a) and fulfill other obligations under Federal and State law relating to the Pribilof Islands, through grants or other agreements with local entities and residents of the Pribilof Islands, unless specialized skills are needed for an activity, and the Secretary specifies in writing that such skills are not available through local entities and residents of the Pribilof Islands.

(e) **DEFINITION.**—For the purposes of this section, the term “clean up” means the planning and execution of remediation actions for lands described in subsection (a) and the redevelopment of landfills to meet statutory requirements.

(f) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$10,000,000 in each of fiscal years 1996, 1997, and 1998 for the purposes of carrying out this section.

The text of the amendment considered as adopted is as follows:

At the end of the Senate amendment, add the following:

TITLE I

The following sums are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organizational units of Government for the fiscal year 1996, and for other purposes, namely:

SEC. 101. (a) Such amounts as may be necessary under the authority and conditions provided in the applicable appropriations Act for the fiscal year 1995 for continuing the following projects or activities including the costs of direct loans and loan guarantees (not otherwise specifically provided for in this Act) which were conducted in the fiscal year 1995:

All allowances paid under section 5(b) of the Peace Corps Act, 22 U.S.C. section 2504, notwithstanding section 10 of Public Law 91-672, at a rate for operations, notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, provided for in the conference report and joint explanatory statement of the Committee of Conference (House Report 104-295) on the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1996, (H.R. 1868), as passed by the House of Representatives on October 31, 1995;

All activities, including administrative expenses, necessary to process single-family mortgage loans and refinancing for low-income and moderate-income families funded under the Federal Housing Administration's “FHA-mutual mortgage insurance program account” and “FHA-general and special risk program account” in the Department of Housing and Urban Development at a rate for operations, notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, provided for in the conference report and joint explanatory statement of the Committee of Conference (House Report 104-384) on the Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996, (H.R. 2099), as passed by the House of Representatives on December 7, 1995;

All projects and activities directly related to the security of United States diplomatic posts and facilities abroad, notwithstanding section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 at a rate for operations, notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, provided for in the conference report and joint explanatory statement of the Committee of Conference (House Report 104-378) on the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996, (H.R. 2076), as passed by the House of Representatives on December 6, 1995;

Activities funded under the account heading “Emergency food and shelter program” in the Federal Emergency Management Agency: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amount made available by this Act shall not exceed \$46,000,000: *Provided further*, That not to exceed three and one-half percentum of the amount made available shall be for administrative costs;

All retirement pay and medical benefits for Public Health Service Commissioned Officers as authorized by law, and for payments under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection Plan and Survivor Benefit Plan and for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependent's Medical Care Act (10 U.S.C. ch. 55) and for payments pursuant to section 229(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 429(b)); at a rate for operations, notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, provided for in the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996 (H.R. 2127), as passed the House of Representatives on August 4, 1995;

All projects and activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Drug Enforcement Administration, Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement, Federal Prison System, U.S. Attorneys, U.S. Marshals Service, Federal Prisoner Detention, Fees and Expenses of Witnesses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Executive Office for Immigration Review, necessary for the investiga-

tion and prosecution of criminal and civil offenses; national security; the apprehension, detention and removal of illegal and criminal aliens; the incarceration, detention, and movement of federal prisoners and detainees; and the protection of the Federal judiciary at a rate for operations, notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, provided for in the conference report and joint explanatory statement of the Committee of Conference (House Report 104-378) on the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996, (H.R. 2076), as passed by the House of Representatives on December 6, 1995;

All projects and activities of the Judiciary to the extent and in the manner and at a rate for operations, notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, provided for in the conference report and joint explanatory statement of the Committee of Conference (House Report 104-378) on the Department of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996, (H.R. 2076), as passed by the House of Representatives on December 6, 1995;

All projects and activities necessary to provide for the expenses of State surveys and certifications under the account heading “Program Management” under the Health Care Financing Administration in the Department of Health and Human Services;

Trade adjustment assistance benefits and North American Free Trade Act benefits funded under the account heading “Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances” under the Employment and Training Administration in the Department of Labor;

Payments to the Federal Hospital Insurance and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Funds under the account heading “Payments to Health Care Trust Funds” under the Health Care Financing Administration in the Department of Health and Human Services;

All projects and activities necessary to provide for the expenses of Medicare contractors under title XVIII of the Social Security Act under the account heading “Program Management” under the Health Care Financing Administration in the Department of Health and Human Services;

All projects and activities funded under the account heading “Grants to States for Medicaid” under the Health Care Financing Administration in the Department of Health and Human Services;

All projects and activities of the National Institutes of Health in the Department of Health and Human Services at a rate for operations, notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, provided for in the Departments of Labor, Health, and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996, (H.R. 2127), as passed the House of Representatives on August 4, 1995;

All projects and activities necessary to carry out the Section 7(a) General Business Loan Guaranty program and the Section 504 Certified Development Company program, as authorized by law, under the Small Business Administration at a rate for operations, notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, provided for in the conference report and joint explanatory statement of the Committee of Conference (House Report 104-378) on the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996, (H.R. 2076), as passed by the House of Representatives on December 6, 1995;

All projects and activities funded under the account heading “Surety Bond Guarantees Revolving Fund” under the Small Business Administration at a rate for operations, notwithstanding any other provision of this

Act, provided for in the conference report and joint explanatory statement of the Committee of Conference (House Report 104-378) on the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996, (H.R. 2076), as passed by the House of Representatives on December 6, 1995;

All projects and activities necessary to accommodate visitors and to provide for visitor services on the public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management at a rate for operations, notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, provided for in the conference report and joint explanatory statement of the Committee of Conference (House Report 104-402) on the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996, (H.R. 1977), as passed by the House of Representatives on December 13, 1995;

All projects and activities funded under the account heading "Disease Control, Research, and Training" under the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in the Department of Health and Human Services at a rate for operations, notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, not to exceed an annual rate for new obligational authority of \$2,114,693,000;

All Self-Determination and Self-Governance projects and activities of tribes or tribal organizations (as that term is defined in Public Law 93-638) that are authorized by Public Law 93-638 under the account heading "Operation of Indian Programs" under the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the Department of the Interior or under the account heading "Indian Health Services" under the Indian Health Service in the Department of Health and Human Services at a rate for operations, notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, provided for in the conference report and joint explanatory statement of the Committee of Conference (House Report 104-402) on the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996, (H.R. 1977), as passed by the House of Representatives on December 13, 1995;

All projects and activities necessary to provide for the expenses of the Kendall Demonstration Elementary School and the Model Secondary School for the Deaf under the account heading "Gallaudet University" in the Department of Education;

Payments for benefits and interest on advances, together with expenses of operation and administration, under the account heading "Black Lung Disability Trust Fund" under the Employment Standards Administration in the Department of Labor; and

Payments for benefits, together with expenses of operation and administration, under the account heading "Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners" in the Social Security Administration; *Provided*, That whenever the amount which would be made available or the authority which would be granted under an Act which included funding for fiscal year 1996 for the projects and activities listed in this section is greater than that which would be available or granted under current operations, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued at a rate for operations not exceeding the current rate.

(b) Whenever the amount which would be made available or the authority which would be granted under the Act which included funding for fiscal year 1996 for the projects and activities listed in this section as passed by the House as of the date of enactment of this Act, is different from that which would be available or granted under such Act as passed by the Senate as of the date of enactment of this Act, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued at a rate for operations not exceeding the current rate or the rate permitted by the action of the House or the Senate, whichever is lower, under the au-

thority and conditions provided in the applicable appropriations Act for the fiscal year 1995.

(c) Whenever an Act which included funding for fiscal year 1996 for the projects and activities listed in this section has been passed by only the House or only the Senate as of the date of enactment of this Act, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the appropriation, fund, or authority granted by the one House at a rate for operations not exceeding the current rate or the rate permitted by the action of the one House, whichever is lower, and under the authority and conditions provided in the applicable appropriations Act for the fiscal year 1995.

SEC. 102. Appropriations made by section 101 shall be available to the extent and in the manner which would be provided by the pertinent appropriations Act.

SEC. 103. No appropriation or funds made available or authority granted pursuant to section 101 shall be used to initiate or resume any project or activity for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were not available during the fiscal year 1995.

SEC. 104. No provision which is included in the appropriations Act enumerated in section 101 but which was not included in the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 1995 and which by its terms is applicable to more than one appropriation, fund, or authority shall be applicable to any appropriation, fund, or authority provided in this Act.

SEC. 105. Appropriations made and authority granted pursuant to this title of this Act shall cover all obligations or expenditures incurred for any program, project, or activity during the period for which funds or authority for such project or activity are available under this Act.

SEC. 106. Unless otherwise provided for in this title of this Act or in the applicable appropriations Act, appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this title of this Act shall be available until (a) enactment into law of an appropriation for any project or activity provided for in this title of this Act, or (b) the enactment into law of the applicable appropriations Act by both Houses without any provision for such project or activity, or (c) September 30, 1996, whichever first occurs.

SEC. 107. Expenditures made pursuant to this title of this Act shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization whenever a bill in which such applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is contained is enacted into law.

SEC. 108. No provision in the appropriations Act for the fiscal year 1996 referred to in section 101 of this Act that makes the availability of any appropriation provided therein dependent upon the enactment of additional authorizing or other legislation shall be effective before the date set forth in section 106(c) of this Act.

SEC. 109. Appropriations and funds made available by or authority granted pursuant to this title of this Act may be used without regard to the time limitations for submission and approval of apportionments set forth in section 1513 of title 31, United States Code, but nothing herein shall be construed to waive any other provision of law governing the apportionment of funds.

SEC. 110. For the purposes of this title of this Act, the time covered by this title of this Act shall be considered to have begun on December 16, 1995.

TITLE II

SECTION 201. YAVAPAI-PRESCOTT INDIAN TRIBE WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT ACT OF 1994.

(a) EXTENSION.—Section 112(b) of the Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe Water Rights

Settlement Act of 1994 (108 Stat. 4532) is amended by striking "December 31, 1995" and inserting "June 30, 1996".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect as of December 31, 1995, and with the consent of Prescott, Arizona, the contract referred to in such section 112(b) is revived.

SEC. 202. SAN CARLOS APACHE TRIBE WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT ACT OF 1992.

(a) EXTENSION.—Section 3711(b)(1) of the San Carlos Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act of 1992 (title XXXVII of Public Law 102-575) is amended by striking "December 31, 1995" and inserting "December 31, 1996".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect as of December 31, 1995.

(2) LAPSED PROVISIONS OF LAW AND CONTRACTS.—The provisions of subsections (c) and (d) of section 3704, subsections (a) and (b) of section 3705, section 3706, subsections (a)(2), (c), (d), and (f) of section 3707, subsections (b) and (c) of section 3708, and subsections (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (g), (h), (j), and (l) of section 3710 of such Act, together with each contract entered into pursuant to any such section or subsection (with the consent of the Non-Federal parties thereto), shall be effective on and after the date of enactment of this Act, subject to the December 31, 1966, deadline specified in such section 3711(b)(1), as amended by subsection (a) of this section.

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

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Dallas, TX [Mr. FROST], pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all times yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

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

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, this rule makes in order the adoption by the House of an amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 1358, a bill relating to the transfer to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts of a National Marine Fisheries Service laboratory in Gloucester, MA.

Mr. Speaker, if there is one thing clear from the events of the past weeks it is that this battle to balance the Federal budget is not, I repeat is not, Washington business as usual. Never before have portions of the Federal Government been shut down for weeks at a time. This is uncharted territory.

Why are we at this point? For the first time since the creation of the Federal welfare state in the late 1960's and early 1970's there is a majority in the House of Representatives that wants a smaller, not a bigger Federal Government. For the first time in a generation there is a majority in Congress that is just not willing to accept budget deficits that mortgage the future of our children.

This is new. This change has not worked its way down to the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue. The President ran for office promising a balanced budget. To this day, he has failed to deliver. The President ran for office

promising a tax cut for middle-income Americans. Instead, he raised taxes and vetoed the balanced budget passed by Congress that cut taxes on middle-income families with children.

Mr. Speaker, I must admit that we are surprised by the commitment of the President to avoid balancing the budget. We probably should not have been surprised. He is clearly the leader of the Party of Government. The liberal Democrats built the government that today eats up nearly 40 percent of the economic production of our Nation. Even more, they extended the reach of Federal Government regulators into every corner of our society and our economy.

They created the regulatory net that is now revealed, during this moment of confrontation, to block Ford Motor Co. from releasing a new pick-up truck model without the approval of a government agency. It means that Disney and Capital Cities ABC cannot conduct a merger in the private sector without the Government's OK.

Mr. Speaker, the Federal Government is not just too expensive. The Federal Government is not just mortgaging the future of our children with massive deficits. The Federal Government is too big and too intrusive.

The Party of Government is no longer in control of Congress. Now, the Party of the People is in control. Therefore, faced with an unprecedented budget battle, we are not just going to roll over and fund every corner of the Federal behemoth. Instead, we are going to go agency by agency, function by function, to try to get the most important aspects of the Federal Government working. We do not oppose government, but we have a problem with government that is just too big and too expensive.

This rule will move some of the Government programs that enjoy broad bipartisan support out of the House and to the Senate. Yes, it is an expedited process. However, we have never been in this kind of situation before. We have never had a Congress that just said "no" to the deficit drug. We have also never had a President so committed to not balancing the budget. In this situation, we are going to move forward with essential items quickly.

Mr. Speaker, the Party of Government may be mad at this process because they do not want to admit that some functions of the Federal Government are essential, while some are the product of liberal over-reaching. However, most Americans know that this is exactly the case.

I urge my colleagues to support this rule.

□ 2000

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

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

Mr. Speaker, earlier today when the House considered H.R. 1634, I commented that the proposal presented to

the House by the Republican leadership resembled nothing more than an elaborate Goldberg contraption. The Republicans found all sorts of bells and whistles and levers and gears and created some sort of machinery that was intended to send some Federal workers back to work.

Yet, here we are again, Mr. Speaker. This new Rube Goldberg contraption adds enough news gears and levers to this morning's contraption so that all the bells and whistles will sound a little louder and when they ring and chime, it will appear to the American people that the Republican majority is indeed acting responsibly and really opening the Government. The Republican gizmo passed by the House earlier today funded those programs which, while they remained unfunded, have caused the Republican majority no end of public criticism. This new gimmick just adds to the list—a reelection wish list no doubt for many. The new gimmick does not, however, solve the problem.

Mr. Speaker, it is obvious that it does not sit well with the public that in order to ensure protection of a tax cut aimed primarily at the wealthiest of all Americans, that the Republican majority in Congress might be willing to let the Meals on Wheels program run out of money and let perhaps thousands of elderly Americans go hungry.

It is obvious that it does not sit well with the American public to see the real crown jewels of this country—our national parks and not the tax cuts of the contract—remain closed to visitors all in the name of a plan to balance the budget which would salvage environmental protection in this country. It does not sit well with American businessmen and American tourists who need or want to travel abroad that they are unable to obtain passports in order for the Republican majority to hold the foreign aid program of this country hostage.

So, in the face of the drubbing they have been taking from the public what have my Republican friends done? They first drew up a continuing appropriation which they termed a "targeted appropriation". But, now it seems that the target was not large enough to satisfy even their own Members. And so, Mr. Speaker, now we must consider yet another targeted appropriation.

Yet, Mr. Speaker the House has had plenty of opportunities in the past 4 days to clean continuing resolution which would not only allow all Federal workers to go back to their desks, but allow them to do their jobs. Mr. Speaker, adding a new gear here, or another funnel there, is no way to run our Government. What we need to do is pass a real clean CR, not the sham resolution we passed just a short while ago. Consequently, I will oppose ordering the previous question so that the House may have the opportunity to pass appropriations for those Government agencies, departments, and programs which were not considered vital enough

to be included in this new Republican gimmick.

Mr. Speaker, we are not here to play games, yet this is all the Republicans seem to want to do. We are here to do the Nation's business, not play a giant game of Monopoly. If we are really serious about the Nation's business, why is it necessary for us to consider "targeted appropriations" ad infinitum? Frankly, Mr. Speaker, the old business as usual is starting to look pretty good to the American people. At least when we had business as usual around here, the American people were taken seriously, not treated like game pieces to be brought and sold in order to fulfill an ideological agenda.

Mr. Speaker, it would be so sensible to just pass a clean continuing resolution. I do not believe there is a Member of this body who does not understand that the balanced budget argument is not about when, but about how. And, while the Speaker raises money around this great country of ours in the next 3 weeks, instead of staying here in Washington to negotiate the how of a balanced budget, let's let the Government do its job for the taxpayers of this country. This new resolution doesn't finish our job, Mr. Speaker.

But, the real outrage here, Mr. Speaker, is that there is no opportunity afforded the minority to amend this resolution—either by amendment or by a motion to recommit. Given the gravity of this situation, Mr. Speaker, it is unconscionable that the minority has been denied a voice on the floor of the House. It is an outrage that we are being treated in this manner. Never, and I mean never, Mr. Speaker, did I as a member of the majority ever purposely seek to deny the minority any role at all in the legislative process. Yet, that is what is happening here tonight. That we have been denied three times today the opportunity to offer alternatives to the Republican proposals is a disgrace to this institution and to the democratic ideals on which it is founded.

Mr. Speaker, let us stop playing games. Let us stop building Republican gimmicks and start fixing the problem. I urge Members to oppose the previous question so that we can do our job and go home tonight.

Mr. Speaker, I gave a short speech in which I recited the various places the Speaker was going in the next 2 weeks rather than staying here to negotiate with the President, and I have had a number of questions about that since I made those remarks, and I would like to provide some additional details, if I may, why the Speaker will not be here negotiating with the President and why we need a continuing resolution.

On January 9, the Speaker will go to Colorado Springs, CO, for a 7 p.m. reception and dinner in the Colorado Hall, the Broadmoor Hotel, \$150 to get in; January 9, Bloomington, MN, at 4 p.m., there will be a reception at the Radisson South Hotel in Bloomington. Sponsors are charged \$50,000; if you pay

\$10,000, you get to go to the reception and have the opportunity to speak with the Speaker; if you pay \$1,000, get general admission; if you pay \$500, you get to sit in another room and watch the whole thing on television, and if you pay \$100, you get to go to a rally afterwards.

Mr. SOLOMON. Regular order. What has this to do with the bill?

Mr. FROST. It has everything to do with the need for a continuing resolution. The Speaker is not going to be here to negotiate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EMERSON). The gentleman will suspend. The House will be in order. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. FROST] is recognized.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, January 10, the Speaker will go to Boise, ID, to the convention center at \$1,000 a couple, and they get a picture, \$100 general admission. Also, January 10, the Speaker will go to Seattle, WA, 7 p.m. reception, 8 p.m. dinner, Weston Hotel, \$1,000 includes dinner and reception, \$250, just dinner.

January 11, the Speaker will go to Napa, CA, 11 a.m., luncheon at the Silverado Country Club, \$200 per person; January 11, Bakersfield, CA, 8 p.m. dinner, Civic Auditorium, sponsor, \$1,000, host, \$500, table seat at dinner, \$25, seat with buffet dinner, \$15; January 12, Walnut Creek, CA, 7:30 a.m., breakfast at the Civic Arts Center, \$250; January 15, Dallas, TX, the city I represent, Prestonwood Country Club reception, 5 to 6:30, dinner for \$10,000 for a sponsor; January 16, Dearborn, MI, \$10,000 a person, private fireside reception and a picture with the Speaker, \$1,000 per person just for the reception; January 17, Evansville, IN, Convention Center Gold Room, 7:30 a.m., breakfast \$125, \$1,000 for a picture with the Speaker; January 17, Fort Wayne, IN, \$100 event; January 19, Memphis, TN, luncheon, \$1,000 for a picture with the Speaker, \$500 to attend.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY], the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I have served in this House a good many years. I am proud of that fact.

But I am absolutely appalled and chagrined at the incredible abuse of the legislative process which is occurring here tonight. This is, I think, perhaps the most destructive action I have ever seen any Members of this institution take.

We are supposed to cast informed votes. There is no Member of this House, including the main sponsor of this proposal, who can tell you what it is you are going to be voting on tonight.

What has happened is that, in my view, I have never seen more irresponsible, more reckless, more anarchic conduct than I have seen displayed on this proposal.

Eight hours ago you rammed through this House a proposal which partially

opened the Government so that taxpayers could get at least some of the services for which they have already paid. Then the phones started ringing. Member "X," Member "Y" and Member "Z" said, "Man, I am getting heat. You didn't cover this program. You didn't cover that program. You didn't cover that program." So you started putting together a laundry list of proposals to fix what it is you did just 8 hours ago.

Now, that laundry list has grown into a phone book, and you are taking a whole list of programs and you are providing for some funding levels for them, I guess mostly at the conference level, but there is not a single Member here who has any table showing what program level or what programs will be funded at what levels. We cannot compare them to conference, to the House-passed bill, the Senate-passed bill. We cannot compare them to last year or to the Administration request.

We have no idea what programs are being left out, and yet you are going to vote for this turkey so you can go home. That is, in my view, an incredibly destructive act for which I think we all ought to be ashamed.

I wonder how many Members of this House know, for instance, that the abortion limitations which we had in the bills this year are being removed under this proposal? I wonder; yes, they are; oh, yes, they are. If you do not believe me, check. . . Well, you had better check again.

Then let me suggest, I wonder how many of you know that there will be no funding whatsoever for Israel under this proposal come January.

There will be no funds allowed. I wonder how many of you understand what is happening to foster care activities for children, for food and other contractor-provided services at the Indian Health Service, for 300 Head Start grants around the country, for contract payments for NASA operations, for EPA Superfund cleanup activities, for FEMA disaster relief payments, Community Development block grant funds. Veterans benefits for claims filed after December 15, 1995 will not be processed under this proposal. You are going to discriminate between veterans who were on the rolls before December 15 and those who were not.

□ 2015

So I think this is an absolute joke. So what we are going to do is to ask, since we were not even allowed the courtesy of proposing an alternative, what I am simply going to ask Members of the House to do is to oppose the previous question so that we can at least pay for programs which are not covered by this package, at least provide funding levels at 90 percent of last year's level, so that when you go home, you do not have to explain why you left programs A, B, Y, J, and Q off the list, and why you funded the others.

I do not even vouch for the wisdom of doing that, because I cannot vouch for the wisdom of continuing the funding

levels for the programs designated in this bill at the levels at which they are designated. But because we have had no opportunity to look at that, we have no choice but to accept that sight unseen. But I would urge you, if you have any respect at all for this House, to insist on defeating the previous question on the rule so we can provide some degree of rationality to this process tonight.

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

Mr. Speaker, it is a sad commentary that our colleagues who represent the party of government cannot realize that some programs of the Federal Government are essential and many are nonessential, and we are moving ahead with the essential ones.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the shy and retiring gentleman from Metairie, LA [Mr. LIVINGSTON], the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

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

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from California for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I was going to lead off with a travelogue of the President of the United States, but I think no one might have cared. Then, second, I was going to give a travelogue of the Secretary of Energy and realized we did not have time. So I thought that it was important to discuss this bill and not anybody else's travelogues.

Mr. Speaker, it is important also to understand that throughout this very long first year of this change in direction of government for the first time in 60 years, we have passed seven appropriations bills, which encompass about two-thirds of the funding of all government activities. The remaining one-third of the funding of government activities are covered by the remaining 6 appropriations bills. Three of them were vetoed by the President and three of them, admittedly, have not made their way through the processes. It is unfortunate, but they are working their way through.

Along the way, while we were all discussing the appropriations bills, we forgot one thing: The House and the Senate and the President of the United States came to an agreement that we should stop doing business as usual as we have for 60 years, increasing spending, regulation, taxing, big government, and centralization of government in Washington. We agreed that we should reverse the tide, and put this country strongly on a footing toward a balanced budget between now and the year 2002, as scored by the Congressional Budget Office.

Mr. Speaker, the President of the United States agreed to that by virtue of the joint resolution we passed on November 20. But unfortunately, while we put our balanced budget plan on the table and passed it through the House and Senate, one that did really get the

country on even footing, the President has never presented his. He has promised it, but he has never done it.

That is what brings us here today, Mr. Speaker. Yes, the remaining one-third of government has not been adequately funded. Yes, this is a piecemeal process that causes us to pick and choose certain items and rush them through without dealing with the rest of the process. It is unfortunate.

But we have begun. We have begun to tell the President of the United States that business as usual, that promising the people everything and delivering absolutely nothing, is over, absolutely over. And, yes, it was unfortunate many Federal employees were held out of work and those that worked did not get paid, but we resolved that today. We put Federal employees back to work. We paid them for their lost pay, and we are going to pay them prospectively through January 26.

Mr. Speaker, we also passed targeted appropriations for several activities, including Meals on Wheels and child welfare, veterans benefits, and others. Then we followed up that bill with another bill that was reported out of the Committee on Rules. The gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON], the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Rules, and the gentleman from California [Mr. DREIER], and all of the other members of the Committee on Rules, reported to this floor just a few hours ago which has passed a bill that says to the President of the United States, Mr. President, if you fulfill your promise to give us that balanced budget that you have been promising for so long but never delivered, we will put Government back to work in its entirety, in its entirety, through January 26, and by that time we will get all the rest of it done.

But he has not yet done it. There is a trigger. That bill is very, very important, because it almost makes, at least for the next few weeks, what we are about to do here superfluous.

But, we are saying in this bill we will here take a number activities in other bills not yet enacted, a number of other functions of government that have not yet been funded, that are vital and critical to the United States of America, and add them with the earlier targeted list passed earlier this morning, so that they will be funded throughout the rest of this fiscal year.

Mr. Speaker, I have to ask the House's indulgence, because I want to make sure that everyone knows. The activities in this bill include funding for the black lung program; the Medicare contract employees program; Medicare claims processing; surveys of certification for nursing homes; Medicaid payments to States; funding for Gallaudet, elementary and secondary schools; National Institutes of Health; Centers for Disease Control; retirement pay for Public Health Service commissioned officers, and trade adjustment benefits.

Now, all of those items fall within the Labor-HHS bill. There has been

criticism because that bill has not gotten all the way through Congress. But, Mr. Speaker, let me remind you, at the risk of being held out of order, that the other body, led by the Democrats in the other body, the minority party, has filibustered that bill. This House passed that bill in early August of this last year. That bill got filibustered and is filibustered to this very day by the Democrats in the Senate. It is being held hostage. All of the great programs funded under that bill are being held hostage. So it is incumbent upon us to come forward and say there are important programs in that bill that are not funded, and we will fund them.

At what level, the gentleman says? He says he does not know at what level. I will tell the gentleman. On NIH it is funded at the House-passed bill level. This is the same for the retirement pay for Public Health Service officers. On all the rest, it is the lower of the amount in the House-passed bill or the last year's bill whichever is lower.

This bill also provides funding, because they are important programs, for the Bureau of Indian Affairs tribal organization contracts, Bureau of Land Management visitor services on public lands, the Peace Corps, the State Department diplomatic security efforts abroad, parts of the Small Business Administration financing, the Federal Housing Administration loan processing, the FEMA emergency food and shelter programs, the Department of Justice Federal employee crime programs, all of these crime programs, including those done by the FBI, the DEA, the Bureau of Prisons, U.S. Attorneys and Marshalls Service and Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement programs, as well as most of the Department of Justice itself, including the support of prisoners, fees and expenses of witnesses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and Executive Office for Immigration Review. It also provides funding for the Judiciary, the courts. So we know what these targeted functions are.

Is this an exclusive list? Is this all there is going to be? Of course not. But what this says is there will be a new day, Mr. President. It is telling the President of the United States that no longer will we continue to accept the status quo. We will no longer continue to fund the bureaucracy as he protects it.

We will start picking and choosing those programs which are important to the American people, and we will fund them. But anything else that is left on the table, if it is important, we will get to it. If it is not important, it might never be funded at all.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have to tell you this is certainly a revolutionary thought and a revolutionary approach to government that has never existed in the last 60 years, but it is an important change for the American people.

It is important for the American people to understand, Mr. Speaker, that we are not tolerating what the Presi-

dent so vehemently wants to protect, which is the status quo, big government bureaucracy, high taxes, and the ability to manipulate people all over America and ask them to pay for that manipulation.

We are changing the course of America with this bill, Mr. Speaker, and I urge the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. TAYLOR].

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out to my friend and colleague from my neighboring district that as scored in real numbers by the CBO, the budget introduced by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KASICH] increases the annual operating deficit of this country to \$270 billion. If we are really serious about reducing the annual operating deficit, bring the coalition budget, which would save this Nation \$33 billion over your budget in the first 2 years, and \$53 billion over your budget in the first 3 years, to the floor for a vote.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY].

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I just want to correct one statement made by my good friend from Louisiana. The Labor-HHS bill in the Senate has not been subject to a filibuster. In fact, it has never been brought up on the floor. It has never been debated on the floor. There were numerous unanimous-consent requests made to bring that bill up, which were objected to by Members of both parties.

The real reason it has taken so long to move that bill is because that bill was so extreme in nature when it left the House that Members of both parties in the other body were so embarrassed by it they did not want to touch it with a 10-foot pole.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to my friend, the gentleman from Wilmette, IL [Mr. PORTER], the chairman of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education.

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

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, one of the highest priorities for funding for our Federal Government is biomedical research carried out by the National Institutes of Health. The basic research conducted with NIH grants at academic and research institutions all across this country are the envy of the entire world. We are the world's leader in basic research.

The basic research supports the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries of our country, which also lead the world. They mean economic growth, high-technology, well-paying jobs, and a favorable balance of trade. The basic research can only be done by government, because there is no immediate profit motive involved. The result of this research is longer and better lives for the American people and for all the people of this world.

Mr. Speaker, the funding for NIH for the entire fiscal year is included in this resolution, and the funding that passed by the House of Representatives at the end of July. The House passed level represents a 5.7-percent increase over the last fiscal year. This level is in this resolution.

In addition, there is funding for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. That means funding for childhood vaccinations, for infectious disease prevention, and for breast and cervical cancer screening, at a level, I might say, Mr. Speaker, higher than last year's level.

Regarding NIH, we have left all matters other than the overall funding level for NIH to be resolved through negotiations with the Senate. The Speaker has been very, very strongly supportive of the increase for NIH at almost 6 percent and for the funding for CDC.

I would commend this bill to the Members of the House, I would commend it to the Senate and hope they pass it as well, and that the President adds his signature. It funds many important priorities for our country.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the following chart for the RECORD.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[In thousands of dollars]

	<i>2d targeted appropriation bill</i>
Preventive Health Services Block	
Grant	145,418
Prevention Centers	8,099
Childhood immunization	470,497
AIDS	589,962
Tuberculosis	119,582
Sexually Transmitted Diseases	108,242
Chronic and Environmental Disease Prevention	147,439
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	125,000
Infectious Disease	65,057
Lead Poisoning Prevention	36,409
Injury Control	43,679
NIOSH	133,859
Epidemic Services	73,325
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National Center for Health Statistics:	
Program Operations	40,063
1% evaluation funds (NA)	40,063
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Subtotal: Health Statistics	80,126
Buildings and Facilities	4,353
Program Management	3,067
Undistributed administrative reduction	(31,000)
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Subtotal: Centers for Disease Control	2,083,051
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Crime Bill Activities:	
Rape Prevention and Education	28,542
Domestic Violence Community Demonstrations	3,000
Crime Victim Study	100
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Subtotal: Crime Bill activities	31,642
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Total: Disease Control	2,114,693

□ 2030

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. COLEMAN].

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me, and my question really would go to the chairman of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary of the Committee on Appropriations. My concern is that we have heard a number of reports about our prison system, indeed the Federal correctional facility in my congressional district.

Inquiry was made concerning the ability of providing food to prisoners, which, of course, is of great concern to many of the men and women who work for us in the Federal prison system, and particularly because it may, indeed, be one of those contracted-out types of situations.

I am not sure of that specifically in my district, but I would inquire, if I could, of the chairman from Kentucky if he has any insight with respect to the prison system.

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

Mr. COLEMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I would tell the gentleman that the legislation provides for the payment of all activities related to the Federal prisons. So if it is a contracted-out supplier of food, that will be paid. If it is done by employees of the Bureau of Prisons, that would be paid. So it taken care of in this legislation.

Mr. COLEMAN. In this particular CR?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes.

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much for his time.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS], my friend and Chairman of the Subcommittee on Commerce, State, Justice and Judiciary.

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

Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON] has pointed out, this resolution says, in effect, there are certain things that we need to fund irrespective of whatever else happens in the fight with the White House on a balanced budget.

We are saying in this resolution the fight against crime and the fight against illegal immigration are above and beyond the political debate that is going on in balancing the budget. So consequently, in this bill there is complete funding for the fight against crime at the conference level of the appropriations bill that has passed the House and Senate conference and gone to the White House and been vetoed.

Those activities that are funded in this bill at the full level for the rest of the year include:

Funding for all activities of the Federal judiciary. We simply cannot let the courts lapse. We have to pay them.

Funding for the law enforcement agencies at Justice, for the following purposes: investigation and prosecution of criminal and civil offenses; na-

tional security; apprehension, detention, and removal of illegal and criminal aliens; the incarceration, detention, and movement of Federal prisoners and detainees; and the protection of the Federal judiciary. The law enforcement agencies funded at the conference level include the FBI, the Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal prisons and prisoner detention, U.S. attorneys, U.S. marshals, and prisoner detention, U.S. marshals, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, including the Border Patrol.

Finally, funding to provide security of our embassies and our diplomatic missions overseas and of the facilities there, to protect our people overseas.

I think we can all agree on both sides of the aisle we need to fund these activities irrespective of any other fights that we have. I would hope that we would have unanimity in support of this portion of the bill, which, by the way, is a significant portion of the entire bill.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. HEFNER].

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

Mr. HEFNER. Mr. Speaker, somebody said that everything had been said but everybody has not said it yet. I just could not let this pass without a couple of comments, especially to my distinguished leader of the Committee on Appropriations, talking about how terrible it was that that old terrible Senate would get over there and filibuster a bill.

One of the Presidential candidates that is out there running is bragging about how last year he spent a whole year killing the President's health care plan, and a lot of that so-called health care plan is in the Republican budget.

When we are being told in the negotiations, and I just watched on television when the chairman of the Republican Committee on the Budget said he would like to work with Democrats and come up with maybe 100 Democrats and 100 or so Republicans and put together a budget, and then the majority leader on the House floor says we do not have to negotiate with the Senate, we do not have to negotiate with the White House, we do not even have to negotiate with the Democrats. We can handle this thing because we are running this place.

And my colleagues on the other side talk about a President that is not cooperating with trying to put together a budget?

The gentleman from California, he said we are trying to do the things for the people of this country, and the thing that we are so concerned about is the average people of this country, the people that have to depend on some government services for their existence, the senior citizens. Gentlemen, your record is not real good when the majority leader in the Senate, Senator

DOLE, was bragging that 35 years ago he was fighting tooth and nail to kill Medicare. The Speaker of the House, Mr. GINGRICH, says I hope that Medicare withers and dies on the vine. The new majority's record is not good.

The very first budget that Ronald Reagan sent to this House, that David Stockman brought to this House, called for eliminating the \$125 minimum Social Security payment to the oldest, sickest senior citizens in this country, and that is a fact.

So the Republicans' record is not good on doing programs for our senior citizens, for Social Security. They never have supported the education for the loans for our students. Their record is not good. So when we talk about things that we are negotiating for budgets, the President is concerned about the overall welfare of the American citizen. I would not blame him for caving in.

We are standing for the average working American. We stand for the senior citizens, the Social Security recipients, the students, and the people that have to have some assistance from their Federal Government.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to say that it is a sad commentary that my friends in the party of government view the average American as being dependent on government.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Scottsdale, AZ [Mr. HAYWORTH].

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from California for yielding time to me.

I listened again with great interest to my good friend from North Carolina, whom I enjoyed many times on television with his beautiful singing voice. But tonight, here in the well of the House, he is singing a bit off key, especially when he quoted the Speaker of the House and some statement about withering on the vine. Once again, the complete record shows that the Speaker was talking about the Health Care Financing Administration, not the Medicare Program. I will be happy to supply the gentleman with the complete quote.

But moving on to the broader context, since our friends on the other side talk so much about reinventing government, we will borrow that phrase and say we are going to reinvent government right here and right now, not with a Rube-Goldbergesque contraption but with simple commonsense funding of necessary programs.

Mr. Speaker, I want to go on record thanking the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for recognizing the needs of native Americans and taking care of projects that both parties concur are important. So, once again, amidst some of the ying and yang that takes place here on the floor, I hope that we can have give and take and calm minds and calm voices may prevail and we can enact these programs.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. NADLER].

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I am glad that this is before us. I wish we had a full continuing resolution so that the President and the Speaker and the majority leader and minority leader could have their negotiations and come up with a balanced budget in 7 years with CBO, which everybody has agreed to, while the Government continued doing its functions. But, no, we are only doing this through this continuing resolution for certain activities which are more important than others.

Well, the Republican Party, Mr. Speaker, is showing us what it considers unimportant. The environment. We are not touching the EPA. Their employees are funded through January 26. So we are saying, despite all the hypocrisy, they do not care about the environment, about clean water, clean air.

Superfund. It is not included here. It is not as important as trade adjustment benefits, for example. OSHA. Fifty thousand working people in this country die or are severely injured in industrial accidents every year. In 13 States OSHA programs are done by contract. Nothing here for them, for those 13 States, because we do not care, obviously. It is not that important. It is one of those things that is not important that the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON] refers to, about whether working people have a safe working environment.

On page 3 of the rule we have the authority to process single-family mortgage loans. Single family is written in because somebody thought, obviously, single-family homes are important but multifamily homes that we have in our cities, garden apartments, apartment buildings, that is not important because people living in cities, who might vote Democratic, maybe, on average, live in multifamily homes.

So let us be hypocritical, we will fund our single-family homes and not their apartment buildings and garden apartments. That is not important. That is political.

Mr. Speaker, what shows the total hypocrisy of this is that the other CR we passed a little while ago that says if the President proposes a budget satisfactory to the majority party, we will have a CR for 2 weeks.

Mr. DRIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute and 30 seconds to the gentleman from Overland Park, KS [Mrs. MEYERS], chair of the Small Business Committee.

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution, and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I support this resolution and I urge my colleagues who are concerned about the impact of the partial government shutdown on small business to support it. This resolution contains important language which

will allow the Small Business Administration's two major loan guarantee programs to resume. The 7(a) and 504 loan programs are vital to meeting the long-term capital needs of small business in this country.

Since the President vetoed the Commerce, Justice, State appropriations bill, loan applications have been "sitting in the pipeline," many approved, but not funded. The SBA doesn't directly fund these loans, but they can't even provide the guarantee so that private banks can make the loans. These loans translate into start-ups, small business expansion, and job creation.

Mr. Speaker, the 7(a) and 504 loan guarantee programs are two of the few things the government provides that are helpful to small business. I am very pleased that small business long-term capital needs will be restored under this resolution, and I urge its adoption.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, could I inquire of the time remaining on each side?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EMERSON). The gentleman from Texas [Mr. FROST] has 9½ minutes remaining, and the gentleman from California [Mr. DREIER] has 9½ minutes remaining.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WATT].

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I was elected to this body in 1992, and I was told that I would be serving with some of the most committed and brilliant people in America working for the interest of our country. I have been on the losing end of a lot of votes since I have been in this body, but this is the very first day I have ever been in this body where I have been absolutely embarrassed.

This is no way to run a government. The Republicans gave us one-tenth of a loaf this morning. My mama always said take one-tenth rather than nothing. That is fine. They gave us two-tenths today. They gave us Meals on Wheels this morning, now they are giving us the wheels to serve those meals tonight.

Next week they will be back with a whole new list of items. This is no way to run a government and the American people will ask the Republicans to answer to them for it.

□ 2045

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

Mr. Speaker, I would say to my friend that the way to run the government is to balance the Federal budget.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Huntington Beach, California [Mr. ROHRBACHER], my dear friend and our surfer.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, I do not think there is any doubt about it. We all agree that this is no way to run a government. The way to run a government is to set forth a plan, say this is our plan for government, and then negotiate with someone who disagrees and find an area of compromise.

That is what the Founding Fathers had in mind. The reason it is not working right now is that the President of the United States has not done his job.

We have done our job over here; he has not done his job over there. That is why this is not any way to run a government. That is why everything is messed up, seems to be going in circles, and things are not working now. He has not done his job.

Our Founding Fathers thought the President of the United States would do his job because he would be responsible. Instead, we have a President that continues to promise everything to everybody because he must love everybody, because he is promising everything to everybody.

Mr. Speaker, I am trying to suggest today that I think the American people can see through that. They know if the President is unwilling to prioritize in the budget, that when he tells them that he is on their side when he is opposed to something in the Republican budget, he may not be telling the truth because he is unwilling to put his ideas forth as juxtaposed against other spending ideas.

Mr. Speaker, we are this close, we are this close, at any moment, to making the system work. All it means is that the President of the United States has to reach out and say, "I have decided to do my part of the job," and then things would be working. All of the criticism that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have not aimed at us, although they try to make it seem like it is aimed at us. It is aimed at the President of the United States, who has not done his job.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the American people, when they sit there hearing him criticize our budget, are too smart to be taken in thinking that he cares about them. If he cared about the American people, he would present us his budget and the American people understand that.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PALLONE].

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to follow up on what the gentleman from New York [Mr. NADLER] said before. I listened to what the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON], the chairman, said about how we are picking and choosing items here tonight. Then I listened to what the gentleman from California said about how we are not going to deal with regulatory issues; that perhaps they are not essential; we are only dealing with the essential issues here tonight.

Mr. Speaker, it is abundantly clear that the list does not include any Federal Agency that deals with quality of life issues, whether it is the environment, whether it is safety, whether it is consumer protection. All those things are completely eliminated and they are not going to be funded, and the people are going to be sitting in their offices in the EPA and not doing a thing.

Mr. Speaker, I know that it was said before that we are only going to deal with the issues that both sides can agree on, so I suppose that means that the Republican party, or at least the Republican leadership, does not care about the EPA; does not care about consumer protection; does not care about OSHA; does not care for a very simple reason, I believe, which is that basically the corporate interests here are going to have a field day.

Mr. Speaker, the polluters are going to be out there polluting and the people in the corporations that do not want to take care of worker safety, they are not going to have to worry about it. Those out there who do not care about the consumers are not going to have to worry about it. It is special interests. Nothing is being done to go after the corporations and the special interests and the polluters. They will remain unregulated. They will be able to ply their trade and we are not going to include any money to go ahead and deal with those enforcement and those investigation issues that affect the quality of life of many Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad that the Republican leadership has finally revealed itself and what it is all about in the quality of life issues.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to respond to my friend.

Mr. Speaker, the fact of the matter is we sent to the President the appropriations bill that deals with every single one of those items, and what did the President do? He vetoed it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. BONO] who has become most prominent as the mayor of Palm Springs.

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

Mr. BONO. Mr. Speaker, one thing that is terribly interesting to me since I have come here is debates. I am fascinated by them. When I watch them, I want to pull everybody back over and say, "Wait, the issue was over here. Now it gets all over there, and the basic point is gone. The basic point is what we are talking about. And the reason I am a Republican, my father is a Democrat, my mom was a Democrat, I was raised a Democrat, the reason I am a Republican is because I like the idea that your word is important. I like that.

This is how our party operates. So, I know that if I shake hands with the gentleman from California [Mr. DREIER] I have got a deal on whatever we shook hands on. I know if I shake hands with the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON] we have cut a deal. However, I do not think that exists totally in this entire body.

What we did was we went to the President, this is why we are fighting. We went to the President and the President said, all right, I have got a deal for you. I will consent to a budget in 7 years, scored by CBO. He got a

deal. And by a certain date. Then the date came up and he said, just kidding. Just kidding. And then they say, we want a clean CBO. I hate to be a bad guy when somebody just kicked me in the head, and then say "you rat." And I feel like I have been kicked in the head. Just kidding. I mean, would you tell your kids, "Kids, Santa said I am going to get it for you," and then there is nothing under the tree? And then Christmas comes and there is nothing there and you say, "Kids, just kidding. Santa Claus was kidding around when he told you that."

It does not happen. There is a word, and that is why I belong to this party. The whole issue here is because we got duped, and so we do not want to get duped again. So we have our guard up.

Now they are saying we did not fund this, we did not fund that, we did not do this, we did not do that. No, we cannot. There is no trust now to operate that way any longer.

Mr. Speaker, if the President will stop kidding, I think we would get along very well. I hope some day he stops.

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

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

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I just want the gentleman to know that there are a lot of people on this side who agree that you have been kicked in the head.

Mr. BONO. Thank you. Thank you. I suppose I am supposed to be insulted, but by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WATT] I am not.

Let me further say one more thing. The Speaker never, I wish I could count the times you said the Speaker said let Medicare wither on the vine. He never said let Medicare wither on the vine. That is not true.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mrs. LINCOLN].

(Mrs. LINCOLN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. LINCOLN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from California was not here in the last session, and quite frankly I agree with my colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARKEY]. But in Arkansas we say, if it looks like a duck and it walks like a duck, it must be a duck.

The fact is this is business as usual. We are passing something in the dead of the night with everything but the kitchen sink in it, which helps on target shots, special people's interest. That is not the changes that the American people are wanting to see.

With all due respect to the gentleman from Kentucky, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary, this is about balancing the budget, but there is a right way and a wrong way to do everything. The fact is in this package you have got, you are spending \$10 billion more to locate Border Patrol

training facilities that are going to slow up from 6 months to a year those Border patrol agents that could be out there protecting our border States. It is business as usual, and it is a sad day for the American people.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Albuquerque, NM [Mr. SCHIFF], the chairman of the Subcommittee on Basic Research.

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, two of our Democratic colleagues in a row said they do not like the priority with which the appropriations is being presented here this evening. I want to say that the President of the United States has it in his power as a result of our previous vote to open up the entire Government by doing just one thing, offering his version of a balanced budget. That is all he has to do.

Mr. Speaker, I have to respectfully correct one of my Democratic colleagues who said we were requesting that the President present a budget acceptable to us. That is not true. We are requesting that the President abide by the agreement he made with Congress, which is to present a budget which is balanced within 7 years using the economic projections of the Congressional Budget Office.

After that, the President can establish the spending priorities any way he chooses. After that the President can set any tax policy that he chooses; less taxes, no taxes, no change in the Tax Code. If the President would just do what he agreed to do in November, all of the agencies discussed on the other side will be opened.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. VOLKMER].

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, as one who has prided himself for all my 19 years here of having what I consider a 100-percent pro-life record, I am dismayed and amazed that the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON] would bring to this floor a bill that will permit and require States, under present court decisions, to fund Medicaid abortions. That is what this bill does for all of 1996, for rape, incest, and life of the mother. This is a pro-abortion bill.

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

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

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, it is simply not true. It funds Medicaid under the same terms and conditions that existed last year, and we did not do it that way last year.

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, the gentleman did. That is the point. He does not know what he did.

Mr. Speaker, the courts have decided, under the 1995 law, the States are required to fund the Medicaid abortions for those provisions. That is the status of it right now. In the 1996 law that we passed in this House, we said that the States do not have to do that. This is going backwards. This is saying that

the States will still, my State, which is a pro-life State, will still have to do abortions for these provisions. Anybody that votes for this cannot be pro-life.

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

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

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman may know, he is my friend, we happen to differ on this issue. I am pro-choice. However, I agree with the gentleman. This is a pro-choice bill. The gentleman has correctly analyzed the legislation. It is pro-choice.

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I thank the gentleman.

PERMISSION TO INSERT EXTRANEOUS MATERIAL
IN THE RECORD

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PORTER] be allowed to insert tabular and extraneous material in the RECORD following the point at which he spoke.

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask for a better understanding of what the gentleman is asking to have inserted.

We have been asking for tables of funding levels all night long and have not gotten anything. Are we now going to pretend, by inserting something in the RECORD, that Members knew what they were doing when they, in fact, did not?

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. OBEY. Surely.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, what this is, is material that I am told was provided to the minority side about 20 minutes ago that the chairman of the subcommittee wishes to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD following his statement.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, further continuing to reserve my right to object, this applies only for the Centers for Disease Control; is that correct?

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is correct.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, further continuing to reserve my right to object, so we are still not going to note what the tabular material would be for any of the other programs funded in this bill?

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman would continue to yield, no other material is going to be inserted in the RECORD other than this material that the gentleman from Illinois, my friend, has handed me.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection, with the expression that I think that the kind of material which has been provided half-way in the debate for one agency is the kind of material that should have been on the floor for every agency being funded in this bill before we vote blind here tonight.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for not objecting.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I would inquire of the time remaining of each side.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. FROST] has 3½ minutes remaining, and the gentleman from California [Mr. DREIER] has 3¾ minutes remaining.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BENTSEN].

□ 2100

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding this time to me.

I guess this legislation is some form of hostage taking, and what we are doing is we are going to release some hostages like the NIH, and that is good because places like UT Health Sciences Centers at the Texas Medical Center were getting ready to lay researchers off. On the other hand, we are going to continue to hold hostages like NASA.

Let me tell you about the Johnson Space Center. At the Johnson Space Center we are going to bring back 1,500 Federal employees who have been furloughed. We are going to start laying off 12,000 contract employees, private employees, privatization, those people in the private sector who are working on the space shuttle and who are working on the space station, and we are going to raise the cost of the space shuttle and the cost of the space station.

Now, someone here said this is common-sense Government. I do not know what is common sense about bringing on the Federal employees who are not running the program and paying them to do nothing and then laying off 12,000 employees in the greater Houston area and raising the cost of the space station and raising the cost of the space shuttle. There is nothing common sense about that. It is just plain stupid.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. POMEROY].

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, the continuing resolution before us is a classic example of attempting to be too cute by half.

You know, as a general guiding principle, doing the right thing is the right thing to do, and Senator DOLE, in calling for reopening Government, clearly struck the right note. That was the right thing to do.

Trying to do it piecemeal is a half-baked way of accomplishing with some grace, apparently, the same result that Senator DOLE called for, but to have one continuing resolution listing several items of Government pass this House, only a few hours later back passing more functions of Government,

to apparently alleviate the embarrassment from having those items shut down has left this House, I think, facing a complete debacle in this procedure.

The American people deserve more than too cute by half. They deserve to have the Government reopened while we continue the talks leading to a balanced budget.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to my friend, the gentleman from Metairie, LA [Mr. LIVINGSTON], the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, as a pro-life Member, I have to say that I have to address the concerns expressed by the gentleman from Missouri a few minutes ago.

The fact is that this bill does extend the terms and conditions for Medicare-Medicaid funding from last year. But the Labor, Health bill has yet to work its way through the Congress. It has passed the House with the terms and conditions that meet the objections and needs of the pro-life community. It will come out of the Senate, and we will still have to deal with it. When we deal with it, we will address the concerns of the pro-life community.

The provisions we agree to will supercede the provisions in this bill. For the meantime, if we do not pass this bill, Medicare payments by the end of this month will not be made; Medicaid payments by the end of this month will not be made.

It is important we pass this bill under the terms and conditions of last year. Otherwise those people will not get these benefits.

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

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to defeat the previous question. If the previous question is defeated, I will offer an amendment. My amendment adds to the provisions of the bill to provide funding through the fiscal year for programs and activities not otherwise funded. All activities would be funded at the lower of House-passed, Senate-passed or last year's level, though nothing would be funded at less than 90 percent of last year's level. Mr. Speaker, this is exactly the same rate as in the first continuing resolution this Congress passed.

Mr. Speaker, this is the last opportunity to avoid the folly. Mr. Speaker, only by defeating the previous question can we let Federal workers actually work under the Republican plan, we pay these people to show up but insist they do not work. That is a waste of taxpayer dollars.

Mr. Speaker, I am inserting in the RECORD at this point the amendment I will offer if the previous question is defeated:

AMENDMENT TO THE RESOLUTION

Strike the period in the last line and add the following: ", as modified by the amendment printed in section 2 of this resolution."

At the end of the resolution, add the following new section:

"SEC. 2. At the end of the bill, add the following:

"TITLE III

Such amounts as may be necessary to continue through September 30, 1996 any other program, project, or activity carried out in fiscal year 1995 not provided for in Title I of this Act or any other appropriations Act for fiscal year 1996, at a rate for operations and under the terms and conditions provided for in Public Law 104-31."

Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY].

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I simply want to make certain that the comments of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON] did not confuse the facts.

What this language does on abortion is to remove all of the limitations above last year's law, which the majority party insisted in putting into the Labor, HEW bill when that bill was before us. I am not going to argue about whether that is wise or not.

But I would observe that if you vote for this tonight, you are voting to remove the limitations which you insisted on placing in that legislation just a few months ago.

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

Mr. Speaker, we have, I believe, 3/4 minutes remaining, and I do not plan to use that time because we want to get these essential Government programs open as quickly as possible.

With that, I urge an "aye" vote on this.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EMERSON). 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. FROST. 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 204, nays 167, not voting 62, as follows:

[Roll No. 11]

YEAS—204

Allard	Bryant (TN)	Crane
Archer	Bunn	Crapo
Armey	Bunning	Creameans
Bachus	Buyer	Cubin
Baker (CA)	Callahan	Cunningham
Ballenger	Calvert	Davis
Barr	Camp	Deal
Barrett (NE)	Campbell	DeLay
Bartlett	Canady	Doolittle
Barton	Castle	Dreier
Bass	Chabot	Duncan
Bateman	Chambliss	Dunn
Bereuter	Chenoweth	Ehlers
Bliley	Christensen	Ehrlich
Blute	Coble	Emerson
Boehlert	Coburn	English
Boehner	Collins (GA)	Ensign
Bonilla	Combest	Everett
Bono	Cooley	Flanagan
Boucher	Cox	Foley

Fox	Largent	Rohrabacher
Franks (CT)	Latham	Roth
Franks (NJ)	LaTourette	Roukema
Frelinghuysen	Laughlin	Royce
Frisa	Lazio	Salmon
Funderburk	Leach	Sanford
Galleghy	Lewis (CA)	Saxton
Gekas	Lewis (KY)	Scarborough
Gilchrest	Linder	Schaefer
Gillmor	Livingston	Schiff
Gilman	LoBiondo	Seastrand
Goodlatte	Longley	Sensenbrenner
Goodling	Lucas	Shadegg
Goss	Manzullo	Shays
Graham	Martini	Shuster
Greenwood	McCollum	Skeen
Gunderson	McCrery	Smith (MI)
Gutknecht	McDade	Smith (TX)
Hancock	McHugh	Smith (WA)
Hansen	McInnis	Solomon
Hastert	McIntosh	Souder
Hastings (WA)	McKeon	Spence
Hayworth	Metcalf	Stearns
Hefley	Meyers	Stump
Heineman	Mica	Talent
Herger	Miller (FL)	Tate
Hilleary	Molinari	Tauzin
Hobson	Moorhead	Thomas
Hoekstra	Myrick	Thornberry
Hoke	Nethercutt	Tiahrt
Horn	Neumann	Torkildsen
Hostettler	Ney	Upton
Houghton	Norwood	Vucanovich
Hunter	Nussle	Waldholtz
Hutchinson	Oxley	Walker
Hyde	Parker	Walsh
Inglis	Paxon	Wamp
Johnson (CT)	Petri	Watts (OK)
Johnson, Sam	Pombo	Weldon (FL)
Kasich	Porter	Weldon (PA)
Kelly	Portman	Weller
Kim	Pryce	White
King	Quinn	Whitfield
Kingston	Ramstad	Wolf
Klug	Regula	Young (AK)
Knollenberg	Riggs	Young (FL)
Kolbe	Roberts	Zeliff
LaHood	Rogers	Zimmer

NAYS—167

Abercrombie	Fields (LA)	McDermott
Ackerman	Foglietta	McHale
Andrews	Forbes	McKinney
Baessler	Ford	McNulty
Baldacci	Frank (MA)	Meek
Barcia	Frost	Menendez
Barrett (WI)	Furse	Mfume
Becerra	Gejdenson	Minge
Beilenson	Gephardt	Mink
Bentsen	Geren	Moakley
Bevill	Gibbons	Mollohan
Bishop	Gonzalez	Moran
Bonior	Gordon	Murtha
Borski	Gutierrez	Nadler
Brewster	Hall (OH)	Oberstar
Browder	Hall (TX)	Obey
Brown (CA)	Hamilton	Olver
Brown (FL)	Harman	Ortiz
Brown (OH)	Hastings (FL)	Orton
Cardin	Hefner	Owens
Clay	Hilliard	Pallone
Clayton	Hinchev	Pastor
Clement	Holden	Payne (NJ)
Clyburn	Hoyer	Payne (VA)
Coleman	Istook	Pelosi
Collins (IL)	Jackson (IL)	Peterson (FL)
Collins (MI)	Jefferson	Peterson (MN)
Condit	Johnson (SD)	Pomeroy
Conyers	Johnson, E. B.	Poshard
Costello	Jones	Rahall
Coyne	Kanjorski	Rangel
Cramer	Kaptur	Reed
Danner	Kennedy (MA)	Richardson
de la Garza	Kennedy (RI)	Rivers
DeFazio	Kennelly	Roemer
DeLauro	Kildee	Roybal-Allard
Dellums	Kleccka	Sabo
Deutsch	Klink	Sanders
Dingell	Lantos	Sawyer
Dixon	Levin	Schroeder
Dooley	Lewis (GA)	Schumer
Dornan	Lincoln	Scott
Doyle	Lowey	Serrano
Edwards	Luther	Sisisky
Engel	Maloney	Skaggs
Eshoo	Markey	Skelton
Evans	Martinez	Slaughter
Farr	Mascara	Smith (NJ)
Fattah	McCarthy	Spratt

Stenholm
Stokes
Stupak
Tanner
Taylor (MS)
Tejeda
Thompson

Thurman
Torres
Torrice
Towns
Traficant
Vento
Visclosky

Volkmer
Ward
Watt (NC)
Wise
Woolsey
Wynn

Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Ensign
Eshoo
Evans
Everett
Farr
Fattah
Fields (LA)
Flanagan
Foglietta
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fox
Frank (MA)
Franks (CT)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frisa
Frost
Furse
Gallegly
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Geren
Gibbons
Gilchrist
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Greenwood
Gunderson
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hancock
Hansen
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefley
Hefner
Heineman
Herger
Hilliard
Hinchev
Hobson
Hoke
Holden
Horn
Houghton
Hoyer
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Jackson (IL)
Jefferson
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelley
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kim

King
Kingston
Klecza
Klink
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaHood
Lantos
Latham
LaTourette
Laughlin
Lazio
Leach
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Lincoln
Linder
Livingston
LoBiondo
Longley
Lowe
Lucas
Luther
Maloney
Manzullo
Markey
Martinez
Martini
Mascara
McCarthy
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McDermott
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meek
Menendez
Metcalf
Meyers
Mfume
Mica
Miller (FL)
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Molinari
Mollohan
Moorhead
Moran
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Parker
Pastor
Paxon
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pelosi
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Poshard
Pryce

Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Reed
Regula
Richardson
Roth
Riggs
Rivers
Roberts
Roemer
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Roth
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Sabo
Salmon
Sanders
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaefer
Schiff
Schroeder
Schumer
Scott
Seastrand
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Shays
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (TX)
Solomon
Spence
Spratt
Stearns
Stenholm
Stokes
Stump
Stupak
Talent
Tanner
Tate
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Tejeda
Thomas
Thompson
Thornberry
Thurman
Torkildsen
Torrice
Towns
Traficant
Upton
Vento
Visclosky
Vucanovich
Waldholtz
Walker
Walsh
Wamp
Ward
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
White
Whitfield
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

NOT VOTING—65

Baker (LA)
Beilenson
Berman
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Brownback
Bryant (TX)
Burr
Burton
Chapman
Chrysler
Clinger
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Doggett
Durbin
Ewing
Fawell
Fazio
Fields (TX)
Filner
Flake
Fowler
Ganske
Green
Hayes
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jacobs
Johnston
LaFalce
Lewis (CA)
Lightfoot
Lipinski
Lofgren
Manton
Matsui
Meehan
Miller (CA)
Montgomery
Morella
Myers
Neal
Packard
Pickett
Quillen
Ros-Lehtinen
Rose
Rush
Shaw
Shuster
Stark
Stockman
Studds
Taylor (NC)
Thornton
Torres
Velazquez
Waters
Waxman
Wicker
Williams
Wilson
Wyden
Yates

NOT VOTING—62

Baker (LA)
Berman
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Brownback
Bryant (TX)
Burr
Burton
Chapman
Chrysler
Clinger
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Doggett
Durbin
Ewing
Fawell
Fazio
Fields (TX)
Filner
Flake
Fowler
Ganske
Green
Hayes
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jacobs
Johnston
LaFalce
Lightfoot
Lipinski
Lofgren
Manton
Matsui
Meehan
Miller (CA)
Montgomery
Morella
Myers
Neal
Packard
Pickett
Quillen
Radanovich
Ros-Lehtinen
Rose
Rush
Shaw
Stark
Stockman
Studds
Taylor (NC)
Thornton
Velazquez
Waters
Waxman
Wicker
Williams
Wilson
Wyden
Yates

□ 2123

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

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. FOWLER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 11, I was absent. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 11 on House Resolution 338 I was not present because of district business and district meetings. Had I been present I would voted "nay."

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EMERSON). 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. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 344, noes 24, not voting 65, as follows:

[Roll No. 12]

AYES—344

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allard
Andrews
Archer
Army
Bachus
Baesler
Baker (CA)
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barcia
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Bartlett
Bass
Bateman
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Bevill
Bishop
Bliley
Blute
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Borski
Boucher
Brewster
Browder
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant (TN)
Bunn
Bunning
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cardin
Castle
Chambliss
Christensen
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Coburn
Coleman
Collins (GA)
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cooley
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crapo
Cremeans
Cubin
Cunningham
Danner
Davis
Deal
DeFazio
DeLauro
DeLay
Dellums
Deutsch
Dingell
Dixon
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan

NOES—24

Barr
Barton
Chabot
Chenoweth
de la Garza
Dornan
Funderburk
Graham
Hilleary
Hoekstra
Hostettler
Istook
Jones
Largent
McIntosh
Orton
Sanford
Scarborough
Shadegg
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Souder
Tiahrt
Volkmer

□ 2140

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 12 on House Resolution 338 I was not present because of District business and District meetings. Had I been present I would have voted "yes".

DESIGNATION OF HON. BILL EMERSON TO ACT AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS THROUGH JANUARY 23, 1996

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EMERSON) laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
January 5, 1996.

I hereby designate the Honorable BILL EMERSON to act as Speaker pro tempore to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions through January 23, 1996.

NEWT GINGRICH,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the designation is agreed to. There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR ALL MEMBERS TO REVISE AND EXTEND ON LEGISLATIVE DAY TODAY

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that for the legislative day today, all Members be permitted to extend their remarks and to include extraneous material in that section of the RECORD entitled "Extensions of Remarks".

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EMERSON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona? There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate disagrees to