

more problems for the future. Why? Well, it is a little like going on a diet and telling yourself I am going to lose 20 pounds this month. In the President's budget, what he does is says we will not lose one pound in the first 29 days of the month, and then in the last 2 days of the month we will lose the other 19 pounds. In our budget, what we do is say let us make the hard choices up front. That is a big difference.

SCHOOLS AND INFORMATION SUPER HIGHWAY

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

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise, first, to thank the President for challenging this Nation and those who are elected to govern it, and also for his reasonable stand on our budget crisis.

Second, I want to thank the President for recognizing the importance of educational technology in our schools. While serving in the California State Legislature, I authored the California Educational Technology Act, which now drives public schools throughout California into modern technology.

In his State of the Union Address, the President spoke of continuing and expanding on this project.

The California Educational Technology Act highlights the importance of computer technology in the classroom.

In my district, children at Manzanita Elementary School in Seaside, use computers to communicate with students from around the world to learn about geography, different cultures, and languages.

They can also communicate with scientists doing research in the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary together with the National Weather Service to learn more about science.

This project is an outstanding example of the benefits that come from local, State and Federal Government partnerships with private industry.

Connecting our schools to the information super highway is exactly the type of program that will prepare America's youth to lead American economic growth and technological development into the next century. Thank you, Mr. President, for your leadership in education.

SCARE TACTICS AND DEMAGOGUERY

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

Mr. HOKE. Mr. Speaker, for the past 8 months liberal interest groups have been advertising in my district, and we have heard a drum beat of the same message here in the Congress from the minority, where millions of dollars have been spent trying to scare seniors about Medicare and mislead the public

about what Congress is trying to do to secure America's future.

Most people recognize that the ads and the rhetoric are completely politically motivated and dismiss them, but the problem with the big lie is that if it is repeated often enough some people will believe it. And the real tragedy will be if it works, because, let us face it, it really does not matter if I am back or any particular individual is back, but what matters very, very deeply is if our Nation misses this extraordinary opportunity to stop stealing from our children's future to save Medicare from bankruptcy, most importantly, to renew the American dream and to get our country back on the right track. That would be an incalculable tragedy.

So, Mr. Speaker, I just hope that you are listening and the American people are listening, and that this demagoguery and scare-mongering is not effective.

DANGEROUS CUTS IN EDUCATION

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

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, last night I spoke on the House floor about the devastating cuts House Republicans are making to education.

After I left the floor, a Member on the other side of the aisle challenged the accuracy of my remarks—forcing me to repeat the facts to my colleagues and the American people today.

Fact: According to the Department of Education, the Labor-HHS appropriations bill passed by the House last year cuts education programs by 13 percent in 1 year alone. In fact, almost one-half of the bill's cuts come from education.

Fact: According to the Department of Education, if the Gingrich Republicans continue to fund education at the level in the current continuing resolution, education will be cut by a total of \$3.1 billion below last year—resulting in the largest cut to education in the history of this country.

□ 1030

The facts are clear, but if my colleagues on the other side of the aisle can't do the math, I'd suggest that they go back to school for a little math refresher course. Then, maybe they'll learn that their cuts to education are both real and dangerous.

WAIVING REQUIREMENT OF CLAUSE 4(b) OF RULE XI WITH RESPECT TO SAME DAY CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS REPORTED BY COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 342 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 342

Resolved, That the requirement of clause 4(b) of rule XI for a two-thirds vote to consider a report from the Committee on Rules on the same day it is presented to the House is waived with respect to any resolution reported from that committee before March 16, 1996, and providing for consideration or disposition of any of the following measures:

(1) A bill making general appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, any amendment thereto, any conference report thereon, or any amendment reported in disagreement from a conference thereon.

(2) A bill or joint resolution that includes provisions making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1996, any amendment thereto, any conference report thereon, or any amendment reported in disagreement from a conference thereon.

(3) A bill or joint resolution that includes provisions increasing or waiving (for a temporary period or otherwise) the public debt limit under section 3101(b) of title 31, United States Code, any amendment thereto, any conference report thereon, or any amendment reported in disagreement from a conference thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina). The gentleman from Colorado [Mr. MCINNIS] is recognized for 1 hour.

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

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 342 is a simple resolution. The proposed rule merely waives the requirement of clause 4(b) of rule XI for a two-thirds vote to consider a report from the Committee on Rules on the same day it is presented to the House for resolutions reported from the committee before March 16, 1996, under certain circumstances.

This narrow waiver will only apply to special rules providing for the consideration or disposition of measures, amendments, conference reports, or items in disagreement from a conference that: make general appropriations for fiscal year 1996; include provisions making continuing appropriations, that includes provisions increasing or waiving the public debt limit.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 342 is straightforward, and it was reported by the Committee on Rules with unanimous voice vote. The committee recognizes the need for expedited procedures to bring these legislative measures forward as soon as possible. I urge my colleagues to support House Resolution 342.

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

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

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

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, today's rule marks not the first but the second time my Republican colleagues have waived the two-thirds requirement for

same day consideration of bills this session and this session just started.

Mr. Speaker, it's looking an awful lot like my Republican colleagues are having trouble running the Congress.

Today we are one-third of the way into the fiscal year and the Government is barely running—when it is it's doing so by the skin of its teeth, thanks only to a series of hastily passed continuing resolutions.

For those who may have forgotten why the Government keeps shutting down for those who may not realize why all these continuing resolutions are necessary in the first place.

It's because the Republican Congress has failed to fulfill its most basic responsibility.

The responsibility to pass 13 appropriations bills by October 1.

Those appropriations bills are probably the most important job Congress has and despite an unprecedented amount of wasted time and paper last year this Republican Congress has accomplished less than any Congress since World War II.

Mr. Speaker, October 1 was 116 days ago—what's the hold up?

I certainly hope this rule will prove to be the magic bullet. I certainly hope this rule the second time around will give my Republican colleagues what they need to get this Congress working and this Government running, for good.

Mr. Speaker, I recognize the need to act quickly on these long overdue bills.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I think what is an important issue to remember here is that this decision on this budget is the most important economic decision of this generation. Not only is it the most important decision of this generation; it is the most important economic decision this generation is going to make for the next generation.

So, I find it a little interesting that my colleague and my friend over on the other side of the aisle sits there and talks about the time it has taken to change the last 24 years of deficit spending; 24 years, by the way, which were under Democratic control.

It is time that people in American have a balanced budget. It is time the people in America can expect this Congress to step forward, and if it takes some time to reverse 24 years of mismanagement of this budget, the American people can expect us to step forward with some solid decisions.

Mr. Speaker, I am a little surprised by my colleague on the other side who stands up and says that perhaps it is a badge of courage, or a badge of accomplishment, if we pass a lot of legislation. I do not think we need more laws in this country. I think we have a lot of laws in this country. The IRS has 72,000 regulations. We need more laws to tell the American people that we are doing a good job in Washington, DC?

I think what the American people are saying is, why not take a look at what

we have got on the books? Is it working?

This is the first time since the days of the Great Society that a Congress has had enough guts to stand up and say, hey, what happened to individual responsibility? Should this program be questioned? Is it accountable? Those kinds of questions ought to take priority over passing a bunch of laws.

If we are going to measure the accomplishments of the U.S. Congress by a score board on how many laws we pass, geez, talk about inefficiency, that is not what we are going to do over on this side of the aisle. If we are going to pass a law, it is going to mean something, and we have passed legislation here that meant something.

But, Mr. Speaker, you know what is good? We have stopped legislation that is bad legislation.

Why not talk about what we have stopped in these Chambers that was bad legislation? I think that, first of all, it is kind of a diversion from the rule. This rule came out of the Committee on Rules on a unanimous decision. There wasn't this kind of discussion in the Committee on Rules last night. But I guess it did offer an opportunity on the House floor to try and take one more shot at discrediting what the Republicans are trying to do.

But I think the biggest credit for the Republicans is taking a look at 24 years of deficit spending, a Government right now that spends \$30 million an hour and adds that to its debt every hour of the day. Some \$30 million more going out than coming in, that is what we ought to take at look at.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON].

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, well, I just want to commend my good friend from Colorado for his statements.

Mr. Speaker, I heard the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY], my good friend, question the leadership of the Republican Party and in being able to run this place. Let me just remind him and everyone else, "It's the spending, stupid." This is what got us into this mess.

Mr. Speaker, all we have to do is look at what is happening to America today. This country is going down the tubes because of the irresponsible spending habits of this U.S. Congress. And let us not go blame it on Presidents in our past; let us blame it on this Congress, particularly this House of Representatives which controls the pursestrings. They are responsible. They are the ones that have driven this deficit to a point where we are now drowning in a sea of red ink that threatens the very future of our country, especially for our children and our grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, \$5 trillion in debt? When we look at the pie that makes up the Federal budget, that huge pie of \$1.5 trillion, and when we consider that \$250 billion of that hunk of the pie goes to pay just the debt service, that means the interest that is due on the

debt that is accumulated over these years, \$250 billion. Do the American people realize how much money that is? It is almost as much money as we spend on the national defense budget of this country.

We hear the other side of the aisle railing about how much money we spend on national defense. Imagine, we spend as much on the interest payments each year as we spend on national defense.

We are kind of fortunate right now because interest rates are low and inflation rates are low. But what happens when we continue on this kind of spending spree? Interest rates rise and inflation rises like it did back in the 1970's when inflation was running rampant at about 13 percent and interest rates, the prime interest rates that small businessmen had to borrow money at from banks, was running at 22 percent. A small businessman had to pay about 2 percent over that; I know because I was one, 24 percent interest.

What would happen if interest rates go back up and inflation goes back up? That hunk of the pie would be about \$400 billion. That means an additional \$150 billion in interest payments. And where do we think that comes from? It comes out of those funds that might be available to help those people that are truly needy.

Mr. Speaker, I was shocked back at the beginning of last year when the President gave us a budget and projected spending for the next 5 years. He projected an increase in the deficit of over a trillion dollars, over \$1 trillion. Mr. Speaker, can you imagine that? We can talk about all of the programs that we have, but the only way we are ever going to get these deficits under control is by curtailing spending, either the growth of it or actually cutting programs.

I was very proud at the beginning of last year to introduce a budget, along with 16 of my colleagues, that actually balanced the budget in 5 years, not 7 years. And it did so by making the cuts in the early years, in years 1 and 2, not in years 4, 5, 6, or 7. That is how we are going to balance this budget. That is what we are going to stick to.

Make no exception about it, no matter what happens, we are not going to veer off this course. There are those of us in this Congress that are going to stick to this. We are going to force this Congress to vote on every single one of these issues to finally put this House back in order financially, and we can count on that.

So, Mr. Speaker, I just want to say to the gentleman, he may not like the way this Congress is being run, but it is going to be run that way; as long as the Republican majority is in control in this House, there is going to be no more deficit spending.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, they will not be calling that economic index Standard and

Poors; if we keep going like we are going, it will be just poor. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following material for the RECORD:

FLOOR PROCEDURE IN THE 104TH CONGRESS; COMPILED BY THE RULES COMMITTEE DEMOCRATS

Bill No.	Title	Resolution No.	Process used for floor consideration	Amendments in order
H.R. 1*	Compliance	H. Res. 6	Closed	None.
H. Res. 6	Opening Day Rules Package	H. Res. 5	Closed; contained a closed rule on H.R. 1 within the closed rule	None.
H.R. 5*	Unfunded Mandates	H. Res. 38	Restrictive; Motion adopted over Democratic objection in the Committee of the Whole to limit debate on section 4; Pre-printing gets preference.	N/A.
H.J. Res. 2*	Balanced Budget	H. Res. 44	Restrictive; only certain substitutes	2R; 4D.
H. Res. 43	Committee Hearings Scheduling	H. Res. 43 (OJ)	Restrictive; considered in House no amendments	N/A.
H.R. 2*	Line Item Veto	H. Res. 55	Open; Pre-printing gets preference	N/A.
H.R. 665*	Victim Restitution Act of 1995	H. Res. 61	Open; Pre-printing gets preference	N/A.
H.R. 666*	Exclusionary Rule Reform Act of 1995	H. Res. 60	Open; Pre-printing gets preference	N/A.
H.R. 667*	Violent Criminal Incarceration Act of 1995	H. Res. 63	Restrictive; 10 hr. Time Cap on amendments	N/A.
H.R. 668*	The Criminal Alien Deportation Improvement Act	H. Res. 69	Open; Pre-printing gets preference; Contains self-executing provision	N/A.
H.R. 728*	Local Government Law Enforcement Block Grants	H. Res. 79	Restrictive; 10 hr. Time Cap on amendments; Pre-printing gets preference	N/A.
H.R. 7*	National Security Revitalization Act	H. Res. 83	Restrictive; 10 hr. Time Cap on amendments; Pre-printing gets preference	N/A.
H.R. 729*	Death Penalty/Habeas	N/A	Restrictive; brought up under UC with a 6 hr. time cap on amendments	N/A.
S. 2	Senate Compliance	N/A	Closed; Put on Suspension Calendar over Democratic objection	None.
H.R. 831	To Permanently Extend the Health Insurance Deduction for the Self-Employed.	H. Res. 88	Restrictive; makes in order only the Gibbons amendment; Waives all points of order; Contains self-executing provision.	1D.
H.R. 830*	The Paperwork Reduction Act	H. Res. 91	Open	N/A.
H.R. 889	Emergency Supplemental/Rescinding Certain Budget Authority	H. Res. 92	Restrictive; makes in order only the Obey substitute	1D.
H.R. 450*	Regulatory Moratorium	H. Res. 93	Restrictive; 10 hr. Time Cap on amendments; Pre-printing gets preference	N/A.
H.R. 1022*	Risk Assessment	H. Res. 96	Restrictive; 10 hr. Time Cap on amendments	N/A.
H.R. 926*	Regulatory Flexibility	H. Res. 100	Open	N/A.
H.R. 925*	Private Property Protection Act	H. Res. 101	Restrictive; 12 hr. time cap on amendments; Requires Members to pre-print their amendments in the Record prior to the bill's consideration for amendment, waives germaneness and budget act points of order as well as points of order concerning appropriating on a legislative bill against the committee substitute used as base text.	1D.
H.R. 1058*	Securities Litigation Reform Act	H. Res. 105	Restrictive; 8 hr. time cap on amendments; Pre-printing gets preference; Makes in order the Wyden amendment and waives germaneness against it.	1D.
H.R. 988*	The Attorney Accountability Act of 1995	H. Res. 104	Restrictive; 7 hr. time cap on amendments; Pre-printing gets preference	N/A.
H.R. 956*	Product Liability and Legal Reform Act	H. Res. 109	Restrictive; makes in order only 15 germane amendments and denies 64 germane amendments from being considered.	8D; 7R.
H.R. 1158	Making Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions	H. Res. 115	Restrictive; Combines emergency H.R. 1158 & nonemergency 1159 and strikes the abortion provision; makes in order only pre-printed amendments that include offsets within the same chapter (deeper cuts in programs already cut); waives points of order against three amendments; waives cl 2 of rule XXI against the bill, cl 2, XXI and cl 7 of rule XVI against the substitute; waives cl 2(e) of rule XXI against the amendments in the Record; 10 hr time cap on amendments. 30 minutes debate on each amendment.	N/A.
H.J. Res. 73*	Term Limits	H. Res. 116	Restrictive; Makes in order only 4 amendments considered under a "Queen of the Hill" procedure and denies 21 germane amendments from being considered.	1D; 3R.
H.R. 4*	Welfare Reform	H. Res. 119	Restrictive; Makes in order only 31 perfecting amendments and two substitutes; Denies 130 germane amendments from being considered; The substitutes are to be considered under a "Queen of the Hill" procedure; All points of order are waived against the amendments.	5D; 26R.
H.R. 1271*	Family Privacy Act	H. Res. 125	Open	N/A.
H.R. 660*	Housing for Older Persons Act	H. Res. 126	Open	N/A.
H.R. 1215*	The Contract With America Tax Relief Act of 1995	H. Res. 129	Restrictive; Self Executes language that makes tax cuts contingent on the adoption of a balanced budget plan and strikes section 3006. Makes in order only one substitute. Waives all points of order against the bill, substitute made in order as original text and Gephardt substitute.	1D.
H.R. 483	Medicare Select Extension	H. Res. 130	Restrictive; waives cl 2(1)(6) of rule XI against the bill; makes H.R. 1391 in order as original text; makes in order only the Dingell substitute; allows Commerce Committee to file a report on the bill at any time.	1D.
H.R. 655	Hydrogen Future Act	H. Res. 136	Open	N/A.
H.R. 1361	Coast Guard Authorization	H. Res. 139	Open; waives sections 302(f) and 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act against the bill's consideration and the committee substitute; waives cl 5(a) of rule XXI against the committee substitute.	N/A.
H.R. 961	Clean Water Act	H. Res. 140	Open; pre-printing gets preference; waives sections 302(f) and 602(b) of the Budget Act against the bill's consideration; waives cl 7 of rule XVI, cl 5(a) of rule XXI and section 302(f) of the Budget Act against the committee substitute. Makes in order Shuster substitute as first order of business.	N/A.
H.R. 535	Corning National Fish Hatchery Conveyance Act	H. Res. 144	Open	N/A.
H.R. 584	Conveyance of the Fairport National Fish Hatchery to the State of Iowa	H. Res. 145	Open	N/A.
H.R. 614	Conveyance of the New London National Fish Hatchery Production Facility	H. Res. 146	Open	N/A.
H. Con. Res. 67	Budget Resolution	H. Res. 149	Restrictive; Makes in order 4 substitutes under regular order; Gephardt, Neumann/Solomon, Payne/Owens, President's Budget if printed in Record on 5/17/95; waives all points of order against substitutes and concurrent resolution; suspends application of Rule XLIX with respect to the resolution; self-executes Agriculture language.	3D; 1R.
H.R. 1561	American Overseas Interests Act of 1995	H. Res. 155	Restrictive; Requires amendments to be printed in the Record prior to their consideration; 10 hr. time cap; waives cl 2(1)(6) of rule XI against the bill's consideration; Also waives sections 302(f), 303(a), 308(a) and 402(a) against the bill's consideration and the committee amendment in order as original text; waives cl 5(a) of rule XXI against the amendment; amendment consideration is closed at 2:30 p.m. on May 25, 1995. Self-executes provision which removes section 2210 from the bill. This was done at the request of the Budget Committee.	N/A.
H.R. 1530	National Defense Authorization Act FY 1996	H. Res. 164	Restrictive; Makes in order only the amendments printed in the report; waives all points of order against the bill, substitute and amendments printed in the report. Gives the Chairman en bloc authority. Self-executes a provision which strikes section 807 of the bill; provides for an additional 30 min. of debate on Nunn-Lugar section; Allows Mr. Clinger to offer a modification of his amendment with the concurrence of Ms. Collins.	36R; 18D; 2 Bipartisan.
H.R. 1817	Military Construction Appropriations; FY 1996	H. Res. 167	Open; waives cl. 2 and cl. 6 of rule XXI against the bill; 1 hr. general debate; Uses House passed budget numbers as threshold for spending amounts pending passage of Budget.	N/A.
H.R. 1854	Legislative Branch Appropriations	H. Res. 169	Restrictive; Makes in order only 11 amendments; waives sections 302(f) and 308(a) of the Budget Act against the bill and cl. 2 and cl. 6 of rule XXI against the bill. All points of order are waived against the amendments.	5R; 4D; 2 Bipartisan.
H.R. 1868	Foreign Operations Appropriations	H. Res. 170	Open; waives cl. 2, cl. 5(b), and cl. 6 of rule XXI against the bill; makes in order the Gillman amendments as first order of business; waives all points of order against the amendments; if adopted they will be considered as original text; waives cl. 2 of rule XXI against the amendments printed in the report. Pre-printing gets priority (Hall) (Menendez) (Goss) (Smith, NJ).	N/A.
H.R. 1905	Energy & Water Appropriations	H. Res. 171	Open; waives cl. 2 and cl. 6 of rule XXI against the bill; makes in order the Shuster amendment as the first order of business; waives all points of order against the amendment; if adopted it will be considered as original text. Pre-printing gets priority.	N/A.
H.J. Res. 79	Constitutional Amendment to Permit Congress and States to Prohibit the Physical Desecration of the American Flag.	H. Res. 173	Closed; provides one hour of general debate and one motion to recommit with or without instructions; if there are instructions, the MO is debatable for 1 hr.	N/A.
H.R. 1944	Rescissions Bill	H. Res. 175	Restrictive; Provides for consideration of the bill in the House; Permits the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee to offer one amendment which is unamendable; waives all points of order against the amendment.	N/A.
H.R. 1868 (2nd rule)	Foreign Operations Appropriations	H. Res. 177	Restrictive; Provides for further consideration of the bill; makes in order only the four amendments printed in the rules report (20 min. each). Waives all points of order against the amendments; Prohibits intervening motions in the Committee of the Whole; Provides for an automatic rise and report following the disposition of the amendments.	N/A.
H.R. 1977 *Rule Defeated*	Interior Appropriations	H. Res. 185	Open; waives sections 302(f) and 308(a) of the Budget Act and cl 2 and cl 6 of rule XXI; provides that the bill be read by title; waives all points of order against the Tauzin amendment; self-executes Budget Committee amendment; waives cl 2(e) of rule XXI against amendments to the bill; Pre-printing gets priority.	N/A.

FLOOR PROCEDURE IN THE 104TH CONGRESS; COMPILED BY THE RULES COMMITTEE DEMOCRATS—Continued

Bill No.	Title	Resolution No.	Process used for floor consideration	Amendments in order
H.R. 1977	Interior Appropriations	H.Res. 187	Open; waives sections 302(f), 306 and 308(a) of the Budget Act; waives clauses 2 and 6 of rule XXI against provisions in the bill; waives all points of order against the Tauzin amendment; provides that the bill be read by title; self-executes Budget Committee amendment and makes NEA funding subject to House passed authorization; waives cl 2(e) of rule XXI against the amendments to the bill; Pre-printing gets priority.	N/A.
H.R. 1976	Agriculture Appropriations	H. Res. 188	Open; waives clauses 2 and 6 of rule XXI against provisions in the bill; provides that the bill be read by title; Makes Skeen amendment first order of business, if adopted the amendment will be considered as base text (10 min.); Pre-printing gets priority.	N/A.
H.R. 1977 (3rd rule)	Interior Appropriations	H. Res. 189	Restrictive; provides for the further consideration of the bill; allows only amendments pre-printed before July 14th to be considered; limits motions to rise.	N/A.
H.R. 2020	Treasury Postal Appropriations	H. Res. 190	Open; waives cl. 2 and cl. 6 of rule XXI against provisions in the bill; provides the bill be read by title; Pre-printing gets priority.	N/A.
H.J. Res. 96	Disapproving MFN for China	H. Res. 193	Restrictive; provides for consideration in the House of H.R. 2058 (90 min.) And H.J. Res. 96 (1 hr). Waives certain provisions of the Trade Act.	N/A.
H.R. 2002	Transportation Appropriations	H. Res. 194	Open; waives cl. 3 Of rule XIII and section 401 (a) of the CBA against consideration of the bill; waives cl. 6 and cl. 2 of rule XXI against provisions in the bill; Makes in order the Clinger/Solomon amendment waives all points of order against the amendment (Line Item Veto); provides the bill be read by title; Pre-printing gets priority. *RULE AMENDED*.	N/A.
H.R. 70	Exports of Alaskan North Slope Oil	H. Res. 197	Open; Makes in order the Resources Committee amendment in the nature of a substitute as original text; Pre-printing gets priority; Provides a Senate hook-up with S. 395.	N/A.
H.R. 2076	Commerce, Justice Appropriations	H. Res. 198	Open; waives cl. 2 and cl. 6 of rule XXI against provisions in the bill; Pre-printing gets priority; provides the bill be read by title.	N/A.
H.R. 2099	VA/HUD Appropriations	H. Res. 201	Open; waives cl. 2 and cl. 6 of rule XXI against provisions in the bill; Provides that the amendment in part 1 of the report is the first business, if adopted it will be considered as base text (30 min.); waives all points of order against the Klug and Davis amendments; Pre-printing gets priority; Provides that the bill be read by title.	N/A.
S. 21	Termination of U.S. Arms Embargo on Bosnia	H. Res. 204	Restrictive; 3 hours of general debate; Makes in order an amendment to be offered by the Minority Leader or a designee (1 hr); If motion to recommit has instructions it can only be offered by the Minority Leader or a designee.	ID.
H.R. 2126	Defense Appropriations	H. Res. 205	Open; waives cl. 2(f)(6) of rule XI and section 306 of the Congressional Budget Act against consideration of the bill; waives cl. 2 and cl. 6 of rule XXI against provisions in the bill; self-executes a strike of sections 8021 and 8024 of the bill as requested by the Budget Committee; Pre-printing gets priority; Provides the bill be read by title.	N/A.
H.R. 1555	Communications Act of 1995	H. Res. 207	Restrictive; waives sec. 302(f) of the Budget Act against consideration of the bill; Makes in order the Commerce Committee amendment as original text and waives sec. 302(f) of the Budget Act and cl. 5(a) of rule XXI against the amendment; Makes in order the Bliely amendment (30 min.) as the first order of business, if adopted it will be original text; makes in order only the amendments printed in the report and waives all points of order against the amendments; provides a Senate hook-up with S. 652.	2R/3D/3 Bi-partisan.
H.R. 2127	Labor/HHS Appropriations Act	H. Res. 208	Open; Provides that the first order of business will be the managers amendments (10 min.), if adopted they will be considered as base text; waives cl. 2 and cl. 6 of rule XXI against provisions in the bill; waives all points of order against certain amendments printed in the report; Pre-printing gets priority; Provides the bill be read by title.	N/A
H.R. 1594	Economically Targeted Investments	H. Res. 215	Open; 2 hr of gen. debate; makes in order the committee substitute as original text	N/A
H.R. 1655	Intelligence Authorization	H. Res. 216	Restrictive; waives sections 302(f), 308(a) and 401(b) of the Budget Act. Makes in order the committee substitute as modified by Govt. Reform amend (striking sec. 505) and an amendment striking title VII, Cl 7 of rule XVI and cl 5(a) of rule XXI are waived against the substitute. Sections 302(f) and 401(b) of the CBA are also waived against the substitute. Amendments must also be pre-printed in the Congressional record.	N/A
H.R. 1162	Deficit Reduction Lock Box	H. Res. 218	Open; waives cl 7 of rule XVI against the committee substitute made in order as original text; Pre-printing gets priority.	N/A
H.R. 1670	Federal Acquisition Reform Act of 1995	H. Res. 219	Open; waives sections 302(f) and 308(a) of the Budget Act against consideration of the bill; bill will be read by title; waives cl 5(a) of rule XXI and section 302(f) of the Budget Act against the committee substitute; Pre-printing gets priority.	N/A
H.R. 1617	To Consolidate and Reform Workforce Development and Literacy Programs Act (CAREERS).	H. Res. 222	Open; waives section 302(f) and 401(b) of the Budget Act against the substitute made in order as original text (H.R. 2332), cl. 5(a) of rule XXI is also waived against the substitute, provides for consideration of the managers amendment (10 min.) If adopted, it is considered as base text.	N/A
H.R. 2274	National Highway System Designation Act of 1995	H. Res. 224	Open; waives section 302(f) of the Budget Act against consideration of the bill; Makes H.R. 2349 in order as original text; waives section 302(f) of the Budget Act against the substitute; provides for the consideration of a managers amendment (10 min.) If adopted, it is considered as base text; Pre-printing gets priority.	N/A
H.R. 927	Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act of 1995	H. Res. 225	Restrictive; waives cl 2(L)(2)(B) of rule XI against consideration of the bill; makes in order H.R. 2347 as base text; waives cl 7 of rule XVI against the substitute; Makes Hamilton amendment the first amendment to be considered (1 hr). Makes in order only amendments printed in the report.	2R/2D
H.R. 743	The Teamwork for Employees and managers Act of 1995	H. Res. 226	Open; waives cl 2(f)(2)(b) of rule XI against consideration of the bill; makes in order the committee amendment as original text; Pre-printing gets priority.	N/A
H.R. 1170	3-Judge Court for Certain Injunctions	H. Res. 227	Open; makes in order a committee amendment as original text; Pre-printing gets priority	N/A
H.R. 1601	International Space Station Authorization Act of 1995	H. Res. 228	Open; makes in order a committee amendment as original text; pre-printing gets priority	N/A
H.J. Res. 108	Making Continuing Appropriations for FY 1996	H. Res. 230	Closed; Provides for the immediate consideration of the CR; one motion to recommit which may have instructions only if offered by the Minority Leader or a designee.	
H.R. 2405	Omnibus Civilian Science Authorization Act of 1995	H. Res. 234	Open; self-executes a provision striking section 304(b)(3) of the bill (Commerce Committee request); Pre-printing gets priority.	N/A
H.R. 2259	To Disapprove Certain Sentencing Guideline Amendments	H. Res. 237	Restrictive; waives cl 2(f)(2)(B) of rule XI against the bill's consideration; makes in order the text of the Senate bill S. 1254 as original text; Makes in order only a Conyers substitute; provides a senate hook-up after adoption.	1D
H.R. 2425	Medicare Preservation Act	H. Res. 238	Restrictive; waives all points of order against the bill's consideration; makes in order the text of H.R. 2485 as original text; waives all points of order against H.R. 2485; makes in order only an amendment offered by the Minority Leader or a designee; waives all points of order against the amendment; waives cl 5© of rule XXI (% requirement on votes raising taxes).	1D
H.R. 2492	Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill	H. Res. 239	Restrictive; provides for consideration of the bill in the House	N/A
H.R. 2491	7 Year Balanced Budget Reconciliation Social Security Earnings Test Reform.	H. Res. 245	Restrictive; makes in order H.R. 2517 as original text; waives all pints of order against the bill; Makes in order only H.R. 2530 as an amendment only if offered by the Minority Leader or a designee; waives all points of order against the amendment; waives cl 5© of rule XXI (% requirement on votes raising taxes).	1D
H.R. 1833	Partial Birth Abortion Ban Act of 1995	H. Res. 251	Closed	N/A
H.R. 2546	D.C. Appropriations FY 1996	H. Res. 252	Restrictive; waives all points of order against the bill's consideration; Makes in order the Walsh amendment as the first order of business (10 min.); if adopted it is considered as base text; waives cl 2 and 6 of rule XXI against the bill; makes in order the Bonilla, Gunderson and Hostettler amendments (30 min.); waives all points of order against the amendments; debate on any further amendments is limited to 30 min. each.	N/A
H.J. Res. 115	Further Continuing Appropriations for FY 1996	H. Res. 257	Closed; Provides for the immediate consideration of the CR; one motion to recommit which may have instructions only if offered by the Minority Leader or a designee.	N/A
H.R. 2586	Temporary Increase in the Statutory Debt Limit	H. Res. 258	Restrictive; Provides for the immediate consideration of the CR; one motion to recommit which may have instructions only if offered by the Minority Leader or a designee; self-executes 4 amendments in the rule; Solomon, Medicare Coverage of Certain Anti-Cancer Drug Treatments, Habeas Corpus Reform, Chrysler (MI); makes in order the Walker amend (40 min.) on regulatory reform.	5R
H.R. 2539	ICC Termination	H. Res. 259	Open; waives section 302(f) and section 309(a)	
H.J. Res. 115	Further Continuing Appropriations for FY 1996	H. Res. 261	Closed; provides for the immediate consideration of a motion by the Majority Leader or his designees to dispose of the Senate amendments (1hr)	N/A
H.R. 2586	Temporary Increase in the Statutory Limit on the Public Debt	H. Res. 262	Closed; provides for the immediate consideration of a motion by the Majority Leader or his designees to dispose of the Senate amendments (1hr)	N/A
H. Res. 250	House Gift Rule Reform	H. Res. 268	Closed; provides for consideration of the bill in the House; 30 min. of debate; makes in order the Burton amendment and the Gingrich en bloc amendment (30 min. each); waives all points of order against the amendments; Gingrich is only in order if Burton fails or is not offered.	2R
H.R. 2564	Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995	H. Res. 269	Open; waives cl. 2(f)(6) of rule XI against the bill's consideration; waives all points of order against the Istook and McIntosh amendments.	N/A

FLOOR PROCEDURE IN THE 104TH CONGRESS; COMPILED BY THE RULES COMMITTEE DEMOCRATS—Continued

Bill No.	Title	Resolution No.	Process used for floor consideration	Amendments in order
H.R. 2606	Prohibition on Funds for Bosnia Deployment	H. Res. 273	Restrictive; waives all points of order against the bill's consideration; provides one motion to amend if offered by the Minority Leader or designee (1 hr non-amendable); motion to recommit which may have instructions only if offered by Minority Leader or his designee; if Minority Leader motion is not offered debate time will be extended by 1 hr.	N/A
H.R. 1788	Amtrak Reform and Privatization Act of 1995	H. Res. 289	Open; waives all points of order against the bill's consideration; makes in order the Transportation substitute modified by the amend in the report; Bill read by title; waives all points of order against the substitute; makes in order a managers amend as the first order of business, if adopted it is considered base text (10 min.); waives all points of order against the amendment; Pre-printing gets priority.	N/A
H.R. 1350	Maritime Security Act of 1995	H. Res. 287	Open; makes in order the committee substitute as original text; makes in order a managers amendment which if adopted is considered as original text (20 min.) unamendable; pre-printing gets priority.	N/A
H.R. 2621	To Protect Federal Trust Funds	H. Res. 293	Closed; provides for the adoption of the Ways & Means amendment printed in the report. 1 hr. of general debate.	N/A
H.R. 1745	Utah Public Lands Management Act of 1995	H. Res. 303	Open; waives cl 2(j)(6) of rule XI and sections 302(f) and 311(a) of the Budget Act against the bill's consideration. Makes in order the Resources substitute as base text and waives cl 7 of rule XVI and sections 302(f) and 308(a) of the Budget Act; makes in order a managers' amend as the first order of business, if adopted it is considered base text (10 min).	N/A
H. Res. 304	Providing for Debate and Consideration of Three Measures Relating to U.S. Troop Deployments in Bosnia.	N/A	Closed; makes in order three resolutions; H.R. 2770 (Dornan), H. Res. 302 (Buyer), and H. Res. 306 (Gephardt); 1 hour of debate on each.	1D; 2R
H. Res. 309	Revised Budget Resolution	H. Res. 309	Closed; provides 2 hours of general debate in the House	N/A
H.R. 558	Texas Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Compact Consent Act	H. Res. 313	Open; pre-printing gets priority	N/A
H.R. 2677	The National Parks and National Wildlife Refuge Systems Freedom Act of 1995.	H. Res. 323	Closed; consideration in the House; self-executes Young amendment	N/A
PROCEDURE IN THE 104TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION				
H.R. 1643	To authorize the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (MFN) to the products of Bulgaria.	H. Res. 334	Closed; provides to take the bill from the Speaker's table with the Senate amendment, and consider in the House the motion printed in the Rules Committee report; 1 hr. of general debate; previous question is considered as ordered.	N/A
H.J. Res. 134	Making continuing appropriations/establishing procedures making the transmission of the continuing resolution	H. Res. 336	Closed; provides to take from the Speaker's table H.J. Res. 134 with the Senate amendment and concur with the Senate amendment with an amendment (H. Con. Res. 131) which is self-executed in the rule. The rule provides further that the bill shall not be sent back to the Senate until the Senate agrees to the provisions of H. Con. Res. 131.	N/A
H.R. 1358	Conveyance of National Marine Fisheries Service Laboratory at Gloucester, Massachusetts.	H. Res. 338	Closed; provides to take the bill from the Speaker's table with the Senate amendment, and consider in the House the motion printed in the Rules Committee report; 1 hr. of general debate; previous question is considered as ordered.	N/A

*Contract Bills, 67% restrictive; 33% open. **All legislation 1st Session, 56% restrictive; 44% open. ***Legislation 2d Session. 100% restrictive; 0% open. ****All legislation 104th Congress 59% restrictive; 41% open. ***** Restrictive rules are those which limit the number of amendments which can be offered, and include so-called modified open and modified closed rules as well as completely closed rules and rules providing for consideration in the House as opposed to the Committee of the Whole. This definition of restrictive rule is taken from the Republican chart of resolutions reported from the Rules Committee in the 103d Congress. ***** Not included in this chart are three bills which should have been placed on the Suspension Calendar. H.R. 101, H.R. 400, H.R. 440.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I do not disagree with many of the things that my colleagues on the other side have said but there is still no excuse why all of the appropriation bills have not been finished on time.

We can do this without regard to the budget. We have done it when we were in the majority. And there is no reason that they could not have done it; and that is the reason we are here today in this capacity.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. FRANK].

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I was surprised to hear the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON] say that there will be no more deficit spending with the Republicans in control. I had understood the Republican budget to accept the reality of the fact that there will be deficit spending for the next 6 years.

The 7-year budget means that the deficit ends in the seventh year, but for the first 6 years of the Republican budget there is a deficit. So, to say that there will be no more deficit spending is to assume that we will go into a coma for 6 years and then come out in the seventh.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New York did have a tougher budget. It is true. It was a very tough budget. That is why I believe a majority of the Republicans voted against it.

But the key here is procedural and not substantive. I gather this is the first time the House has been asked, not at the end of the session when we are trying to clean things up, but at the very outset of a session to change the rules substantially to diminish the chance to discuss publicly major legislation.

Mr. Speaker, this is doing away with the two-thirds vote. For a group that came in boasting about how open and democratic they were going to be, this is an extraordinary diminution of our ability as a legislative body to discuss things.

□ 1045

And the reason for it is simple. I want to be very clear. I am not impugning the motives of my colleagues in this regard. I would not do it even if the rules allowed me, in this one case at least. I do not think they came intending to diminish openness and fairness. I do not think it was part of their explicit program to do so. But they have a problem. The problem is their own incompetence. They have been unable to do the business of the public sufficiently well to stick to openness. And authoritarianism is the result of incompetence.

We will not have a chance fully to debate these issues because they are so disorganized, so unable to cope with their own internal divisions, apparently surprised, one of the things I have heard is Members on the other side have said, it is not our fault, there is something called the U.S. Senate, they have said. In the U.S. Senate they have something called the filibuster, and that has interfered with us.

Some of us, a year or two ago, were urging that in our rules of reform we deal with Senate filibuster. We said we did not like it. Universally the Republicans said, no, you cannot do that. That is a bad idea. So they were the great defenders of the Senate filibuster when we last talked about rules reform. When some of us talked about trying to curtail the filibuster through

the mechanism of rules reform, the joint rules, Republicans said that was a terrible idea. Now they are apparently shocked to find on it that this filibuster causes some problems.

But the Republicans control the Senate and the Republicans control the House. And under Republican control, we have compiled the worst record in simply doing our job that I can remember. The appropriations bills were not passed. They were passed in November and December. They were all supposed to be passed by October 1.

So how do they deal with this problem? They come in today with a resolution that substantially diminishes the ability of the American public to look at these things and hear them debated because they abolish the rule that says you cannot do them all in the same day.

Part of the problem may be this and we have seen this from the Republican side. The Republican leadership comes up with a proposal and the Republican membership immediately attacks it. It may be that what we are being given here is an effort not to throttle the Democrats, not to keep the press out, but it may be that the Republican leadership has finally figured out that they cannot give their own membership time to read these things. Maybe they figure that Republican freshmen, being new to this place, will not be able to figure it out in a day. It will take them 2 days and they will have had it passed already. Because what they are saying is they should be able to bring up major legislation involving their failure to do appropriations bills and pass it the same day, not have that 1-day waiting period when it goes in the press, when it can be talked about on

television, when the public has a chance to react. That is what we are talking about.

What we are talking about now is the ability of, apparently, the Republican leadership to bring up legislation dealing with the appropriations and get it passed the same day, lest it be talked about.

I have to say, since we are the minority, unanimously we do not have the votes to stop them from doing what they are doing. What they are afraid of are their own Members. What they are afraid of is the kind of, oh, we cannot do this.

The problem is that there is a gap; there is a gap between the views of many of the Republican Members and reality. And their fear is that the Republican leadership, now that they have learned that shutting down the Government is disruptive and unpopular and in fact fiscally quite irresponsible, since it adds to Government costs, the Republican leadership does not want again to have a Government shutdown. But they have a problem, because they have difficulty in getting the votes on their own side and with their own colleagues to pass legislation that keeps the Government working.

One way they have decided that they can minimize that difficulty is to reduce the possibility for public input, to reduce the chance for discussion, to speed this up. And that is why we have an extraordinary motion today from the advocates of procedural fairness and openness, substantially to diminish the time which the U.S. House of Representatives will have to discuss the expenditure of billions of dollars.

I regret very much that they have not been competent enough and sufficiently organized within themselves to deal with the difficult task of governing. But I do not think that democracy ought to be the victim of that incompetence.

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

When I stand here and listen to the gentleman from Massachusetts, I would kindly remind my colleague that there has been more discussion and more debate about a balanced budget in these Chambers in 1 day than they have had in the last 24 years on the Democratic side of the aisle. We are serious about this situation.

We have determined there are more people riding the wagon than there are pulling the wagon. It is about time we get some people helping contribute to this. The gentleman talks about management as if the last 24 or 26 years of deficit is good management. He talks about competency as if this Congress is held out by the American people as being economically competent.

Go out and ask the American citizens, would they let the U.S. Congress run their checkbook? Go out across this country and say to somebody, If you got a gift of \$100 million and you wanted to donate \$10 million to the needy people of this country, would

you send that check to Washington, DC, for distribution? Of course, they would not do that.

The other point that should be brought up here is part of the delay in this process is there are Members on their side of the aisle who are devoting their resources and their energy not into helping us find a solution for this budget deficit but in making sure we are not the ones that find the solution.

We want them to join the team. The time has come for economic reality. The President of this country stood up here and said the era of big Government, which was supported by that side of the aisle for the years that it had control, it is over. Power needs to shift back to the States; power needs to go back to the individuals. We have moved the President, but I am not sure we have moved many on your side of the aisle.

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

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER].

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

Mr. Speaker, first of all, what are we considering? We are considering, as both gentlemen from Massachusetts have already pointed out, a rule which allows for 1 day of consideration of matters, which means that neither Members nor the public will have an opportunity to review that which is being proposed.

I do not know whether the gentleman representing the majority on the Committee on Rules knows, but perhaps he can inform me at the end of this debate whether or not this kind of rule has ever been proposed prior to June 30 of any legislative year in the history of the Congress.

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

Mr. HOYER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from the other side does not know, I will tell him, no, it has never been proposed before June 30.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for his comment.

Why do I ask that question? I ask that question because, when the Republicans were in the minority, they used to rail regularly about the arbitrariness of the Committee on Rules controlled by the Democratic Party. That pushed them to the position that they could not reflect or debate on issues confronting the Congress.

So what do we see? We see for some reason an incredible motivation to get out of town. This is January. We are beginning the session, the second session of the 104th Congress, the historic 104th Congress, as our Speaker, a historian himself, tells us regularly.

So how do we begin this Congress? With one of the most arbitrary rules that we have. Is there precedent for such rules? Yes, there is. Did we utilize them? Yes, we did. When did we utilize

them? At the end of sessions, either because we were going on summer break in August or we were going out of session in October or November or December so that we could accelerate the process at the end of sessions. But now we have a rule that says, at the very beginning, in the first instance, before we really do any substantive business, we are going to have a rule that says we will not take the time.

Apparently, we are going to go on 30 days break, as I understand it. We are not in control, and I am not sure about that, but that is what I understand. What is the reason for this rule? I cannot figure it out.

Let me say in addition, my friend said something about management. That is an interesting concept over the last 40 years as to how long the Republicans have been in management. Under the Constitution of the United States, article II of the Constitution of the United States, article II of the Constitution gives executive authority, that is management authority, to the President of the United States. The Presidency of the United States in the last 17 or 15 years has been in the hands of Republicans 12 out of those 15 years. In fact, we hear the Republicans railing about how the President will not cooperate. That is why they cannot do their agenda.

To some degree, they are correct. But my, my, my, I never hear the Republicans say why Ronald Reagan or George Bush did not stop the irresponsibility of which they accuse the Democratic Congress. I never hear them say that for 6 of those 12 years there was a Republican leadership in U.S. Senate.

My colleagues, the fact of the matter is, we do have a serious problem. It is a budget deficit on a regular basis that this country nor its children can afford. That is why this Member of the Congress has voted three times to pass a constitutional amendment to require a balanced budget. That is why this Member of Congress right here voted for a budget which cut deficits faster and further than the Republican alternative and is, frankly, in my opinion, the budget that we ought to pass. I think the President would sign. And it would reduce deficits further and faster than the Republican alternative.

My colleagues, this martial law rule is proposed because we need to come to grips with this year's fiscal policies, which we have not yet adopted. The fiscal policies in my opinion of the Republican leadership during the past year are worthy of careful consideration by the American public and then deserving of the American public's contempt.

The Republican shutdown of Government and the Gingrich premeditated tactics of forcing America to default prospectively on its debts, both, my colleagues, are arguably historically the most irresponsible fiscal policies proposed by any leadership of the House of Representatives in its history.

We ought to have a rule on this floor which says that we will pass a clean

debt limit extension. Secretary Donald Reagan wrote me a letter and said that is what we ought to do, not on this one but when the Republicans had the Presidency. Secretary of the Treasury Jim Baker asked me to do the same. Secretary Brady asked me to do the same.

All three of those Secretaries of the Treasury said it would be the height of irresponsibility not to accommodate past policies and pay America's bills. Moody's has just yesterday made an observation that they may change the cost of borrowing in America by changing our rating. If they do that, every homeowner, every person who goes into the Hecht Co. in this area or Woodward and Lothrop or K-Mart and uses a credit card will pay more.

□ 1100

Every foreign government will up its price of money to the U.S. taxpayer. The fact of the matter is I do not know of a responsible financial person that I have talked to in my district or in this country that thinks that putting the American Government into default is anything other than insanity. Yet, it was a proposed policy by Speaker GINGRICH earlier this year. That is why I called it a premeditated policy of placing America at risk of defaulting on its debts.

Mr. Speaker, this rule is not inherently evil. It is a rule that will accommodate action. I understand that. I do not allege that it is, in and of itself, a rule that is particularly pernicious. But its timing is historic because we never found the need to do this before, in my opinion, in the history of the House of Representatives, because we were always prepared in January, February, March, April, and May to consider matters in a timely fashion. It was only at the end that we needed to accelerate.

Mr. Speaker, the President of the United States said we ought to come together. We ought to jettison confrontation and adopt cooperation and put this country on a sound fiscal footing, make a commitment that we are not going to shut down government, not just for Federal employees, but for Americans who rely on government on a daily basis, that they will not be at risk, and that we ought to commit ourselves to quickly passing a clean debt limit extension, so we can tell all the world America, America can be relied on.

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

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman that just spoke is an eloquent speaker, and not exactly on point, but he is an eloquent speaker. I guess the gentleman brings up that we finished talking about the word management. Now let us talk about the word participation. The gentleman acts as if there was no opportunity to participate last night. The Committee on Rules had an open meeting.

By the way, the meetings under the Republican management of this Con-

gress have been open, sunshine. They are open to the press. By the way, we do not have proxy voting anymore. Under the old management team, the Democratic management team, you could go home to your district and you could have a proxy vote cast on your behalf. You did not even have to be at a committee hearing.

What did we do? We said, "Wait a minute, we are going to change the management around here. We expect you to be at your meetings. If you are going to cast a vote, you are expected to be there and cast a vote in person." The gentleman does not bring up the point that last night his colleagues on the Democratic side of the aisle did not carry this kind of debate in the Committee on Rules. In fact, they voted for this rule. In fact, they voted for it unanimously. We did not even do a rollcall vote on it. We did a voice vote on it. I think it is important to remember those kinds of things.

I think it is important to take a look. I think the gentleman is credible when he starts talking about his personal efforts at balancing the budget. I think he is terrific in that area. But my big question is, Why did his party not follow him? The party had 26 years since the last time this country balanced their budget, and I do not know how many years the gentleman has served over there. I know it is many, and I know he has served with distinction. But my question that I would like at some point to be answered is, Why did the gentleman not convince his own party during the period of time that he served to balance the budget? That is all we are trying to do.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman brings up the point about the interest rates. Do Members want to lower interest rates for the working Joe and working Jane in this country? Then balance this budget. Quit spending more money than you bring in.

There is not a family in America that gets to operate under these fiscal rules. There is not a special district, there is not a city, there is not a county, there is not a State in this country that gets to operate under such crazy fiscal rules. Constantly, for a period of 24 years, you spend more than you bring in.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON], chairman of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I just am really taken aback by my good friend, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER], when he says this rule is not inherently evil. I thought this gentleman wanted this rule in the worst way. I know that the Federal employees that I represent want this rule in the worst way. A number of them on my way to work this morning approached me and said "We hope you can deal with this problem today. Please do not furlough us again next week."

That is exactly what this is meant to do. I understand that Speaker GINGRICH

received a call from Air Force One, from the President, last night where they talked about putting together this continuing resolution that was going to continue the Government, keep it working, and that is exactly what we are trying to do here today.

Mr. Speaker, someone, I guess the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] mentioned that this procedure had never been done before.

Mr. HOYER. Prior to June 30.

Mr. SOLOMON. We have a whole list of when it was done in the 103d Congress. Let me just point out, here is a list of all of the vetoes and the veto overrides of all of the Presidents since George Washington.

I have to point out to the gentleman, because I was here during the Reagan years, and all during those Reagan years when you had a very philosophical President with an opposing party in this body of Democrats opposing him, never once did Ronald Reagan fail to sit down and negotiate these appropriation bills that keep the Government functioning. There were several occasions when, for 1 day, we overlapped; in other words, we did not quite make it, but there was no prolonged argument.

Ronald Reagan knew that he had to govern. He recognized that this House of Representatives had control of the pursestrings. Unfortunately, he never accomplished what he wanted to accomplish, because he could not do it with these Democrats in control of this House.

Let me point out, right now most of the appropriation bills have been enacted into law. There are four major ones that have not. There is one that deals with the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Housing, the National Space Center, the Environmental Protection Agency, and 47 other smaller agencies. We negotiated that with the Senate. There was no holdup over in the other body. We sent that to the President. The President vetoed it, because the cuts were too deep in the Environmental Protection Agency, he said, and a couple of other things.

We told him that there is an increase in medical care delivery systems for veterans of about \$400 million, and we will not negotiate that, because that has to stay. But if you want to shift that spending in the rest of that bill, you do what you want to do. We will reenact the bill and send it to you. That whole portion of the Federal Government will be working, without any question.

The Interior Department appropriations, which funds all the national parks, the Department of Energy, Endowment for the Arts, Endowment for the Humanities, so forth, he said that the cuts were too deep in that. We told him, "Change it any way you want to. We do not care where the funding lies, but as long as you stay on the glide path to the balanced budget." He never gave us any of his recommendations.

Finally, the Commerce, Justice, State Department, that funds the Department of Commerce, Department of State, Department of Justice, he said the cuts were too deep there. Basically, he said, "We cut Commerce, technology, we cut international operations, we cut peacekeeping activities and the Legal Services Corporation too much." So we told him, "Change it any way you want to, as long as you stay in the glide path, and all of those employees will go back to work permanently through September 30, the end of this fiscal year."

I would say to the gentleman, we have been doing everything we could to cooperate, but when you stand here and say this rule is not inherently evil but it is a bad rule, I am willing to put it up to a vote, and let us let whoever wants to vote for it vote for it. But this is a rule that is going to keep this Government functioning for the next 6 weeks so we can try to work out these differences.

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

Mr. SOLOMON. I yield briefly to the gentleman from Maryland, who knows that I fight for his rights for his employees.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I want to say to the public, notwithstanding the philosophical differences, the gentleman who chairs the Committee on Rules, the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON], and I are good friends, and we work closely together on a number of issues. I respect him, and believe he respects me.

The gentleman raises a number of interesting points. First of all, I do not believe I said this was a bad rule. I said the timing of this rule was historic, and the reason being because we apparently are going to go home, Mr. Speaker. Let me further say that, very frankly, the reason you need this rule is not because there could not be a unanimous consent resolution on our side which says we will keep Government working past the 26th at the levels currently in force, by unanimous consent. You would not need a rule for that.

Mr. MCINNIS. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Speaker.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. HOYER. Point of order, Mr. Speaker. I believe the gentleman yielded to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON] who yielded to me.

Mr. SOLOMON. Reclaiming my time, I would just continue to yield to the gentleman from Maryland for 30 seconds, but I have to consider the manager of the bill.

The Speaker pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. MCINNIS] who has reclaimed the time, and therefore would be the one to yield the time. The gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON], if yielded to, may yield to the gentleman from Maryland for a question.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. MCINNIS].

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON].

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

Mr. SOLOMON. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman pointed out under Ronald Reagan and George Bush what happened was, because we could not override the President's veto any more than you can override President Clinton's veto, and what happened from our perspective, I tell my friend, the gentleman from New York, is that the Democratic Congress accommodated President Reagan and President Bush on issues on which there was strong feeling on this side, on which the President said he will not sign a bill if it has, for instance, pregnancy termination rights, which was one of the issues on which there was deep difference.

We accommodated the President. Why? Because we could not override the veto, and there was no intent to shut down the Government. I understand what the gentleman is saying, I understand the purpose of this rule, and I understand that if it goes forward, perhaps we could have movement.

Mr. SOLOMON. Vote for the rule. It is a good rule.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. FRANK].

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, first I want to thank the gentleman from New York for pointing out that Ronald Reagan signed every appropriation bill, so the next time you hear people say this terrible deficit happened purely because of the Democrats, quote the gentleman from New York. Remind people that the gentleman from New York said that Ronald Reagan and George Bush signed every appropriations bill. No penny was spent during the Reagan and Bush administrations that they did not sign. As my friend, the gentleman from Maryland, points out, in some cases they wanted more spending. So every dollar in the deficit that we have with the joint participation of Reagan, Bush, and the Congress. I appreciate the acknowledgment.

Second, he said we needed this rule to keep the Government open. In the first place, a two-thirds vote would allow us to pass the CR today. If you were not trying to be excessively controversial, you would not need this rule. It is a two-thirds vote. So it is not that we need this rule to pass it today, we need it to do it without a two-thirds vote.

Even more important is this point: Why are we at the point where we need to bring up a complicated policy-oriented continuing resolution and pass it the same day? It is because the other side has been too incompetent.

They have been too incompetent to do it better than this. No; it is not good

management to bring it up and vote on it the same day. They have created the crisis by shutting down the Government, by their own internal ideological turmoil, and now they come to us and say "We are going to solve the crisis." They lurch from one self-created crisis to another, and then, like the arsonist who sets the fire, take credit for putting it out. It is a shambles of how to run the place.

Mr. Speaker, I will say, I admire one thing about the gentleman from Colorado, Mr. MCINNIS. At no point has he defended this rule. He has talked about balancing the budget, he has talked about everything else, but in the last couple of conversations he has not defended the rule, because what we have is one more self-created crisis that the Republicans have tried to solve.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I have listened to the debate. I am seldom up on a rule. But all of us can see through this rule. We can say whatever we want to say about the rhetoric. All of us understand each other. All of us, 100 percent of us, want to balance the budget. There is no question about that. The question is balancing the budget in two diverse ways.

For the most part, the people on the Democratic side of the aisle do not want to balance the budget by cutting education, cutting all of Medicaid, cutting all of Medicare, and making sure that people do not have access to clean and safe water. We want considerations.

All of us know that when we start altering the rules of the House, coming up with different rules to get by, it is to muffle those voices. All of us know that the reason why the Government has been shut down is because the attempt has been to pass these drastic, draconian cuts in the continuing resolution. Let us not play games with each other. It is time for us to give the American people a sensible solution, and we cannot do it by forgetting that they exist.

□ 1115

They exist and they need to be given attention. We just cannot steamroll it through and think that we are taking care of the business of the American people. The bulk of the people in this Nation, 80 percent of them, care about the education of their children for the future.

We have all said we need better educated, better trained work forces. How are we going to get them with all of the opportunities to cut, and we know that that is what we are doing in a rule that simply passes all of the philosophical types of draconian cuts in a continuing resolution, knowing full well that we are going to blame the Republicans, because that is where we sincerely feel it is going to be. The Republicans are going to blame the

Democrats in saying they do not want to balance the budget.

All of us want to balance the budget and all of us know that. It is the way in which we want to balance it. I would say it is time for us to stop playing games with the public and with ourselves.

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would be interested to know how the gentlewoman from Texas voted on the balanced budget amendment, after she stands down here and talks about how everybody supports a balanced budget.

Furthermore, I should point out to the gentlewoman from Texas, with all due respect, she had 26 years to balance the budget her way, 26 years to do something. The gentlewoman had the President of her party last year; she had at least 2 years while I was here to balance this budget.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCINNIS. I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, we might have had 26 years, but the budget was unbalanced during the Reagan-Bush years on the backs of the same people we are victimizing now.

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, if I may reclaim my time, I notice I did not get an answer to my question which was, how did the gentlewoman vote on the balanced budget amendment?

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, during that 12 years when we went toward a downward spiral, the whole philosophy was trickle-down. We are trying to reinvent that. It does not work. It did not work then; it will not work now.

We cannot victimize and enslave all of the people of this Nation just to say we are balancing the budget to give this tax break to the wealthy. It will not work.

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I assume that answer means the gentlewoman voted "no" on the balanced budget.

Let me move on to the rule. The gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] stated that we have never before June 30 ever had the same day two-thirds requirement waived, and my good friend, the gentleman from the Committee on Rules stated another statement similar to that. But I felt in order to be more credible up here I would use your statistics on has this occurred before.

Waivers of the two-thirds vote requirement for same-day rules in the 103d Congress before June 30: House Resolution 61, Family Medical Leave Act, February 3, 1993. House Resolution 111, emergency unemployment, March 3, 1993. House Resolution 142, budget resolution, March 30, 1993. House Resolution 150, supplemental appropriations, April 1, 1993. House Resolution 153, supplemental appropriations April 21, 1993. I go on. House Resolution 322.

House Resolution 356. Emergency supplemental appropriations. House Resolution 395.

The point that I am making here is that it is somewhat incredible for Members I guess opposed to this rule, and I am not even sure they are opposed to the rule, to show up at the microphone and say we are setting history or a new precedent. This whole book, which is your statistics, is full of the precedent.

Mr. Speaker, we need to have a management tool. I believe last night, if I heard the gentleman correctly and I will yield to him so he has an opportunity to correct me if I am wrong, but last night in the Committee on Rules the gentleman said, we understand the need for management. This went out of the Committee on Rules unanimously. There were not these kind of eloquent speeches last night in the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, first of all, the bills that my friend speaks of were single-purpose bills. This is a general bill that would allow anything to happen. Those were specific reasons to waive the two-thirds rule, but anything could be waived under this.

Yes, last night, we did not want to present an obstacle by raising any ruckus in the Committee on Rules, but that does not mean that we voted in favor of it; we just did not raise any opposition.

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I should point out, Mr. Speaker, that first of all to the gentleman from Massachusetts, the waiver is very specific. He said it is not specific at all. It is very specific.

Second of all, I guess the gentleman is going to sing in a different tune now. I do not remember that when he said prior to June 30 he specified it or restricted it to certain conditions or a single subject. The fact is we had this rule for a purpose. The rule was not just created last night in the Committee on Rules, it is there as a management tool.

One of our responsibilities in the Committee on Rules is to manage these bills primarily today so that we can keep the Government operating, which is a concern of everybody in this Chamber.

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

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

I do not want to prolong the management tool. I mean, we can chop down a cherry tree with an ax or we can knock it over with a bulldozer. I think this is not a general-purpose, two-thirds waiver. Anything, any budget, any bill could be taken up in the same day.

As I say, the matters that the gentleman from Colorado referred to were specific instances in the two-thirds vote that was waived for that specific instance.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Colorado [Mrs. SCHROEDER].

Mrs. SCHROEDER. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I find this interesting because maybe somewhere on this floor there is this bill that we are talking about, but I cannot find it. My understanding is we now have this martial law rule for a bill that is not here. So after we pass this, then I guess we are going to go into recess while they are still writing it.

Someone told me that there have now been over 30 different versions of this bill, and we have not seen it yet. Maybe that is misinformation. But what we are doing is giving permission for them to write anything they want, bring it here and then it is take it or leave it, or shut the Government down again.

Mr. Speaker, I do not really care what George Washington did, nor do my constituents today. They do not want a history lesson. They want to know what we are going to do today, and they are a little tired of the fact that we have wasted almost \$2 billion of their money on this stop and start of the Federal Government, and we are about to do it the third time.

The gentleman from Colorado, I guess it was the gentleman from New York, said Federal employees want this in the worst way. That is right. They are in the worst way. It gets shut down tomorrow if we do not do this. So we are being told as Members of the House, accept this bill that we have not shown you yet, give us this rule to bring it up any way we want, and then take it or leave it one more time. I do not think that is the democratic process.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

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

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, the reason that this rule is being put forth today is because obviously, I say to my colleague, the reason you put the martial law issue, at some point you want to decide you want to end the debate, you want to stifle debate and you do not want to allow alternatives, you do not want to allow amendments. We were here and we are here today because apparently at one time there was just a high principle of 7 years, CBO-scored and a balanced budget. Apparently that all evaporated sometime Tuesday night.

What we now find out is that 7 years is no longer important; CBO is no longer important; a balanced budget is no longer important. The authentic revolutionary who stood there the first day of the session in the chair of the Speaker has now become an incrementalist. Because the Speaker has now become an incrementalist, they now want to stifle the debate. They were willing to throw people out of their jobs, at risk in the Social Security system, at risk in the AFDC payment system. They were going to put them all at risk because they were

going to save this country with the 7-year CBO balanced budget. Today they want to take it off the floor, they want to deny the President \$700 billion in savings that he has already agreed to. They do not want to give us the alternative for \$700 billion in savings.

What they want to do is patch up the system in the same old way of business as usual. That is why they need martial law, because if they do not have martial law, they have to accept amendments, they have to accept debate, and they have to accept the discussion. But they brought in their freshmen, they said there was nothing more important to the country.

Well, they have just decided that apparently something else is more important, and that is apparently the tax cut or patching up this system and getting out of town for a month and not coming back. They would rather get out of town than have a debate about whether or not we should still go for the hundreds of billions of dollars in savings that this administration has already agreed to. That is why they need martial law. And they should be denied martial law.

As was pointed out, they have martial law for a bill that we have not even written yet. That is not the democratic process, that is not an open process, and that does not allow for comment. I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I think the gentleman from California hit it right on the head. That is exactly what is happening here. We are asked to be able to bring this thing to the floor because if we do not take it, by gosh, the Government shuts down tomorrow, and guess what? We are going to be out of town, because they are planning to go off again for another 3 weeks or whatever it is. I think that is absolutely ridiculous.

What is really happening is, if we vote for this rule, what we are voting for is the right for them to write anything they want in some dark room somewhere. I happen to believe government is not a fungus, it can thrive in sunshine, and then they can bring it out here and say you either have to agree to what we wrote in the dark room with none of you around, or we go down on the Government for the third time.

Let us be real clear. That is what it is about. It is not about how many vetoes George Washington had or anything else. This is about the fact that they are all over the lot over on that side.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

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

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, this is about the fact that they have had the most massive meltdown in failure on their side after putting people at risk in this country that now what they want is a minimalist

bill and get out of town. This is about just getting out of town so that nobody will discover that they have dramatically changed apparently the priorities of this Nation. They have gone from a balanced budget to business as usual.

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I thank the gentleman for his statement, because I think that is absolutely right. People are already out of this Chamber. I wish I knew, I wish I had the bloodhounds to go find out where they are meeting and where we are now having the rewrite of this bill or whatever it is. But if this rule passes, then we are going to be faced with having a bill out here with whatever they put in it. It is going to be one more manufactured crisis. And do not forget, we are now in the fourth or fifth month of this fiscal year without having our work done. That is unbelievable. I think the American people are sick and tired of it.

I think that to constantly manufacture these crises is costing us a tremendous amount of money. As I say, now they are saying almost \$2 billion for these prior shutdowns, and then putting it here where we either take it or leave it or one more time we go through this. We look terrible in this country. I have never seen this done before.

Now, I must say, on the other hand, I am one of the people who is retiring and I am sitting here in the front row thinking, why am I giving this job up? This is great. You get great pay, you show up 3 days a month. This is fabulous. You do not have to make decisions on anything. They do martial law, they go meet somewhere, they bring it out here, you duck, you do not have any responsibility, but that is not what the democratic process is about. It is not about giving people permission to meet in dark rooms and do what they want.

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

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

Mr. DOGGETT. I would ask the gentlewoman, is the thrust of this rule to give even more power to a Speaker who already has extraordinary power?

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, the gentleman from Texas asks a very good question. I do not know where this meeting is going on, and I do not know why we do not have the bill in front of us that this rule affects.

Mr. DOGGETT. If the gentlewoman would yield further, this rule is for a bill that we do not have.

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I would say in response to the gentleman, we do not have it on our side. And I ask if anybody had it over there. I do not see it on the table; nobody seems to be coming up with it.

My understanding is that we are going to vote for this rule that will allow whatever bill they are now writing. Whether it is in the Speaker's office or someplace else to come up and

be immediate law and, once we vote on this rule, we will all go into recess for a while, do special orders until they finally get it written. But I do not think there are any Democrats in the room, I can tell you that. I do not know who is in that room, I do not even know where the room is, but I know we should be debating here in public those issues.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, if the gentlewoman would continue to yield, I heard the Speaker of the House, who will have extraordinary power, announce last night on national television that his effort to dismantle Medicare this year has failed and that he is giving up on it.

What I do not understand is why he is walking away from a balanced budget as well. He talks about some minimal down payment at a time we ought to be bringing the whole budget deficit down without bringing Medicare down with it. Is that not involved centrally, and the reason they want to walk out of town rather than debate what this is all really about?

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I guess so. I am very troubled by that. I am also very troubled by the fact that Moody's came out and said they are close to making the bonds of this great Nation almost the junk bond. Mr. Speaker, if we are going to play fast and loose with the credit rating of this great Nation, which has never been done before, and what they are doing is, they are meeting somewhere we do not know. And we are supposed to give them authority to do anything. We get out of town, and then who knows if the credit rating sinks or falls? I do not know. I am very confused about that.

I do not know why the Speaker would say that on public television and not be willing to come here and defend it.

□ 1130

Mr. DOGGETT. They may well take us, in the month of February, right to brink of fiscal disaster, to default on this Government's full faith and credit. And when they get there to the cliff, if they mishandle this whole issue of Government default the way they have mishandled the governance in this House for the last year where they have accomplished so little after expending so much time here on the floor of this House, then we may actually fall into default.

Mrs. SCHROEDER. The gentleman is right. This is just one crisis after another, all artificially manufactured.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina). The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY] has expired.

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

For the gentleman from Texas, the gentleman from Texas who just spoke, I want to assist the gentleman a little. We are not talking about a rule on a bill. The gentleman's procedure, if he was following procedure, we are discussing a rule on a rule. I just want to

point that out to the gentleman from Texas.

The gentlewoman from Colorado, of course, stands up and talks about the gentlewoman is leaving the U.S. Congress and that we get great pay back here. I would also remind the gentlewoman we have great retirement funds back here.

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCINNIS. No, the gentlewoman has had her time. All of you have had your time. In fact, your time has expired.

To the gentleman from California, if the Republicans did nothing else this year, just to hear the gentlewoman from Colorado and the gentleman from California and the gentleman from Massachusetts talk about a balanced budget is a victory for this country.

We have had lots of debate. We have had more debate in 1 day, and I bet some days we have had more debate in 1 hour than the Democratic Congress has had in 26 years. You have had an opportunity to do this. We are trying to reverse that.

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCINNIS. The gentlewoman has had her opportunity with time. The gentlewoman took several minutes up there. The gentlewoman's time has expired. I ask that she allow me to continue with my time which I intend to do.

There was some statement made about martial law. The gentleman from California talked about martial law. I wonder if the gentleman from California made those same kinds of allegations to the Democrats, the distinguished Democrats who serve on the Rules Committee. I wonder what their feeling would be if the gentleman from California went up to these four Democratic Members who last night voted unanimously by voice vote for this rule, went up and said, "You just put in the Marshall plan," or, "You put in martial law." Of course, he is not going to say that to them. What are they doing? It is rhetoric.

Mr. Speaker, this rule has been used on a regular basis, and I gave citations, statistics to the Democrats. It is a management tool; it is a rule on a rule. Now the gentlewoman brought up the issue, what about the bill?

The bill is not here because right now negotiations are going on with the administration, in good faith, to determine what the administration can live with and what they cannot live with. Once we determine some kind of an agreement, we will get it over here because we do not want this Government to shut down.

It is a waste of our resources to go ahead today and slap a bill together without consulting with the Democratic administration, sending it over there and finding out the President is not going to approve it. Come on. We need to work as a team, and that is what we are encouraging. The Commit-

tee on Rules last night worked as a team. That is why this came out as a unanimous vote. I think that all of us should work unanimously to try to get our business done today so that we can keep the Government open tomorrow.

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Could the gentleman from Colorado at least tell us where they are meeting?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Colorado [Mr. MCINNIS] will not yield.

Mr. MCINNIS. Addressing the gentlewoman from Colorado once again, the gentlewoman has had her time. The gentlewoman knows we are each allotted an equal amount of time. You have consumed all of your time; we now wish to continue with the allotted time we have.

Mr. Speaker, let me repeat another important part of the rule. We got somewhat diverted on the balanced budget issues. We went the whole spectrum, from there to whether this rule has been utilized. We covered the spectrum of the balanced budget, we talked about retirement pay, we talked about pay increases.

Let me refocus this issue back on the rule. It is a rule on rules, and it says, in our rule, this narrow waiver will only apply to special rules providing for the consideration or disposition of measures, amendments, conference reports or items in disagreement from a conference that makes general appropriations for fiscal year 1996, include provisions for making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1996, or any bill or joint resolution that includes provisions increasing or waiving the public debt limit.

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCINNIS. I will not yield to the gentlewoman from Colorado.

What I think is important is that the Rules Committee is ably represented from the Democratic side, at least during the period of time that I have been able to serve on that committee. I can assure my colleagues that at any time when I was present, I have attended almost all of the meetings, at any time that I was present when members of the Democratic side felt that a rule was somewhat unfair, was somewhat nondemocratic, even had the slightest inkling of cutting the Democratic side short, they opposed it and they debated and they were well within their rights to do it, and I would say they did it, I think, very profoundly.

Last night we did not have that. Last night, not one Democratic member of that Committee on Rules stood up and made any of the kind of statement that we heard from the gentleman from California or from Maryland or Massachusetts or the gentlewoman from Colorado.

They understood last night, we need this as a management tool. They understood we need to put the Government back to work. They understood that it took teamwork. They understood that it was going to take co-

operation. That is why this rule passed with a unanimous vote and not only did it pass with a unanimous vote, it passed with a voice vote.

What has happened today, what we have witnessed today, is some people who—by the way, many of the people who spoke today did not take the time last night to come to the Committee on Rules, to attend that Committee on Rules and see what was said. Instead today they have tried to divert from a procedure and try and get into peripheral arguments dealing with everything from the Marshall plan to the history of pay of the Congress, to how many days the U.S. Congress works.

This debate today is on a rule. This is a procedural debate. I would encourage all of my colleagues to vote for this rule and to follow the lead of the Committee on Rules.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time has expired.

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

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

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

Mr. MOAKLEY. 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 229, nays 191, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 17]

YEAS—229

Allard	Clinger	Frelinghuysen
Armey	Coble	Frisa
Bachus	Coburn	Funderburk
Baker (CA)	Collins (GA)	Galleghy
Baker (LA)	Combust	Ganske
Ballenger	Cooley	Gekas
Barr	Cox	Gilchrist
Barrett (NE)	Crane	Gillmor
Bartlett	Crapo	Gilman
Barton	Creameans	Goodlatte
Bass	Cubin	Goodling
Bateman	Cunningham	Goss
Bereuter	Davis	Graham
Bilbray	Deal	Greenwood
Bilirakis	DeLay	Gunderson
Bliley	Diaz-Balart	Gutknecht
Blute	Dickey	Hancock
Boehlert	Doolittle	Hansen
Boehner	Dornan	Hastert
Bonilla	Dreier	Hastings (WA)
Bono	Duncan	Hayes
Brownback	Dunn	Hayworth
Bryant (TN)	Ehlers	Hefley
Bunn	Ehrlich	Heineman
Bunning	Emerson	Herger
Burr	English	Hilleary
Burton	Ensign	Hobson
Buyer	Everett	Hoekstra
Callahan	Ewing	Hoke
Calvert	Fawell	Horn
Camp	Fields (TX)	Hostettler
Campbell	Flanagan	Houghton
Canady	Foley	Hunter
Castle	Forbes	Hutchinson
Chabot	Fowler	Hyde
Chambliss	Fox	Inglis
Christensen	Franks (CT)	Istook
Chrysler	Franks (NJ)	Johnson (CT)

Johnson, Sam	Myers	Shays
Jones	Myrick	Shuster
Kasich	Nethercutt	Skene
Kelly	Neumann	Smith (MI)
Kim	Ney	Smith (NJ)
King	Norwood	Smith (TX)
Kingston	Nussle	Smith (WA)
Knollenberg	Oxley	Solomon
Kolbe	Packard	Souder
LaHood	Parker	Spence
Largent	Paxon	Stearns
Latham	Petri	Stockman
LaTourette	Pombo	Stump
Laughlin	Porter	Talent
Lazio	Portman	Tate
Leach	Pryce	Tauzin
Lewis (CA)	Quillen	Taylor (NC)
Lewis (KY)	Quinn	Thomas
Lightfoot	Radanovich	Thornberry
Linder	Ramstad	Tiahrt
Livingston	Regula	Torkildsen
LoBiondo	Riggs	Upton
Longley	Roberts	Vucanovich
Lucas	Rogers	Walker
Manzullo	Rohrabacher	Walsh
Martini	Ros-Lehtinen	Wamp
McCollum	Roth	Watts (OK)
McCrery	Roukema	Weldon (FL)
McHugh	Royce	Weldon (PA)
McInnis	Salmon	Weller
McIntosh	Sanford	White
McKeon	Saxton	Whitfield
Metcalf	Scarborough	Wicker
Meyers	Schaefer	Wolf
Mica	Schiff	Young (FL)
Miller (FL)	Seastrand	Zeliff
Molinari	Sensenbrenner	Zimmer
Moorhead	Shadegg	
Morella	Shaw	

NAYS—191

Abercrombie	Foglietta	Meek
Ackerman	Ford	Menendez
Andrews	Frank (MA)	Mfume
Baesler	Frost	Miller (CA)
Baldacci	Furse	Minge
Barcia	Gejdenson	Mink
Barrett (WI)	Gephardt	Moakley
Becerra	Geren	Mollohan
Beilenson	Gibbons	Montgomery
Bentsen	Gonzalez	Moran
Berman	Gordon	Murtha
Bevill	Green	Nadler
Bishop	Gutierrez	Neal
Bonior	Hall (OH)	Oberstar
Borski	Hall (TX)	Obey
Boucher	Hamilton	Olver
Brewster	Harman	Ortiz
Browder	Hastings (FL)	Orton
Brown (CA)	Hefner	Owens
Brown (FL)	Hilliard	Pallone
Brown (OH)	Hinchey	Pastor
Bryant (TX)	Holden	Payne (NJ)
Cardin	Hoyer	Payne (VA)
Clay	Jackson (IL)	Pelosi
Clayton	Jackson-Lee	Peterson (FL)
Clement	(TX)	Peterson (MN)
Clyburn	Jacobs	Pickett
Coleman	Johnson (SD)	Pomeroy
Collins (IL)	Johnson, E. B.	Poshard
Collins (MI)	Johnston	Rahall
Condit	Kanjorski	Rangel
Conyers	Kaptur	Reed
Costello	Kennedy (MA)	Richardson
Coyne	Kennedy (RI)	Rivers
Cramer	Kennelly	Roemer
Danner	Kildee	Rose
de la Garza	Kleczka	Roybal-Allard
DeFazio	Klink	Rush
DeLauro	LaFalce	Sabo
Dellums	Lantos	Sanders
Deutsch	Levin	Sawyer
Dicks	Lincoln	Schroeder
Dingell	Lipinski	Schumer
Dixon	Lofgren	Scott
Doggett	Lowe	Sisisky
Dooley	Luther	Skaggs
Doyle	Maloney	Skelton
Durbin	Manton	Slaughter
Edwards	Markey	Spratt
Engel	Martinez	Stark
Eshoo	Mascara	Stenholm
Evans	Matsui	Stokes
Farr	McCarthy	Studds
Fattah	McDermott	Stupak
Fazio	McHale	Tanner
Fields (LA)	McKinney	Taylor (MS)
Filner	McNulty	Tejeda
Flake	Meehan	Thompson

Thornton	Velazquez	Williams
Thurman	Vento	Wilson
Torres	Visclosky	Wise
Torrice	Volkmer	Woolsey
Towns	Ward	Wynn
Traficant	Watt (NC)	Yates

NOT VOTING—13

Archer	Lewis (GA)	Waxman
Chapman	McDade	Wyden
Chenoweth	Serrano	Young (AK)
Jefferson	Waldholtz	
Klug	Waters	

□ 1158

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts changed his vote from "yea" to "nay." 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

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 17, I wish to be recorded as voting "yes." My vote was missed because I was detained by a medical emergency.

□ 1200

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina). The gentleman will state it.

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire of the Chair if the rules of the House would permit the clerks to move their chairs over a little bit, so that Members who wish to sign Discharge Petition No. 8 will have plenty of room. I see there are many standing there to sign the Discharge Petition No. 8, if they could move over.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair believes there is sufficient room.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will now entertain 1-minute and special orders with prejudice to further legislative business later today.

NOW IS THE TIME TO WORK TOGETHER TO RAISE THE DEBT CEILING

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

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, the other evening, on Tuesday night, the President said, "Let us work together," on many things. Now is the time to work together to make sure that we increase the debt limit that needs to be done so that the financial conditions of many, not only of the U.S. Government, but of many of our municipalities, our States, and even some of my school districts that have Treasury bonds, do not have their bond rating reduced.

Mr. Speaker, we can work together to do this. All we have to do is come forward and sign the Discharge Petition No. 8 that provides that we will have before this House a clean debt limit extension so that we can do it and we can get past this hurdle.

Mr. Speaker, I am afraid that if we do not do this, that under the leadership of our Speaker, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GINGRICH], we are not going to get it done, and we are going to see a chaotic financial condition throughout this country for no purpose whatsoever.

There is no reason that we cannot increase the debt limit and do it now. Now is the time to do it, not to wait until the Government has to default on their bonds.

So if Members want to prevent that from happening, the easiest way to do it is to sign Discharge Petition No. 8. Any Member can sign it. They do not have to be a Democrat; Republicans can sign it, and I welcome Republicans to sign the discharge petition.

INCREASE IN DEBT CEILING MUST BE LINKED TO BALANCED BUDGET COMMITMENT

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

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the President the other night asked for a clean increase in the debt ceiling. Prior to coming to Congress, I was a practicing physician. I treated a lot of people with not only medical problems, but also with some psychological and emotional problems. One of the things that I did occasionally see is people with serious gambling problems, and the last thing that I would ever recommend for a bank to do would be to give somebody with a gambling problem a line of credit.

Mr. Speaker, we have a President that does not want to balance the budget. He has fought us on balancing the budget, he has fought us on welfare reform, he has fought us on tax cuts, even though he cannot pay for all of those things; and now he wants us to give a clean increase in the debt ceiling so that he can go on his merry way with liberal tax-and-spend programs, the programs that have driven this country almost into bankruptcy, 5 trillion dollars' worth of debt, \$18,000 for every man, woman, and child.

Mr. Speaker, if we are going to increase the debt ceiling, we need to get on the road to balancing the budget and not fairy tale stories about balancing the budget, not saying that we support the balanced budget and then opposing it for the last year, like he has.

HONORING PAST COMMITMENTS IS NOT A GAMBLING DISORDER

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1