

To Ms. Boucher, who jealously guarded her 15 square feet of corridor space today, such cocktail circuit anecdotes were not amusing. Glumly eating her cold breakfast toast, she said, "It scares us to get sick."

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PAYING DOWN THE DEBT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOKSEY). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 19, 1999, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to suggest that today is an important day up in the New England States. We are looking at the presidential candidates speaking before many listening groups, trying to express what the best course for our future is going to be. I hope the American people understand, Mr. Speaker, the consequences of fiscal irresponsibility in the United States Government.

I bring this chart to demonstrate that we are approaching a fiscal challenge trying to make the decision whether we will start paying down the federal debt or simply continue to spend more. The national debt of the United States, which is the debt subject to the debt limit continues to increase. Right now Congress has passed a budget for this year demanding we not borrow more money from Social Security and spend it on other programs. That's good! However, we still won't have a real balanced budget because we are spending \$70 billion borrowed from the other 112 trust funds. Right now our public debt as defined in law is \$5.72 trillion. If we stick to the budget caps that we set in 1997, by 2002 we could have a real balanced budget that does not use the surplus from any of the trust funds. We would start paying down the total public debt.

Wait a minute, you say, I heard on T.V. that we already have a balanced budget and that Washington is paying off the public debt, and we can do that in 12 or 13 or 15 years. That is not correct. It is dangerous ground because there is a certain degree of dishonesty that is going on, trying to tell the American people that we are paying down the public debt when we are not. There is a certain amount of hoodwinking in suggesting that we really have a balanced budget when we do not. It seems reasonable that we could define a balanced budget as a budget when the total public debt does not continue to increase.

Let me suggest that during the good times it is reasonable to start having a rainy day fund. But a rainy day fund for a government that now owes \$5.72 trillion is starting to pay down that debt. I am a farmer from Michigan. We have always felt that one of our goals would be to try to pay off the mortgage or at least pay down the mortgage so there is a smaller debt load when we pass that farm on to our kids. But here at the Federal Government level we are doing just the opposite. We continue to increase that debt load that future generations are going to have to pay off one way or the other.

Allow me to review the last several years of the federal budget. When Republicans took the majority in 1995, there was a deficit, or overspending, every year between \$200 billion to \$300 billion.

Well, the good news is we have come a long ways. This year, for the first time, we are

at least going to have a balanced budget without using the Social Security surplus. That is the good news. We have turned the corner. We have started slowing down the growth of government.

Here is the bad news. The total public debt is continuing to increase. There are 112 trust funds that the government has. In most of those trust funds we overtax or have higher fees so that there is more money coming into those trust funds than is needed to pay out the particular benefits or expenses in any one particular year right now. So what do we do with that extra money? What government has done and continues to do with that extra money is to spend it for other government programs and write out an IOU to those trust funds. The biggest trust fund is Social Security. We are looking at a surplus, or what is really overtaxation of the payroll tax, to bring in approximately \$153 billion more than what is needed to pay Social Security benefits this year.

The other big trust fund, of course, is the Medicare, civil service pension, military retirement and other trust funds. These 112 other trust funds will bring in an extra \$60 billion. So we are using all that extra money and spending it for other programs and writing an IOU.

So what does government do when those trust funds start needing more money than is coming in from those taxes? We do one of three things: first, we cut out other spending. That is pretty unlikely. We have never been able to do that. We have continued to expand the size of government. Second, we increase taxes. And we have done that all the time. Or we increase borrowing and of course Washington has been doing a lot of that.

I say let us be honest with the American people. Let us hold the line on spending and let us really start paying down this debt. Thank you.

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RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 11 a.m.

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 55 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess until 11 a.m.

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□ 1100

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD) at 11 a.m.

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PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Of all the good gifts that come our way and with all the good spirit that flows from above, we cherish the blessings of thanksgiving and praise. O gracious God, from whom all blessings flow, teach us to remember that spirit that truly marks us as human, the spirit of thankfulness, of appreciation and of celebration. And in that spirit of exaltation, we express our thanks to You, O God, for all the gifts we have received, the gifts of faith and hope and

love, and may we take those gifts and express them in our daily life with deeds of justice to all members of the human family.

This is our earnest prayer. Amen.

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THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

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PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Washington (Mr. INSLEE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. INSLEE led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

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PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is Private Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first individual bill on the Private Calendar.

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BELINDA MCGREGOR

The Clerk called the Senate Bill (S. 452) for the relief of Belinda McGregor.

Mr. SENENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

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RICHARD W. SCHAFFERT

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1023) for the relief of Richard W. Schaffert.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

H.R. 1023

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

SECTION 1. WAIVER OF TIME LIMITATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The limitations set forth in sections 6511 and 6514(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to period of limitation on filing claim and on allowance of credits or refunds for tax overpayment) shall not apply to a claim filed by Richard W. Schaffert of Lincoln, Nebraska, for credit or refund of an overpayment of the individual Federal income tax Richard W. Schaffert paid for the taxable year 1983.

(b) DEADLINE.—Subsection (a) shall apply only if Richard W. Schaffert submits a claim pursuant to such subsection within the 1-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This concludes the call of the Private Calendar.

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PLAYING WITH BLOCKS

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

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, ensuring that our children have the best possible education should be a priority for all of us. However, we need to ensure that our education dollars fund programs that are actually and truly educating our children.

Awhile back I read an article detailing programs endorsed by the U.S. Department of Education which encouraged teaching middle school students to play with blocks and use calculators, rather than teach them basic math skills. These useless programs have prompted over 200 scholars recently to take out a full page ad in the Washington Post denouncing the programs and calling for Secretary Riley to stop endorsing them. But yet programs like these still exist and are still funded with the tax dollars of hard-working Americans.

Our children deserve more. They deserve educational programs that will actually prepare them for the 21st century. This year, let us make a commitment to our children. Let us raise test scores, but let us do it by supporting real education, not by lowering our standards.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back all the dumbed-down education programs that have failed to teach our children.

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THE TIME TO ACT IS NOW

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

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, the Republican leadership likes to complain about bureaucracy, but when it comes time to do something about it, something their special-interest friends oppose, they are remarkably silent, because on this very day, as we speak, families across our country are being forced to wade through a seemingly endless bureaucracy, a mountain of paperwork, simply to get the care, the health care, they or their children need and deserve.

It does not need to be that complicated. If your child has fallen and hit his head, you should not have to call an insurance bureaucrat to see if you can go to an emergency room and you should not have to get authorization before taking your child in. You should be free to have only one thing on your mind, and that is your child's safety.

That is what the Patients' Protection Act ensures. It puts health care first and bureaucracy last. That is what we Democrats and some conscientious Republicans are fighting for.

That is the reform the supposedly pro-family anti-bureaucracy Republican leadership has been stalling for years.

Mr. Speaker, the time for Republican stalling is over. The time to act is now. Let us vote for the motion to instruct conferees later today and move the Patients' Bill of Rights to the President's desk.

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REPEAL THE MARRIAGE TAX PENALTY

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

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, the family is the fundamental building block of society. Our Tax Code for too long has punished Americans for getting married. This year, 28 million American couples will be penalized an average of \$1,400, simply for committing their lives to each other.

It is past time to repeal the marriage tax penalty. In America, our tax policy should encourage family formation, not discourage it.

Mr. Speaker, we need to eliminate the marriage tax penalty for all married couples, not just some. If the marriage tax penalty is bad policy, it is bad policy for everyone. I urge this body to completely repeal the marriage tax penalty and honor all American marriages, not just some.

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SAFE PIPELINES ACT OF 2000

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

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, on June 10th, last summer, a gasoline pipeline in Bellingham, Washington, ruptured, spilled hundreds of thousands of gallons of gasoline and ignited, and a huge fireball took the lives of two young boys and one young man. We now have huge holes in our safety system of pipelines in this country, and we need to act to plug those holes.

Accordingly, yesterday the gentleman from Washington (Mr. METCALF), the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH), the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DUNN), and myself introduced the Safe Pipelines Act of 2000. This act will include a couple of common sense measures. It is common sense to require periodic regular inspection of these lines, it is common sense to require reporting of spills, and it is common sense to allow States to move forward to have more rigorous safety standards in our neighborhoods.

I would urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill. It is only asking these companies to act as a good neighbor when these pipelines run next to our back doors, to make sure they are safe. Let us require them to be good neighbors and pass this bill.

PASS MEANINGFUL MARRIAGE TAX RELIEF

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

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, it is good to hear that the President is joining our tax relief debate. Just last year the President vetoed our marriage tax relief plan. This year he thinks our idea is so great he has come up with his own proposal.

Unfortunately, his plan misses the mark. The President's plan would only affect a fraction of the 28 million couples helped by the Republican plan and would only save couples a meager \$210 a year. Come on, Mr. President. The American people deserve better. On the other hand, the Republican plan would have provided married couples up to \$1,400 in tax relief.

Mr. Speaker, in the next few weeks the House will consider a marriage tax fix even better than our proposal last year. I urge the President to join us this year to pass meaningful marriage tax relief. American couples deserve it, and it is the fair thing to do.

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WAL-MART WIPING THEIR ASSETS WITH OLD GLORY

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, so much for Wal-Mart's big buy-American promotion. Since 1985, Wal-Mart bought 4 tons of Chinese shoes. Meanwhile, 240 American shoe factories shut down and 30,000 American workers lost their jobs. If that is not enough to bust your bunions, Wal-Mart imports 18,000 tons of goods and products from China each year.

Think about it. While American soldiers literally died shouting "better dead than red," Wal-Mart has allowed China to wipe their assets with Old Glory.

I yield back the fact that Wal-Mart now owns, owns and sells 14 brands of shoes, and they are all made in China.

Beam me up.

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ENDING ACRIMONY AND BITTERNESS ON THE HOUSE FLOOR

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

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, let me ask my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, if they will, to be a little patient. We are already hearing some "foot dragging" commentary on health care. We are hearing a lot of innuendos that somehow the Republicans are not getting to work. We just started.

But I will tell you some of the things we did do last year. Paid down the debt, over \$151 billion; paid do you know what we owe the taxpayers of the