Sanford
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer
Schiff
Seastrand
Sensenbrenner
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Shuster
Skeen
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Stearns
Stockman
Stump
Talent
Tate
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Torkildsen
Upton
Vucanovich
Waldholtz
Walker
Walsh
Wamp
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

NOT VOTING—10

Bryant (TX)
Chapman
Conyers
Edwards
Filner
Harman
Lantos
Myers
Quillen
Quinn

☐ 1513

The Clerk announced the following pairs: On the vote:

Ms. Harman for, with Mr. Quinn against.
Mr. Filner for, with Mr. Quillen against.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska changed his vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LINDER). The question is on the conference report.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 245, noes 178, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 877]

AYES—245

Allard
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baker (CA)
Baker (LA)
Ballenger
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Bereuter
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bliley
Blute
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Brewster
Browder
Brownback
Bryant (TN)
Bunning
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Canady
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth
Christensen
Chrysler
Clinger
Coble
Coburn
Collins (GA)
Combest
Condit
Cooley
Cox
Cramer
Crane
Crapo
Cremeans
Cubin
Cunningham
Davis
Deal
DeLay
Dickey
Doolittle
Dornan
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Ensign
Everett
Ewing
Fawell
Fields (TX)
Flanagan
Foley
Forbes
Fowler
Fox
Franks (CT)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frisa
Funderburk
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Geren
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gingrich
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Greenwood
Gunderson
Gutknecht
Hall (TX)
Hancock
Hansen
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Heineman
Herger
Hilleary
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hoke
Holden
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kasich
Kelly
Kim
King
Kingston
Kleczka
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaHood
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Laughlin
Lazio
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Lightfoot
Lincoln
Linder
Lipinski
Livingston
LoBiondo
Longley
Lucas
Manzullo
Martini
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McKeon
Metcalf
Meyers
Mica
Miller (FL)
Molinari
Montgomery
Moorhead
Morella
Myrick
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Norwood
Nussle
Oxley
Packard
Parker
Paxon
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Pombo
Porter
Portman
Pryce
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Riggs
Roberts
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Roth
Roukema
Royce
Salmon
Sanford
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer
Schiff
Seastrand
Sensenbrenner
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Shuster
Skeen
Skelton
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Stearns
Stockman
Stump
Talent
Tanner
Tate
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Torkildsen
Traficant
Upton
Vucanovich
Waldholtz
Walker
Walsh
Wamp
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

NOES—178

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Andrews
Baesler
Baldacci
Barcia
Barrett (WI)
Becerra
Beilenson
Bentsen
Berman
Bevill
Bishop
Bonior
Borski
Boucher
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bunn
Campbell
Cardin
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coleman
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Costello
Coyne
Danner
de la Garza
DeFazio
DeLauro
Dellums
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Durbin
Engel
Eshoo
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Fazio
Fields (LA)
Flake
Foglietta
Ford
Frank (MA)
Frost
Furse
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gonzalez
Green
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Hamilton
Hastings (FL)
Hefner
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hoyer
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jacobs
Jefferson
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnston
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Klink
LaFalce
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren
Lowey
Luther
Maloney
Manton
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy
McDermott
McHale
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Mfume
Miller (CA)
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moran
Murtha
Nadler
Neal
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Orton
Owens
Pallone
Pastor
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pelosi
Peterson (FL)
Pickett
Pomeroy
Poshard
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Richardson
Rivers
Roemer
Ros-Lehtinen
Rose
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanders
Sawyer
Schroeder
Schumer
Scott
Serrano
Sisisky
Skaggs
Slaughter
Spratt
Stark
Stenholm
Stokes
Studds
Stupak
Tejeda
Thompson
Thornton
Thurman
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Ward
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Williams
Wilson
Wise
Woolsey
Wyden
Wynn
Yates

NOT VOTING—11

Bryant (TX)
Chapman
Conyers
Edwards
English
Filner
Harman
Lantos
Myers
Quillen
Quinn

☐ 1529

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Quinn for, with Ms. Harman against.
Mr. Quillen for, with Mr. Filner against.

So the conference report was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 877, my vote was not recorded because of an apparent mechanical failure of my voting machine. Had I been recorded, I would have voted aye.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the conference report on the bill, H.R. 4.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER TO DECLARE RECESSES SUBJECT TO THE CALL OF THE CHAIR FROM DECEMBER 23, 1995, THROUGH DECEMBER 27, 1995

Ms. PRYCE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 320 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 320

Resolved, That the Speaker may declare recesses subject to the call of the Chair on the calendar days of Saturday, December 23, 1995, through Wednesday, December 27, 1995. A recess declared pursuant to this resolution may not extend beyond the calendar day of Wednesday, December 27, 1995.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Ohio [Ms. PRYCE] is recognized for 1 hour.

Ms. PRYCE. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY], the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on Rules, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 320 is a simple, straightforward resolution that allows the Speaker of the House to declare recesses subject to the call of the Chair on the calendar days of Saturday, December 23, 1995, through Wednesday, December 27, 1995. The resolution further provides that any such recess may not extend beyond the calendar day of Wednesday, December 27, 1995.

Mr. Speaker, the Rules Committee brings this resolution to the floor today for several important reasons. First, the resolution specifically provides for the Speaker to declare recesses, and not to adjourn the House at the end of business this week. This is an important distinction which will permit the House to be on stand-by should further progress be made in budget and other negotiations between our leadership and the White House.

As our colleagues know, several functions of the Federal Government are not yet operating at this time, and adjourning the House may unnecessarily hamper our ability to consider legislation should a breakthrough be reached in our discussions with the President.

Despite recent news stories to the contrary, we are making progress toward resolving our differences, and Members on this side of the aisle remain just as committed today to a 7-year balanced budget plan as they have been all year. By recessing the House, key committees can swing into action, if necessary, to begin the process of crafting final balanced budget legislation and re-opening the Federal Government.

No less important is the fact that Members and staff would certainly benefit from a brief respite from the legislative program. You don't need to be a veteran Hill watcher to recognize that the intensity of our work here over the past several weeks is taking its toll.

In fact, the Congressional Research Service just recently issued a report on the breakdown of civility and decorum in the House. And that is unfortunate because no matter how controversial the issues are which we debate on this floor, rational, reasonable men and women can agree to disagree, and still remain friends.

I am concerned, Mr. Speaker, that if the House does not take a brief recess in the next few days, at least for the sake of goodwill, ''Grumpy Old Men'' will end up being more than just the title of a funny movie.

While some Members may prefer to work right through this holiday weekend, I believe the vast majority of our constituents would want us to legislate carefully, thoughtfully, and deliberately, with clear minds as we undertake the serious challenge of finalizing a fair, workable plan to balance the Federal budget in 7 years' time.

Finally, the resolution before us will give Members the opportunity to enjoy a short, but hopefully meaningful and fulfilling Christmas holiday with their friends and family.

And for some of us, it will mean being able to interact, however briefly, with our constituents back home as we continue to gauge the American people's support for fiscal restraint and responsibility.

Now I would just like to add, Mr. Speaker, that there are many Federal employees who reside in my congressional district and throughout each Member's district. Our message to them is that we have not abandoned you, despite the heated rhetoric you might hear.

While the situation facing many Federal workers clearly is uncomfortable in the near-term, especially as we approach the holidays, our goal for the long-term is to give all Americans the best Christmas gift possible, and that is a balanced Federal budget. It is the key to our Nation's future economic prosperity, and I am confident that all those affected by the current budget situation will understand that we have their best interests at heart.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, let me emphasize that with this resolution, we are not abdicating our responsibility to complete the people's business. In fact, the situation is just the opposite.

We on this side of the aisle are hopeful and optimistic that a budget agreement can be reached in the very near future. We encourage the President to continue to participate in the negotiations so that a serious budget agreement can be reached without any further delay.

If that should happen, the terms of this resolution would permit the House to come back into session to respond appropriately. And I know several key Members of the House, including the distinguished chairman of the Rules Committee, Mr. SOLOMON, will be here this weekend working to bridge the budget gap with the President.

Mr. Speaker, under normal circumstances, the House would more than likely have been adjourned by now and everyone would be comfortably at home enjoying friends and family, and the goodwill of the holidays. But as our colleagues know all too well, circumstances regrettably are far from normal. This resolution is appropriate in light of these circumstances. I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Ohio [Ms. PRYCE] for yielding me the customary half-hour.

Mr. Speaker, let me make something very clear: We would not be here today if my Republican colleagues had done their job; the Government would not be closed today if my Republican colleagues had done their job; and we would not have to pass this rule giving the Speaker the authority to declare recess if my Republican colleagues had done their job.

Congress' primary responsibility is to pass 13 appropriations bills before October 1, but here it is, December 21 and my Republican colleagues are still bickering among themselves over the remaining bills.

For that reason and that reason alone the Federal Government is shut down for the eighth day this year.

Mr. Speaker this shut down is unprecedented and so is this rule.

This rule allows Speaker GINGRICH to declare the House in recess so that he doesn't have to adjourn the House.

I want to remind my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, that the Constitution prohibits the House from recessing for more than 3 days—any recess or adjournment longer than 3 days requires the concurrence of the other body.

When the Democrats were in the majority, we never passed a rule making a recess an adjournment. If Congress needed to adjourn, we adjourned.

It appears that my Republican colleagues want to be able to say that they stood by their guns, that they insisted on cutting Medicare and Medicaid to pay for tax breaks for the rich, even if it meant closing down the Government, but they do not want to vote outright to go home.

Mr. Speaker, make no mistake about it. This is just an adjournment in recess clothing. An adjournment by any other name would still mean Congress is going home.

Anyone who votes for this rules change is voting to adjourn the House. Period.

Without this rule, my Republican colleagues would have to vote to adjourn the House. In other words they would admit that they want to go home for Christmas before they've finished their work. There are 260,000 Federal workers waiting to get back to work, but my Republican colleagues want to call it quits.

Mr. Speaker, Congress should not vote to go home until Federal workers can go back to work and my Democratic colleagues and I are willing to stay until we get the job done.

Finally Mr. Speaker, let me just say that this is a horrendous way to do business. The resolution just reported out of the Rules Committee moments ago is a sham which will allow the Congress to try and fool the American people into thinking that we are still at work.

Make no mistake about it. The resolution we are considering right now is an adjournment resolution plain and simple.

We will go home to our families for the holidays while the Government remains closed and thousands of Federal workers remain furloughed, wondering if they will get paid. This is an injustice and a tragedy.

Mr. Speaker, at the appropriate time I will move that the previous question be defeated. If I am successful, I will move that the rule be amended to include language which will not allow the Congress to recess in any way, shape, or form, until a clean continuing resolution is adopted keeping the Government running until January 26.

This is the right thing to do. I urge my colleagues, if you want to be honest with the American people, defeat the previous question and accept my amendment.

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

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

Mr. SOLOMON. I say to the gentleman from Massachusetts, my colleague, after that speech, which I would not say that the gentleman was not sincere because I have too much respect for him to do that, but, as my colleague knows, we are going to be back here next Wednesday, I am, and after the gentleman's speech I could almost guarantee him that I am going to have votes on this floor on Wednesday; I want my colleagues all to know that because, as my colleagues are aware, this rhetoric continues to go on. We hear words like, ''These are cuts, cuts, cuts for the rich,'' almost like they could gag when they say ''for the rich.''

Mr. colleagues, capital gains tax cut. I have got people in my district; Sears Roebuck is one of the major employers, and have got people that have worked for them for very low wages because Sears does not pay high wages, but they have good retirement benefits, and they have things called stock options, and I have got people that have worked all their lives that even now, after 40 years with Sears Roebuck, they may be only making $30,000 a year, but they have accumulated stock over all those years, they have saved it, and now they want to sell it. Well, they are rich because they own some stock.

In addition then we have got people where their spouses have died, and they have the stock and they want to sell it and maintain a decent living even though their income has dropped so much over all those years after they lost their spouse, and now they are rich because they want to sell the stock and they do not want to give all the money to the Government.

Then there is a thing called a marriage tax penalty. As my colleagues know, they get penalized for being married around here. And then there is a question of giving a tax break to people with children so that they can keep a little bit of their take-home pay, and they could afford a mortgage, they could afford a downpayment on a car.

□ 1545

I really get broken-hearted when I hear this ''tax cut for the rich'' business. It actually turns your stomach.

Let us just talk about something else here. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY] was saying that the Republicans have not done their job. Let me tell you something; I have a list of all the appropriation bills which provide for the function of all the Government. This Congress has done its job. This Congress has sent this President all of these appropriation bills. We sent one to the President the other day, which is the Interior bill. That is a very, very important bill. It provides for keeping the Smithsonian Institution open, the Washington Monument, and all the national parks back in your district. And the President vetoed it.

Then we sent him another bill dealing with the Department of Veterans Affairs that funds all of the veterans hospitals across this Nation, and all the outpatient clinics, and he vetoed it because there was not enough money in the bill.

I am just going to tell you Members something. Some of us are going to stay around here, and I am going to personally check up on all of you with your rhetoric saying, ''We wanted to stay here and work,'' because I am going to be here, and I am going to call your offices, your district offices back home, your homes, and I am going to find you, track you down, find out where you are, because we are going to stay here and we are going to provide for this recess authority, we are going to provide for this recess authority, so that in case we do reach an agreement and he wants to sign that Department of Veterans Affairs bill, and the gentleman from Virginia, JIM, your people can then go back to work. We are going to be here to give it to him, and we are going to be here to give him all those bills.

Let us be reasonable. If you do not want to be here, go on home, but the rest of us will. This simply provides for recess authority right now so you could get on a plane tomorrow afternoon or evening and go home for Saturday and Sunday and Monday, the holidays, and be back here Tuesday, and there could probably be votes on Wednesday if we reach any kind of an agreement. The same thing holds true on Thursday and Friday, and then if we have not reached an agreement, maybe you can take Saturday and Sunday off, but you are going to be back here on January 3, and I am going to see to it.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MORAN].

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to respond to the chairman of the Committee on Rules that the Democrats will be here. We will be here as long as it takes to open up this Government, Mr. Speaker. I want to move over to the Republican microphone here, as my friend, the gentleman from New York, moved to the Democratic microphone, because it is the Republican side of the aisle I would like to address.

The gentlewoman from Ohio [Ms. PRYCE], who introduced this resolution, suggested that she was concerned about us becoming grumpy old men. That may be a concern, but we need to be more concerned about being responsible legislators. We cannot pass this resolution. Let me explain to you why, those Members who are in the body here, and those Members who are watching television.

In the first place, Mr. Speaker, if we do not pass this legislation, on December 26, 13 million welfare recipients cannot get their checks. Many of them can't survive without them. They do not have any assets to tide them over. They live on their monthly checks alone. They will not be able to buy food for their children. Families will not be able to pay their rent which is due on the first of the month. If we do not have a continuing resolution in effect by December 27, the States will not receive $11 billion of Medicaid money. They cannot function without that money. They have to get that money. We have to pass a continuing resolution now. This is too serious a threat to the well-being of this Nation if we don't get a continuing resolution passed now to reopen the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, let me also tell the Members if we go until January 3, Federal employees, and I appreciate the fact that the Speaker signed a letter saying they will get paid, but Federal employees will get paid at that point $1.6 billion for not having performed any work. How can we justify that to the American taxpayer? That is what the bill is running, every day we go on. It was $750 million during the first Government shutdown. I am counting that money. It will be $1.6 billion if we do not have a continuing resolution and those 260,000 nonemergency workers are still out of work by January 3. We cannot let this happen. We cannot pass this resolution. We have to stay here and do our work. We cannot leave when the Government is shut down.

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

Mr. MORAN. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, it is very obvious to me that the majority does not care a bit about what you are saying. They just do not care if all those people suffer. That is fine.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I am not going to reach any conclusions. I am just trying to tell all my colleagues who I very much respect, I do not think we have a choice. I do not think we can pass this. In any good conscience, we cannot go home and leave the Government shut down, no matter how much we would like to be with our families at Christmas. We have to do our job. Please vote against this resolution.

Ms. PRYCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALKER].

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, that was useful exercise, I guess, in shouting in the House, but it does not bear much real resemblance to reality. I personally have had a chance to talk to some of the Governors who were just talked about, three of them this morning. It is

certainly our understanding at this point that the States intend to go ahead and pay the welfare benefits. The States know that the money is going to be coming later on.

There are largely State-administered programs. The States will in fact get made up and are going to go ahead and pay the welfare checks. All three of the Governors that I met with this morning indicated that that would be the case, so the gentleman's hysterics I think enliven the debate, but the fact is that what he is talking about simply is not going to take place.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY], the ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, every day in every way, this place gets sillier and sillier and sillier. This is a shameful, adolescent abdication of responsibility. You are going to be going home to the comfort and warmth of your families for the next 11 days, and abdicating your responsibility to the public to see to it that they get the public services which they have already paid for. You are going to cost the taxpayers $1 billion for nothing. You are going to pay workers for work they have not performed.

Last night you would not even let workers volunteer to come in to work. Where is your sense of responsibility? Where is your sense of decency? Where is your sense of judgment? Where is your sense of balance?

I have just been informed that families caring for 273,000 foster care children will not receive maintenance payments, and 100,000 adoption assistance children will be affected by delayed grants. Less than half of the second quarter grants for Medicaid could be awarded. If you want to go home to your Christmas under those circumstances, without opening the Government, shame on you.

Ms. PRYCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GANSKE].

Mr. GANSKE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak against this resolution. We have work to do. It would be one thing to take Christmas off, or maybe even start it on Christmas Eve, and then come back the next day. The Government is not working, at least part of it is not. There is a lot of work to do. I think this is the wrong thing to do. I would urge a ''no'' vote on this resolution.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. HEFNER].

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

Mr. HEFNER. Mr. Speaker, it would be very nice here, my grandchildren are in town. I do not have to leave town. All these folks, their grandkids have come in, their children have come in. If someone from this side, if someone can explain to me, people keep saying balance the budget in 7 years. A lot of things can happen between now and 7 years. There can be calamities, a lot of things that change. The assumptions can change.

To guarantee a budget in 7 years, and we have people out there, I will just give Members a personal experience. There is a young lady who saved up her money and she and her fiance want to go to Egypt. They cannot get their visa and passport. She is in tears. It may not be a big deal to folks here or other places, but it is a big deal to her. That is just one of the many that is going to be affected.

My grandkids are in town. Your grandkids are in town. You want to go. Why in the name of God are we keeping 270,000 people out of work when it has absolutely nothing to do with a balanced budget? The people can continue to negotiate and yell at each other on the budget, but this has absolutely nothing to do with balancing the budget.

What leverage does it give you with the President of the United States to keep 270,000 people away from their families, anxious? They have children. They are anxious about the future. If this had some bearing on the budget deliberations and a balanced budget, I could see that. But 7 years? You are keeping 270,000 people out of work for something that is supposedly going to take place in 7 years? I would say to the gentleman from New York, JERRY, for God's sakes, you are a compassionate man; this has nothing to do with a balanced budget. I want to support a 7-year balanced budget, and I am working with a group, but this is ridiculous.

Come on, folks. Let us not be the grinch that stole Christmas. Let us have a good Christmas and go home to our families, our grandchildren, and talk the balanced budget. We have 7 years to talk about it. For God's sakes, let us act in the spirit of Christmas.

Ms. PRYCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. CUNNINGHAM].

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle talk about not delaying dollars to Federal workers. A balanced budget, someone with a home mortgage of $90,000, at 8½ fixed over a 30-year period means $38,000 to that individual. You are stealing that money by not balancing the budget. A student loan of $11,000 over a 4-year period is $4,500 back in that person's pocket.

You want to talk about delaying money, you want to talk about being the grinch that stole Christmas, then balance the budget. Mr. Speaker, this is about a principle. It is about a principle whether you want the power here in Washington, DC, so people can disburse money down so they can get reelected, and to do that you need a big bureaucracy, which takes away the dollars. Welfare will only get 30 cents out of a buck down to the welfare recipient. In education we only get 23 cents because of the bureaucracy. We are saying we want to balance the budget, give the money back to the people instead of keeping it here in River City. That is what we are talking about. That is the real grinch that stole Christmas.

Mr. Speaker, if Members really want to help, go along and override the President's veto of a balanced budget in 7 years. You will get more money to those Federal workers, you will give them a brighter future. And guess what? their kids will have something in the future, and the seniors will have something in the future.

Mr. Speaker, if we take a look at those 270,000 workers, the President has appropriations bills on his desk that would put them back to work. I am not saying Republicans or Democrats are to blame. I am saying if you really want to sit about and talk about this thing with some legitimacy, let us do it, but let us do it now. Let us do it. I ask for support of the resolution.

□ 1600

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 seconds to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. HEFNER].

Mr. HEFNER. Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman, I cannot for the life of me, and I am not the smartest guy, but I did not just fall off of a potato truck, either.

Let me tell the gentleman something. We have to pay them. We have to pay these people to do the job that they ordinarily do. If we are going to pay them, for God's sales, let them do their job.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, we have done that for years with welfare.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DURBIN].

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, I have served in this body for 13 years. This is the saddest, cruelest strategy that I have ever witnessed in this Chamber.

I cannot believe that my colleagues on the Republican side of the aisle will go home this Christmas season to be with their loved ones and their children, will kneel down in church in the Christmas spirit, and be able to erase from their minds for one moment that 270,000 innocent Federal employees who showed up for work prepared to work are being denied that opportunity and left with uncertainty.

I cannot imagine the gentlewoman from Ohio [Ms. PRYCE], who is a good person, I have had the good fortune of meeting her family; they are wonderful people. The gentlewoman must be thinking in her mind over this Christmas season that people who receive AFDC checks who have nothing to live on will have those checks delayed because of the strategy behind this resolution—people who are destitute.

I visited a family in Chicago on Saturday on Madison Street on the west side, four people who, because there is no LIHEAP, have no heat in their apartment. Their pipes burst last

month; they have no water, either. A husband and a wife and two small children huddled in a room with a space heater because of our political strategy. In the spirit of Christmas, how can we countenance imposing this suffering on innocent people?

Let me offer this. If you want to stand up for principle, if the Republicans want to show their commitment to principle, here is what I suggest: stay here and work, as the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GANSKE] suggested; and second, give up your paycheck, say that you will sacrifice your own paycheck in commitment to a balanced budget.

Mr. Speaker, to impose this burden on innocent Federal employees, on innocent poor people across America does not show character, it shows cowardice. Show your character, put your own paycheck on the line, not the paychecks of innocent people. Five different times Speaker GINGRICH has stopped ''No-budget, No-pay.'' If it would pass, this crisis would end.

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

All of the money for the LIHEAP has been sent to the States already. We keep hearing rhetoric from the other side, and all of it is not completely correct. I believe that the seriousness of this is not going unnoticed by anybody, and we have to be attendant to the details of getting this budget balanced.

The responsibility rests with our leadership and with the President. Everyone in this House knows that these negotiations are going on at a level that many of us are not involved in at all, and the fact of the matter is that we should allow those negotiations to proceed, Mr. Speaker. When we are needed, this resolution gives us the maximum flexibility to be called back into action by the Speaker when we need to ratify action that has been taken. However, for us to linger around here for nothing better than to muddy the waters, it is irresponsible.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California [Mr. COX].

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, Christmas is only a few days away. A balanced budget may be nearer than that, because as we speak, our budget chairmen from the House and the Senate are conducting negotiations with Mr. Panetta who now works in the White House, and President Clinton, to bring us to a balanced budget. This Congress, of course, not just the House of Representatives, but also the Senate, has passed long since a balanced budget scored by the Congressional Budget Office, as the Clinton administration agreed it should be. We have the document, it is there, it is ready.

The issues that are under discussion could be resolved in a day if the White House is only willing to do so, because the White House has yet to produce a balanced budget. The budget passed by the Congress is the only one balanced 7 years that we can work with.

As long as we are needed to vote on a final budget, I suggest that we not adjourn; I suggest that we be here. The resolution that is proposed is not an adjournment resolution, it just says, recess subject to the call of the Chair. We do that around here all the time. The moment the bells ring, we are back in here and we will vote. If they cut a deal at the White House and the White House says we have not produced a balanced budget yet, but we are willing to agree to the following changes in your balanced budget, then you know we are going to be right here on the floor, and that is as it should be. Balancing the budget is what this is all about.

Yes, it is hard. Yes, we are in session later this year than we had hoped, but we are going to stay here, and the reason we are going to stay here is that it is the first time in 30 years that we are going to have solved this crisis of a generation. It is the first time in 30 years that we will, not cooking the books, but using honest numbers prepared by the CBO as the President has agreed, that we are going to have taxes and revenues equal one another and, for the first time, not increase the national debt.

I would just point out before I yield back to the Members of the Committee on Rules who are conducting this debate that interest on the national debt is the cruelest entitlement rip-off of all. It is an entitlement program, because it is completely out of control; there is nothing we can do about it. If we want to appropriate less for interest on the debt, we cannot. We are paying it as the national debt goes up and up and up and every single year of the Clinton unbalanced budget that has been proposed.

Right now, the status quo which everybody is trying to maintain: please, let us open the Government without changing anything; let us just open the Government right now and not do the hard stuff, the people who want to maintain the status quo have to recognize that interest on the national debt right now consumes over half of all of the individual income taxes paid by everybody in America.

Now it is the end of the year and people are starting to think about paying their taxes, just imagine this: everybody in my home State of California, 31 million people, can take all of their 1040's, all of their income tax forms and the checks that they send with them, and everybody west of the Mississippi, every single individual American and all of those income taxes will buy not a single social service. They will not fund a single welfare check, no national security, no education, no environment.

Mr. Speaker, all of that money will go for nothing but interest on the debt: about $300 billion wasted. It is a tragic and cruel thing. That is what we are here finally to stop after 30 years.

For the first time, we are going to produce a balanced budget. I guarantee you as we all sit here, we are not going home. Yes, we will be in recess subject to the call of the Chair because they are negotiating at the White House, not here on the floor of the House of Representatives, but as soon as that deal is ready for us to vote on, as soon as the President agrees: I am going to sign on to a 7-year balanced budget with honest numbers, it is going to be voted on here in the House, it will sail through the Senate, and the American people will have the best Christmas present of all, and they deserve it.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DOGGETT].

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. The supporters of this measure refer to it as standby authority. That is the whole problem. They have been standing by while we have a governmental crisis here that affects all of America. It should be better termed a take-our-marbles-and-go-home approach, because rather than staying here and doing the job, they propose to go home and, as the sponsor said, interact with their constituents.

Well, perhaps there needs to be a little more interaction right here on the floor of Congress rather than attempting to confuse an adjournment and a recess. This is an attempt to do the very same thing that our Republican colleagues did back in November when we as Democrats stayed here and worked and saved the people of America money by being here, ready to work, when something was finally resolved.

If there has been any recess here, it is a recess from reality, because surely, anyone who looks at what is happening every day in America has got to feel that something has occurred here that is a recess from reality.

Mr. Speaker, $40 million a day. That is what our Republican colleagues are paying Federal workers not to work. Anyone who needs a passport cannot get it. Anyone who wants to close an FHA loan cannot do it. Anyone in the State of Texas or anywhere else in this country come January 1 that gets foster care, that relies on child support enforcement, that relies on emergency family assistance, that needs child care because they have gotten off welfare and they are back into workfare, they are not going to have it as a result of this. All of this as a result of pursuing your approach or no approach.

I read in this morning's paper the self-described description of the Republican freshman class as the purest, most worthy in my lifetime. I thought they were talking about ivory soap. But no, indeed they describe themselves as being so pure and so much better than everyone else in America that they have to have it their way or no way. I think that the American people are calling on us to come together and solve this problem rather than simply to have Republican excellence in the pursuit of error.

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

When the gentleman suggests we return to reality, I suggest that we are about to do just that. Reality does not necessarily exist here in the beltway. Reality is out in our districts with our constituents and with our families, and it is good for us as Members to return to that reality on occasion.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Arizona [Mr. SALMON].

Mr. SALMON. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to address the House.

Let us make no mistake. A lot has been said about this side and that side, the freshman this, the freshman that. Let me make one point perfectly clear. As a freshman, I am perfectly willing to be here and to work as long as there is work worth doing, but this President has made a mockery of this negotiation process. One day he makes an agreement; the next day before the ink is dry on the agreement the previous day, they change their story. It is like playing ping-pong with a person that hides the ball in their pocket or quick-serves while you are not looking.

Frankly, the American people are frustrated. We kept our part of the bargain. The President signed an agreement, a law, 30 days ago that he should abide by a 7-year budget as scored by CBO. Now, the Speaker and the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. KASICH, and the gentleman from New Mexico, Senator DOMENICI, have been in negotiations with the President day in and day out, and it changes every day. He agrees to one thing one day and the next day he says, no, I did not say that yesterday. What does it do to us? We are wasting away precious time when we could be with our families and we are wasting it for a deal that is not going to happen.

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

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the Republicans have a problem. We are not simply talking about balancing the budget, but how to do it. They want to do it in a very extreme, radical way that does not appeal to most Americans. They want to cut Medicaid drastically, do away with a Federal guarantee for people who are sick and in need; they want to substantially reduce what Medicare would otherwise produce. They do that to increase military spending, to reduce taxes.

They are in this dilemma. Here is the problem: they send the President their bills; they cannot pass the regular legislation, so they load up the appropriations bills. They do that 2 or 3 months late. The President then, as he is constitutionally entitled to do, vetoes them. What do they do? They take the Government hostage. They started out being for a line-item veto for the President, but then they realized Bill Clinton was president.

Now they are not only not for a line-item veto, they are unconstitutionally trying to write the regular veto out of the Constitution. Because what they say is, if you do not accept our extreme procedures about Medicaid, about school lunches, about environmental protection, we will shut the government down.

The problem, of course, is that they know that that is unpopular, and there is one thing we should be very clear about. One reason they are taking this elongated recess, they are afraid to let their own members vote.

The chairman of the Committee on Rules, he announced last week he was very powerful. He said, people ought to be horse whipped if they disagreed with him on the ethics bill. Now what he is saying is that he will see that the Republicans cannot vote, because if we vote on a clean resolution to keep the Government open it might win. So they do not like the Constitution, they do not like democracy, they are not only taking the Government hostage, they are doing it somewhat incompetently.

I wish this was not a game, but watching them, it appears that to them it is my. I am reminded of what Jim Breslin said in the title of his book, ''Chronicling the First Year of the Mets,'' and this is their first year of running the House: Can't anybody here play this game? Can't anybody here run this House? Can't anybody here keep this Government functioning?

Ms. PRYCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. In response to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. FRANK] I love the Constitution, and I love democracy, and we are learning, we are learning how to play this game, and I think we are playing it pretty darn well.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. KINGSTON].

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time.

I wanted to offer this to the previous speaker, my friend from Massachusetts [Mr. FRANK] who said, well, Medicare is being cut. Here is your check. If Medicare is being cut, then you have already established what it takes to receive your $1 million, and all you have to do is go prove it.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Well, first, the gentleman was not listening, because that was addressed to me. I said cutting Medicaid and I said reducing Medicare from what it would otherwise produce. I agree it is more, but it would be a lot less than it would have been if you did not change the law.

□ 1615

Mr. KINGSTON. Reclaiming my time, I am sorry, the gentleman said reducing.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. I said of Medicaid.

Mr. KINGSTON. I understood the gentleman to say cut.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. I said Medicaid. You will reduce it beyond what it would otherwise be.

Mr. KINGSTON. That is OK. Let me talk about some of the radical extreme problems we are seeming to have.

We want to get rid of SSI for people who are in jail. We want to quit giving American jobs and social benefits to illegal aliens. We want to quit the scare tactics and the demagoguery on American seniors.

I think more than anything else we are driven by the fact that this Congress will be leaving and I would say this administration will be leaving the children of America a $5 trillion debt. If a baby is born today, he or she owes over the next 75 years $187,000 as his or her share of interest on the national debt, above and beyond State, local, and Federal taxes. That is not what we want to do to America's children.

I think, Mr. Speaker, my friends on the Democrat and Republican side, that maybe it is time to take a step back. Maybe it is time to say that this budget dilemma is perhaps beyond Democrats and Republicans in Washington. Maybe it is something that the American people need to drive a little bit more, and we need to all cool off a little bit and think about putting America first and trying to do what is best, because Dwight Eisenhower said, and I will paraphrase, that once the American people have made their mind up about something, there is little that can be done to stop it.

I would say to my friends that the American people have made up their mind about balancing the budget. Let us work together as Democrats and Republicans, as elected leaders of this country, to do what the American people want, and that is to balance the budget.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. TAYLOR].

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, we are being asked once again to waive the rules. The highest lawmaking body in this country, probably in the world, is asking to excuse itself from its own rules once again.

This body has a law called Gramm-Rudman that says we have to balance the budget. Yet the budgets proposed by the Democrats and even the budget proposed by the Republicans this year is $270 billion in annual operating deficit for this coming year, because you waived the rules.

They passed tax increases, you are supposed to have a three-fifths vote, but they waived the rule on that, so a simple majority can do it.

I do not think we are in trouble because of the laws of this land. I think we are in trouble because we will not enforce the laws of this land. It has got to start with ourselves.

If the House has a rule saying that we can only recess for 24 hours at a time, let us obey it. If you want to

change the rule, then propose a change to the rules. But we are the highest legislative body in the world, as far as I am concerned, and no one is going to respect us if we do not respect our own laws.

Person after person came to the floor and talked about a Republican balanced budget. JERRY, I voted for your 5-year budget because I thought it would truly get us there. The budget you all are proposing has $270 billion in deficit for next year.

And my Democratic colleagues, guys, they really are increasing the money for Medicare and Medicaid. You cannot call it a cut, and we are never going to get there if we are not honest.

We are 3 days from Christmas and there are 300,000 Federal employees out there who are counting on us to keep our word to them. If I was them, since we have had so much trouble keeping our word, I would really wonder if their paycheck was going to be there.

So I think we ought to stick around and make sure we pass something so those people get paid. If they are vital, let us pay them. If they are not so vital, then let us let them go but do not leave them out there in limbo, certainly not 3 days before Christmas.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER].

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I do not know how many Members are listening to WTOP. There is some dramatic music that comes on: ''Capital Crisis, Shutdown 2, Day 6.'' This proposes day 7 through 18, shutting down the Government by recessing from 3 days to 3 days. What kind of Alice in Wonderland are we subjecting our Federal employees and the country to?

Does anybody believe that because we recess without a continuing resolution to have the Government workers on the job, that we have somehow put pressure on the President? Or put pressure on the Congress that is going to be, as the gentlewoman said, going to go home to reality?

Believe me, nobody believes that reality is here. That is for sure. And this resolution is as far from reality as it gets. A simple continuing resolution which adopts exactly this premise but puts people back to work. That is the only difference. No greater or lesser pressure. No more balanced budget or less.

I voted for the coalition budget. I voted for the balanced budget amended. I believe that we need to balance the budget in 7 years with CBO numbers. Period. And I believe we are going to do that.

But why, my friends, do we in that process compound the deficit, destroy the morale of Federal workers, and disrupt the country? It makes no sense. It makes no common sense. As I have said so many times, it is irresponsible. Let us change our minds. Let us do the right thing. Pass a clean continuing resolution.

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

Mr. Speaker, it is obviously very difficult to predict what will happen with the budget negotiations over the next few days. But if there is some sudden movement, make no mistake, we are not adjourning. We are recessing at the call of the Chair. We will all be back here to ratify the actions taken by our leadership and the President. When the President gets serious, we will be here to do what it takes.

You may call that optimistic, Mr. Speaker, but after all it is a season of miracles and perhaps we will see some movement, and I certainly hope that is the case.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman, for whom I have a great deal of respect, yield?

Ms. PRYCE. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate what the gentlewoman has just said. Let me suggest if an agreement is reached tomorrow or the next day or the day after, I think everybody in the House, if an agreement is reached, will come here, most of us, and vote to ratify that agreement on January 2 or 3.

It will make no difference that we have recessed or adjourned and put the Government back to work. We will do that. Why? Because our President will have agreed, your Speaker will have agreed, and the majority leader will have agreed. Therefore, my point was, this gets you nothing other than a continuing disruption of the Government and the country.

I agree with the gentlewoman. If an agreement is reached, we will ratify it. I hope that happens, because I share your objective.

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

Ms. PRYCE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I say to my good friend STENY HOYER, and he is a good friend and I have a lot of respect for him because he has a lot of common sense, but if you read the resolution, it was constructed this way for the very purpose that you have just stated. It says the Speaker may declare recesses subject to the call of the Chair now, subject to the call of the Chair on calendar days of Saturday—that is day after tomorrow, because we are going to be in here and voting on legislation all day tomorrow, that is Friday—but it will be subject to the call of the Chair on the days of Saturday, December 23 through Wednesday, December 27.

That means we could be back on Sunday. We can be back here on Monday, or Tuesday. And we are going to be here. The only day we probably will not really be here is Sunday itself. But many of us are going to be here and we are going to continue our negotiations.

There are a lot of things that we are going to be working on. We are going to be working on the Balanced Budget Act. There is a lot that has to be done to put that together. We are going to give it back to the President, in a effort to be sincere and to compromise and to work, and we are going to be here, STENY. So it is not as if we are adjourning.

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY], my good friend up in the Rules Committee, wanted to have a resolution to adjourn, and I said no, we are not going to adjourn. We are going to continue to work and try to get the job done. That is sincerity from this part of the aisle.

Mr. HOYER. If the gentlewoman will continue to yield, I think my friend is sincere, but I say to the gentleman, the construct you have discussed can be accomplished while at the same time putting the Government back to work until January 2 or 3, whichever date you choose, that Monday or Tuesday, without the disruption to the country, and with much less angst to Federal employees that both you and I have supported very strongly through the years.

I say to my friend that I am going to be here. As you know, I live close by, so it is easy for me. I have been here for the last 12 days in a row. I was here last Saturday and Sunday working on this budget, at the White House. You were as well. I do not know whether the gentlewoman from Ohio [Ms. PRYCE] was, but we are all dedicated to doing this.

What I am saying is, common sense, it seems to me, would dictate that we simply tell the Government, ''You are going to operate until January 2 and we are going to continue to stay here and work.'' You do not need to recess from day to day to do that. You can adjourn, or recess, if we have a CR to accomplish that objective.

Mr. SOLOMON. STENY, if I could just reclaim my time, if the gentlewoman has a little extra time, if we had made some progress the last time and if we felt there was really sincerity at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue, I would be up here fighting for you for that CR. But the trouble is, you know the President the other day met with the Republican leaders, President DOLE—he will be in in about a year—but Senator DOLE and Speaker GINGRICH, and when he came out of that meeting we were all excited because we really thought we had made some progress.

Then Vice President AL GORE comes out and refutes almost everything that was said there. Then the Speaker's press secretary about an hour later came out and even changed what Vice President GORE was saying. Then on top of that, our former colleague, Mr. Panetta, the Chief of Staff of the President, comes out and says something else.

STENY, it is so frustrating and confusing. It is hard to have faith that there is going to be anything there. That is why we cannot gamble. We have to hold their nose to the grindstone and see if we cannot make some progress. I am trying.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska). The Chair would make an observation to the body. The Chair would request that all Members address each other through the Chair and not use first names.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. SANDERS].

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, all over the State of Vermont our Federal employees are extremely anxious. Those who are furloughed, those who are working. Our Federal employees should not be held hostage because the Republican Party has a 7-year disastrous budget that they want to push through the White House and this Congress. We have the moral obliation to reopen Government today, put our Federal employees back to work, and then we can debate the 7-year balanced budget.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. HINCHEY].

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, the resolution before the body today asks us to convey to the Speaker of this House extraordinary powers, beyond those which he normally possesses. It would be irresponsible for me to vote for such a resolution, and I think for any Member of this House to do so, simply because the Speaker has not exercised those powers which he possesses now in a responsible way.

We are in the process of trying to establish a budget to meet the needs, the health, safety, and welfare of the people of this country. In the absence of that budget, the Speaker has the responsibility and the authority to put before the House a continuing resolution which would allow the Government to continue to operate in the interim period, to keep Federal Government workers at their post and to ensure that the 14 million children of families who are dependent upon checks that come from this Government in one way or another do not have a black coal in their stocking this Christmas.

□ 1630

So do not ask me to give the Speaker of this House additional power when he is not doing the responsible thing with the power that he has.

Let us get a continuing resolution out here. Let us keep this Government running while we negotiate a budget. If we do that, then we are doing the right thing, and I am prepared to do that.

I am prepared to stay here every minute. I am prepared.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska). The gentleman did not yield.

Mr. VOLKMER. Regular order. We do not permit that.

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, excuse the interruption. I want to answer my dear colleague and friend from New York who asked that question. I am prepared to stay here every minute. If we get whatever it takes, I am prepared to stay here every minute of every day until we get this Government back working again, whatever it takes, right here. Whatever it takes, I am prepared to be here. And I think to do anything else is irresponsible. Let us get a continuing resolution out here.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. VOLKMER. The rules of the House, do they not require that the person who has the time be permitted to exercise that time without interruption by other Members?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. VOLKMER. Then why did the Speaker not attempt at least to make sure that the gentleman from New York did not interrupt the other gentleman from New York?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair did use the gavel.

Mr. VOLKMER. Pardon?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair did use the gavel in an attempt to prevent that interrogation.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WATT].

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I do not really think there is a Member in this body who would not like to go home for Christmas. So this is really not about whether we want a recess or do not want a recess. It really is about whether it is responsible to recess without having a continuing resolution, and we believe it is not.

So let me talk about this continuing resolution thing for just a second so that people understand.

Without a continuing resolution, we are going to have 270,000 Federal employees out of work, but the Speaker has committed to pay those employees. That makes absolutely no sense. Without a continuing resolution passed either today or tomorrow, 4.7 million families will not get aid to families with dependent children. That is 14 million children.

Listen to what I am saying: 14 million children who do not have any say in this budget fight, who do not have a dog in this fight, the most vulnerable, the poorest people in this country these people would leave exposed without the benefit of their AFDC benefits.

Now, one of them got up and said, well, that is not a problem because the States are going to step into this void. There are 30 States that have legislation on their books that prevent them, prohibit them from stepping into this void if the Federal Government does not live up to its responsibility.

Since when did we start telling States you have got to fulfill the responsibilities that the Federal Government has undertaken already? An unfunded mandate if I have ever heard of one, and we have spent 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks talking about how unfair unfunded mandates were.

This is ridiculous. It is irresponsible. And we ought to defeat this resolution.

Ms. PRYCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to my friend, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. DAVIS].

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, my colleague from North Carolina just made a statement that made me come out of my seat.

Do you believe then Federal employees should not be paid for the time? You just criticized the Speaker for saying the Federal employees, who, through no fault of their own——

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

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

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. If you are going to shut the Government down, then shut it down.

Mr. DAVIS. Should they be paid?

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. You are responsible for shutting the Government down while you stand here and go home and enjoy Christmas. You are irresponsible.

Mr. DAVIS. Should they be paid? Reclaiming my time, the gentleman did not answer my question. I think it was a cheap shot at Federal employees. They are the innocent victims in this. I applaud the Speaker and the leadership of both parties. I applaud the leadership of both parties for recognizing that this budget impasse continues if the President has refused to sign some of the bills.

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS. I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I think your question was should the Federal workers still be paid, and yet not be able to do the work that they are mandated to do under the laws of this country.

Mr. DAVIS. We are talking about retroactively. I would love to put them back to work today.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. WISE].

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, from the other side earlier I heard a lot of talk about balanced budget. I heard talk about Medicare. I saw checks for a million dollars. I saw lots of things. What I did not hear was discussion about whether or not you ought to recess, and that is what is on the floor today: Should you recess for 3 days at a time when the Federal Government is in the crisis that it is in? This is about a recess authority.

But this really is not about recess. This is about having a recess to avoid a process, and the process is the honest debate that has to take place and the honest negotiations that have to take place. This is about a recess to avoid a process of debate, to avoid the Constitution, of avoiding a vote whether or not to adjourn.

Make no mistake, when you vote for this recess, which I will not be voting

for, when you vote for this recess, you sign the warrant for continued Government shutdown. You sign a warrant for continued furlough of hundreds of thousands of Federal employees who cannot do the job they want to do. You sign the warrant, for instance, for State Department personnel who have to be called off of furlough to go identify bodies in Colombia or to get visas for people in the former Russian States. You sign a warrant for the 66,000 students who need to apply for Pell grants but are unable to do that paperwork, for the millions of AFDC children. At Christmastime? This is the kind of warrant you want to sign.

Taxpayers are not getting what they paid for. This is the 6th day now of cumulative 12th day of a Nation held hostage. With this recess, this hostage-taking process only continues. When you vote for this, you know you may be voting to go home, but make no mistake about it, Federal workers will not be working, and constituents will not be buying what you are trying to sell. That is what this is about. It is about a recess. It is the wrong time. And it is about a recess to avoid the process.

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

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

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, and especially earlier, one of the gentlemen from North Carolina and the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER], the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MORAN], talked about the Federal workers. We also heard about the AFDC recipients and the children out there.

Folks, remember, these guys do not care about those people. That is what it is all about. They do not care. To them, the whole idea is something up here in Utopia. We are going to have a balanced budget in 7 years, and anything can happen in that 7 years. In the meantime, children can starve, old folks can go hungry, Federal workers can have no Christmas, none whatsoever, with their kids.

They are still going to get their paychecks. They are going to put it in their pocket. They are going to be under this resolution, which I urge Members strongly to oppose. They are going to be able to be with their families. They already have their Christmas gifts I am sure, already bought because they have plenty of money.

They do not really care about the downtrodden. You can tell that. Just look at the welfare bill we just voted on. They would just as soon do away completely with AFDC. They do not want any AFDC. They would just as soon do away with the Federal Government except defense.

I had one of them once tell me, one of these people, these radicals, tell me all the Federal Government should do is defend our shores, deliver the mail, and get out of our pocketbook. That is what I am hearing over here. That is all they want to do. Anything else can go to pot.

You think they worry about employees at EPA? They want to do away with EPA. They do not want EPA. You name it, all Federal regulatory bodies. What did we see in the 100 days? Look at the legislation. And now they are saying their platitudes, ''We are going to have an agreement in these next few days.'' Baloney.

I say to the President, no CR, no budget negotiations.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MORAN].

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, just like the veteran that left the message last night, he did not want his interests being put ahead of the American public's interests, we cannot put our interests ahead of the American public's interests. We cannot go home and enjoy Christmas with our families if we have not done our job, if the Government is still shut down.

Consider these 13 million welfare families. They cannot get payments at the beginning of the month. We know they have no disposable income. They have spent all of their money on Christmas presents at the beginning of the month. They have to pay their monthly rent. They are not going to have money for food, never mind monthly rent.

How can we go and enjoy our families when they cannot even survive because we have not done our job?

Ms. PRYCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ARMEY].

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time.

I want to thank all of my colleagues for what has been a scintillating debate.

This is a very difficult time for all of us, and certainly we can acknowledge that. Let me just say very quickly what this is about. This is very likely to be the last vote we have today. We have a few items that are important that we will be able to act on tomorrow, and then, quite frankly, even though we have two or three other items that are of consequence to the country, important to us, they would not be ready to be brought to the floor for a while.

That being the case, while the negotiations proceed, beginning with a 9 o'clock meeting at the White House tomorrow on the budget, we feel that it is prudent for us to have a recess authority that would allow us to recess the Chair and, during that period of recess, allow those Members who are able to spend time with their families at Christmastime to do so and, in the process of their doing so, they can do so with a good deal of confidence that the negotiations will continue at the White House and that, in fact, that that work which can be continuing to prepare legislation to bring back to the floor as soon as possible can be in those final stages of preparation. And at that point, when we have important work that is available to the floor, the Members will get a call so that within the day they can get back and deal with any important work that must be dealt with.

That strikes me as an opportunity for us to, on one hand, continue the work on those few remaining items that need to have progress continue on them, while, on the other hand put us in the kind of recess that would enable Members to spend time with their families.

I must say that seems to me to be a reasonable move for us to take on behalf of all of the Members and all of the work that is before the Congress.

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARMEY. I yield to the gentlewoman from Oregon.

Ms. FURSE. You know, I think that this is just not very truthful, because I cannot get here from the west coast in anything less than 8 hours. So I have to tell you, Mr. Majority Leader, that it is not true that, if you recess, that I can be back at the call of your office.

Mr. ARMEY. If I may reclaim my time, no Member would have anything less than 12 hours' notice under the most rigorous of circumstances, and there is no doubt that we understand the very large number of our Members who would be traveling from the west coast.

Certainly, we would understand it would be impossible to reconvene the House without giving them ample time.

These things are not that difficult to figure out.

□ 1645

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

Mr. ARMEY. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire of the majority leader, in the negotiations that hopefully will take place, do they not have to negotiate not just Medicare, not just Medicaid, but in that reconciliation package do you not also have such things as school lunches, do you not have food stamps, do you not have big tax cuts? All of these things are in there.

I have been here a little while. Is the gentleman trying to tell me there is a possibility that he is going to have this done by next Wednesday?

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, we will work as hard as we can. As long as we can make good progress, we will continue working. I cannot promise the gentleman anything. As we know, these are troubled times. We will do our best.

In the meantime, I would say to my colleagues in the House on both sides of the aisle, if they will vote for an opportunity to give us the flexibility to respond to both the legislative needs of

the country and the very real and heartfelt family needs of our Members, we will exercise that with judicious responsibility on behalf of both needs.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, would the majority leader kindly yield for one question?

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, time is controlled.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska). Does the gentleman from Massachusetts yield to the gentleman from Hawaii?

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 seconds to the gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. ABERCROMBIE].

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, in that context, can you inform me then if this resolution passes, does that mean that all codels will be canceled?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has not stated a parliamentary inquiry to which the Chair can respond.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I did not ask a parliamentary inquiry. The Speaker admonished everybody to address questions through him. I asked, Mr. Speaker, whether the maker of the resolution could advise me whether or not that means that all codels will be canceled? I think that is a fair question.

Mr. THOMAS. Are you going somewhere?

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, most respectfully, I thought I was obeying your admonition to speak through you.

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

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' on the previous question. If the previous question is defeated, I will offer an amendment so that this House does not recess until we adopt a clean continuing resolution keeping the Government running until January 26.

I include for the RECORD my proposed amendment.

PREVIOUS QUESTION AMENDMENT TO RECESS RESOLUTION

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

''SEC. . Immediately upon the adoption of this resolution the House shall without intervention of any point of order consider in the House the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 131) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1996, and for other purposes. The joint resolution shall be debatable for one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

SEC. . The recess authority provided in the previous sections of this resolution shall be effective only on or after the date on which H.J. Res. 131 is presented to the President for approval.''

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 320 was reported by the Committee on Rules last night by voice vote authorizing the Speaker to declare recesses subject to the call of the Chair.

The amendment I will offer would authorize the Speaker to declare recesses subject to the call of the Chair on calendar day Thursday, December 28, through Saturday, December 30.

The amendment would further provide that after the House has been in session on calendar day Saturday, December 30, the Speaker may declare recesses subject to the call of the Chair on calendar day Saturday, December 30, through Wednesday, January 3.

Mr. Speaker, the Speaker needs this authority to keep the House in recess next week subject to the call of the Chair, pending the ongoing negotiations over the budget.

Members should be aware that the House will not be adjourned, but rather in recess on standby, should budget negotiations prove successful.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. PRYCE

Ms. PRYCE. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment authorized by the Committee on Rules.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Ms. PRYCE of Ohio: Strike all after the Resolved clause and insert:

That the Speaker may declare recesses subject to the call of the Chair on the calendar days of Saturday, December 23, 1995, through Wednesday, December 27, 1995.

SEC. 2. The Speaker may declare recesses subject to the call of the Chair on the calendar days of Thursday, December 28, 1995, through Saturday, December 30, 1995.

SEC. 3. After the House has been in session on the calendar day of Saturday, December 30, 1995, the Speaker may declare recesses subject to the call of the Chair on the calendar days of Saturday, December 30, 1995, through Wednesday, January 3, 1996.

SEC. 4.(a) A recess declared pursuant to the first section of this resolution may not extend beyond the calendar day of Wednesday, December 27, 1995.

(b) A recess declared pursuant to section 2 of this resolution may not extend beyond the calendar day of Saturday, December 30, 1995.

(c) A recess declared pursuant to section 3 of this resolution may not extend beyond 11:55 a.m. on the calendar day of Wednesday, January 3, 1996.

Ms. PRYCE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

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

Ms. PRYCE. 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 228, nays 179, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 878]

YEAS—228

Allard
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baker (CA)
Ballenger
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Bass
Bateman
Bereuter
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bliley
Blute
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Brewster
Brownback
Bryant (TN)
Bunn
Bunning
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth
Christensen
Chrysler
Clinger
Coble
Coburn
Collins (GA)
Combest
Cooley
Cox
Crane
Crapo
Cremeans
Cubin
Cunningham
Deal
DeLay
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Doolittle
Dornan
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Ensign
Everett
Ewing
Fawell
Fields (TX)
Flanagan
Foley
Forbes
Fowler
Fox
Franks (CT)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frisa
Funderburk
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goodlatte
Goodling
Goss
Graham
Greenwood
Gunderson
Gutknecht
Hall (TX)
Hancock
Hansen
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Heineman
Herger
Hilleary
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hoke
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kasich
Kelly
Kim
King
Kingston
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaHood
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Laughlin
Lazio
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Lightfoot
Linder
Livingston
LoBiondo
Longley
Lucas
Manzullo
Martini
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McKeon
Metcalf
Meyers
Mica
Miller (FL)
Molinari
Moorhead
Myrick
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Norwood
Nussle
Oxley
Packard
Parker
Paxon
Petri
Pombo
Porter
Portman
Pryce
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Riggs
Roberts
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roth
Roukema
Royce
Salmon
Sanford
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer
Schiff
Seastrand
Sensenbrenner
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Shuster
Skeen
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Stearns
Stockman
Stump
Talent
Tate
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Torkildsen
Upton
Vucanovich
Waldholtz
Walker
Walsh
Wamp
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

NAYS—179

Abercrombie
Andrews
Baesler
Baldacci
Barcia
Barrett (WI)
Becerra
Beilenson
Bentsen
Berman
Bevill
Bishop
Bonior
Borski
Boucher
Browder
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Cardin
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coleman
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Condit
Costello
Coyne
Cramer
Danner
Davis
de la Garza
DeFazio
DeLauro
Dellums
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Durbin
Engel
Eshoo
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Fazio
Fields (LA)
Flake
Foglietta

Frank (MA)
Frost
Furse
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Geren
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green
Gutierrez
Hamilton
Hastings (FL)
Hefner
Hilliard
Hinchey
Holden
Hoyer
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnston
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kleczka
Klink
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lincoln
Lipinski
Lofgren
Lowey
Luther
Maloney
Markey
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy
McDermott
McHale
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Menendez
Mfume
Miller (CA)
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moran
Morella
Murtha
Nadler
Neal
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Orton
Pallone
Pastor
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pelosi
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Pickett
Pomeroy
Poshard
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Richardson
Rivers
Roemer
Rose
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanders
Sawyer
Schroeder
Schumer
Scott
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skelton
Slaughter
Spratt
Stark
Stenholm
Stokes
Studds
Stupak
Tanner
Taylor (MS)
Tejeda
Thompson
Thornton
Thurman
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Traficant
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Ward
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Wilson
Wise
Woolsey
Wyden
Wynn
Yates

NOT VOTING—26

Ackerman
Baker (LA)
Barton
Bryant (TX)
Callahan
Calvert
Chapman
Conyers
Edwards
Filner
Ford
Gibbons
Hall (OH)
Harman
Jacobs
LaFalce
Lantos
Manton
Martinez
Meek
Myers
Owens
Quillen
Quinn
Serrano
Williams

☐ 1711

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Ohio [Ms. PRYCE].

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution, as amended.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Ms. PRYCE. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 224, noes 186, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 879]

AYES—224

Allard
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baker (CA)
Ballenger
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Bereuter
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bliley
Blute
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Brewster
Brownback
Bryant (TN)
Bunn
Bunning
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Castle
Chambliss
Chenoweth
Christensen
Chrysler
Clinger
Coble
Coburn
Collins (GA)
Combest
Cooley
Cox
Crane
Crapo
Cubin
Cunningham
Deal
DeLay
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Doolittle
Dornan
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Ensign
Everett
Ewing
Fawell
Fields (TX)
Flanagan
Foley
Forbes
Fowler
Fox
Franks (CT)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frisa
Funderburk
Gallegly
Gekas
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gingrich
Goodlatte
Goodling
Goss
Graham
Greenwood
Gunderson
Gutknecht
Hancock
Hansen
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Heineman
Herger
Hilleary
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hoke
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kasich
Kelly
Kim
King
Kingston
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaHood
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Laughlin
Lazio
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Lightfoot
Linder
Livingston
Longley
Lucas
Manzullo
Martini
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McKeon
Metcalf
Meyers
Mica
Miller (FL)
Molinari
Moorhead
Myrick
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Norwood
Nussle
Oxley
Packard
Parker
Paxon
Petri
Pombo
Porter
Portman
Pryce
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Riggs
Roberts
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roth
Roukema
Royce
Salmon
Sanford
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer
Schiff
Seastrand
Sensenbrenner
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Shuster
Skeen
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Stearns
Stockman
Stump
Talent
Tate
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Torkildsen
Upton
Vucanovich
Waldholtz
Walker
Walsh
Wamp
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

NOES—186

Abercrombie
Andrews
Baesler
Baldacci
Barcia
Barrett (WI)
Becerra
Beilenson
Bentsen
Berman
Bevill
Bishop
Bonior
Bono
Borski
Boucher
Browder
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Cardin
Chabot
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coleman
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Condit
Costello
Coyne
Cramer
Cremeans
Danner
Davis
de la Garza
DeFazio
DeLauro
Dellums
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Durbin
Engel
Eshoo
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Fazio
Fields (LA)
Flake
Foglietta
Frank (MA)
Frost
Furse
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Geren
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green
Gutierrez
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hastings (FL)
Hefner
Hilliard
Hinchey
Holden
Hoyer
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnston
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kleczka
Klink
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lincoln
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Luther
Maloney
Markey
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy
McDermott
McHale
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Mfume
Miller (CA)
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moran
Morella
Murtha
Nadler
Neal
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Orton
Pallone
Pastor
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pelosi
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Pickett
Pomeroy
Poshard
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Richardson
Rivers
Roemer
Rose
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanders
Sawyer
Schroeder
Schumer
Scott
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skelton
Slaughter
Spratt
Stark
Stenholm
Stokes
Studds
Stupak
Tanner
Taylor (MS)
Tejeda
Thompson
Thornton
Thurman
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Traficant
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Ward
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Wilson
Wise
Woolsey
Wyden
Wynn
Yates

NOT VOTING—24

Ackerman
Baker (LA)
Bryant (TX)
Callahan
Calvert
Chapman
Conyers
Edwards
Filner
Ford
Gibbons
Hall (OH)
Harman
Jacobs
LaFalce
Lantos
Manton
Martinez
Myers
Owens
Quillen
Quinn
Serrano
Williams

☐ 1728

So the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REQUEST THAT COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS BE DISCHARGED FROM FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 131, FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1996

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations be discharged from further consideration of House Joint Resolution 131, a clean continuing resolution extending the date of the existing CR to January 26, authorizing a 2.4 percent military pay raise effective January 1, and eliminating the 6-month disparity between COLA payment dates for military and civilian retirees in fiscal 1996, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska). Under the guidelines issued consistently by successive Speakers, as recorded on page 534 of the House rules manual, the Chair is constrained not to entertain the gentleman's request until it has been cleared by the bipartisan floor and committee leadership.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO OFFER PRIVILEGED RESOLUTION PROVIDING DEFICIT REDUCTION AND ACHIEVE A BALANCED BUDGET BY FISCAL YEAR 2002

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to rule IX, I rise to