and they would have expired. That is why we needed to continue the regulations in effect while we were reviewing them.

But our principal point with regard to this resolution is that we should be balanced in the information we present to the American people. We ought to review the costs. Absolutely we ought to review how it is tying up States and localities and private businesses. But we also need to balance that with an estimate, an understanding of the benefits, so we give the American people the cost and the benefits, let them decide, and that is the way we can make the best judgment as well. This resolution does not address benefits; it only addresses the costs. And I think to act responsibly we need to look at both.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

I just want to underscore. I think this deserves bipartisan support, as the gentleman from Virginia said. I think we are in agreement that we have too many regulations, that they need to be carefully considered before we impose additional burdens on the American people. We have taken, I think, substantial steps in this direction with the passage of the unfunded mandates law, which passed overwhelmingly on a bipartisan basis, to suggest that there needs to be a close look taken to regulations that are imposing tremendous new, additional financial burden on States and local government. So this resolution really is in keeping with that.

I would suggest to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MORAN] that it is—I think our point has been in the past too often all we looked at was the benefit and all we looked at was what was proposed to be accomplished by that regulation. We never looked at the cost, and that was one of the things I think that has become a part of this now, is that we do try to take a balance.

Yes, sure, we have to consider what is going to be the impact on people, but we have to consider what the cost is going to be as well. I would hope that that is implicit in this resolution that we really do not have a balance. I would suggest that in the past we did not have that balance because the only thing that was required to be considered was the benefit to be derived from it.

So I would hope that this resolution would achieve broad bipartisan support, I think it should not be seen as a partisan measure at all.

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

Mr. CLINGER. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. MORAN. Would it be possible to amend this to where it says in the third to last line, consider the costs and benefits of government spending, two words, and we can make all the Democrats happy?

Could we get unanimous consent to do that?

Mr. CLINGER. I do not believe that this can be amended on the floor.

Mr. MORAN. By unanimous consent, I am told, it can actually, I say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLINGER].

Mr. CLINGER. I think, as I say, my view is that the resolution has drafted, and implicit in that is the fact that it would indeed cover, as the gentleman knows clearly, we are going to consider the benefits that are going to be derived from any resolution. So I would think that what this does is add the additional component that the costs should be considered as well.

Mr. MORAN. I hope we are not paranoid, but that was not our implicit assumption. It only refers to costs, but not benefits. If it included benefits, we will not have any problem whatsoever.

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLINGER] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 193.

The question was taken.

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1515

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHAW). Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The Speaker pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. MALONEY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mrs. MALONEY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The Speaker pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. EHLERS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. EHLERS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

THE MONTGOMERY GI BILL, THE ARMED FORCES' BEST RECRUITMENT TOOL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. FILNER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, recently the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff stated that, ''we remain committed to maintaining quality personnel, and recruiters from all Services have stated the Montgomery GI bill is the best recruitment tool they have.''

I have had the great pleasure of serving on the Veterans' Affairs Committee with the Honorable G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY, the principal author and sponsor of the newest GI bill. It is no surprise that the Department of Defense's latest evaluation of the Montgomery GI bill strongly supports this program's continuation. Sonny designed the new GI bill with great care and after extensive hearings which included more than 200 witnesses. Because of his careful attention to program structure, the Montgomery GI bill has been uniquely successful and has fulfilled all of its intended purposes. As noted in a recent report, the percentage of new recruits choosing to enroll in the GI bill has risen from 50 percent at the program's inception in 1985 to a remarkable 95 percent in fiscal year 1995. Since the implementation of the Montgomery GI bill, more than 2 million active-duty recruits have elected to participate in the program—vividly demonstrating the attractiveness of this GI bill to the young people entering the Armed Forces.

Further, Mr. Speaker, the Department of Defense notes that the percentage of GI bill participants who are using their benefits following military service continues to rise, from 40 percent in 1991 to 46 percent at the end of 1993. This is a promising and important trend, but we must continue to watch these numbers closely. We all want these men and women, who earn their education benefits through honorable military service, to make full use of their GI bill education assistance.

Regarding the adequacy of the Montgomery GI bill benefit as a recruitment incentive, the Department of Defense noted that during fiscal year 1995 all services met their recruiting objectives. Some 96 percent of new recruits were high school diploma graduates, 71 percent had above-average scores on the aptitude tests administered to new recruits, and fewer than 1 percent were in the lowest acceptable aptitude category. In spite of these impressive statistics, the Department of Defense cautions, ''With recent recruiting successes, current basic benefits appear to be adequate as an enlistment incentive. However, if college costs, especially tuition and fees, continue to rise significantly above inflation, the offset provided by the Montgomery GI bill benefits will require close monitoring to keep the program competitive.'' I urge my colleagues to pay close attention to this serious concern raised by the Department of Defense. SONNY MONTGOMERY has struggled to keep the GI bill basic benefit competitive, and I hope to ensure that the program that carries his name is maintained and strengthened in the 105th Congress.

I know SONNY would want me to emphasize that the first and primary purpose of the Montgomery GI bill is to