

House Resolution 164 and rule XXIII, declared the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 820) to amend the Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 to enhance manufacturing technology development and transfer, to authorize appropriations for the Technology Administration of the Department of Commerce, including the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana, by unanimous consent, designated Mr. LANCASTER as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole; and after some time spent therein,

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Ms. BROWN, assumed the Chair.

When Mr. LANCASTER, Chairman, reported that the Committee, having had under consideration said bill, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### ¶50.18 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Edwin Thomas, one of his secretaries.

#### ¶50.19 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT— NATIONAL SERVICE AND STUDENT AID REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Ms. BROWN, laid before the House a message from the President, which was read as follows:

##### *To the Congress of the United States:*

I am pleased to transmit today for your immediate consideration and enactment the "National Service Trust Act of 1993" and the "Student Loan Reform Act of 1993." These Acts represent innovative public policy founded on traditional American values: offering educational opportunity, rewarding personal responsibility, and building the American community. In affirming these values, the Acts reject wasteful bureaucracy—instead reinventing government to unleash the ideas and initiative of the American people. Also transmitted is a section-by-section analysis.

Throughout the Presidential campaign last year, Americans of all backgrounds and political persuasions responded to national service like few other ideas. The reasons are clear. Higher education is fundamental to the American Dream, but complex procedures and inflexible repayment plans have created serious problems for many students with education loans to pay back. Defaults are too high today—and taxpayers are left to foot the bill. Americans are yearning to reaffirm an American community that transcends race, region, or religion—and to tackle the problems that threaten our shared future.

The two Acts are designed to meet these basic American needs. The National Service Trust Act of 1993 establishes a domestic Peace Corps, offering hundreds of thousands of young people

the opportunity to pay for school by doing work our country needs. The Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 overhauls the student loan system. Through a one-stop direct student loan program, the Act will save taxpayers billions of dollars, lower interest rates for students, and simplify the financial aid system. And through new EXCEL Accounts and other repayment options, the Act will offer borrowers greater choice and lower monthly payments while reducing the chance of defaults.

The National Service Trust Act of 1993 establishes a definition of national service that is clear but broad. National service is work that addresses unmet educational, environmental, human, or public safety needs. It enriches the lives of those who serve, instilling the ethic of civic responsibility that is essential to our democracy. And national service does not displace or duplicate the functions of existing workers.

Building on the National and Community Service Act of 1990 and the flourishing community service programs of nonprofit organizations and States, the initiative rejects bureaucracy in favor of locally driven programs. In the spirit of reinventing government, the Act will empower those with the greatest expertise and incentives to make national service work.

The Act enables citizens of all backgrounds to serve and use their educational awards where they see fit. While many participants will be recent college graduates, Americans will be eligible to enter the program at any time in their adult lives. Both full-time and part-time service will be encouraged. And whatever their educational level, those who complete a term of service will receive an award of \$5,000. The award will be payable toward past, present, or future educational expenses in 4- and 2-year colleges, training programs, and graduate and professional schools.

The Act demands that programs meet tough guidelines for excellence and requires measurable performance goals and independent evaluations. Within these limits, however, the Act enables the people who run programs to design them. The smallest community-based organizations and largest Federal agencies will be able to compete for funding. A variety of program models will be eligible, ranging from youth corps that enable at-risk youth to meet community needs, to preprofessional programs that give college students ROTC-like training and then placements in specific problem areas, to diverse community corps that involve Americans of all backgrounds in meeting common goals.

With the economic market as a model, there is competition at every level of the system: programs compete for State approval, States compete for Federal approval, and programs at the national level compete against each other and States for Federal approval. To build public/private partnerships that earn support far beyond govern-

ment, the Act requires programs to make a cash match and to increase nongovernment support as time passes.

The Act is designed to reduce waste and promote an entrepreneurial government culture. The Act establishes a new Government Corporation for National Service that combines two existing independent agencies, the Commission on National and Community Service and ACTION. With flexible personnel policies and a small, bipartisan Board sharing power with a Chairperson, the Corporation will operate as much like a lean nonprofit corporation as a Government agency.

The State level will mirror the Federal level and build a strong partnership between the two. Bipartisan State commissions on national service will be responsible for selecting programs to be funded by States. To ensure genuine Federal/State cooperation, a representative of the Corporation will sit on State commissions and a representative of the States on the Corporation Board.

The National Service Trust Act of 1993 encourages Americans to join together and serve our country—at all ages and in all forms. The Act enhances the Serve-America program for school-age youth; extends and improves the VISTA and Older Americans Volunteer Programs authorized under the Domestic Volunteer Service Act; supports the Civilian Community Corps and Points of Light Foundation; and pulls these efforts under the new Corporation. The Act will help instill an ethic of service in elementary and secondary school students, encourage them to serve in their college years, and give them further opportunities later in their lives.

The Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 will take an important first step toward comprehensive reform of the student loan system. It saves money, makes loan repayment more affordable, and holds students more accountable. The measures in no way replace the Pell Grant program, which will remain the cornerstone of financial aid for millions of students.

The Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 replaces the current Federal Family Education Loan program with the Federal Direct Student Loan Program over a 4-year period. By eliminating subsidies to private lenders and making loans directly to students, direct lending will save taxpayers \$4.3 billion through Fiscal Year 1998 and still allow interest rates to drop for student borrowers. Many schools will make loans directly to students on campus, though none will be forced to do so. In addition, no institution will service or collect loans. This reform simplifies the system for many students, enabling most to receive all their aid through "one-stop shopping" at their institutions' financial aid offices.

The lending reform expands choice and reduces burdens for all student borrowers by offering a variety of repayment plans—including fixed, extended, graduated, and income-contin-

gent schedules. In the same way that multiple financing options help homeowners, these plans offer real choice to all and lower monthly payments to those who want them. Income-contingent repayments—through the new EXCEL Accounts—also encourage service by students who do not participate in service under the National Service Trust Act. With more manageable monthly payments, more students will be able to take jobs that pay less but do more for their communities, without risking default. And whatever plan they first choose, students will be able to change their repayment schedule as their circumstances change.

The Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 will also reduce default rates. By electing income-contingent repayment schedules, students with lower incomes will be able to repay their loans on a manageable plan, without defaulting. Through cooperation with the IRS, the Act will improve collection and monitoring of student loans. And for those who are able to pay but do not, the Act will give the Secretary of Education authority to require payment on an income-contingent basis.

Opportunity, responsibility, and community go beyond politics. They are basic American ideals. Enactment of these two Acts will express the Nation's commitment to these ideals and to our shared future. I urge the Congress to give the legislation prompt and favorable consideration.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 5, 1993.

By unanimous consent, the message, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 103-82).

#### ¶50.20 SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 433. An Act to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands in Cameron Parish, Louisiana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

S. 884. An Act to make technical amendments to the Higher Education Act of 1965 and the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

#### ¶50.21 LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted—

To Mr. BECERRA, for today and May 6;

To Mr. MCINNIS, for today;  
To Mr. INHOFE, for today and the balance of the week; and

To Mr. YOUNG of Florida, for today after 3 p.m.

And then,

#### ¶50.22 ADJOURNMENT

On motion of Mr. KIM, pursuant to the special order heretofore agreed to,

at 7 o'clock and 42 minutes p.m., the House adjourned until 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, May 6, 1993.

#### ¶50.23 PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming:

H.R. 1976. A bill to guarantee access to affordable health care coverage, to provide for equality with respect to the provision of service in rural areas, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, Energy and Commerce, the Judiciary, and Education and Labor.

By Mr. BEILENSEN:

H.R. 1977. A bill to amend the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 to remove the limitation on appropriations for land acquisition in the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BLUTE:

H.R. 1978. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to lower the maximum amount of contributions a multi-candidate political committee may make to a House of Representatives candidate, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration, Rules, and Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BORSKI:

H.R. 1979. A bill to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to correct the rate of duty on certain mixtures of caseinate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. LONG (for herself, Mr. EWING, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. BAESLER, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. EMERSON, Ms. THURMAN, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Mr. MINGE, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. PARKER, Mr. MCHUGH, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. BERUTER, Mr. VOLKMER, and Mr. GILLMOR):

H.R. 1980. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide additional assistance to economically distressed rural communities under the State water pollution control revolving loan fund program; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. BREWSTER (for himself, Mr. MCCREY, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. CAMP, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. CRANE, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. PAXON, and Mr. THOMAS of California):

H.R. 1981. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to clarify the treatment of a qualified football coaches plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. BYRNE:

H.R. 1982. A bill to direct the Secretary of Energy to establish labeling requirements for products that emit low-frequency electromagnetic fields; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BYRNE (for herself, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. HASTINGS):

H.R. 1983. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to clarify the availability of Medicaid payment for childhood vaccine replacement programs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CRAMER:

H.R. 1984. A bill to amend chapter 153 of title 10, United States Code, to permit the Secretary of Defense to provide certain property and services of the Department of Defense to certain educational entities; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HEFNER (for himself, Mrs. MINK, Mr. FILNER, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs.

UNSOELD, Mr. CLAY, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. TANNER):

H.R. 1985. A bill to clarify the congressional intent concerning, and to codify, certain requirements of the Communications Act of 1934 that ensure that broadcasters afford reasonable opportunity for the discussion of conflicting views on issues of public importance; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LEWIS of Florida (for himself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Ms. THURMAN, Mr. HASTINGS, and Mr. MILLER of Florida):

H.R. 1986. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that the effective date for discontinuance of compensation and pension paid by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall be the date on which the recipient dies, rather than the last day of the preceding month, in the case of a veteran with a surviving spouse, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LIPINSKI:

H.R. 1987. A bill to prohibit pay-per-view charges for entertainment events that receive public financial support whether or including private entities, nonprofit organizations, or governmental entities; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 1988. A bill to amend title 17, United States Code, and the Communications Act of 1934 with respect to the public performance, by means of the display of video programming at places of public accommodation, of games between professional sports teams; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. McMILLAN, (for himself, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. DELAY, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. KASICH, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. PAXON, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. WALKER, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. DREIER, Mr. GOSS, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. SUNDQUIST, and Mr. SAM JOHNSON):

H.R. 1989. A bill to provide for medical injury compensation reform for health care services furnished using funds provided under certain Federal programs or under group health plans, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary, Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RICHARDSON:

H.R. 1990. A bill to authorize a project to demonstrate the feasibility of voting by telephone; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. WOLF, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. HYDE, and Mr. SOLOMON):

H.R. 1991. A bill to extend the People's Republic of China renewal of nondiscriminatory (most-favored-nation) treatment provided certain conditions are met; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, Foreign Affairs, and Rules

By Mr. SMITH of Oregon (for himself, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. HERGER, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. BOEHNER, and Mr. HANSEN):

H.R. 1992. A bill to amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to ensure that listing of species is in the public interest, that species are listed only on basis of actual threats, not speculative future threats to their existence, that listing of species and designation of their critical habitat will be subject to blind peer review, that persons conducting listing processes do not benefit economically from a listing decision, that emergency listing without full public and scientific community