

DeLay Johnson (CT)
Diaz-Balart Johnson, Sam
Dickey Kasich
Doolittle Kim
Dornan King
Dreier Kingston
Duncan Klug
Dunn Knollenberg
Ehlers Kolbe
Emerson Kyl
Everett Lazio
Ewing Leach
Fawell Levy
Fields (TX) Lewis (CA)
Fish Lewis (FL)
Fowler Lightfoot
Franks (CT) Linder
Franks (NJ) Livingston
Gallegly Machtley
Gekas Manuzello
Geren McCandless
Gilchrest McCollum
Gillmor McCrery
Gingrich McHugh
Goodlatte McInnis
Goodling McKeon
Goss McMillan
Grams Meyers
Greenwood Mica
Hall (TX) Michel
Hancock Miller (FL)
Hansen Molinari
Hastert Moorhead
Hefley Nussle
Herger Oxley
Hoagland Packard
Hobson Pallone
Hoekstra Paxon
Horn Petri
Houghton Pombo
Huffington Porter
Hunter Portman
Hutchinson Poshard
Hyde Pryce (OH)
Inglis Quillen
Inhofe Quinn
Istook Ramstad

NOES—242

Abercrombie Dellums Johnson (GA)
Ackerman Derrick Johnson (SD)
Andrews (ME) Deutsch Johnson, E. B.
Andrews (TX) Dicks Johnston
Applegate Dingell Kanjorski
Baesler Dooley Kaptur
Barca Durbin Kennedy
Barlow Edwards (CA) Kennelly
Barrett (WI) Edwards (TX) Kildee
Becerra Engel Kleczka
Beilenson English Klein
Berman Eshoo Klink
Bevill Evans Kopetski
Bishop Faleomavaega Kreidler
Blackwell (AS) LaFalce
Boehert Fazio Lambert
Bonior Fields (LA) Lancaster
Borski Filner Lantos
Boucher Fingerhut LaRocco
Brewster Flake Laughlin
Brooks Foglietta Lehman
Browder Ford (TN) Levin
Brown (CA) Frank (MA) Lewis (GA)
Brown (FL) Frost Lipinski
Brown (OH) Furse Lloyd
Bryant Gejdenson Long
Byrne Gephardt Lowey
Cantwell Gibbons Maloney
Cardin Gilman Mann
Carr Glickman Margolies-
Chapman Gonzalez Mezvinsky
Clay Gordon Markey
Clayton Gunderson Martinez
Clement Gutierrez Matsui
Clyburn Hall (OH) Mazzoli
Coleman Hamburg McCloskey
Collins (IL) Hamilton McCurdy
Collins (MI) Harman McDade
Condit Hayes McDermott
Conyers Hefner McHale
Coppersmith Hilliard McKinney
Costello Hinchey McNulty
Coyne Hochbrueckner McNulty
Cramer Hoke Meek
Danner Holden Menendez
Darden Hoyer Mfume
de la Garza Hughes Miller (CA)
de Lugo (VI) Hutto Mineta
Deal Inslee Minge
DeFazio Jacobs Mink
DeLauro Jefferson Mollohan

Montgomery Richardson
Moran Roemer
Morella Romero-Barcelo
Murphy (PR)
Murtha Rose
Myers Roukema
Nadler Rowland
Neal (MA) Roybal-Allard
Neal (NC) Sabo
Norton (DC) Sanders
Oberstar Sangmeister
Obey Sarpalius
Olver Schroeder
Ortiz Schumer
Orton Scott
Owens Serrano
Parker Sharp
Pastor Shaw
Payne (NJ) Sisisky
Payne (VA) Skaggs
Pelosi Skelton
Penny Slattery
Peterson (FL) Slaughter
Peterson (MN) Spratt
Pickett Stark
Pickle Stenholm
Pomeroy Stokes
Price (NC) Strickland
Rahall Studts
Rangel Stupak
Reed Swift

NOT VOTING—17

Dixon Hastings Rush
Farr Manton Sawyer
Ford (MI) Moakley Smith (IA)
Gallo Natcher Tucker
Grandy Reynolds Yates
Green Rostenkowski

So the amendment in the nature of a substitute was not agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. DERRICK, assumed the Chair.

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

¶24.14 WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER
AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON
H.R. 3345

Mr. FROST, by direction of the Committee on Rules, reported (Rept. No. 103-436) the resolution (H. Res. 388) waiving certain points of order during consideration of the conference report on the bill (H.R. 3345) to amend title 5, United States Code, to eliminate certain restrictions on employee training; to provide temporary authority to agencies relating to voluntary separation incentive payments, and for other purposes.

When said resolution and report were referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed.

¶24.15 HOUR OF MEETING

On motion of Mr. FROST, by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursday, March 17, 1994.

¶24.16 INDIAN FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

On motion of Mr. DE LA GARZA, by unanimous consent, the bill of the Senate (S. 1926) to amend the Food and Stamp Act of 1977 to modify the requirement relating to monthly reporting and staggered issuance of coupons for households residing on Indian reservations, to ensure adequate access to retail food stores by food stamp households, and to maintain the integrity of the food stamp program, and for other

purposes; was taken from the Speaker's table.

When said bill was considered, read twice, ordered to be read a third time, was read a third time by title, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said bill was passed was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk notify the Senate thereof.

¶24.17 COMMUNICATION FROM THE
CLERK—MESSAGE FROM THE
PRESIDENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. DERRICK, laid before the House a communication, which was read as follows:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 15, 1994.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
The Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on Tuesday, March 15, 1994 at 2:42 p.m. and said to contain a special message from the President whereby he transmits the Reemployment Act of 1994.

With great respect, I am
Sincerely yours,

DONNALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.

¶24.18 REEMPLOYMENT ACT OF 1994

The Clerk then read the message from the President, as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit today for your immediate consideration and prompt enactment the "Reemployment Act of 1994". Also transmitted is a section-by-section analysis. This legislation is vital to help Americans find new jobs and build sustainable careers.

Our current set of programs was designed to meet the different needs of an earlier economy. People looking for help today confront a confusing, overlapping, and duplicative tangle of programs, services, and rules. Job seekers—whether unemployed or looking for better jobs—have a difficult time getting the information they need: What benefits and services are available to them? Where can they get good quality training? What do they need to know to find and hold good jobs and to build sustainable careers?

The underlying problem is the lack of a coherent employment and training system. Instead, we have many disconnected, category-based programs—each with distinct eligibility requirements, operating cycles, and program standards. We need a true system of lifelong learning—not the current hodgepodge of programs, some of which work, and some of which don't. The legislation I am transmitting today is an important first step in building this system.

We need to build a reemployment system because our current unemployment system no longer delivers what many American workers need. In the past, when a worker lost a job, he or

she often returned to that job as soon as the business cycle picked up again and the company was ready to rehire. The unemployment system was designed to tide workers over during temporary dry spells. Today, when a worker loses a job, that job often is gone forever.

Our economy has generated new jobs. In 1993 alone, 1.7 million new private sector jobs were created—more than in the previous 4 years combined. While the jobs exist, the pathways to them aren't always clear.

The Reemployment Act of 1994 strives to fix this. It is based on evidence of what works for getting workers into new and better jobs. Programs that work are customer-driven, offering customized service, quality information, and meaningful choices. Programs that work provide job search assistance to help dislocated workers become reemployed rapidly, feature skill training connected to real job opportunities, and offer support services to make long-term training practical for those who need it.

The Act reflects six key principles:

First is universal access and program consolidation. The current patchwork of dislocated worker programs is categorical, inefficient, and confusing. The Reemployment Act of 1994 will consolidate six separate programs into an integrated service system that focuses on what workers need to get their next job, not the reason why they lost their last job.

Second is high-quality reemployment services. Most dislocated workers want and need only information and some basic help in assessing their skills and planning and conducting their job search. These services are relatively simple and inexpensive, and they have been shown to pay off handsomely in reducing jobless spells.

Third is high-quality labor market information, which must be a key component of any reemployment effort. The labor market information component of the Reemployment Act of 1994 will knit together various job data systems and show the way to new jobs through expanding access to good data on where jobs are and what skills they require.

Fourth is one-stop service. At a recent conference that I attended on "What is Working" in reemployment efforts, a common experience of workers was the difficulty of getting good information on available services. Instead of forcing customers to waste their time and try their patience going from office to office, the system will require States to coordinate services for dislocated workers through career centers. It allows States to compete for funds to develop a more comprehensive network of one-stop career centers to serve under one roof anyone who needs help getting a first, new, or better job, and to streamline access to a wide range of job training and employment programs.

The fifth principle of the legislation is effective retraining for those work-

ers who need it to get a new job. Some workers need retraining. The Reemployment Act of 1994 will also provide workers financial support when they need it to let them complete meaningful retraining programs.

Sixth is accountability. The Reemployment Act of 1994 aims to restructure the incentives facing service providers to begin focusing on workers as customers. Providers who deliver high-quality services for the customer and achieve positive outcomes will prosper in the new system. Those who fail to do so will see their funding dry up.

The Reemployment Act of 1994 will create a new comprehensive reemployment system that will enhance service, improve access, and assist Americans in finding good new jobs. This is a responsible proposal that is fully offset over the next 5 years.

I urge the Congress to give this legislation prompt and favorable consideration so that Americans will have available a new, comprehensive reemployment system that works for everyone.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *March 15, 1994.*

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 the Judiciary and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 103-222).

¶24.19 SUBPOENA

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. DERRICK, laid before the House a communication, which was read as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 15, 1994.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formerly notify you pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House that a subpoena issued by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for information concerning a member of the United States Capitol Police.

After consultation with the General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoenas is consistent with the privileges and precedents of the House.

Sincerely,

WERNER W. BRANDT,
Sergeant at Arms.

¶24.20 "STRUCTURED DEBATE"

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. DERRICK, made the following announcement in behalf of the Speaker:

The House is about to embark upon an unprecedented experiment wherein it will conduct a structured debate on a mutually agreed upon subject. A Member recognized by the Speaker and holding the floor as "moderator" will yield time to eight Members, four from the Majority Party and four from the Minority Party.

The primary purpose of this debate is to enhance the quality of the deliberative process of the House of Representatives, so as to enable all Members to

be better informed and to participate in subsequent debates and decisions on major issues.

Under the previous orders of February 11 and March 11, 1994, Mr. Cardin will be recognized to moderate a structured debate in the format and sequence that he will describe, which has been mutually established by the Majority and Minority Leaders.

The Rules of the House with respect to decorum and proper forms of address to the Speaker will apply during this debate. The moderator will yield time to the participants. As part of the experiment—and not as a precedent for other proceedings of the House—the moderator and the participants will have the aid of a visual indication of the remaining time.

¶24.21 LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. GALLO, for today.

And then,

¶24.22 ADJOURNMENT

On motion of Mr. CARDIN, pursuant to the special order heretofore agreed to, at 10 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m., the House adjourned until 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursday, March 17, 1994.

¶24.23 REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. CLAY: Committee of conference. Conference report on H.R. 3345. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to eliminate certain restrictions on employee training; to provide temporary authority to agencies relating to voluntary separation incentive payments, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 103-435). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MOAKLEY: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 388. A resolution waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 3345) to amend title 5, United States Code, to eliminate certain restrictions on employee training; to provide temporary authority to agencies relating to voluntary separation incentive payments; and for other purposes (Rept. No. 103-436). Referred to the House Calendar.

¶24.24 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. ACKERMAN:

H.R. 4039. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to limit unauthorized use of credit cards by discouraging theft of credit cards that are mailed; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI (for himself (by request) and Mr. FORD of Michigan):

H.R. 4040. A bill to establish a comprehensive system of reemployment services, training, and income support for permanently laid off workers, to facilitate the establishment of one-stop career centers to serve as a common point of access to employment, education and training information and services, to develop an effective national labor market information system, and for other