

**TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1996 (5)****¶5.1 DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE**

The House was called to order at 12:30 o'clock p.m. by the SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. GOODLING, who laid before the House the following communication:

WASHINGTON, DC,  
January 23, 1996.

I hereby designate the Honorable WILLIAM F. GOODLING to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NEWT GINGRICH,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

**¶5.2 MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE**

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 123. Concurrent resolution to provide for the provisional approval of regulations applicable to certain covered employing offices and covered employees and to be issued by the Office of Compliance before January 23, 1996.

Whereupon, pursuant to the order of the House of Friday, May 12, 1995, Members were recognized for "morning hour" debates.

**¶5.3 RECESS—1:33 P.M.**

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. GOODLING, pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, declared the House in recess until 2 o'clock p.m.

**¶5.4 AFTER RECESS—2:00 P.M.**

The SPEAKER called the House to order.

**¶5.5 APPROVAL OF THE JOURNAL**

The SPEAKER announced he had examined and approved the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, January 22, 1996.

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

**¶5.6 COMMUNICATIONS**

Executive and other communications, pursuant to clause 2, rule XXIV, were referred as follows:

1942. A letter from the Director, Congressional Budget Office, transmitting CBO's final sequestration report for fiscal year 1996, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388-587); to the Committee on Appropriations.

1943. A letter from the Chief of Legislative Affairs, Department of the Navy, transmitting notification that the Department of the Navy intends to transfer by sale the ship U.S.S. *Edenton* to the Government of Spain, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 7307(b)(2); to the Committee on National Security.

1944. A letter from the Chief of Legislative Affairs, Department of the Navy, transmitting notification that the Department of the Navy intends to transfer by sale the following ships, the U.S.S. *Affray*, the U.S.S. *Fortify*, and the U.S.S. *Exultant* to the Taiwanese Navy, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 7307(b)(2); to the Committee on National Security.

1945. A letter from the Chief of Legislative Affairs, Department of the Navy, transmitting notification that the Department of the Navy intends to transfer by sale the ship

U.S.S. *James M. Gillis* to the Government of Mexico, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 7307(b)(2); to the Committee on National Security.

1946. A letter from the Chief of Legislative Affairs, Department of the Navy, transmitting notification that the Department of the Navy intends to transfer by sale the following ships, the U.S.S. *Beaufort*, and the U.S.S. *Brunswick* to the Government of Korea, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 7307(b)(2); to the Committee on National Security.

1947. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary (Industrial Affairs), Department of Defense, transmitting the strategic and critical materials report during the period October 1994 through September 1995, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 98h-2(b); to the Committee on National Security.

1948. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, transmitting a report on credit for small businesses and small farms in 1995, pursuant to section 477 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 [FDICIA]; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

1949. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification concerning a cooperative project with Israel on the Arrow Deployability Program [ADP] (Transmittal No. 02-96), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on International Relations.

1950. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a copy of Presidential Determination No. 96-8: Suspending Restrictions on U.S. Relations with the Palestine Liberation Organization, pursuant to Public Law 103-236, section 583(b)(2) (108 Stat. 489); to the Committee on International Relations.

1951. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-180, "Community Development Corporations Money Lender Licensing Fee and Bonding Exemption Temporary Amendment Act of 1995," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1952. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 11-181, "Budget Support Act of 1995," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1953. A letter from the Manager, Benefits Communications, Ninth Farm Credit District, transmitting the annual report for the plan year ended December 31, 1994, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9503(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1954. A letter from the Administrator, Panama Canal Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1995, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1955. A letter from the Administrator, Small Business Administration, transmitting the semiannual report of the inspector general for the period April 1, 1995, through September 30, 1995, and the semiannual report of management on final actions, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1956. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Compliance, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Resources.

1957. A letter from the executive director, American Chemical Society, transmitting the society's annual report for the calendar year 1994 and the comprehensive report to the board of directors of the American Chemical Society on the examination of their

books and records for the year ending December 31, 1994, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 1101(2) and 1103; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1958. A letter from the Under Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report for fiscal year 1995 to identify the contracts that were awarded in excess of the dollar threshold in section 4(11) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(11)) pursuant to a waiver of the prohibition on contracting with a foreign entity unless that entity certifies that it does not comply with the secondary Arab boycott of Israel, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2401i; jointly, to the Committees on National Security and Appropriations.

**¶5.7 CORRECTIONS CALENDAR**

Pursuant to clause 4, rule XIII, The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. WHITE, directed the Corrections Calendar to be called.

When,

**¶5.8 CONSTRUCTED WATER CONVEYANCES**

The Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union was discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2567) to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act relating to standards for constructed water conveyances.

When said bill was considered and read twice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. WHITE, pursuant to clause 4 of rule XIII, recognized Mr. SHUSTER and Mr. BORSKI, each for 30 minutes.

The following amendment recommended by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, was submitted:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "Constructed Water Conveyances Reform Act of 1995".

**SEC. 2. CONSTRUCTED WATER CONVEYANCES.**

Section 303(c)(2) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1313(c)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(C) STANDARDS FOR CONSTRUCTED WATER CONVEYANCES.—

"(i) RELEVANT FACTORS.—If a State exercises jurisdiction over constructed water conveyances in establishing standards under this section, the State shall consider any water quality impacts resulting from any return flow from a constructed water conveyance to navigable waters and the need to protect downstream uses and may consider the following:

"(I) The existing and planned uses of water transported in a conveyance system.

"(II) Management practices necessary to maintain the conveyance system.

"(III) Any State or regional water resources management and water conservation plans.

"(IV) The intended purposes for the constructed conveyance.

"(ii) RELEVANT USES.—If a State adopts or reviews water quality standards for constructed water conveyances, it shall not be required to establish recreational, aquatic life, or fish consumption uses for such systems if the uses are not existing or reasonably foreseeable or the uses interfere with the intended purposes of the conveyance system.

"(iii) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subparagraph shall be construed to require a State to exercise jurisdiction over constructed water conveyances in establishing standards or to prohibit a State from considering any relevant factor in estab-

lishing standards or from establishing any relevant use.

“(iv) CONSTRUCTED WATER CONVEYANCES DEFINED.—In this subparagraph, the term ‘constructed water conveyance’ means a man-made water transport system constructed for the purpose of transporting water for agricultural purposes or municipal and industrial water supply purposes in a waterway that is not and never was a natural waterway.”.

After debate,

Pursuant to clause 4 of rule XIII, the previous question on the amendment and the bill was considered as ordered.

The question being put, *viva voce*,

Will the House agree to said amendment?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. WHITE, announced that the yeas had it.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read a third time by title.

The question being put, *viva voce*,

Will the House pass said bill?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. WHITE, announced that three-fifths of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

So, three-fifths of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the bill was passed.

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

*Ordered*, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said bill.

#### ¶5.9 REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

“Mr. ARMEY addressed the Chair and said:

Mr. Speaker, your committee on the part of the House to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled and is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make has performed that duty.

The President asked us to report that he will be pleased to deliver his message at 9 p.m. tonight to a joint session of the two Houses.”.

#### ¶5.10 RUTH AND BILLY GRAHAM GOLD MEDAL

Mr. CASTLE moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2657) to award a congressional gold medal to Ruth and Billy Graham.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. WHITE, recognized Mr. CASTLE and Mr. FLAKE, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, *viva voce*,

Will the House suspend the rules and pass said bill?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. WHITE, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

Mr. CASTLE objected to the vote on the ground that a quorum was not present and not voting.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. WHITE, pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced that further proceedings on the motion were postponed.

The point of no quorum was considered as withdrawn.

#### ¶5.11 NOTICE REQUIREMENT—CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTION—QUESTION OF PRIVILEGES

Mr. DOGGETT, pursuant to clause 2(a)(1) of rule IX, announced his intention to call up the following resolution, as a question of the privileges of the House:

Whereas, the inability of the House to pass an adjustment in the public debt limit unburdened by the unrelated political agenda of either party, an adjustment to maintain the creditworthiness of the United States and to avoid disruption of interest rates and the financial markets, brings discredit upon the House;

Whereas, the inability of the House to pass a clean resolution to continue normal governmental operations so as to end the abuse of American citizens and their hard-earned dollars, Federal employees, private businesses who perform work for the Federal government, and those who rely upon Federal services as a bargaining tactic to gain political advantage in the budget negotiations, brings discredit upon the House;

Whereas, previous inaction of the House has already cost the American taxpayer about \$1.5 billion in wasteful governmental shutdown costs, reduced the productivity and responsiveness of federal agencies and caused untold human suffering;

Whereas, the failure of the House of Representatives to adjust the federal debt limit and keep the nation from default or to act on legislation to avert another government shutdown impairs the dignity of the House, the integrity of its proceedings and the esteem the public holds for the House;

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution the enrolling clerk of the House of Representatives shall prepare an engrossment of the bill, H.R. 2862, and the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 157. The vote by which this resolution is adopted by the House shall be deemed to have been a vote in favor of such bill and a vote in favor of such joint resolution upon final passage in the House of Representatives. Upon engrossment of the bill and the joint resolution, each shall be deemed to have passed the House of Representatives and been duly certified and examined; the engrossed copies shall be signed by the Clerk and transmitted to the Senate for further legislative action; and (upon final passage by both Houses) the bill and the joint resolution shall be signed by the presiding officers of both Houses and presented to the President for his signature (and otherwise treated for all purposes) in the manner provided for bills and joint resolution generally.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. WHITE, responded to the foregoing notice, and said:

“Under rule IX, a resolution offered from the floor by a member other than the majority leader or the minority leader as a question of the privileges of the House has immediate precedence only at a time or place designated by the Speaker in the legislative schedule within two legislative days of its being properly noticed. The Chair will announce the Chair’s designation at a later time.

“The Chair is not at this point making a determination as to whether the resolution constitutes a question of privilege. That determination will be made at the time designated by the

Speaker for consideration of the resolution.”.

#### ¶5.12 SADDLEBACK MOUNTAIN-ARIZONA SETTLEMENT

Mr. GALLEGLY moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill of the Senate (S. 1341) to provide for the transfer of certain lands to the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community and the city of Scottsdale, Arizona, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. WHITE, recognized Mr. GALLEGLY and Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, *viva voce*,

Will the House suspend the rules and pass said bill?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. WHITE, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

Mr. GALLEGLY objected to the vote on the ground that a quorum was not present and not voting.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. WHITE, pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced that further proceedings on the motion were postponed.

The point of no quorum was considered as withdrawn.

#### ¶5.13 TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO NATIVE AMERICAN LAWS

Mr. GALLEGLY moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2726) to make certain technical corrections in laws relating to Native Americans, and for other purposes; as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. WHITE, recognized Mr. GALLEGLY and Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, *viva voce*,

Will the House suspend the rules and pass said bill, as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. WHITE, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

Mr. GALLEGLY objected to the vote on the ground that a quorum was not present and not voting.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. WHITE, pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced that further proceedings on the motion were postponed.

The point of no quorum was considered as withdrawn.

#### ¶5.14 H.R. 2657—UNFINISHED BUSINESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. WHITE, pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced the unfinished business to be the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2657) to award a congressional gold medal to Ruth and Billy Graham.

The question being put, *viva voce*,

Will the House suspend the rules and pass said bill?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. WHITE, announced that two-thirds of those present had voted in the affirmative.

Mr. GALLEGLY objected to the vote on the ground that a quorum was not present and not voting.

A quorum not being present,  
The roll was called under clause 4,  
rule XV, and the call was taken by  
electronic device.

When there appeared { Yeas ..... 403  
Nays ..... 2

¶5.15

[Roll No. 13]  
YEAS—403

Abercrombie	DeLay	Horn
Ackerman	Deutsch	Hostettler
Allard	Diaz-Balart	Houghton
Andrews	Dickey	Hoyer
Archer	Dicks	Hutchinson
Bachus	Dingell	Hyde
Baesler	Dixon	Inglis
Baker (CA)	Doggett	Istook
Baker (LA)	Dooley	Jackson (IL)
Baldacci	Doolittle	Jackson-Lee
Ballenger	Dornan	(TX)
Barcia	Doyle	Jacobs
Barr	Dreier	Jefferson
Barrett (NE)	Duncan	Johnson (CT)
Barrett (WI)	Dunn	Johnson (SD)
Bartlett	Edwards	Johnson, E. B.
Barton	Ehlers	Johnson, Sam
Bass	Ehrlich	Johnston
Bateman	Emerson	Jones
Becerra	Engel	Kanjorski
Beilenson	English	Kaptur
Bentsen	Ensign	Kasich
Bereuter	Eshoo	Kelly
Bevill	Evans	Kennedy (MA)
Bilbray	Everett	Kennedy (RI)
Bilirakis	Ewing	Kennelly
Bishop	Farr	Kildee
Bliley	Fawell	Kim
Blute	Fazio	King
Boehlert	Fields (LA)	Kingston
Boehner	Fields (TX)	Klecicka
Bonilla	Filner	Klink
Bonior	Flake	Klug
Bono	Flanagan	Knollenberg
Borski	Foglietta	Kolbe
Boucher	Foley	LaFalce
Brewster	Forbes	LaHood
Browder	Fowler	Lantos
Brown (CA)	Fox	Largent
Brown (FL)	Frank (MA)	Latham
Brown (OH)	Franks (CT)	LaTourette
Brownback	Franks (NJ)	Laughlin
Bryant (TN)	Frelinghuysen	Lazio
Bunn	Frisa	Leach
Bunning	Frost	Levin
Burr	Funderburk	Lewis (CA)
Burton	Furse	Lewis (GA)
Buyer	Gallegly	Lewis (KY)
Callahan	Ganske	Lincoln
Calvert	Gejdenson	Linder
Camp	Gekas	Lipinski
Campbell	Gephardt	LoBiondo
Canady	Geren	Lofgren
Cardin	Gilchrest	Longley
Castle	Gillmor	Lowe
Chabot	Gilman	Lucas
Chambliss	Gonzalez	Luther
Chenoweth	Goodlatte	Maloney
Christensen	Goodling	Manton
Chrysler	Gordon	Manzullo
Clay	Goss	Markey
Clayton	Graham	Martinez
Clement	Green	Martini
Clinger	Greenwood	Mascara
Clyburn	Gunderson	Matsui
Coble	Gutierrez	McCarthy
Coburn	Gutknecht	McCollum
Coleman	Hall (OH)	McDade
Collins (GA)	Hall (TX)	McDermott
Collins (IL)	Hamilton	McHale
Collins (MI)	Hancock	McHugh
Combest	Hansen	McInnis
Condit	Harman	McIntosh
Conyers	Hastert	McKeon
Cooley	Hastings (FL)	McKinney
Costello	Hastings (WA)	McNulty
Cox	Hayes	Meehan
Coyne	Hayworth	Meek
Cramer	Hefley	Menendez
Crane	Hefner	Metcalf
Crapo	Heineman	Meyers
Creameans	Herger	Mfume
Cubin	Hilleary	Mica
Cunningham	Hilliard	Miller (CA)
Danner	Hinche	Miller (FL)
Davis	Hobson	Minge
de la Garza	Hoekstra	Mink
Deal	Hoke	Moakley
DeLauro	Holden	Molinari

Montgomery	Riggs	Stokes
Moorhead	Rivers	Studds
Moran	Roberts	Stump
Morella	Roemer	Stupak
Murtha	Rogers	Talent
Myers	Rohrabacher	Tanner
Myrick	Ros-Lehtinen	Tauzin
Nadler	Rose	Taylor (MS)
Neal	Roth	Taylor (NC)
Nethercutt	Roukema	Tejeda
Neumann	Roybal-Allard	Thomas
Ney	Royce	Thompson
Norwood	Rush	Thornberry
Nussle	Sabo	Thornton
Oberstar	Salmon	Thurman
Obey	Sanders	Tiahrt
Ortiz	Sanford	Torres
Orton	Sawyer	Towns
Owens	Saxton	Traficant
Oxley	Scarborough	Upton
Packard	Schiff	Velazquez
Pallone	Schumer	Vento
Parker	Scott	Visclosky
Pastor	Seastrand	Volkmer
Paxon	Sensenbrenner	Vucanovich
Payne (VA)	Serrano	Walker
Pelosi	Shadegg	Walsh
Peterson (FL)	Shaw	Wamp
Peterson (MN)	Shays	Watt (NC)
Petri	Shuster	Watts (OK)
Pickett	Sisisky	Weldon (FL)
Pombo	Skaggs	Weldon (PA)
Pomeroy	Skeen	Weller
Porter	Skelton	White
Portman	Smith (MI)	Whitfield
Poshard	Smith (NJ)	Wicker
Pryce	Smith (TX)	Wilson
Quillen	Smith (WA)	Wise
Quinn	Solomon	Wolf
Radanovich	Souder	Woolsey
Rahall	Spence	Wynn
Ramstad	Spratt	Yates
Rangel	Stark	Young (FL)
Reed	Stearns	Zeliff
Regula	Stenholm	Zimmer
Richardson	Stockman	

NAYS—2

Schroeder

Slaughter  
NOT VOTING—28

Arney	Hunter	Torricelli
Berman	Lightfoot	Waldholtz
Bryant (TX)	Livingston	Ward
Chapman	McCrery	Waters
DeFazio	Mollohan	Waxman
Dellums	Olver	Williams
Durbin	Payne (NJ)	Wyden
Fattah	Schaefer	Young (AK)
Ford	Tate	
Gibbons	Torkildsen	

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said bill passed.

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

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said bill.

¶5.16 S. 1341—UNFINISHED BUSINESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. WHITE, pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced the further unfinished business to be the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill of the Senate (S. 1341) to provide for the transfer of certain lands to the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community and the city of Scottsdale, Arizona, and for other purposes.

The question being put, viva voce, Will the House suspend the rules and pass said bill?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. WHITE, announced that two-thirds of those present had voted in the affirmative.

Mr. GALLEGLY demanded a recorded vote on agreeing to said motion,

which demand was supported by one-fifth of a quorum, so a recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device.

It was decided in the { Yeas ..... 403  
affirmative ..... Nays ..... 1

¶5.17

[Roll No. 14]

AYES—403

Abercrombie	Deal	Hoekstra
Ackerman	DeLauro	Hoke
Allard	DeLay	Holden
Andrews	Deutsch	Horn
Archer	Diaz-Balart	Hostettler
Bachus	Dickey	Houghton
Baesler	Dicks	Hoyer
Baker (CA)	Dingell	Hutchinson
Baker (LA)	Dixon	Hyde
Baldacci	Doggett	Inglis
Ballenger	Dooley	Istook
Barcia	Dornan	Jackson (IL)
Barr	Doyle	Jackson-Lee
Barrett (NE)	Dreier	(TX)
Barrett (WI)	Duncan	Jacobs
Bartlett	Dunn	Jefferson
Barton	Edwards	Johnson (CT)
Bass	Ehlers	Johnson (SD)
Bateman	Ehrlich	Johnson, E. B.
Becerra	Emerson	Johnson, Sam
Beilenson	Engel	Johnston
Bentsen	English	Jones
Bereuter	Ensign	Kanjorski
Bevill	Eshoo	Kaptur
Bilbray	Evans	Kasich
Bilirakis	Everett	Kelly
Bishop	Ewing	Kennedy (MA)
Bliley	Farr	Kennedy (RI)
Blute	Fawell	Kennelly
Boehlert	Fazio	Kildee
Boehner	Fields (LA)	Kim
Bonilla	Fields (TX)	King
Bonior	Filner	Kingston
Bono	Flake	Klecicka
Borski	Flanagan	Klink
Boucher	Foglietta	Klug
Brewster	Foley	Knollenberg
Browder	Forbes	Kolbe
Brown (CA)	Fowler	LaFalce
Brown (FL)	Fox	LaHood
Brown (OH)	Frank (MA)	Lantos
Brownback	Franks (CT)	Largent
Bryant (TN)	Franks (NJ)	Latham
Bunn	Frelinghuysen	LaTourette
Bunning	Frisa	Laughlin
Burr	Frost	Lazio
Burton	Funderburk	Leach
Buyer	Furse	Levin
Callahan	Gallegly	Lewis (CA)
Calvert	Ganske	Lewis (GA)
Camp	Gejdenson	Lewis (KY)
Campbell	Gekas	Lincoln
Canady	Gephardt	Linder
Cardin	Geren	Lipinski
Castle	Gilchrest	LoBiondo
Chabot	Gillmor	Lofgren
Chambliss	Gilman	Longley
Chenoweth	Gonzalez	Lowe
Christensen	Goodlatte	Lucas
Chrysler	Goodling	Luther
Clay	Gordon	Maloney
Clayton	Goss	Manton
Clement	Graham	Manzullo
Clinger	Green	Markey
Clyburn	Greenwood	Martinez
Coble	Gunderson	Martini
Coburn	Gutierrez	Mascara
Coleman	Gutknecht	Matsui
Collins (GA)	Hall (OH)	McCarthy
Collins (IL)	Hall (TX)	McCollum
Collins (MI)	Hamilton	McDade
Combest	Hancock	McDermott
Condit	Hansen	McHale
Conyers	Harman	McHugh
Cooley	Hastert	McInnis
Costello	Hastings (FL)	McIntosh
Cox	Hastings (WA)	McKeon
Coyne	Hayes	McKinney
Cramer	Hayworth	McNulty
Crane	Hefley	Meehan
Crapo	Hefner	Meek
Creameans	Heineman	Menendez
Cubin	Herger	Metcalf
Cunningham	Hilleary	Meyers
Danner	Hilliard	Mfume
Davis	Hinche	Mica
de la Garza	Hobson	Miller (CA)

Miller (FL) Reed  
Minge Regula  
Mink Richardson  
Moakley Riggs  
Molinari Rivers  
Montgomery Roberts  
Moorhead Roemer  
Moran Rogers  
Morella Rohrabacher  
Murtha Ros-Lehtinen  
Myers Rose  
Myrick Roth  
Nadler Roukema  
Neal Roybal-Allard  
Nethercutt Royce  
Neumann Rush  
Ney Sabo  
Norwood Salmon  
Nussle Sanders  
Oberstar Sanford  
Obey Sawyer  
Ortiz Saxton  
Orton Scarborough  
Owens Schiff  
Oxley Schroeder  
Packard Schumer  
Pallone Scott  
Parker Seastrand  
Pastor Sensenbrenner  
Paxon Serrano  
Payne (VA) Shadegg  
Pelosi Shaw  
Peterson (FL) Shays  
Peterson (MN) Shuster  
Petri Sisisky  
Pickett Skaggs  
Pombo Skeen  
Pomeroy Skelton  
Porter Slaughter  
Portman Smith (MI)  
Poshard Smith (NJ)  
Pryce Smith (TX)  
Quillen Smith (WA)  
Quinn Solomon  
Radanovich Souder  
Rahall Spence  
Ramstad Spratt  
Rangel Stark

NOES—1

Wilson  
NOT VOTING—29

Army Gibbons  
Berman Hunter  
Bryant (TX) Lightfoot  
Chapman Livingston  
DeFazio McCrery  
Dellums Mollohan  
Doolittle Olver  
Durbin Payne (NJ)  
Fattah Schaefer  
Ford Tate

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said bill was passed.

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

Ordered, That the Clerk notify the Senate thereof.

¶5.18 H. R. 2726—UNFINISHED BUSINESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. WHITE, pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced the further unfinished business to be the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2726) to make certain technical corrections in laws relating to Native Americans, and for other purposes; as amended.

The question being put, viva voce, Will the House suspend the rules and pass said bill, as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. WHITE, announced that two-thirds of those present had voted in the affirmative.

Mr. GALLEGLY demanded a recorded vote on agreeing to said motion,

which demand was supported by one-fifth of a quorum, so a recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device.

It was decided in the affirmative { Yeas ..... 407  
Nays ..... 0

¶5.19 [Roll No. 15]  
AYES—407

Abercrombie Deal  
Ackerman DeLauro  
Allard DeLay  
Andrews Deutsch  
Archer Diaz-Balart  
Bachus Dickey  
Baesler Dickes  
Baker (CA) Dingell  
Baker (LA) Dixon  
Baldacci Doggett  
Ballenger Dooley  
Barcia Doolittle  
Barr Dornan  
Barrett (NE) Doyle  
Barrett (WI) Dreier  
Bartlett Duncan  
Barton Dunn  
Bass Edwards  
Bateman Ehlers  
Becerra Ehrlich  
Bielenson Emerson  
Bentsen Engel  
Bereuter English  
Bevill Ensign  
Bilbray Eshoo  
Bilirakis Evans  
Bishop Everett  
Bliley Ewing  
Blute Farr  
Boehlert Fawell  
Boehner Fazio  
Bonilla Fields (LA)  
Bonior Fields (TX)  
Bono Filner  
Borski Flake  
Boucher Flanagan  
Brewster Foglietta  
Browder Foley  
Brown (CA) Forbes  
Brown (FL) Fowler  
Brown (OH) Fox  
Brownback Frank (MA)  
Bryant (TN) Franks (CT)  
Bunn Franks (NJ)  
Bunning Frelinghuysen  
Burr Frisa  
Burton Frost  
Buyer Funderburk  
Callahan Furse  
Calvert Gallegly  
Camp Ganske  
Campbell Gejdenson  
Canady Gekas  
Cardin Gephardt  
Castle Geren  
Chabot Gilchrest  
Chambliss Gillmor  
Chenoweth Gilman  
Christensen Gonzalez  
Chrysler Goodlatte  
Clay Goodling  
Clayton Gordon  
Clement Goss  
Clinger Graham  
Clyburn Green  
Coble Greenwood  
Coburn Gunderson  
Coleman Gutierrez  
Collins (GA) Gutknecht  
Collins (IL) Hall (OH)  
Collins (MI) Hall (TX)  
Combest Hamilton  
Condit Hancock  
Conyers Hansen  
Cooley Harman  
Costello Hastert  
Cox Hastings (FL)  
Coyne Hastings (WA)  
Cramer Hayes  
Crane Hayworth  
Crapo Hefley  
Creameans Hefner  
Cubin Heineman  
Cunningham Hergert  
Danner Hillery  
Davis Hilliard  
de la Garza Hinchey

Miller (CA) Rangel  
Miller (FL) Reed  
Minge Regula  
Mink Richardson  
Moakley Riggs  
Molinari Rivers  
Montgomery Roberts  
Moorhead Roemer  
Moran Rogers  
Morella Rohrabacher  
Murtha Ros-Lehtinen  
Myers Rose  
Myrick Roth  
Nadler Roukema  
Neal Roybal-Allard  
Nethercutt Royce  
Neumann Rush  
Ney Sabo  
Norwood Salmon  
Nussle Sanders  
Oberstar Sanford  
Obey Sawyer  
Ortiz Saxton  
Orton Scarborough  
Owens Schiff  
Oxley Schroeder  
Packard Schumer  
Pallone Scott  
Parker Seastrand  
Pastor Sensenbrenner  
Paxon Serrano  
Payne (NJ) Shadegg  
Payne (VA) Shaw  
Pelosi Shays  
Peterson (FL) Shuster  
Peterson (MN) Sisisky  
Petri Skaggs  
Pickett Skeen  
Pombo Skelton  
Pomeroy Slaughter  
Porter Smith (MI)  
Portman Smith (NJ)  
Poshard Smith (TX)  
Pryce Smith (WA)  
Quillen Solomon  
Quinn Souder  
Radanovich Spence  
Rahall Spratt  
Ramstad Stark

NOT VOTING—26

Army Gibbons  
Berman Hunter  
Bryant (TX) Lightfoot  
Chapman Livingston  
DeFazio McCrery  
Dellums Mollohan  
Durbin Olver  
Fattah Schaefer  
Ford Tate

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were suspended and said bill, as amended, was passed was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said bill.

¶5.20 RECESS—4:43 P.M.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. WHITE, pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, declared the House in recess at 4 o'clock and 43 minutes p.m. until approximately 8:40 p.m. for the purpose of receiving in joint session the President of the United States.

¶5.21 AFTER RECESS—8:48 P.M.

The SPEAKER called the House to order.

¶5.22 JOINT SESSION TO RECEIVE A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The Sergeant at Arms announced the Vice President and Members of the Senate, who entered the Hall of the House and took seats assigned them,

the Vice President taking the Chair to the right of the Speaker.

Whereupon, pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 39, the SPEAKER called the joint session of the two Houses to order.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Messrs. ARMEY, DELAY, BOEHNER, COX, DICKEY, HUTCHINSON, GEPHARDT, BONIOR, FAZIO, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. THORNTON, and MRS. LINCOLN as members of the Committee on the part of the House to escort the President into the Hall of the House.

The Vice President announced the appointment of Messrs. DOLE, LOTT, COCHRAN, NICKLES, THURMOND, DASCHLE, FORD, Ms. MIKULSKI, Messrs. KERRY, KERREY, REID, ROCKEFELLER, DORGAN, BREAU, DODD, and EXON as members of the committee on the part of the Senate to escort the President into the Hall of the House.

The Sergeant at Arms announced the dean of the ambassadors, ministers, and charges d'affaires of foreign governments, who entered the Hall of the House and took the seat assigned to him.

The Sergeant at Arms announced the Chief Justice of the United States and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, who entered the Hall of the House and took seats assigned to them.

The Sergeant at Arms announced the Members of the President's Cabinet, who entered the Hall of the House and took seats assigned to them.

The President of the United States at 9 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m., escorted by the committees of the two Houses, entered the Hall of the House and, at the Clerk's desk, delivered the following message:

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Vice President, Members of the 104th Congress, distinguished guests, my fellow Americans all across our land: Let me begin tonight by saying to our men and women in uniform around the world and especially those helping peace take root in Bosnia and to their families, I thank you. America is very, very proud of you.

My duty tonight is to report on the State of the Union, not the state of our government but of our American community, and to set forth our responsibilities, in the words of our Founders, to "form a more perfect union."

The State of the Union is strong. Our economy is the healthiest it has been in three decades. We have the lowest combined rates of unemployment and inflation in 27 years. We have created nearly 8 million new jobs, over a million of them in basic industries like construction and automobiles. American is selling more cars than Japan for the first time since the 1970s, and for three years in a row we have had a record number of new businesses started in our country.

Our leadership in the world is also strong, bringing hope for new peace. And perhaps most important, we are gaining ground and restoring our fundamental values. The crime rate, the welfare and food stamp rolls, the pov-

erty rate and the teen pregnancy rate are all down. And as they go down, prospects for America's future go up.

We live in an Age of Possibility. A hundred years ago we moved from farm to factory. Now we move to an age of technology, information and global competition. These changes have opened vast new opportunities for our people, but they have also presented them with stiff challenges.

While more Americans are living better, too many of our fellow citizens are working harder just to keep up, and they are rightly concerned about the security of their families.

We must answer here three fundamental questions: First, how do we make the American dream of opportunity for all a reality for all Americans who are willing to work for it? Second, how do we preserve our old and enduring values as we move into the future? And third, how do we meet these challenges together as one America?

We know big government does not have all the answers. We know there's not a program for every problem. We know and we have worked to give the American people a smaller, less bureaucratic government in Washington. And we have to give the American people one that lives within its means. The era of big government is over. But we cannot go back to the time when our citizens were left to fend for themselves. Instead, we must go forward as one America, one nation, working together to meet the challenges we face together. Self-reliance and teamwork are not opposing virtues. We must have both.

I believe our new, smaller government must work in an old-fashioned American way, together with all of our citizens through State and local governments, in the workplace, in religious, charitable and civic associations. Our goal must be to enable all our people to make the most of their own lives, with stronger families, more educational opportunities, economic security, safer streets, a cleaner environment and a safer world.

To improve the state of our union, we must ask more of ourselves. We must expect more of each other and we must face our challenges together.

Here in this place our responsibility begins with balancing the budget in a way that is fair to all Americans. There is now broad bipartisan agreement that permanent deficit spending must come to an end.

I compliment the Republican leadership and their membership for the energy and determination you have brought to this task of balancing the budget. And I thank the Democrats for passing the largest deficit reduction plan in history in 1993, which has already cut the deficit nearly in half in three years.

Since 1993, we have all begun to see the benefits of deficit reduction. Lower interest rates have made it easier for businesses to borrow and to invest and to create new jobs. Lower interest

rates have brought down the cost of home mortgages, car payments and credit card rates to ordinary citizens. Now it is time to finish the job and balance the budget.

Though differences remain among us which are significant, the combined total of the proposed savings that are common to both plans is more than enough, using the numbers from your Congressional Budget Office, to balance the budget in 7 years and to provide a modest tax cut. These cuts are real. They will require sacrifice from everyone. But these cuts do not undermine our fundamental obligations to our parents, our children and our future by endangering Medicare or Medicaid or education or the environment or by raising taxes on working families.

I have said before, and let me say again, many good ideas have come out of our negotiations. I have learned a lot about the way both Republicans and Democrats view the debate before us. I have learned a lot about the good ideas that each side has that we could all embrace. We ought to resolve our remaining differences.

I am willing to work to resolve them. I am ready to meet tomorrow. But I ask you to consider that we should at least enact the savings that both plans have in common and give the American people their balanced budget, a tax cut, lower interest rates, and a brighter future. We should do that now and make permanent deficits yesterday's legacy.

Now it is time for us to look also to the challenges of today and tomorrow, beyond the burdens of yesterday. The challenges are significant. But our Nation was built on challenges. America was built on challenges, not promises. And when we work together to meet them we never fail. That is the key to a more perfect union. Our individual dreams must be realized by our common efforts.

Tonight I want to speak to you about the challenges we all face as a people. Our first challenge is to cherish our children and strengthen America's families. Families are the foundation of American life. If we have stronger families, we will have a stronger America.

Before I go on, I would like to take just a moment to thank my own family and to thank the person who has taught me more than anyone else, over 25 years, about the importance of families and children, a wonderful wife, a magnificent mother, and a great First Lady. Thank you, Hillary.

All strong families begin with taking more responsibility for our children. I have heard Mrs. Gore say that it is hard to be a parent today, but it is even harder to be a child. So all of us, not just as parents, but all of us in our other roles, our media, our schools, our teachers, our communities, our churches and synagogues, our businesses, our governments, all of us have a responsibility to help our children to make it and to make the most of their lives and their God-given capacities.

To the media, I say you should create movies and CD's and television shows you'd want your own children and grandchildren to enjoy.

I call on Congress to pass the requirement for a "V chip" in TV sets so that parents can screen out programs they believe are inappropriate for their children.

When parents control what their young children see, that is not censorship; that is enabling parents to assume more personal responsibility for their children's upbringing, and I urge them to do it. The "V chip" requirement is part of the important telecommunications bill now pending in this Congress. It has bipartisan support, and I urge you to pass it now.

To make the "V chip" work, I challenge the broadcast industry to do what movies have done: to identify your program in ways that help parents to protect their children. And I invite the leaders of major media corporations in the entertainment industry to come to the White House next month to work with us in a positive way on concrete ways to improve what our children see on television. I am ready to work with you.

I say to those who make and market cigarettes, every year a million children take up smoking, even though it's against the law. Three hundred thousand of them will have their lives shortened as a result. Our administration has taken steps to stop the massive marketing campaigns that appeal to our children. We are simply saying, "Market your products to adults if you wish, but draw the line on children."

I say to those who are on welfare and especially to those who have been trapped on welfare for a long time, for too long our welfare system has undermined the values of family and work instead of supporting them. The Congress and I are near agreement on sweeping welfare reform. We agree on time limits, tough work requirements, and the toughest possible child support enforcement. But I believe we must also provide child care so that mothers who are required to go to work can do so without worrying about what is happening to their children.

I challenge this Congress to send me a bipartisan welfare reform bill that will really move people from welfare to work and do the right thing by our children. I will sign it immediately.

Let us be candid about this difficult problem. Passing a law, even the best possible law, is only a first step. The next step is to make it work. I challenge people on welfare to make the most of this opportunity for independence. I challenge American businesses to give people on welfare the chance to move into the work force. I applaud the work of religious groups and others who care for the poor. More than anyone else in our society, they know the true difficulty of the task before us, and they are in a position to help. Every one of us should join them. That is the only way we can make real wel-

fare reform a reality in the lives of the American people.

To strengthen the family, we must do everything we can to keep the teen pregnancy rate going down. I am gratified, as I am sure all Americans are, that it has dropped for 2 years in a row, but we all know it is still far too high.

Tonight I am pleased to announce that a group of prominent Americans is responding to that challenge by forming an organization that will support grassroots community efforts all across our country in a national campaign against teen pregnancy. And I challenge all of us and every American to join their efforts.

I call on American men and women in families to give greater respect to one another. We must end the deadly scourge of domestic violence in our country.

And I challenge America's families to work harder to stay together, for families that stay together not only do better economically, their children do better as well. In particular, I challenge the fathers of this country to love and care for their children. If your family has separated, you must pay your child support. We are doing more than ever to make sure you do, and we are going to do more, but let's all admit something about that, too. A check will never substitute for a parent's love and guidance, and only you, only you, can make the decision to help raise your children. No matter who you are, how low or high your station in life, it is the most basic human duty of every American to do that job to the best of his or her ability.

Our second challenge is to provide Americans with the educational opportunities we'll all need for this new century. In our schools every classroom in America must be connected to the information superhighway with computers, and good software, and well-trained teachers. We are working with the telecommunications industry, educators and parents, to connect 20 percent of California's classrooms by this spring, and every classroom and every library in the entire United States by the year 2000.

I ask Congress to support this education technology initiative so that we can make sure this national partnership succeeds.

Every diploma ought to mean something. I challenge every community, every school, and every State to adopt national standards of excellence, to measure whether schools are meeting those standards, to cut bureaucratic red tape so that schools and teachers have more flexibility for grassroots reform, and to hold them accountable for results. That's what our Goals 2000 initiative is all about.

I challenge every State to give all parents the right to choose which public school their children will attend and to let teachers form new schools with a charter they can keep only if they do a good job.

I challenge all our schools to teach character education, to teach good val-

ues and good citizenship, and if it means that teenagers will stop killing each other over designers jackets, then our public schools should be able to require their students to wear school uniforms.

I challenge our parents to become their children's first teachers, turn off the TV, see that the homework is done, and visit your children's classroom. No program, no teacher, no one else can do that for you.

My fellow Americans, higher education is more important today than ever before. We've created a new student loan program that has made it easier to borrow and repay those loans, and we have dramatically cut the student loan default rate. That is something we should all be proud of because it was unconscionably high just a few years ago. Through AmeriCorps, our national service program, this year 25,000 young people will earn college money by serving their local communities to improve the lives of their friends and neighbors.

These initiatives are right for America, and we should keep them going, and we should also work hard to open the doors of college even wider.

I challenge Congress to expand work study and help 1 million young Americans work their way through college by the year 2000, to provide a \$1,000 merit scholarship for the top 5 percent of graduates in every high school in the United States, to expand Pell grant scholarships for deserving and needy students, and to make up to \$10,000 a year of college tuition tax deductible. It is a good idea for America.

Our third challenge is to help every American who is willing to work for it achieve economic security in this new age. People who work hard still need support to get ahead in the new economy, they need education and training for a lifetime, they need more support for families raising children, they need retirement security, they need access to health care. More and more Americans are finding that the education of their childhood simply doesn't last a lifetime. So I challenge Congress to consolidate 70 overlapping, antiquated job training programs into a simple voucher worth \$2,600 for unemployed or underemployed workers to use as they please for community college tuition or other training. This is a GI bill for America's workers we should all be able to agree on.

More and more Americans are working hard without a raise. Congress sets the minimum wage. Within a year the minimum wage will fall to a 40-year low in purchasing power. Four dollars and twenty-five cents an hour is no longer a minimum wage, but millions of Americans and their children are trying to live on it. I challenge you to raise their minimum wage.

In 1993 Congress cut the taxes of 15 million hard-pressed working families to make sure that no parents who work full time would have to raise their children in poverty and to encourage people to move from welfare to work. This

expanded Earned Income Tax Credit is now worth about \$1,800 a year to a family of four living on \$20,000. The budget bill I vetoed would have reversed this achievement and raised taxes on nearly 8 million of these people. We should not do that. We should not do that.

But I also agree that the people who are helped under this initiative are not all those in our country who are working hard to do a good job raising their children and that work. I agree that we need a tax credit for working families with children. That's one of the things most of us in this Chamber, I hope, can agree on. I know it is strongly supported by the Republican majority, and it should be part of any final budget agreement.

I want to challenge every business that can possibly afford it to provide pensions for your employees, and I challenge Congress to pass a proposal recommended by the White House Conference on Small Business that would make it easier for small businesses and farmers to establish their own pension plans. That is something we should all agree on.

2140

We should also protect existing pension plans. Two years ago, with bipartisan support, it was almost unanimous on both sides of the aisle, we moved to protect the pensions of 8 million working people and to stabilize the pension of 32 million more. Congress should not now let companies endanger those workers' pension funds.

I know the proposal to liberalize the ability of employers to take money out of the pension funds for other purposes would raise money for the Treasury, but I believe it is false economy. I vetoed that proposal last year, and I would have to do so again.

Finally, if our working families are going to succeed in the new economy, they must be able to buy health insurance policies that they do not lose when they change jobs or when someone in their family gets sick. Over the past two years, over 1 million Americans in working families have lost their health insurance. We have to do more to make health care available to every American, and Congress should start by passing the bipartisan bill sponsored by Senator KENNEDY and Senator KASSEBAUM that would require insurance companies to stop dropping people when they switch jobs and stop denying coverage for preexisting conditions. Let's all do that.

And even as we enact savings in these programs, we must have a common commitment to preserve the basic protections of Medicare and Medicaid, not just to the poor, but to people in working families, including children, people with disabilities, people with AIDS, senior citizens in nursing homes. In the past three years, we have saved \$15 billion just by fighting health care fraud and abuse.

We have all agreed to save much more. We have all agreed to stabilize the Medicare Trust Fund, but we must

not abandon our fundamental obligations to the people who need Medicare and Medicaid. America cannot become stronger if they become weaker.

The GI Bill for Workers, tax relief for education and child-rearing, pension availability and protection, access to health care, preservation of Medicare and Medicaid, these things, along with the Family and Medical Leave Act passed in 1993, these things will help responsible, hard-working American families to make the most of their own lives.

But employers and employees must do their part as well, as they are doing in so many of our finest companies: working together, putting the long-term prosperity ahead of the short-term gain. As workers increase their hours and their productivity, employers should make sure they get the skills they need and share the benefits of the good years as well as the burdens of the bad ones. When companies and workers work as a team, they do better, and so does America.

Our fourth great challenge is to take our streets back from crime and gangs and drugs. At last we have begun to find a way to reduce crime, forming community partnerships with local police forces to catch criminals and prevent crime.

This strategy, called community policing, is clearly working. Violent crime is coming down all across America. In New York City, murders are down 25 percent; in St. Louis, 18 percent; and in Seattle, 32 percent. But we still have a long way to go before our streets are safe and our people are free from fear.

The Crime Bill of 1994 is critical to the success of community policing. It provides funds for 100,000 new police in communities of all sizes. We are already a third of the way there, and I challenge the Congress to finish the job. Let us stick with a strategy that is working and keep the crime rate coming down.

Community policing also requires bonds of trust between citizens and police. I ask all Americans to respect and support our law enforcement officers, and to our police I say, our children need you as role models and heroes. Don't let them down.

The Brady Bill has already stopped 44,000 people with criminal records from buying guns. The assault weapons ban is keeping 19 kinds of assault weapons out of the hands of violent gangs. I challenge the Congress to keep those laws on the books.

Our next step in the fight against crime is to take on gangs the way we once took on the mob. I am directing the FBI and other investigative agencies to target gangs that involve juveniles and violent crime, and to seek authority to prosecute as adults teenagers who maim and kill like adults. And I challenge local housing authorities and tenant associations: Criminal gang members and drug dealers are destroying the lives of decent tenants. From now on, the rule for residents

who commit crime and peddle drugs should be, one strike and you're out.

I challenge every State to match Federal policy to assure that serious violent criminals serve at least 85 percent of their sentence. More police and punishment are important, but they are not enough. We have got to keep more of our young people out of trouble with prevention strategies not dictated by Washington, but developed in communities. I challenge all of our communities, all of our adults, to give our children futures to say yes to, and I challenge Congress not to abandon the Crime Bill's support of these grass-roots prevention efforts.

Finally, to reduce crime and violence, we have to reduce the drug problem. The challenge begins in our homes with parents talking to their children openly and firmly, and embraces our churches and synagogues, our youth groups and our schools. I challenge Congress not to cut our support for drug-free schools. People like these DARE officers are making a real impression on grade school children that will give them the strength to say no when the time comes.

Meanwhile, we continue our efforts to cut the flow of drugs into America. For the last two years, one man in particular has been on the front lines of that effort. Tonight I am nominating him, a hero of the Persian Gulf War and the Commander in Chief of the United States military's Southern Command, General Barry McCaffrey as America's new drug czar.

General McCaffrey has earned three Purple Hearts and two Silver Stars fighting for this country. Tonight I ask that he lead our Nation's battle against drugs at home and abroad. To succeed, he needs a force far larger than he has ever commanded before. He needs all of us, every one of us has a role to play on this team. Thank you, General McCaffrey, for agreeing to serve your country one more time.

Our fifth challenge, to leave our environment safe and clean for the next generation. Because of a generation of bipartisan effort, we do have cleaner water and air; lead levels in children's blood has been cut by 70 percent; toxic emissions from factories, cut in half. Lake Erie was dead and now it is a thriving resource. But 10 million children under 12 still live within four miles of a toxic waste dump. A third of us breathe air that endangers our health, and in too many communities, the water is not safe to drink.

We still have much to do. Yet Congress has voted to cut environmental enforcement by 25 percent. That means more toxic chemicals in our water, more smog in our air, more pesticides in our food. Lobbyists for our polluters have been allowed to write their own loopholes into bills to weaken laws that protect the health and safety of our children.

Some say that the taxpayers should pick up the tab for toxic waste and let polluters who can afford to fix it off the hook. I challenge Congress to reex-

amine those policies and to reverse them. This issue has not been a partisan issue. The most significant environmental gains in the last 30 years were made under a Democratic Congress and President Richard Nixon. We can work together.

We have to believe some basic things. Do you believe we can expand the economy without hurting the environment? I do. Do you believe we can create more jobs over the long run by cleaning the environment up? I know we can. That should be our commitment.

We must challenge businesses and communities to take more initiative in protecting the environment, and we have to make it easier for them to do it. To businesses, this administration is saying, if you can find a cheaper, more efficient way than government regulations require to meet tough pollution standards, do it, as long as you do it right. To communities we say, we must strengthen community right-to-know laws requiring polluters to disclose their emissions, but you have to use the information to work with business to cut pollution. People do have a right to know that their air and their water are safe.

Our sixth challenge is to maintain America's leadership in the fight for freedom and peace throughout the world. Because of American leadership, more people than ever before live free and at peace, and Americans have known 50 years of prosperity and security.

We owe thanks especially to our veterans of World War II. I would like to say to Senator BOB DOLE and to all others in this Chamber who fought in World War II; and to all others on both sides of the aisle who have fought bravely in all of our conflicts since, I salute your service and so do the American people.

All over the world, even after the Cold War, people still look to us and trust us to help them seek the blessings of peace and freedom. But as the Cold War fades in the memory, voices of isolation say, America should retreat from its responsibilities. I say they are wrong.

The threats we face today as Americans respect no Nation's borders. Think of them: terrorism, the spread of weapons of mass destruction, organized crime, drug trafficking, ethnic and religious hatred, aggression by rogue states, environmental degradation. If we fail to address these threats today, we will suffer the consequences in all our tomorrows.

Of course we can't be everywhere; of course we can't do everything. But where our interests and our values are at stake and where we can make a difference, America must lead. We must not be isolationists, we must not be the world's policeman, but we can and should be the world's very best peacemaker.

By keeping our military strong, by using diplomacy where we can and force where we must, by working with others to share the risk and the cost of

our efforts, America is making a difference for people here and around the world. For the first time since the dawn of the nuclear age, for the first time since the dawn of the nuclear age, there is not a single Russian missile pointed at America's children.

North Korea has now frozen its dangerous nuclear weapons program. In Haiti, the dictators are gone, democracy has a new day, the flow of desperate refugees to our shores has subsided. Through tougher trade deals for America, over 80 of them, we have opened markets abroad, and now exports are at an all-time high, growing faster than imports and creating good American jobs.

We stood with those taking risks for peace, in Northern Ireland where Catholic and Protestant children now tell their parents, violence must never return; in the Middle East where Arabs and Jews who once seemed destined to fight forever now share knowledge and resources and even dreams.

And we stood up for peace in Bosnia. Remember the skeletal prisoners, the mass graves, the campaigns of rape and torture, the endless lines of refugees, the threat of a spreading war. All of these threats, all these horrors, have now begun to give way to the promise of peace. Now our troops and a strong NATO, together with our new partners from Central Europe and elsewhere, are helping that peace to take hold. As all of you know, I was just there with a bipartisan congressional group, and I was so proud not only of what our troops were doing, but of the pride they evidenced in what they were doing. They knew what America's mission in this world is, and they were proud to be carrying it out.

Through these efforts, we have enhanced the security of the American people. But make no mistake about it, important challenges remain. The START II treaty with Russia will cut our nuclear stockpiles by another 25 percent. I urge the Senate to ratify it now. We must end the race to create new nuclear weapons by signing a truly comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty this year.

As we remember what happened in the Japanese subway, we can outlaw poison gas forever if the Senate ratifies the Chemical Weapons Convention this year.

We can intensify the fight against terrorists and organized criminals at home and abroad, if Congress passes the anti-terrorism legislation I proposed after the Oklahoma City bombing now. We can help more people move from hatred to hope all across the world in our own interest if Congress gives us the means to remain the world's leader for peace.

My fellow Americans, the six challenges I have just discussed are for all of us. Our seventh challenge is really America's challenge to those of us in this hallowed hall tonight, to reinvent our government and make our democratic work for them.

Last year this Congress applied to itself the laws it applies to everyone else. This Congress banned gifts and meals from lobbyists. This Congress forced lobbyists to disclose who pays them and what legislation they are trying to pass or kill. This Congress did that and I applaud you for it.

Now I challenge Congress to go further, to curb special interest influence in politics by passing the first truly bipartisan campaign finance reform bill in a generation. You, Republicans and Democrats alike, can show the American people that we can limit spending and we can open the airwaves to all candidates.

I also appeal to Congress to pass the line item veto you promised the American people.

Our administration is working hard to give the American people a government that works better and costs less. Thanks to the work of Vice President GORE we are eliminating 16,000 pages of unnecessary rules and regulations, shifting more decisionmaking out of Washington back to States and local communities. As we move into the era of balanced budgets and smaller government, we must work in new ways to enable people to make the most of their own lives. We are helping America's communities not with more bureaucracy but with more opportunities.

Through our successful empowerment zones and community development banks, we are helping people to find jobs, to start businesses. And with tax incentives for companies that clean up abandoned industrial properties, we can bring jobs back to places that desperately, desperately need them. But there are some areas that the Federal Government should not leave and should address and address strongly.

One of these areas is the problem of illegal immigration. After years of neglect, this administration has taken a strong stand to stiffen the protection of our borders. We are increasing border controls by 50 percent. We are increasing inspections to prevent the hiring of illegal immigrants. And tonight I announce I will sign an executive order to deny Federal contracts to businesses that hire illegal immigrants.

Let me be very clear about this. We are still a nation of immigrants. We should be proud of it. We should honor every legal immigrant here working hard to be a good citizen, working hard to become a new citizen. But we are also a nation of laws.

I want to say a special word now to those who work for our Federal Government. Today the Federal work force is 200,000 employees smaller than it was the day I took office as President. Our Federal Government today is the smallest it has been in 30 years, and it is getting smaller every day. Most of our fellow Americans probably don't know that. There's a good reason, a good reason. The remaining Federal work force is composed of hard-working Americans who are now working harder and working smarter than ever

before to make sure the quality of our services does not decline.

I would like to give you one example. His name is Richard Dean. He is a 49-year-old Vietnam veteran who has worked for the Social Security Administration for 22 years now. Last year he was hard at work in the Federal building in Oklahoma City, when the blast killed 169 people and brought the rubble down all around him. He reentered that building four times. He saved the lives of three women. He is here with us this evening and I want to recognize Richard and applaud both his public service and his extraordinary personal heroism.

But Richard Dean's story doesn't end there. This last November, he was forced out of his office when the government shut down. And the second time the government shut down, he continued helping Social Security recipients, but he was working without pay.

On behalf of Richard Dean and his family and all the other people who are out there working every day doing a good job for the American people, I challenge all of you in this Chamber, never, ever shut the Federal Government down again.

On behalf of all Americans, especially those who need their Social Security payments at the beginning of March, I also challenge the Congress to preserve the full faith and credit of the United States, to honor the obligations of this great nation as we have for 220 years, to rise above partisanship and pass a straightforward extension of the debt limit and show the people America keeps its word.

I know that this evening I have asked a lot of Congress and even more from America, but I am confident. When Americans work together in their homes, their schools, their churches and synagogues, their civic groups, their workplace, they can meet any challenge.

I say again, the era of big government is over, but we can't go back to the era of fending for yourself. We have to go forward to the era of working together as a community, as a team, as one America, with all of us reaching across these lines that divide us, the division, the discrimination, the rancor, we have to reach across it to find common ground. We have got to work together, if we want America to work.

I want you to meet two more people tonight who do just that. Lucius Wright is a teacher in the Jackson, Mississippi public school system. A Vietnam veteran, he has created groups to help inner city children turn away from gangs and build futures they can believe in.

Sergeant Jennifer Rogers is a police officer in Oklahoma City. Like Richard Dean she helped to pull her fellow citizens out of the rubble and deal with that awful tragedy. She reminds us that in their response to that atrocity, the people of Oklahoma City lifted all of us with their basic sense of decency and community.

Lucius Wright and Jennifer Rogers are special Americans, and I have the honor to announce tonight that they are the very first of several thousand Americans who will be chosen to carry the Olympic torch on its long journey from Los Angeles to the centennial of the modern Olympics in Atlanta this summer, not because they are star athletes but because they are star citizens, community heroes meeting America's challenges. They are our real champions. Please stand up.

Now each of us must hold high the torch of citizenship in our own lives. None of us can finish the race alone. We can only achieve our destiny together, one hand, one generation, one American connecting to another.

There have always been things we could do together, dreams we could make real which we could never have done on our own. We Americans have forged our identity, our very union, from the very point of view that we can accommodate every point on the planet, every different opinion. But we must be bound together by a faith more powerful than any doctrine that divides us, by our belief in progress, our love of liberty and our relentless search for common ground. America has always sought and always risen to every challenge.

Who would say that having come so far together we will not go forward from here? Who would say that this Age of Possibility is not for all Americans?

Our country is and always has been a great and good nation, but the best is yet to come, if we all do our part.

Thank you, God bless you, and God bless the United States of America.

At 10 o'clock and 13 minutes p.m., the President of the United States retired from the Hall of the House, followed by his Cabinet.

The Chief Justice of the United States and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court retired from the Hall of the House.

The ambassadors, ministers and charges d'affaires of foreign governments retired from the Hall of the House.

The SPEAKER, at 10 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m., then declared the joint session of the two Houses dissolved.

The Vice President and Members of the Senate retired from the Hall of the House.

#### ¶5.23 REFERENCE OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

On motion of Mr. DIAZ-BALART, the message of the President, as delivered, together with the accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 104-168).

#### ¶5.24 WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 1124

Mr. DIAZ-BALART, by direction of the Committee on Rules, reported (Rept. No. 104-457) the resolution (H.

Res. 340) waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (S. 1124) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

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

#### ¶5.25 ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Oversight, reported that the committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 1606. An Act to designate the United States Post Office building located at 24 Corliss Street, Providence, Rhode Island, as the "Henry Kizirian Post Office Building."

H.R. 2061. An Act to designate the Federal building located at 1550 Dewey Avenue, Baker City, Oregon, as the "David J. Wheeler Federal Building."

#### ¶5.26 LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted—

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

To Mr. TATE, for today.

And then,

#### ¶5.27 ADJOURNMENT

On motion of Mr. SCARBOROUGH, pursuant to the order of the House agreed to on January 22, 1996, at 10 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m., the House adjourned until 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, January 24, 1996.

#### ¶5.28 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. DIAZ-BALART: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 340. Resolution waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (S. 1124) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104-451). Referred to the House Calendar.

#### ¶5.29 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. HOUGHTON (for himself, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. CRANE, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. SHAW, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. KENNELLY):

H.R. 2864. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for 501(c)(3) bonds a tax treatment similar to governmental bonds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MEEK of Florida:

H.R. 2865. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the tax on handguns and assault weapons, to increase the license application fee for gun dealers, and to use the proceeds from those increases

to pay for medical care for gunshot victims; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SCHUMER:

H.R. 2866. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to health care fraud, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SOLOMON (for himself, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. SAM JOHNSON, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. EWING, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, and Mr. HILLEARY):

H.R. 2867. A bill to prohibit U.S. voluntary and assessed contributions to the United Nations if the United Nations imposes any tax or fee on U.S. persons or continues to develop or promote proposals for such taxes or fees; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. TEJEDA (for himself, Mr. BUYER, Ms. WATERS, and Mr. MONTGOMERY):

H.R. 2868. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make permanent alternative teacher certification programs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WHITFIELD:

H.R. 2869. A bill to extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project in the State of Kentucky; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. ZIMMER (for himself and Mr. SPRATT):

H.R. 2870. A bill to eliminate the duties on Tetraamino Biphenyl; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OBEY:

H.J. Res. 157. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1996, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

¶5.30 PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. YOUNG of Florida introduced a bill (H.R. 2871) to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to issue a certificate of documentation with appropriate endorsement for employment in the coastwise trade and on the Great Lakes and their tributary and connecting waters in trade with Canada for vessel *Ark*; which was referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

¶5.31 ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

- H.R. 65: Mr. CHAMBLISS.
- H.R. 103: Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. MCDERMOTT, and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
- H.R. 109: Mr. HAYWORTH.
- H.R. 163: Mr. GEJDENSON.
- H.R. 218: Mr. SALMON, Mr. FRAZER, Mr. CRAPO, and Mr. KING.
- H.R. 359: Mr. CLEMENT.
- H.R. 497: Mr. HANSEN.
- H.R. 784: Mr. POMBO and Mr. SMITH of Texas.
- H.R. 852: Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey.
- H.R. 911: Mr. DORNAN.
- H.R. 940: Mr. ABERCROMBIE.
- H.R. 1363: Mr. MCCOLLUM.
- H.R. 1386: Mr. GUNDERSON.
- H.R. 1454: Mr. COX.
- H.R. 1560: Mr. GEJDENSON and Mr. TORRES.
- H.R. 1591: Mr. STARK.
- H.R. 1619: Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. BURR, and Mr. FORBES.
- H.R. 1625: Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. HANCOCK, and Mr. STOCKMAN.

- H.R. 1684: Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. WARD, and Mr. WILSON.
- H.R. 1707: Ms. JACKSON-LEE.
- H.R. 1733: Mr. STARK.
- H.R. 1791: Mr. WELDON of Florida.
- H.R. 1818: Mr. BEREUTER.
- H.R. 1893: Mr. NADLER.
- H.R. 1968: Mr. TORKILDSEN, Ms. JACKSON-LEE, and Mr. LATOURETTE.
- H.R. 2009: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.
- H.R. 2128: Mr. CALVERT, Mr. LINDER, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, and Mr. BACHUS.
- H.R. 2192: Mr. LANTOS.
- H.R. 2276: Mr. LATOURETTE.
- H.R. 2350: Mr. EHLERS and Mr. STOCKMAN.
- H.R. 2445: Mr. ISTOOK.
- H.R. 2458: Mr. LATOURETTE and Mr. CARDIN.
- H.R. 2477: Mr. ENSIGN.
- H.R. 2548: Mrs. SMITH of Washington, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. HAYWORTH.
- H.R. 2566: Mr. BLUTE, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. UNDERWOOD.
- H.R. 2568: Mr. CRAPO.
- H.R. 2579: Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. EVANS, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. WOLF, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. CRANE, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. FOGLETTA, and Mr. ORTON.
- H.R. 2585: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
- H.R. 2634: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska and Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky.
- H.R. 2655: Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. TANNER, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. LONGLEY, and Mr. MENENDEZ.
- H.R. 2657: Mr. WARD.
- H.R. 2664: Mr. COBLE, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. BASS, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. BUNNING of Kentucky, and Mrs. WALDHOLTZ.
- H.R. 2683: Mr. LANTOS.
- H.R. 2690: Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. CALVERT, and Ms. JACKSON-LEE.
- H.R. 2707: Mr. WICKER.
- H.R. 2723: Mr. NETHERCUTT and Mr. HAYWORTH.
- H.R. 2724: Mr. BERMAN, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. FOGLETTA, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. VENTO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. DELLUMS.
- H.R. 2725: Mr. BERMAN, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. FOGLETTA, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. VENTO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. DELLUMS.
- H.R. 2751: Mr. EVANS.
- H.R. 2757: Mr. EHLERS, Mr. MORAN, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. QUILLEN, and Mr. HASTINGS of Washington.
- H.R. 2769: Mr. WELDON of Florida and Mr. OXLEY.
- H.R. 2779: Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. DREIER, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. STUMP, and Mr. TRAFICANT.
- H.R. 2796: Ms. RIVERS, Ms. JACKSON-LEE, and Mr. HYDE.
- H.R. 2837: Mr. FOGLETTA, Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. FILNER, Mr. MOAKLEY, and Mr. FROST.
- H.R. 2839: Mrs. MINK of Hawaii and Mr. FROST.
- H.R. 2841: Mr. BROWDER, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. FROST, and Mr. BONIOR.
- H.J. Res. 93: Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. SCARBOROUGH, and Mr. MCCOLLUM.
- H.J. Res. 106: Mr. GREENWOOD.
- H. Con. Res. 50: Mr. CHRISTENSEN.
- H. Res. 59: Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.
- H. Res. 333: Mr. RICHARDSON.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1996 (6)

¶6.1 DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The House was called to order by the SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. HOBSON,

who laid before the House the following communication:

WASHINGTON, DC,  
January 24, 1996.

I hereby designate the Honorable DAVID L. HOBSON to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NEWT GINGRICH,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

¶6.2 APPROVAL OF THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. HOBSON, announced he had examined and approved the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, January 23, 1996.

Mr. STEARNS, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, objected to the Chair's approval of the Journal.

The question being put, viva voce, Will the House agree to the Chair's approval of said Journal?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. HOBSON, announced that the yeas had it.

Mr. STEARNS objected to the vote on the ground that a quorum was not present and not voting.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. HOBSON, pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced that the vote would be postponed until later today.

The point of no quorum was considered as withdrawn.

¶6.3 COMMUNICATIONS

Executive and other communications, pursuant to clause 2, rule XXIV, were referred as follows:

1959. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 2000 resulting from passage of H.R. 1655 and H.R. 2627, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on the Budget.

1960. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB's estimate of the amount of discretionary new budget authority and outlays for the current year—if any—and the budget year provided by H.R. 1643, H.R. 1358, and House Joint Resolution 134, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388-578); to the Committee on the Budget.

1961. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting a copy of the annual report on the Coke Oven Emission Control Program for fiscal year 1995, pursuant to Public Law 101-549, section 301 (104 Stat. 2559); to the Committee on Commerce.

1962. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the 1996 annual report to the Congress on foreign policy export controls, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. app. 2413; to the Committee on International Relations.

1963. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report concerning the unauthorized transfer of U.S.-origin defense articles, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2753(e); to the Committee on International Relations.

1964. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting the Comptroller General's 1995 annual report, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(a); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1965. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting a report on the activities of Federal agencies in implementing the Computer Matching and Privacy Protection Act for calendar years