

Rose Stenholm Velazquez  
 Roukema Stokes Vento  
 Roybal-Allard Studts Visclosky  
 Rush Stupak Volkmer  
 Sabo Tanner Ward  
 Sanders Tauzin Waters  
 Sawyer Taylor (MS) Watt (NC)  
 Schroeder Tejada Waxman  
 Schumer Thompson Williams  
 Scott Thornton Wilson  
 Serrano Thurman Wise  
 Sisisky Torres Woolsey  
 Skaggs Torricelli Wyden  
 Skelton Towns Wynn  
 Slaughter Traficant Yates  
 Spratt Tucker

NOT VOTING—2

Reynolds Stark

□ 1437

Mr. DAVIS changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the previous question was ordered. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The question is on the resolution.

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 228, noes 204, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 290]

AYES—228

Allard Diaz-Balart Hunter  
 Archer Dickey Hutchinson  
 Arney Doolittle Hyde  
 Bachus Dornan Inglis  
 Baker (CA) Dreier Istook  
 Baker (LA) Duncan Johnson (CT)  
 Ballenger Dunn Johnson, Sam  
 Barr Ehlers Jones  
 Barrett (NE) Emerson Kasich  
 Bartlett English Kelly  
 Barton Ensign Kim  
 Bass Everett King  
 Bateman Ewing Kingston  
 Beville Fawell Klug  
 Bilirakis Fields (TX) Knollenberg  
 Bliley Flanagan Kolbe  
 Blute Foley Largent  
 Boehlert Forbes Latham  
 Boehner Fowler LaTourette  
 Bonilla Fox Laughlin  
 Bono Franks (CT) Lazio  
 Brownback Franks (NJ) Leach  
 Bryant (TN) Frelinghuysen Lewis (CA)  
 Bunn Frisa Lewis (KY)  
 Bunning Funderburk Lightfoot  
 Burr Gallegly Linder  
 Burton Gekas Livingston  
 Buyer Geren LoBiondo  
 Callahan Gilchrest Longley  
 Calvert Gillmor Lucas  
 Camp Gilman Manzullo  
 Canady Gingrich Martini  
 Castle Goodlatte McCollum  
 Chabot Goodling McCreery  
 Chambliss Goss McDade  
 Chenoweth Graham McHugh  
 Christensen Greenwood McClinnis  
 Chrysler Gutknecht McIntosh  
 Clinger Hancock McKeon  
 Coble Hansen Metcalf  
 Coburn Hastert Meyers  
 Collins (GA) Hastings (WA) Mica  
 Combest Hayes Miller (FL)  
 Cooley Hayworth Molinari  
 Cox Hefley Moorhead  
 Cramer Heineman Myers  
 Crane Herger Myrick  
 Crapo Hilleary Nethercutt  
 Cremeans Hobson Neumann  
 Cubin Hoekstra Ney  
 Cunningham Hoke Norwood  
 Deal Hostettler Nussle  
 DeLay Houghton Oxley

Packard Scarborough Taylor (NC)  
 Parker Schaefer Thomas  
 Paxon Schiff Thornberry  
 Petri Seastrand Tiahrt  
 Pombo Sensenbrenner Torkildsen  
 Porter Shadegg Traficant  
 Portman Shaw Upton  
 Pryce Shays Vucanovich  
 Quillen Shuster Waldholtz  
 Quinn Skeen Walker  
 Radanovich Smith (MI) Walsh  
 Ramstad Smith (NJ) Wamp  
 Regula Smith (TX) Watts (OK)  
 Riggs Smith (WA) Weldon (FL)  
 Roberts Solomon Weldon (PA)  
 Rogers Souder Weller  
 Rohrabacher Spence White  
 Ros-Lehtinen Stearns Whitfield  
 Roth Stockman Wicker  
 Royce Stump Young (AK)  
 Salmon Talent Young (FL)  
 Sanford Tate Zeliff  
 Saxton Tauzin Zimmer

NOES—204

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

NOT VOTING—3

Pomeroy Reynolds Waters

□ 1455

Mr. TAUZIN changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the resolution was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Chairman, I regret that I was not present for rollcall vote No. 290, the rule to provide for the consideration of H.R. 1215, the Contract With America Tax Relief Act of 1995. I was unavoidably detained in a meeting with Office of Management and Budget Director Alice Rivlin regarding Missouri River flood control. I spoke on the floor of the House twice against the rule and, had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my recollection that this body passed legislation earlier this term, in fact, on the first day of this session, that required that any tax increase be passed with a three-fifths vote of this body.

Since there is a tax increase to be leveled on Federal employees, in the case of the Federal Employees Retirement System, a 313 percent increase on their retirement contribution; in the case of the Civil Service Retirement System there was a 35 percent increase in their retirement contribution. This is clearly a tax increase, Mr. Speaker.

Therefore, it seems to me, to be consistent with the legislation this body previously passed, it would require a three-fifths vote. I would reserve my point of order, but I would make that parliamentary inquiry at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will take the gentleman's inquiry under advisement and rule on it at the appropriate time.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I would ask, when would be the appropriate time for a ruling on this parliamentary inquiry?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pending final passage of the legislation.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, when would I be able to get a division of the question on that issue?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will state that the rule relates to the vote on passage. The question becomes ripe for the House upon passage of the legislation.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, the rule said that all points of order are waived, but yet I am making an inquiry as to whether this is consistent with previously passed legislation of this body.

□ 1500

It seems to me this then ought to enable us to call for a division as to the ruling of the Speaker. What I want to understand is when that might occur, when this body might be able to vote on that ruling.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). If the gentleman will suspend. At this point the Chair is merely not responding to an anticipatory parliamentary inquiry. The Chair will rule at the appropriate time.

Mr. MFUME. When is the appropriate time, Mr. Speaker? When is the appropriate time?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The appropriate time is upon final passage.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks, and include extraneous material, on H.R. 1215, the bill about to be considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

#### CONTRACT WITH AMERICA TAX RELIEF ACT OF 1995

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 128 and rule XXIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 1215.

□ 1501

#### IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 1215) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to strengthen the American family and create jobs, with Mr. BOEHNER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ARCHER] and the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GIBBONS] will each be recognized for 1 hour; the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KASICH] and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. SABO] will each be recognized for 30 minutes; and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLILEY] and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] will each be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ARCHER].

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

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

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Chairman, I am proud to support this bill which may be the most concrete sign yet that the voters have ended 40 years of Democrat control over the House of Representatives. Just 2 years ago, the Democrat Congress passed the largest tax hike in history. Under the Democrats, tax increases were the answer to every question. In this bill, we proudly bring to a

close the era of raising taxes on the working people of this country. When this bill is passed, the tax raising legacy of President Clinton and his party will officially be over.

It gives me great pleasure to look the American people in the eye and say, the days of tax and spend are over. The days of smaller Government and less taxes are at hand.

This is a bill to cut taxes. The tax cuts are fully paid for, as we promised they would be—and—in addition—we reduce the deficit by \$30 billion more than President Clinton's budget.

The baseball strike is behind us, Mr. Chairman, and this bill is the first home run of the new season. We cut spending, we cut taxes, and we reduce the deficit. Washington, DC's old conventional wisdom said it couldn't be done. The mavins of the media were saying just this week, well, you don't have the votes, do you? Well, stand back because we're doing it—just as our Nation's Governors have done it in many States.

We signed a contract with the American people pledging to reduce the size of Government and let the American people keep more of their hard-earned dollars. With this bill, we are again keeping our promise.

Our tax cuts can be summarized in three words: family, children, jobs. Our tax relief package will help America's families, and it will create better jobs for those families to head off to every morning.

Over the next 5 years, the Federal Government will spend \$9 trillion. Our cuts—\$189 billion—represent just 2 percent of Federal spending. The Federal Government is too big, it spends too much, and it's about time we cut it down to size.

These tax cuts coupled with our pledge to get to a balanced budget will mean that when we get there, the government will be 2 percent smaller yet.

In our bill, 76 percent of the tax cuts go directly to families and the other 24 percent go towards job creation.

We bring tax relief to 42-million families through a \$500 per child tax credit, 20-million people benefit from marriage penalty relief, and 7-million Americans will enjoy a new IRA known as the American Dream Savings Account. We provide adoption tax credits and we provide credits for those who take care of their ailing parents.

We help 5 million seniors by repealing the punitive 85 percent Clinton tax hike on those who earn as little as \$34,000; we increase the earnings limit so seniors—just like the energizer bunny—can go on working, and working and working—for as long as they choose; and we provide long-term care tax relief and accelerated death benefits.

Finally, we provide fuel for the engine that pulls the train of economic growth by cutting capital gains taxes, repealing the alternative minimum tax, and by changing and improving expensing for small business.

The Democrats, who never met a tax they didn't hike—will again go off the deep end complaining about tax cuts. I have a simple message for the Democrats. It is not your money. It is the taxpayers money. It does not belong to the Government. It belongs to the workers who earned it.

When it comes to taxes, the two parties have very different views. Democrats think people work to support the Government. Republicans think people work to support themselves.

Democrats think tax money is their money. Republicans think tax money belongs to the taxpayers.

Democrats think tax rates should start at 100 percent and anything less than that is through the good graces of the Government. Republicans think tax rates should start at zero percent and anything more than that is through the good graces of the people.

The bottom line is this. When the Democrats see someone in the middle of their American dream, they shake them, wake them, and tell them their dream can't come true. Their message is: If you make it in America we're gonna get 'ya.

Republicans, on the other hand, want everyone to have an American dream come true. We want to open up opportunities; we want the magic of free enterprise to give every American the opportunity to become a rich American; and we want success to flourish in a million places, unhindered by the heavy hand of big government.

Our tax cuts are fair, they are good for families, and they will create jobs. That is why they are the right thing to do and that is why I ask for the support of members today.

The Contract With America promised lower taxes and less government. And that's the promise this bill keeps. Every one of you who votes for this bill today is confirming that you meant what you promised to the voters in September of last year.

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

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1½ minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ARCHER] has just had a good time vilifying we Democrats. We believe there are times for tax cuts, we believe there are ways to tax-cut. We believe it is the wrong time to cut taxes now. This is the time to cut the deficit, not to cut taxes.

Mr. Chairman, I was here in 1981 and I want to just reminisce for a second and recall some of the things that went on in 1981.

In 1981, President Reagan was President, and his Office of Management and Budget Director Mr. Stockman appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means and he said this about the huge Reagan tax cut at that time:

The combination of incentive-minded tax rate reductions and firm budget controls is expected to lead to a balanced budget by 1984.