

while providing for \$240 billion in debt reduction.

The fact is, Mr. Speaker, that the Republican Congress has worked tirelessly for the American people. We have produced real solutions here in Congress. We have fought hard and passed legislation on welfare reform, better health care, better education, tougher criminal penalties, tax relief, a stronger defense, a balanced budget, debt reduction, and Social Security protection.

We will not hear that, Mr. Speaker, from the folks on the other side. They refuse to state or admit the facts. They are afraid that the American people will see the truth, so I thought I would come on the floor this morning to set the record straight on the accomplishments of the Republican-led Congress.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 19, 1999, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida for that introduction.

This represents the bleak future of Social Security. Because of the substantial tax increase on American workers, the FICA tax increase in 1983, there is now more money coming into Social Security than is needed to pay out benefits. And again a reminder that Social Security is a pay-as-you-go program. Current workers pay in their tax and it is almost immediately sent out to current beneficiaries.

Because of the tax increase in 1983, an extra surplus is coming in from the higher tax. After 2015, we go into a bleak future of somehow coming up with the funding necessary to pay benefits.

Let me just comment on this short term surplus. During this surplus over the next 10 years, there is going to be \$7.8 trillion. I know this gets into statistics but bear with me. In the next 10 years, there is going to be \$7.8 trillion coming into the Social Security; \$5.4 trillion is going to be used to pay benefits. That leaves a surplus over the next 10 years in Social Security of \$2.4 trillion.

Governor Bush has suggested that we take \$1 trillion out of that \$2.4 trillion and use it as a transition to set up personal retirement savings accounts. Unlike the Vice President, he is not using the same trillion twice. What he does is take \$1 trillion out of the \$2.4 trillion surplus. Benefits are already going to be paid. There is \$2.4 trillion left over.

In contrast, the Vice President has suggested that we increase spending over the next 10 years by \$2.3 trillion. So he is using that extra money to increase spending. I think in terms of the

implication for our kids and our grandkids, it is much better to start solving the Social Security problem than expanding government and making these huge promises of increased spending.

Let me comment briefly on the Vice President's suggestion for saving Social Security. He is suggesting that if we use this extra money coming in in surplus, on- and off-budget a 2nd time we can pay down the debt held by the public. That is \$3.4 trillion. Again the total debt, what we owe Social Security plus the other trust funds combined with the \$3.4 trillion, amounts to a \$5.6 trillion debt that we are going to leave our kids if we do not start paying it down.

So everybody agrees, let us start paying the \$3.4 trillion of debt held by the public, down. But the Vice President is suggesting that somehow paying this \$3.4 trillion down and the savings of the interest that we are paying on this amount, to about \$260 billion a year, it is going to accommodate the shortfall of \$46.6 trillion between now and 2057.

Let me say that again. Mr. GORE is suggesting that if we pay off this \$3.4 trillion, the interest savings is \$260 billion a year. I think it is reasonable to say, start using that \$260 billion a year saving to apply to the shortfall in Social Security. The blue line at the bottom represents the \$260 billion a year. But what is left of the shortfall even if we have the guts, if we have the intestinal fortitude to use all that interest savings and apply it to Social Security, there is still a shortfall of \$35 trillion.

It is fuzzy math. It does not work. It is a tremendous disappointment to me. I have been chairman of the bipartisan task force on Social Security in this Chamber. It is a disappointment that in the last 8 years we have not moved ahead to solve Social Security. Because the longer we wait, the longer we put off a decision to fix Social Security more drastic the solution is going to have to be.

We failed in the last 8 years to move ahead on that proposal because of the lack of leadership coming out of the White House.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until noon.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 44 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess until noon.

□ 1200

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PEASE) at noon.

#### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer: God of mercy and compassion, You oppose the proud-hearted and are attentive to the lowly.

It is better for us to humble ourselves before You than for us to be humiliated by others, or by events, or even by our own weakness. With all humility we place ourselves and our destiny in Your almighty hands.

May this proud and powerful Nation stand before You today in truth. May reflection on our history lead us to gratitude and repentance. May the present restlessness of the world, the issues placed before this Nation, and the responsibilities of this Congress bring us to honest dependence upon You, our Source of Wisdom, Patience and Judgment now and forever. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

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

#### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

#### THANKS TO THOSE WHO HELP KEEP THE CAPITOL OF THE UNITED STATES FUNCTIONING

(Mr. PORTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I am retiring from the House after 21 years of service, and I want to take this opportunity to do something that I and all of us should do, and that is to thank the other people that make this House, this great institution, work.

We thank our staffs and we thank the people who work here in the Chamber, but I want to talk about the people who run the elevators; about Bonnie and Andre, and Shelly and Wendy, and John and Sheila and Sylvia, and so many more that put up with us day after day. The people who run the restaurant, the House restaurant, Sally and John and Miss Vickie, and many more. The Capitol police, who protect us with their lives. The people who run the trains, the people who clean the offices in the Capitol and keep it beautiful for ourselves and for all of the

visitors. The people who repair and maintain the Capitol complex, the people from the office of the Architect of the Capitol. The people who run the congressional Federal Credit Union, our cloakroom and the floor people, Tim and Joelle, and Jim and Jay, and others. Helen and Pat in our cloakroom. Helen has been an institution, a fixture in the House. Since 1939 she has been serving Republican Members. People who run the take-outs and the restaurants and the office buildings in the Capitol complex, the barber Joe Q. The people who run the service offices, the Member services, Caroline and Juanita. The doorkeepers, the parliamentarians, the TV and radio and press people, our chaplain, the Congressional Research Service people, the legislative counsel, the people who run the House garages and there are so many others who I have not named.

There are so many who work so hard for this institution and for its Members. All of us can never thank them enough for their wonderful service to us and to this institution and to our country.

#### TAX PACKAGE MUST INCLUDE MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE AND HELP FOR EMPLOYERS TO BE SUCCESSFUL

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, last March I passed an amendment to raise the minimum wage \$1 over 2 years, from \$5.15 to \$6.15. The minimum wage increase was then rolled in with a tax cut.

I voted for that tax cut because I believe if the boss cannot afford the wage increase, the boss will end up laying off some of the people on the bottom end of the ladder that are the very people we want to help the most. The bottom line is, what good is a pay increase if someone loses their job? Beam me up.

But let me say this: Any final agreement that does not both raise the minimum wage \$1 over 2 years and also give help to the companies and employers who hire our people will be a failure.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back all the politics of class warfare at the White House.

#### TRIBUTE TO FORMER DISTRICT DIRECTOR AND FRIEND, JOHN J. MCGUIRE

(Mr. WALSH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, October 16, John J. McGuire, my former district director in Syracuse, New York, and close personal friend,

died after a long battle with brain cancer. John served as an integral part of my staff since my election to Congress in 1988. Prior to that time, he served as a compliance officer for 11 years with the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor in Syracuse.

John McGuire, a former Marine, was a highly decorated disabled American veteran. He is a past recipient of the Veterans Service Award from the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, four Special Achievement Awards and the Federal Distinguished Career Award. After serving as a sergeant in the Marine Corps during the Vietnam War, John taught English both here in the United States and in the Balkans.

With John's death earlier this week, his wife and children lost a terrific husband and father; and I lost a neighbor, a close adviser, and a loyal friend. The Central New York community lost a tireless worker and community advocate, and the entire nation lost a dedicated public servant and true American patriot. He will certainly be missed but never forgotten.

#### CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 835, ESTUARIES AND CLEAN WATERS ACT OF 2000

Mr. BOEHLERT submitted the following conference report and statement on the Senate bill (S. 835) to encourage the restoration of estuary habitat through more efficient project financing and enhanced coordination of Federal and non-Federal restoration programs, and for other purposes:

##### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. 106-995)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 835), to encourage the restoration of estuary habitat through more efficient project financing and enhanced coordination of Federal and non-Federal restoration programs, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conferences, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment, insert the following:

##### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) *SHORT TITLE.*—This Act may be cited as the “Estuaries and Clean Waters Act of 2000”.

(b) *TABLE OF CONTENTS.*—

Sec. 1. *Short title; table of contents.*

##### TITLE I—ESTUARY RESTORATION

Sec. 101. *Short title.*

Sec. 102. *Purposes.*

Sec. 103. *Definitions.*

Sec. 104. *Estuary habitat restoration program.*

Sec. 105. *Establishment of Estuary Habitat Restoration Council.*

Sec. 106. *Estuary habitat restoration strategy.*

Sec. 107. *Monitoring of estuary habitat restoration projects.*

Sec. 108. *Reporting.*

Sec. 109. *Funding.*

Sec. 110. *General provisions.*

##### TITLE II—CHESAPEAKE BAY RESTORATION

Sec. 201. *Short title.*

Sec. 202. *Findings and purposes.*

Sec. 203. *Chesapeake Bay.*

##### TITLE III—NATIONAL ESTUARY PROGRAM

Sec. 301. *Addition to national estuary program.*

Sec. 302. *Grants.*

Sec. 303. *Authorization of appropriations.*

##### TITLE IV—LONG ISLAND SOUND RESTORATION

Sec. 401. *Short title.*

Sec. 402. *Innovative methodologies and technologies.*

Sec. 403. *Assistance for distressed communities.*

Sec. 404. *Authorization of appropriations.*

##### TITLE V—LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN BASIN RESTORATION

Sec. 501. *Short title.*

Sec. 502. *Lake Pontchartrain basin.*

##### TITLE VI—ALTERNATIVE WATER SOURCES

Sec. 601. *Short title.*

Sec. 602. *Pilot program for alternative water source projects.*

##### TITLE VII—CLEAN LAKES

Sec. 701. *Grants to States.*

Sec. 702. *Demonstration program.*

##### TITLE VIII—TIJUANA RIVER VALLEY ESTUARY AND BEACH CLEANUP

Sec. 801. *Short title.*

Sec. 802. *Purpose.*

Sec. 803. *Definitions.*

Sec. 804. *Actions to be taken by the Commission and the Administrator.*

Sec. 805. *Negotiation of new treaty minute.*

Sec. 806. *Authorization of appropriations.*

##### TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 901. *Purchase of American-made equipment and products.*

Sec. 902. *Long-term estuary assessment.*

Sec. 903. *Rural sanitation grants.*

##### TITLE I—ESTUARY RESTORATION

###### SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Estuary Restoration Act of 2000”.

###### SEC. 102. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this title are—

(1) to promote the restoration of estuary habitat;

(2) to develop a national estuary habitat restoration strategy for creating and maintaining effective estuary habitat restoration partnerships among public agencies at all levels of government and to establish new partnerships between the public and private sectors;

(3) to provide Federal assistance for estuary habitat restoration projects and to promote efficient financing of such projects; and

(4) to develop and enhance monitoring and research capabilities through the use of the environmental technology innovation program associated with the National Estuarine Research Reserve System established by section 315 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1461) to ensure that estuary habitat restoration efforts are based on sound scientific understanding and innovative technologies.

###### SEC. 103. DEFINITIONS.

In this title, the following definitions apply:

(1) *COUNCIL.*—The term “Council” means the Estuary Habitat Restoration Council established by section 105.

(2) *ESTUARY.*—The term “estuary” means a part of a river or stream or other body of water that has an unimpaired connection with the open sea and where the sea water is measurably