

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Thursday, January 5, 1995

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. SENSENBRENNER].

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
January 5, 1995.

I hereby designate the Honorable F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, Jr., to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

We are grateful, O God, that Your spirit is with us wherever we are and is sufficient for all our needs. If we are on the mountaintop full of joy and anticipation, You are there in our jubilation, and if we walk through the valley of the shadow of death, You support us with Your strong and abiding grace. May our spirits be open to Your spirit, and our wills to Your will, that we will walk the path of life with confidence and with peace.

In Your name we pray. 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. The Pledge of Allegiance this morning will be led by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FOLEY].

Mr. FOLEY 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.

REPORT ON CONTRACT WITH AMERICA

(Mr. BOEHNER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, we have 99 days left in our pledge to the Amer-

ican people with our Contract With America. Yesterday the House fulfilled its promise when we decided to apply all the laws that apply to other Americans to the House itself.

We cut the number of committees and subcommittees, we cut committee staff by one-third, we decided to limit the terms of committee chairmen, we banned proxy voting in committee, we opened committee meetings to the public in all cases except those that involve national security, and we decided to change the rules to require a three-fifths majority to raise taxes. We are going to eliminate baseline budgeting and have real numbers for the first time, and we announced we are going to have a complete, comprehensive audit of the House and its books over the past year.

There are 10 items that we are continued to commit to bring to the floor over these next 99 days. Republicans in the House are committed to doing that. We are committing to the American people to continue to live up to the contract that we made with you.

THE NEED FOR REAL LOBBYING REFORM

(Mrs. KENNELLY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, a famous Hartford resident once said that everybody talks about the weather, but nobody does anything about it.

Well, to paraphrase Mark Twain, some people talk about reform, but they do not always do it.

Yesterday, we considered fundamental reform—a ban on gift giving. Yet, despite the majority's purported commitment to sweeping reform, some of the most zealous congressional reformers opposed this relatively minor change.

That is not right, and the American people deserve better.

Last November, Washington was sent a very strong message that business as usual must stop. That means we should have passed the gift ban.

I urge our friends on the other side of the aisle to follow through on their commitment to reform, and to pass legislation such as the gift ban to crack down on special interests and special influence. There can be no true congressional reform without it.

PROMISES MADE AND KEPT

(Mr. SOLOMON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday was a great success. It was an exciting day for this House and for the American people.

Our opening day was about promises made and about promises kept, and we began to keep those promises yesterday. We fulfilled the first part of our Contract With America with a bipartisan coalition, and we thank you on that side of the aisle, because it means we are going to work together. We look forward to continuing to work in a bipartisan fashion with our Democratic colleagues on the other side of the aisle to pass the rest of this contract for America, which is going to bring back the Reagan revolution once again.

SUPPORT URGED FOR LOBBYIST GIFT BAN

(Ms. DELAURO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks and include extraneous material.)

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, Democrats were proud to join Republicans yesterday in passing many necessary procedural reforms. Those reforms continue the work begun by Democrats to make the House more accountable to the people. But, Republicans failed to act on the most important reform, the one central to our ability to restore faith in Government—the ban on gifts from lobbyists.

The American people are fed up with a Congress bought and paid for by the special interests. Perks and privileges betray the public trust. Until Democrats and Republicans unite to end the corrupting influence of the moneyed interests on this body, we have failed to deliver the change that the American people have demanded.

So I ask my Republican counterparts to join Democrats in telling the influence peddlers that this House is not for sale—not for the price of a free meal; not for the price of a junket to a tropical island; not for sale at any price. Let us pass the gift ban and begin restoring the People's House to the people.

A HISTORIC DAY FOR CONGRESS

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

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, what a proud day for a freshman from Lake

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Worth, FL, to step on to the floor of the House of Representatives and be sworn in, but, more importantly, pass the promises that I made on the campaign trail; to see Members of Congress, Republicans and Democrats alike, elected by the people of the United States of America, bring respect and honor to this House of Representatives. We started a historic day, a historic opportunity, to bring trust back to this institution.

There is much to be done in the 104th Congress. We know we will work with our friends on the Democratic aisle on welfare reform, immigration reform, balancing the budget, stopping violent criminals, protecting our children, and restoring hope for American families to achieve the American dream.

Mr. Speaker, with good, continued cooperation and good will, we can continue to keep the promises we made to America. The 104th Congress will truly be successful.

GIVE AND TAKE NEEDED IN HOUSE

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

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday belonged to the Republican majority, and there were moments of grace and class, and we did pass some needed reforms. But there was an absence of bipartisanship and an absence of openness in the process.

The Republicans were two for two. Out of two bills we considered, there were two closed rules, two gag rules, where the minority was unable to offer alternatives.

The American people voted for less Government and more ethics and accountability. They did not vote for arrogant government, for one-party coronations. They voted for bipartisanship and an end to gridlock. We wanted to raise the gift ban, the royalties issues, and the frequent flier issue, but were shut off.

Mr. Speaker, the best contract with America is give and take, compromise, openness, and bipartisanship. Regrettably, yesterday was not a good start.

TRUST AND FAITH IN CONGRESS BEING RESTORED

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

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I wish to express my thanks to the American people for the opportunity of allowing me to participate in what clearly was yesterday's congressional revolution.

During 40 years of Democratic control of Congress, this House never saw so much reform in one single day, honoring our promise to the American peo-

ple. We began our journey by reforming the way Washington works by passing nine congressional reform measures, knowing full well that cleaning up our own house must be a first priority, before we carry America's agenda.

I am particularly pleased of our reform measures that have brought greater accountability to this House. Included in these reforms I am especially pleased with the ordering of a full and thorough audit, which will hopefully restore the public's faith in Congress.

In addition, we have finally ended the arrogance of Congress, by forcing Congress to live by the same laws it imposes on everyone else.

Mr. Speaker, with continued diligence, we can restore America's trust and faith in Congress. I look forward to our continued success, and pledge my unending support to fulfill our promise to the American people.

□ 1010

THEY CAN'T HAVE IT BOTH WAYS

(Mr. EDWARDS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday this House passed bipartisan legislation to reform Congress. Together Democrats and Republicans took the first important step toward restoring faith in this institution, and I applaud the new leadership for that.

But I had one disappointment. There is one thing Americans do not want, and that is a double standard. That is why we applied the laws of this land to the rules of this Congress.

Yet for 2 years our Republican friends criticized the fact that we had closed rules, that we did not allow amendments to be brought forward on this floor. My friends on the Republican side should do one of two things. They should either admit they were wrong over the last 2 years as they attacked Democrats for trying to limit amendments on this floor, or they should admit they were wrong yesterday and today in trying to limit that open process. It is their choice, and I am willing to accept that choice, but they cannot have it both ways.

Mr. Speaker, I hope we can proceed with open rules and the open process, and I look forward to working with colleagues on both sides of the aisle to restore faith in this institution.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SENIOR CITIZENS' EQUITY ACT

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

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I, along with my colleagues, Mr. HASTERT, Mrs. KELLY, and Mrs.

THURMAN, and over 125 other Members of Congress, introduced the Senior Citizens' Equity Act aimed at alleviating the financial burdens the Clinton administration has piled on older Americans.

This legislation has four main components. First it will allow our seniors to earn more without losing their Social Security benefits. Many older Americans must continue working to pay for life's necessities. Their Social Security benefits simply do not go far enough.

Next it would repeal the Clinton tax increase on Social Security benefits. This was one of the most outrageous proposals in his tax bill 2 years ago.

Our bill also includes tax incentives for long-term health care and clearly defines the "adult-only" housing under the fair housing amendments so retirement communities can continue and grow without fear of discrimination suits.

I am committed to seeing this legislation enacted. I especially look forward to working with Chairman ARCHER on this bill. He has long supported changes to the Social Security earnings test which will stop punishing older Americans who are contributing to society.

I urge the other 314 Members of Congress to join us in supporting the Senior Citizens Equity Act.

GIVING THE GOVERNMENT BACK TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, yesterday was a triumph for the American people and the House of Representatives. We accomplished something that has been rarely accomplished in the past. We kept our promises that we made to the American people. Working with a bipartisan coalition we passed on the floor rules to cut committees and staff, ban proxy voting, term limits for chairmen of committees, and limitations on tax increases.

We started a revolution to give the government back to the American people, a smaller, more effective government that is accountable to them, the American taxpayer. I look forward to continuing our bipartisan work to pass the rest of the Contract With America. It is what we promised the American people we would do. It is a promise we are going to keep.

FREQUENT FLYER MILES REFORM

(Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Good morning, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, we had a good start to our legislative session yesterday when

we passed the Congressional Accountability Act, but we missed an important opportunity because we did not pass the important ban on personal use of frequent flyer miles. Now why did we not pass this important ban?

Well, several weeks ago the new incoming Speaker, NEWT GINGRICH, said this is a Mickey Mouse issue. Well, the new Speaker is correct drawing on Walt Disney for some of his analogies, but he is choosing the wrong character. The character he should be choosing is Goofy because it is just downright goofy for anyone to suggest that elected Members of Congress can use frequent flyer miles that are paid for by taxpayers to take vacations around this country or even overseas. The American people want reform, but they do not want the Members of this House to use frequent flyer miles for their own vacations.

Mr. Speaker, if new Members are interested in reform in this House, this is a reform that should take place, and it should take place immediately. I yield back the balance of my time.

CLEANING UP OUR ACT

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

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday truly was a historic day in America's history. After 40 years of Democratic control, we finally began the process of making this institution truly the people's House. Joining this congressional revolution, which began with nine major reforms, I stand here honored, humbled, and grateful for the opportunity to serve the people of Nebraska and the American people.

The American people spoke last November, and we are listening. They said, "Cut government spending, cut taxes, quit being overly intrusive in our lives, and clean up your act."

Well, before we cut spending, cut taxes and get government off of America's back, we began the process of cleaning up our own act. Specifically we passed two measures making Congress both more accountable and more open. We limited the terms of committee chairs. We opened up congressional hearings to C-SPAN cameras, the media and the public.

It was a historic first day, but there is much to be done. Mr. Speaker, I look forward to the continued success of this House and making it the people's House once again.

IT WAS A GOOD START

(Mr. CRAPO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. Speaker, yesterday we truly did get off to a good start. We began fulfilling many of the promises

to reform this Congress and to do what the American people have asked us to do, and we did it in a bipartisan fashion.

Yes, there are a few detractors who are trying to point to what could have been done in addition yesterday, but there are very few that we will hear who will criticize the reforms that were put into place yesterday, and it was a good start.

And what those few detractors do not point out is that the gift ban has been committed to as an issue that will come forward and will be addressed in this Congress. Yet the way the vote was structured yesterday, had we voted to support the motions that were made, they would have stalled the critical reforms that we did put into place. They would have stalled the term limits that were put into place on our committee chairmen, and our Speaker and other leadership. They would have stalled the effort to require rollcall votes on spending and taxing measures every time. They would have stalled the effort to reduce the ability of this Congress to continue to raise taxes on the American people. They would have stalled the effort to eliminate the budget gimmicks.

We had a good start yesterday. Let us continue in the bipartisan fashion we made.

DISMANTLING THE IDIOCRACY OF UNFUNDED MANDATES

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

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, 1 year ago today I announced my candidacy to represent the Sixth District of Arizona.

During these past 365 days, I have listened and learned a lot traveling the width and breadth of the district that in square mileage is the size of the State of Tennessee.

One recurring and overwhelming sentiment shared by my constituents is an absolute repudiation of unfunded Federal mandates.

In fact, one mayor in my district has coined an interesting term for the entire process of oppressive overregulation—he now calls the Federal bureaucracy the idiocracy.

It is estimated that this idiocracy will cost State and local governments nearly \$16 billion in 1995 alone. That comes at the expense of my children's future, the prosperity of the hard-working men and women of my district, and commonsense governance.

During these next 99 days, we have a historic opportunity to restore—the Jeffersonian ideal of a limited and frugal federal Government as we enact our Contract With America. Let us work together to dismantle the idiocracy.

ABORTION CLINIC KILLINGS

(Ms. FURSE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great sadness, but with great outrage. Two more people have lost their lives because they work at abortion clinics. They were simply doing their job, and it was legal; yet lawlessness again prevailed, and another tragedy has occurred.

I want to make it clear abortion is legal in this country, but murder is illegal and immoral. This violence is a coordinated effort. It is led by anti-abortion extremists throughout the country, and unfortunately experts in my home State of Oregon say that it, Oregon, is a communication hub for fanning the flames of violence.

In the last Congress I fought to pass the freedom of access to clinic entrances bill, which is now the law, and I call upon the law enforcement communities of this country to make sure that those who are exercising their legal right to work in abortion clinics and to have access to abortion, those rights must be protected. We must in this House set aside our partisan differences and protect our citizens.

OFFERING PARTNERSHIP IN REFORM

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

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, we surely all learned during our campaigns that the American people, whether they are Republican, Democrat, or Independent, have the willingness to become involved in the energetic give and take of public debate. We saw that same energy on this floor for 13 hours yesterday come forth from both sides of the aisle. But when we looked at the final tally on that scoreboard up there, we had the support of our Democrat colleagues for our contract with the people of this country.

Let me say, you can pick apart what we could not do yesterday. We can pick apart what you did not do when you had ample time over a period of years. However, that is not the direction that the people of this country want. There is time left to do other good things for the citizens of our country.

We extend to this side of the aisle not a right hand, but both hands, for you to involve yourself with us for a partnership down the road to make other necessary changes for a better way of life for the people of this great country.

IT IS PAST TIME FOR AN AUDIT OF THE HOUSE

(Mr. BROWNBACK asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. Speaker, what a great day it was for America yesterday, and for this farmboy from Parker, KS. We put in place a number of reform initiatives that needed to take place. I was delighted to carry the bill to do a complete audit of the House of Representatives. It passed, 430 to 1. I say that is unanimous bipartisan support. I am going to look for the one guy that did not agree to vote for this particular bill.

One other thing that I was amazed and very saddened and mad about was the fact that this institution has never been audited before. Can Members imagine any business, any not-for-profit entity, any agency that has never been audited?

In the history of this institution it has not been done, not in the past 40 years, not in the past 50 years, not in the past 5 years.

What is going to happen? We are going to make this place accountable to the American people, and we are going to tell the American people how the assets have been used and where the dollars have been spent. So keep watching as we reveal and we open the doors to the people's House.

REFORM PROCESS SHOULD INCLUDE BAN OF LOBBYIST GIFTS

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

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, last night this House proclaimed its intentions to pursue a course of reform. Member after Member asserted they were acting on the will of the people and taking the lead to change the way we do business.

Fair enough, but let us not stop, let us not recess, but move on and tackle the issues which the people of the 25th District desire to be addressed—a lobbyist gift ban and campaign finance reform. My constituents want to change business as usual—end free trips, curb the influence of special interests, reform campaign finance, and stop the money chase. You cannot have one without the other.

I just defeated a man who spent \$3 million of his own money. As long as we engage in a bidding war for campaign dollars, we shall never be free from the influence of outside interests. To quote Willie Nelson, "We came to play, not just for the ride." Let us stay and do the job to reform campaign finance and ban lobbyist gifts.

HISTORIC CONGRESSIONAL REFORMS: THE FIRST STEP IN RESTORING AMERICA'S TRUST AND FAITH IN CONGRESS

(Mr. LONGLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LONGLEY. Yesterday was a great day for this country. We instituted nine historic reforms in our congressional revolution, and we have begun a journey of restoring trust and confidence in the American Government.

I am especially pleased with our passage requiring super majorities to raise taxes. For too long it has been too easy to raise taxes and spend the people's money, and in fact the budget process has been rigged in favor of tax increases rather than spending cuts.

Yesterday on the floor of this House I sat with my 6-year-old daughter and my 10-year-old son. We are not only taxing our families to death today, but we are spending our children's money today, that they will be forced to repay tomorrow. That must be stopped. I look forward to continuing our work to earn the trust of all Americans.

CALLING FOR FULL DISCLOSURE ON GOPAC FOR TRUE CONGRESSIONAL OPENNESS

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

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the new 104th Congress launched a new beginning, a new spirit of openness. In the name of that spirit of openness I am calling on Speaker GINGRICH to make a full disclosure of not only all of the contributors to his multi million-dollar GOPAC, but also a full disclosure of the contributors to the Progress and Freedom Foundation.

This foundation enjoys preferential Federal tax treatment. The foundation raised \$1.6 million in 1993 and 1994 from 95 donors. Over \$400,000 from this foundation went to pay for the Speaker's college courses.

This morning the Roll Call newspaper, published in Washington, DC, has a front page story about contributions made to the Progress and Freedom Foundation by a biomedical company which then asked for help from the Speaker's office in terms of approval for a new home AIDS test with the FDA.

I think it is time for the Speaker to really fully disclose what is behind the Progress and Freedom Foundation and GOPAC. In this new spirit of openness the Speaker should open the books on both of these organizations. That I think would launch a real new beginning, real new openness, and full disclosure.

THE MOST PRODUCTIVE FIRST DAY IN CONGRESSIONAL HISTORY

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

Mr. BURR. Mr. Speaker, in our Contract With America, my Republican colleagues and I promised that on the first day of the 104th Congress we would make dramatic changes in the way Congress does business.

Yesterday, during my first day as a new Representative from North Carolina's Fifth Congressional District, we kept our word. We voted to make Congress live under the laws it imposed on the rest of the country, to cut congressional committee staffs by one-third, and to limit the term of committee chairmen, and yes, the Speaker of the House.

Our first day in office was the most productive first day in congressional history, and I was encouraged that many of the reforms were supported by Republicans and Democrats alike.

During the next 99 days and throughout the next 2 years we now face the challenge of passing the reforms demanded by my constituents and by all the American people. The American people want and deserve the reforms. Today I urge my colleagues to join me in fulfilling the wish of the American people.

WHO WAS HELPED AND WHO WAS HURT AFTER FIRST DAY'S ACTIONS?

(Mrs. CLAYTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, we worked from yesterday until early this morning. We now have nothing to do on the floor for the next couple of weeks. At the end of each day, I believe it is important to be honest and to ask the question: Who was helped and who was hurt by what we did?

Do not get me wrong, Mr. Speaker, we passed important reforms, many of which Democrats had pushed last Congress.

But, who did we help, and who did we hurt? The jobless remain unemployed. Those without health care still don't have it. Our young have no new direction. The chill of winter is certain to claim the lives of some homeless people. And, no hope was given to small farmers.

We have been asked to meet the challenge of change, but what did we change on day one and day two of this Congress? I ask my colleagues in the majority, what did we do to reinforce families? What did we do to restore the American dream? What did we do last night to take back our streets? Who did we help?

I would suggest that when it is summed up, all we did was make a move for news; those suffering citizens got nothing.

A GOOD BEGINNING TO CONGRESSIONAL REFORM

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

Mr. GANSKE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday was a beginning. We ended Congress' special exemption from the laws that they have passed for others. We reduced committees and subcommittees and committee staff. We determined that budgets should be done with zero baselines, with honest numbers. We opened up the House books.

Most of these bills passed with bipartisan support. It was the beginning of keeping promises that were made. I look forward to working with my Democratic colleagues to balance the budget and to reform the welfare state. This way we can keep our promises and our Contract With America.

A CALL TO ADDRESS THE REAL NEEDS

(Mr. FATTAH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, I think it was Emerson who said, "If we make our deal with life for a penny and we get no more, then there's no one to blame except ourselves." There was a lot of motion yesterday, but very little action on the issues that affect the heartland of our Nation.

I would like to compliment the majority on a day in which they accomplished what they set out to do and ask them to raise their vision slightly now to focus on the real problems of our land. Let us spend 13 hours on how to create jobs in this country, how to provide training and opportunity so Americans can come to work and earn a decent wage.

We all started a new job yesterday. There are some Americans, millions of them, who do not have a job to go to. Before we pat ourselves on the back too much, let us look now at the real needs of this Nation, and as those who have been given the tremendous responsibility to help shape the future of this land, let us now dedicate our work and our actions to those issues.

WHAT A DIFFERENCE A DAY MAKES

(Mr. CHRYSLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CHRYSLER. What a difference a day makes, Mr. Speaker. Yesterday was a great and historic day for the American people and the House. Yesterday was all about promises made and promises kept.

We were sent a strong message in November. The people want less government, lower taxes, they want to let

people keep more of what they earn and save and they want to let people make their own decisions about how they spend their money, not government. They want a government that works for them and not against them.

We fulfilled the first part of our Contract With America with an overwhelming bipartisan coalition and we will continue to work in a bipartisan fashion to pass the rest of the Contract With America in the next 99 days.

I was proud to be part of the beginning of this historic revolution and to keep my promises to create a new agenda for Congress and a new direction for America.

A POSITIVE FIRST STEP

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

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, all too often politicians make promises, but don't keep them. That is in large part the cause of cynicism among the American people about their government institutions.

Last night and early this morning, the American people witnessed monumental change in the House of Representatives as we kept our promises. With votes from both sides of the aisle we began to deliver on the Contract With America.

It was a first step to restore the bonds of trust between the American people and all of us, their elected representatives. By changing the very way this institution operates—cutting committees, cutting staff, banning ghost voting, auditing the House books, and using honest budgeting we have set a positive tone for fulfilling the rest of our promises during the next 99 days.

DELIVERING ON PROMISED REFORM

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

Mr. SHADEGG. Mr. Speaker, yesterday was truly a historic day. For me it was a personal privilege to represent the people of the Fourth Congressional District of Arizona and to be here with my 9-year-old son and my 13-year-old daughter. Yesterday was historic for many reasons. We set the tone for a very different U.S. Congress. We proved that the American people asked to trust us and that we could be trusted, that we promised reforms and that we delivered on those reforms.

The people in my district thought it an outrage that the laws we impose on the rest of America do not apply to the Congress. Yesterday we applied those laws to the U.S. Congress. The people of America thought it an outrage that our committee and our committee

staffs had grown bloated and oversized and we cut those committees and we cut those committee staffs. We began the premise and the process of fulfilling the promises we had made to the American people. In the next 99 days, we will carry forward real reforms, reforms which will truly change the lives of Americans.

I invite the people of the Nation to look in and to join us in this great and historic process.

THE POWER OF GOOD IDEAS

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

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the House made an excellent start in holding this body accountable to the people, cutting its costs. What particularly impressed me about what happened yesterday was the strong bipartisan majorities that supported most, if not all, of the measures that were brought before the House.

The following measures and many others as well passed by unanimous or near unanimous votes: Substantial cuts in committee staff, an independent auditor to examine the books of the House, banning of proxy voting, congressional compliance, that this body would finally be brought under the same laws that it has passed for everyone else.

Yesterday, Mr. Speaker, what we heard was the sound of gridlock breaking. It was broken not by partisanship or by arm-twisting but by the power of good ideas. I look forward to the power of good ideas dominating in this House for the next 100 days, substantial support from both sides of the aisle toward an agenda that brings this body back to the people of the United States.

OPENING CONGRESS TO THE PEOPLE

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

Mr. BUNN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I was delighted yesterday to see the promises that we have made be delivered on.

Yet we have got a number more to do. One of the keys that happened yesterday was opening the process and shining light on what Congress does. I have to admit, I was amazed last month when I showed up as a new Member and I had my temporary identification, I asked a police officer, "Where am I allowed to go in this building?"

He said, "Just about everywhere you want but a committee room."

I said, "What do you mean? Aren't the committees open to the public?"

He said, "They're not only not open to the public, but at least some committees are not even open to other Members."

We have made a change to that. We are going to let people see what goes on here and I believe we are going to deliver on all the promises that we have made to America.

CONTRACT WITH AMERICA: THE PEOPLE'S CONTRACT

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

Mr. HEINEMAN. Mr. Speaker, My name is FRED HEINEMAN, from the Fourth Congressional District in North Carolina. You will never detect a southern dialect in my speech because I was born and bred in the Bronx. The people of North Carolina did not concern themselves with where I lived or whether I was a Republican or Democrat when they recruited me from the NYPD to be their chief of police. Nor did any citizen ever ask me if I was a Republican or Democrat when I responded to a 911 call. Likewise, I did not ask them if they were a Republican or Democrat when I responded to their call for assistance.

As a freshman Member of Congress I am privileged to serve with my colleagues who come here from professional life, to wit: three doctors, a dentist, a veterinarian, several lawyers, and others in various professions. I am sure that they were not asked what their political commitments were when questioned about serving their clients.

Having conducted a cursory study of the background of my colleagues across the aisle, I find I am privileged to be in the company of professionals who I am sure are committed to working for the good of the people. So I see 435 legislators coming from various backgrounds to deal with the business of the people of this country as well as to impact profoundly on the rest of the world. Must we change and be other than ourselves when we come to Congress? Can we resist our commitments when we were first elected to this body and work for the people without regard to politics. I look at the Contract With America as the people's contract and for them to join us in the fulfillment of the people's agenda for change.

I look forward to bipartisanship.

A SUCCESSFUL BEGINNING

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

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Yesterday was a truly exciting day not only for people all across America but especially for the people of the First Congressional District of Florida. I think, like people

across the country, we have become too cynical about our Government. We live in a cynical age in American politics, an age where we are viewed as an arrogant capital. But yesterday that arrogance was stripped away as we kept the promise that we made throughout this campaign. It was a campaign not about ideology, not about being a right-wing fanatical or a left-wing liberal, it was about commonsense approaches to our problems that are facing us. We addressed the issues, we had a commonsense approach to make Congress abide by the same laws that we make businesses abide by, and by enacting commonsense reform that is going to allow this Congress once and for all to move into the 21st century, creating a second American revolution that will not only build on the Contract With America but the original contract established in the Constitution of the United States.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SENIOR CITIZENS EQUITY ACT

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

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I along with Representative BUNNING, Representative KELLY, Representative THURMAN, and over 100 others introduced the Senior Citizens Equity Act, 1 of the 10 pieces of legislation proposed as part of the Contract With America.

The Senior Citizens Equity Act recognizes that it is time we change our laws so that our Nation's seniors are treated fairly.

First, this legislation sharply curtails the impact of the Social Security earnings limitation on our seniors who continue to remain productive in the workplace. For far too long we have penalized working seniors who earn little more than minimum wage, by taxing them at rates higher than those of millionaires. It is time that we ease this burden for those seniors who need to work to supplement their pension and Social Security income.

This bill would also repeal the \$25 billion tax increase on seniors that was approved by the last Congress. That new tax imposed exorbitantly high income tax rates on senior citizens simply because they drew Social Security benefits and earned as little as \$34,000 a year. It also set a dangerous precedent. For the first time in the history of the Social Security Program, Social Security funds were directly tapped to pay for Government programs.

Some argue that we cannot repeal this tax because it will increase the deficit. But Americans know that the Federal budget deficit is not the result of them paying too little in taxes—but rather, it is the result of the Government wasting too much.

Finally, this bill includes provisions that enables Americans and their employers to make their own preparations for future long-term care—and to do so without the Federal Government taxing the money set aside for that purpose. The costs of long-term care are high and it is time that Congress begin to help Americans prepare for the future.

Mr. Speaker, I commend this legislation to the attention of my colleagues and urge its quick discussion and adoption. The senior citizens of this country deserve no less.

□ 1040

INTRODUCTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO OUTLAW RETROACTIVE TAXES

(Mr. ROYCE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a Constitutional amendment to outlaw retroactive taxation. It is the same wording that I introduced last session under House Joint Resolution 248. Last session it was cosponsored by 146 Members.

I introduced it in response to President Clinton's retroactive tax increase which reached back even before he was sworn into office. Even the new Russian Constitution protects those citizens from the Government retroactively raising taxes on their people. I think it is time, Mr. Speaker, that the American public, the American taxpayers have the same protections.

Even someone accused of a crime is given the right that there will not be laws passed which come into play retroactively. Taxpayers should have that same right.

MAKING FAMILY PLANNING CLINICS SECURE

(Mrs. SCHROEDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, a little later this morning we will be having a press conference in which I will call upon Attorney General Janet Reno to please give to the Judiciary Committee as rapidly as possible the findings from the task force she has set up as to what we can do to make women's lives much more secure as they attend family planning clinics. People forget that women get all of their health care almost from family planning clinics during their reproductive years, and the domestic terrorism that has been going on is absolutely unacceptable.

The people saying that if women want this they have to go out and hire private armies to secure it is ridiculous. This Constitution guarantees

equal protection of the law. It never says you get your constitutional rights only if you can hire an army to enforce it for you. That is what the Federal Government is there for.

So I certainly hope that we can get those recommendations back from our law enforcement community and we can move on it.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

REPUBLICAN REFORMS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HEFLEY). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 1995, the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to make a couple of observations this morning. Much has been said on the other side of the aisle about the fact that the Democrat Party was unable to offer amendments to the rules changes that were offered yesterday. That was true, but the truth is in the 200-year history of this Congress, when the opening day activities begin, the majority party submits a rules package to the Congress for their approval and there has never been any opportunity to amend that opening day document.

We this year, because we had campaigned for years and years in the minority to open up this House to openness and fairness, and accountability, had proposed a number of major changes to the rules of the House. What we did is we took the old rules of the 103d Congress which had been proposed year in and year out by the Democratic Party, and we brought those rules to the floor with certain changes. And there were eight significant changes that we wanted to make. They were reforms that the American people have been asking for this Congress to enact for many, many years, because we had failed to enact those reforms, this Congress had dropped in esteem in the eyes of the American people to something like 20 percent. And that is embarrassing to a Member like me that holds this body in the greatest esteem.

So we offered these changes, and we also offered, every Member, not just Democrats but Republicans and Democrats alike, the opportunity to vote on each one of those changes that we were going to make from the rules that we had been operating under the Democrat leadership all of those years. They were changes like reducing the committees and subcommittee reorganization, and staffs. We eliminated three full committees. We eliminated more than 20

subcommittees and that resulted in reducing this congressional bureaucracy by more than 600 jobs.

Why is that significant? We never like to put people out of work. But the truth is over the last several decades this Congress had just grown and grown and grown. The number of committees and subcommittees and staff had proliferated to a point that this is where gridlock really existed. A lot of press and the media used to say that gridlock was caused between Democrats and Republicans, because we Republicans controlled the White House and the Democrats controlled both bodies of this Congress.

That was not entirely true, and it became evident when the Democrats won control of the White House and President Clinton was elected. And then that was supposed to end all gridlock, but lo and behold, gridlock continued. So it was not Republicans and Democrats.

So then the media blamed it on conservatives and liberals. What it boiled down to it was not Republicans and Democrats, it was not liberals and conservatives, it was the bureaucracy of this Congress.

One good example of this is when President Clinton offered up last year his health care reform package, and lo and behold, that package was sent to three different committees in this Congress, referred jointly to three different committees and dozens and dozens of subcommittees.

What did that mean. That meant that bill was dead on arrival because of all of the little fiefdoms that had to begin to look at that piece of legislation.

We in this rules package yesterday made one great significant change to that and the Speaker of this House now is going to take any piece of legislation that comes before this body, if it is offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. VOLKMER] or the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Ms. DELAURO], it is going to be assigned to one primary committee. That can be the Committee on Commerce, it could be the Committee on Rules, which I am the chairman of, but it will go to one primary committee. If there is another jurisdiction involved such as maybe a tax significance of some kind, then the Committee on Commerce will send that little portion over to Ways and Means with instructions to act on it and get it back. But it means that this bureaucracy, this gridlock is going to be broken because we have shrunk the size of this Congress. And incidentally, we are not through doing it yet; we are going to continue.

□ 1050

But we also have set the example for what we intend to do to this Federal Government. There was an election back on November 8, and I am going to

tell you that election really surprised this Member of Congress. I have been here suffering in the minority for 16 years, and I never in this world thought that I, JERRY SOLOMON, would ever become chairman of the Committee on Rules in this House. Because the Rules Committees are controlled by the majority party, and because the Democrats have had such a wide majority of Members, I just thought that was impossible.

But the truth of the matter is the American people spoke, and they spoke very loudly, and we elected Republicans across this Nation in places we never ever thought that they would serve, and now we Republicans have that majority. We are going to use the example of shrinking this Congress by the three committees and dozens of subcommittees and eliminating 600-plus jobs. We are going to send the example that that is what we want to do to the Federal Government as well. We want to carry on the second part of the Reagan revolution that ended in 1983.

You know, Ronald Reagan came in here in 1981, and we were able to push through the Reagan program, which really began to tighten the belts of the Federal Government. We dealt with entitlements, and in doing so, and all of those that voted for all of those tough medicine cuts, we had to go back and face the electorate 2 years later in the Reagan administration's term. Lo and behold, we lost an awful lot of Republicans, because all of the special interest groups went after them. "You cut my entitlement program. I am not voting for you."

We lost a lot of good conservative Democrats, because they voted with us, too, because it was a coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats that ran through the first 2 years of the Reagan programs, and we began to turn this country around.

After the election in 1982, after 2 years of Ronald Reagan, we no longer had that kind of coalition. We no longer had 192 Republicans to go with about 40 good conservative Democrats, because we now were down to about 173 Republicans. We lost about 20 of those conservative Democrats.

So now Ronald Reagan could no longer have the votes on the floor of these two bodies to carry out his revolution. So he had to become a compromise President.

You might keep this in mind, because Bill Clinton is going to have to make this decision very shortly. Ronald Reagan had to decide whether he was going to become the veto king or become a compromiser. He chose the latter. He wanted to accomplish what he could with this vision and the vision of those who supported him.

As a result of that, he became less effective. He was tremendously effective in 1981 and 1982. In 1983 and 1984 he had to be a compromiser. He only got a little bit of what he wanted. Then there

was another election. He lost more of the conservative philosophy, and he had to compromise at even higher levels. This carried right on through into 1988 when George Bush was elected and, of course, by that time we had dropped in numbers to the point where really the Reagan revolution had stopped.

What I was getting at in the beginning was this revolution now has started all over again. The American people have spoken, because they want this Congress and this White House to shrink the size of the Federal Government and shrink the size of the power of the Federal Government and grow the private sector, because that is what this country is all about.

We never were intended when we formed this Republic of States into a U.S. Government, we never intended for this to be a big Government that was going to rule the lives of the American people. This Republic of States was formed for the specific purpose of providing a common defense for the States of this Nation.

Lo and behold, now we have gotten into all of these other myriad of programs.

We are going to change all of that. We are going to restructure this Government. We are going to shrink the size of it. We are going to give the power back to the States and back to the American people.

Now, having said all of that, I just wanted to point out to the Members what is going to be happening in the next several weeks on the floor, because Speaker GINGRICH, as you know, has put out the word that we are going to be a working Congress for this 100 days, and that we are expected to be in Washington working 5 days a week during the months of January, February, and March.

Well, some people yesterday were questioning why we do not have legislation on the floor today, for instance, and Friday and next Monday and Tuesday. Well, again, I just want to point out that I was the ranking Republican serving in the minority on the Committee on Rules, and for years and years we saw the fact that minority rights were waived and that Members really did not have the opportunity to participate in the debate on this floor, offering amendments, and never had the chance to really read legislation.

I would point out what happened. You know, in the days of a man named Tip O'Neill, he was a tough partisan Democrat who sat in that chair right there. Although he was tough and he was partisan, he was one of the fairest Speakers that we have ever had. He was willing to bring legislation to this floor and let the House work its will. He did not discriminate against his own conservative Democrats even though he was a liberal, and he allowed them to offer amendments. Only 15 percent of the rules that brought legisla-

tion to this floor were brought here in a restricted manner. They were open rules.

There was much talk yesterday that we had closed rules that brought legislation to the floor. The truth is there were no rules at all. We do not have a Committee on Rules. The truth is we do not have any rules at all. Our Committee on Rules, which I am the chairman of, will not even organize until this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and from that point on, I have been instructed by our new Speaker GINGRICH that we will be as open and fair and as accountable to the American people and to this Congress and to all Members of the Congress regardless of political or philosophical persuasion. He has instructed me to try to have open rules and fair rules be the norm of this Congress.

We are going to go back to the days of Tip O'Neill when we had free and unfettered debate on this floor for the most part. That does not mean that every rule is going to be open, that every rule is not going to be restricted. Because there are times when we are dealing with national security, when we are going to debate the national defense budget which the chairman up there sits on the committee. We are going to have to have a structured rule. We will have to have limited debates. But we will make sure the liberals and the conservatives both have their amendments in order so that we can have a reasonable debate.

There are times when we will be debating intelligence matters that might affect the national security of this country, and we might have to have structured, restricted rules in those cases. There are other cases when we will be dealing with the U.S. Tax Code. That is something that is extremely complex, and you cannot bring bills on the floor and just have unfettered debate and amendments offered on any part of that Code. It would be a disaster.

When we develop budgets over a 2-year period, you have to be able to depend on the revenues that are coming in in that 2-year period. There are times when we will not have open and free, unfettered debate. We will have negotiations with the minority, and I can assure you I am going to follow Speaker GINGRICH's suggestions that the open rule be the norm. When I go to the organizational meeting this afternoon, I will be instructing the other members of the committee to do just that.

In regard to minority rights, there is a chart next to me, and this is why I took the well today, to talk about how legislation will come to this floor. The truth of the matter is that under the rules of the House that we adopted yesterday which provide for openness and fairness, and I key in on fairness and accountability, in being fair, we want to be fair to the minority as well. I

know what it was like to be persecuted in the minority.

The truth of the matter is when a piece of legislation, any one of these pieces of legislation that were in our 100-days contract, when they were introduced yesterday, they were assigned to committees.

The Fiscal Responsibility Act will be brought to the floor. It is a balanced-budget amendment to the Constitution and a line-item veto giving the President a tool to eliminate wasteful spending.

We are setting hearings. And, Mr. Speaker, I am including at this point in the RECORD the January tentative committee activity for hearings on the 100-days contract.

JANUARY: TENTATIVE COMMITTEE ACTIVITY

Thursday, 1/5/95

W&M—Hearing: Contract Overview.

Friday, 1/6/95

SCI—Hearing: Sci & Tech in Govt., Sec. Brown.

Monday, 1/9/95

JUD—Hearing: Balanced Budget (or 1/10).

W&M—Hearing: Social Security.

Tuesday, 1/10/95

BUD—Joint Hearing: Dyn v. Stat Scoring.

GOV—Markup: Unfunded Mandate.

RUL—Markup: Unfun. Mandate (or 1/11).

W&M—Hearing: Contract Overview.

Wednesday, 1/11/95

ECOP—Hearing: Role of Gov't in Education & Wkplace Policy (or 1/12).

W&M—Hearing: Contract Overview.

Thursday, 1/12/95

INR—Hearing: Int'l Sit. & Clinton For. Pol., Fmr. Sec. State Baker.

RUL—Rule: Unfun. Mandate (or 1/13).

W&M—Hearing: Contract Overview.

Friday, 1/13/95

W&M—Hearing: Welfare Reform.

Monday, 1/16/95

JUD—Hearing (wk of): Term Limits, Legal Reform.

SCI—Hearing (wk of): Risk Assessment.

SCI—Markup (wk of): Hydrogen Research Bill.

SMB—Hearing (wk of): Sm. Bus. Tax Issues.

Tuesday, 1/17/95

NATS—Briefing: Classified Threat (or 1/18).

RUL—Rule: Balanced Budget (or 1/18).

W&M—Hearing: Contract Family Provisions.

Wednesday, 1/18/95

GOV—Hearing: Line-Item Veto.

ECOP—Hearing: Welfare Reform.

W&M—Hearing: Contract Family Provisions.

Thursday, 1/19/95

INR—Hearing: Kirkpatrick & Brzezinski.

W&M—Hearing: Contract Family Provisions.

Balanced Budget Floor Vote.

Friday, 1/20/95

W&M—Hm. Res. Hrng: Welfare Reform.

W&M—Oversight Hrng.

Monday, 1/23/95

AGR—Hearing (wk of): Food Stamp Reform.

SMB—Hearing (wk of): Regulatory Reform.

W&M—Hm. Res. Hrng: Welfare Reform.

W&M—Oversight Hrng.
 Tuesday, 1/24/95
 W&M—Hearing: Contract Savings & Invest. Provisions.
 Wednesday, 1/25/95
 GOV—Markup: Line-Item Veto.
 W&M—Hearing: Contract Savings & Invest. Provisions.
 Thursday, 1/26/95
 W&M—Hearing: Contract Savings & Invest. Provisions.
 Friday, 1/27/95
 W&M—Oversight Hrng.
 Monday, 1/30/95
 RUL—Rule (wk of): Line-Item Veto.
 W&M—Hm. Res. Hrng: Welfare Reform.
 W&M—Trade Hrng: Customs Oversight.
 Tuesday, 1/31/95
 W&M—Hearing: Contract Savings & Invest. Provisions.

COMMITTEES

AGR: Agriculture
 APP: Appropriations
 BNK: Banking
 COM: Commerce
 ECOP: Econ. Opportunity
 GOV: Gov Ref & Oversight
 HOV: House Oversight
 INR: Int'l Relations
 JUD: Judiciary
 NATS: National Security
 PLR: Pub Lands & Rsrcs
 RUL: Rules
 SMB: Small Business
 STN: Stand. Off. Conduct
 SCI: Science
 TRN: Trans & Infrastruct.
 VET: Veterans' Affairs
 W&M: Ways & Means.

And I would point to the chart here which shows what happens to a piece of legislation if there is a balanced-budget amendment, and that has now been sent to, as primary jurisdiction, the Committee on the Judiciary. When that Committee on the Judiciary finishes its hearings and when it marks up the balanced-budget amendment

and when it is finished, it will send that bill to the Committee on Rules. Now, in the meantime, let us say it happens today, on Thursday, the committee offers the bill reported and views are requested.

□ 1100

That means that for Friday, Monday, and Tuesday, the next 3 legislative days, that that bill is available for the minority to file their views, and they have the opportunity then to read that legislation. They have the opportunity to discuss with other Members who do not serve on the Committee on the Judiciary what they might want in those views. We have to wait 3 days. That takes us from today through next Tuesday just for the filing of those minority views. Then the committee files the report with this body right here, with the Clerk, and that is on Wednesday. Then Thursday, and this is already next Thursday, a week from now, there are 3 days for every single Member of this body to see that piece of legislation and to be able to review it.

Then the bill comes to the Committee on Rules upstairs, where we will meet, and we will then put out a rule which would allow whatever amendments are going to be allowed, whatever substitutes or alternatives. Then the bill will finally be able to come to this floor on the 10th day, on Wednesday.

So that is why you do not see legislation on the floor here today on these issues because we do intend in the new majority to honor the rights of the minority, and I am going to see to it with every bit of persuasion that I possess that we honor these rights for Members to be able to know what they are voting on, to be able to have that right, to vote and to offer amendments on the floor of this House.

Having said that, if I might, I would ask that my report on the issue of restrictive rules, which we compiled during the 103d Congress be put in the RECORD. This does show that during the 103d Congress, 73 rules that came to this floor, of that number, 70 percent of them were restricted or closed rules. Now, that is 70 percent. We are going to try to turn that around.

I am going to say to you now, today, we are shooting to have 70 percent of those rules open so that as the minority and even the majority Members over here will have the right to work their will on the floor of this Congress.

I ask that that be put into the RECORD.

The document referred to is as follows:

OPEN VERSUS RESTRICTIVE RULES 95TH-103D CONG.

Congress (years)	Total rules granted ¹	Open rules		Restrictive rules	
		Number	Per-cent ²	Number	Per-cent ³
95th (1977-78)	211	179	85	32	15
96th (1979-80)	214	161	75	53	25
97th (1981-82)	120	90	75	30	25
98th (1983-84)	155	105	68	50	32
99th (1985-86)	115	65	57	50	43
100th (1987-88)	123	66	54	57	46
101st (1989-90)	104	47	45	57	55
102d (1991-92)	109	37	34	72	66
103d (1993-94)	104	31	30	73	70

¹Total rules counted are all order of business resolutions reported from the Rules Committee which provide for the initial consideration of legislation, except rules on appropriations bills which only waive points of order. Original jurisdiction measures reported as privileged are also not counted.
²Open rules are those which permit any Member to offer any germane amendment to a measure so long as it is otherwise in compliance with the rules of the House. The parenthetical percentages are open rules as a percent of total rules granted.
³Restrictive rules are those which limit the number of amendments which can be offered, and include so-called modified open and modified closed rules, as well as completely closed rule, and rules providing for consideration in the House as opposed to the Committee of the Whole. The parenthetical percentages are restrictive rules as a percent of total rules granted.
 Sources: "Rules Committee Calendars & Surveys of Activities," 95th-102d Cong.; "Notices of Action Taken," Committee on Rules, 103d Cong., through Oct. 7, 1994.

OPEN VERSUS RESTRICTIVE RULES: 103D CONG.

Rule number date reported	Rule type	Bill number and subject	Amendments submitted	Amendments allowed	Disposition of rule and date
H. Res. 58, Feb. 2, 1993	MC	H.R. 1: Family and medical leave	30 (D-5; R-25)	3 (D-0; R-3)	PQ. 246-176. A. 259-164. (Feb. 3, 1993).
H. Res. 59, Feb. 3, 1993	MC	H.R. 2: National Voter Registration Act	19 (D-1; R-18)	1 (D-0; R-1)	PQ. 248-171. A. 249-170. (Feb. 4, 1993).
H. Res. 103, Feb. 23, 1993	C	H.R. 920: Unemployment compensation	7 (D-2; R-5)	0 (D-0; R-0)	PQ. 243-172. A. 237-178. (Feb. 24, 1993).
H. Res. 106, Mar. 2, 1993	MC	H.R. 20: Hatch Act amendments	9 (D-1; R-8)	3 (D-0; R-3)	PQ. 248-166. A. 249-163. (Mar. 3, 1993).
H. Res. 119, Mar. 9, 1993	MC	H.R. 4: NIH Revitalization Act of 1993	13 (4-4; R-9)	8 (D-3; R-5)	PQ. 247-170. A. 248-170. (Mar. 10, 1993).
H. Res. 132, Mar. 17, 1993	MC	H.R. 1335: Emergency supplemental Appropriations	37 (D-8; R-29)	1 (not submitted) (D-1; R-0)	A. 240-185. (Mar. 18, 1993).
H. Res. 133, Mar. 17, 1993	MC	H. Con. Res. 64: Budget resolution	14 (D-2; R-12)	4 (1-D not submitted) (D-2; R-2)	PQ. 250-172. A. 251-172. (Mar. 18, 1993).
H. Res. 138, Mar. 23, 1993	MC	H.R. 670: Family planning amendments	20 (D-8; R-12)	9 (D-4; R-5)	PQ. 252-164. A. 247-169. (Mar. 24, 1993).
H. Res. 147, Mar. 31, 1993	C	H.R. 1430: Increase Public debt limit	6 (D-1; R-5)	0 (D-0; R-0)	PQ. 244-168. A. 242-170. (Apr. 1, 1993).
H. Res. 149, Apr. 1, 1993	MC	H.R. 1578: Expedited Rescission Act of 1993	8 (D-1; R-7)	3 (D-1; R-2)	A. 212-208. (Apr. 28, 1993).
H. Res. 164, May 4, 1993	O	H.R. 820: Hate Competitiveness Act	NA	NA	A. Voice Vote. (May 5, 1993).
H. Res. 171, May 18, 1993	O	H.R. 873: Gallatin Range Act of 1993	NA	NA	A. Voice Vote. (May 20, 1993).
H. Res. 172, May 18, 1993	O	H.R. 1159: Passenger Vessel Safety Act	NA	NA	A. 308-0. (May 24, 1993).
H. Res. 173, May 18, 1993	MC	S.J. Res. 45: United States forces in Somalia	6 (D-1; R-5)	6 (D-1; R-5)	A. Voice Vote. (May 20, 1993).
H. Res. 183, May 25, 1993	O	H.R. 2244: 2d supplemental appropriations	NA	NA	A. 251-174. (May 26, 1993).
H. Res. 185, May 27, 1993	MC	H.R. 2264: Omnibus budget reconciliation	51 (D-19; R-32)	8 (D-7; R-1)	PQ. 252-178. A. 236-194. (May 27, 1993).
H. Res. 192, June 9, 1993	MC	H.R. 2348: Legislative branch appropriations	50 (D-6; R-44)	6 (D-3; R-3)	PQ. 240-177. A. 226-185. (June 10, 1993).
H. Res. 193, June 10, 1993	O	H.R. 2200: NASA authorization	NA	NA	A. Voice Vote. (June 14, 1993).
H. Res. 195, June 14, 1993	MC	H.R. 5: Striker replacement	7 (D-4; R-3)	2 (D-1; R-1)	A. 244-176. (June 15, 1993).
H. Res. 197, June 15, 1993	MO	H.R. 2333: State Department. H.R. 2404: Foreign aid	53 (D-20; R-33)	27 (D-12; R-15)	A. 294-129. (June 16, 1993).
H. Res. 199, June 16, 1993	C	H.R. 1876: Ext. of "Fast Track"	NA	NA	A. Voice Vote. (June 22, 1993).
H. Res. 200, June 16, 1993	MC	H.R. 2295: Foreign operations appropriations	33 (D-11; R-22)	5 (D-1; R-4)	A. 263-160. (June 17, 1993).
H. Res. 201, June 17, 1993	O	H.R. 2403: Treasury-postal appropriations	NA	NA	A. Voice Vote. (June 17, 1993).
H. Res. 203, June 22, 1993	MO	H.R. 2445: Energy and Water appropriations	NA	NA	A. Voice Vote. (June 23, 1993).
H. Res. 206, June 23, 1993	O	H.R. 2150: Coast Guard authorization	NA	NA	A. 401-0. (July 30, 1993).
H. Res. 217, July 14, 1993	MO	H.R. 2010: National Service Trust Act	NA	NA	A. 261-164. (July 21, 1993).
H. Res. 220, July 21, 1993	MC	H.R. 2667: Disaster assistance supplemental	14 (D-8; R-6)	2 (D-1; R-0)	PQ. 245-178. F. 205-216. (July 22, 1993).
H. Res. 225, July 23, 1993	MC	H.R. 2667: Disaster assistance supplemental	15 (D-8; R-7)	2 (D-2; R-0)	A. 224-205. (July 27, 1993).
H. Res. 229, July 28, 1993	O	H.R. 2330: Intelligence Authority Act, fiscal year 1994	NA	NA	A. Voice Vote. (Aug. 3, 1993).
H. Res. 230, July 28, 1993	O	H.R. 1964: Maritime Administration authority	NA	NA	A. Voice Vote. (July 29, 1993).
H. Res. 246, Aug. 6, 1993	MO	H.R. 2401: National Defense authority	149 (D-109; R-40)	NA	A. 246-172. (Sept. 8, 1993).
H. Res. 248, Sept. 9, 1993	MO	H.R. 2401: National defense authorization	NA	NA	PQ. 237-169. A. 234-169. (Sept. 13, 1993).
H. Res. 250, Sept. 13, 1993	MC	H.R. 1340: RTC Completion Act	12 (D-3; R-9)	1 (D-1; R-0)	A. 213-191-1. (Sept. 14, 1993).
H. Res. 254, Sept. 22, 1993	MO	H.R. 2401: National Defense authorization	91 (D-67; R-24)	NA	A. 241-182. (Sept. 28, 1993).
H. Res. 262, Sept. 28, 1993	O	H.R. 1845: National Biological Survey Act	NA	NA	A. 238-188. (10/06/93).
H. Res. 264, Sept. 28, 1993	MC	H.R. 2351: Arts, humanities, museums	7 (D-0; R-7)	3 (D-0; R-3)	PQ. 240-185. A. 225-195. (Oct. 14, 1993).

OPEN VERSUS RESTRICTIVE RULES: 103D CONG.—Continued

Rule number date reported	Rule type	Bill number and subject	Amendments submitted	Amendments allowed	Disposition of rule and date
H. Res. 265, Sept. 29, 1993	MC	H.R. 3167: Unemployment compensation amendments	3 (D-1; R-2)	2 (D-1; R-1)	A: 239-150. (Oct. 15, 1993).
H. Res. 269, Oct. 6, 1993	MO	H.R. 2739: Aviation infrastructure investment	N/A	N/A	A: Voice Vote. (Oct. 7, 1993).
H. Res. 273, Oct. 12, 1993	MC	H.R. 3167: Unemployment compensation amendments	3 (D-1; R-2)	2 (D-1; R-1)	PQ: 235-187. F: 149-254. (Oct. 14, 1993).
H. Res. 274, Oct. 12, 1993	MC	H.R. 1804: Goals 2000 Educate America Act	15 (D-7; R-7; I-1)	10 (D-7; R-3)	A: Voice Vote. (Oct. 13, 1993).
H. Res. 282, Oct. 20, 1993	C	H.J. Res. 281: Continuing appropriations through Oct. 28, 1993	N/A	N/A	A: Voice Vote. (Oct. 21, 1993).
H. Res. 286, Oct. 27, 1993	O	H.R. 334: Lumbee Recognition Act	N/A	N/A	A: Voice Vote. (Oct. 28, 1993).
H. Res. 287, Oct. 27, 1993	C	H.J. Res. 283: Continuing appropriations resolution	1 (D-0; R-0)	0	A: 252-170. (Oct. 28, 1993).
H. Res. 289, Oct. 28, 1993	O	H.R. 2151: Maritime Security Act of 1993	N/A	N/A	A: Voice Vote. (Nov. 3, 1993).
H. Res. 293, Nov. 4, 1993	MC	H. Con. Res. 170: Troop withdrawal Somalia	N/A	N/A	A: 390-8. (Nov. 8, 1993).
H. Res. 299, Nov. 8, 1993	MO	H.R. 1036: Employee Retirement Act—1993	2 (D-1; R-1)	N/A	A: Voice Vote. (Nov. 9, 1993).
H. Res. 302, Nov. 9, 1993	MC	H.R. 1025: Brady handgun bill	17 (D-6; R-11)	4 (D-1; R-3)	A: 238-182. (Nov. 10, 1993).
H. Res. 303, Nov. 9, 1993	O	H.R. 322: Mineral exploration	N/A	N/A	A: Voice Vote. (Nov. 16, 1993).
H. Res. 304, Nov. 9, 1993	C	H.J. Res. 288: Further CR, FY 1994	N/A	N/A	
H. Res. 312, Nov. 17, 1993	MC	H.R. 3425: EPA Cabinet Status	27 (D-8; R-19)	9 (D-1; R-8)	F: 191-227. (Feb. 2, 1994).
H. Res. 313, Nov. 17, 1993	MC	H.R. 796: Freedom Access to Clinics	15 (D-9; R-6)	4 (D-1; R-3)	A: 233-192. (Nov. 18, 1993).
H. Res. 314, Nov. 17, 1993	MC	H.R. 3351: All Methods Young Offenders	21 (D-7; R-14)	6 (D-3; R-3)	A: 238-179. (Nov. 19, 1993).
H. Res. 316, Nov. 19, 1993	C	H.R. 51: D.C. statehood bill	1 (D-1; R-0)	N/A	A: 252-172. (Nov. 20, 1993).
H. Res. 319, Nov. 20, 1993	MC	H.R. 3: Campaign Finance Reform	35 (D-6; R-29)	1 (D-0; R-1)	A: 220-207. (Nov. 21, 1993).
H. Res. 320, Nov. 20, 1993	MC	H.R. 3400: Reinventing Government	34 (D-15; R-19)	3 (D-3; R-0)	A: 247-183. (Nov. 22, 1993).
H. Res. 336, Feb. 2, 1994	MC	H.R. 3759: Emergency Supplemental Appropriations	14 (D-8; R-5; I-1)	5 (D-3; R-2)	PQ: 244-168. A: 342-65. (Feb. 3, 1994).
H. Res. 352, Feb. 8, 1994	MC	H.R. 811: Independent Counsel Act	27 (D-8; R-19)	10 (D-4; R-6)	PQ: 249-174. A: 242-174. (Feb. 9, 1994).
H. Res. 357, Feb. 9, 1994	MC	H.R. 3345: Federal Workforce Restructuring	3 (D-2; R-1)	2 (D-2; R-0)	A: VV (Feb. 10, 1994).
H. Res. 366, Feb. 23, 1994	MO	H.R. 6: Improving America's Schools	N/A	N/A	A: VV (Feb. 24, 1994).
H. Res. 384, Mar. 9, 1994	MC	H. Con. Res. 218: Budget Resolution FY 1995-99	14 (D-5; R-9)	5 (D-3; R-2)	A: 245-171. (Mar. 10, 1994).
H. Res. 401, Apr. 12, 1994	MO	H.R. 4092: Violent Crime Control	180 (D-98; R-82)	68 (D-47; R-21)	A: 244-176. (Apr. 13, 1994).
H. Res. 410, Apr. 21, 1994	MO	H.R. 3221: Iraqi Claims Act	N/A	N/A	A: Voice Vote. (Apr. 28, 1994).
H. Res. 414, Apr. 28, 1994	O	H.R. 3254: NSF Auth. Act	N/A	N/A	A: Voice Vote. (May 3, 1994).
H. Res. 415, May 4, 1994	C	H.R. 4296: Assault Weapons Ban Act	7 (D-5; R-2)	0 (D-0; R-0)	A: 220-209. (May 5, 1994).
H. Res. 420, May 5, 1994	O	H.R. 2442: EDA Reauthorization	N/A	N/A	A: Voice Vote. (May 10, 1994).
H. Res. 422, May 11, 1994	MO	H.R. 518: California Desert Protection	N/A	N/A	PQ: 245-172. A: 248-165. (May 17, 1994).
H. Res. 423, May 11, 1994	O	H.R. 2473: Montana Wilderness Act	N/A	N/A	A: Voice Vote. (May 17, 1994).
H. Res. 428, May 17, 1994	MO	H.R. 2108: Black Lung Benefits Act	4 (D-1; R-3)	N/A	A: VV (May 19, 1994).
H. Res. 429, May 17, 1994	MO	H.R. 4301: Defense Auth., FY 1995	173 (D-115; R-58)	N/A	A: 359-49. (May 18, 1994).
H. Res. 431, May 20, 1994	MO	H.R. 4301: Defense Auth., FY 1995	173 (D-115; R-58)	N/A	A: Voice Vote. (May 23, 1994).
H. Res. 440, May 24, 1994	MC	H.R. 4385: Natl. Hiway System Designation	16 (D-10; R-6)	5 (D-5; R-0)	A: Voice Vote. (May 25, 1994).
H. Res. 443, May 25, 1994	MC	H.R. 4426: For. Ops. Approps, FY 1995	39 (D-11; R-28)	8 (D-3; R-5)	PQ: 233-191. A: 244-181. (May 25, 1994).
H. Res. 444, May 25, 1994	MC	H.R. 4454: Lag Branch Approp, FY 1995	43 (D-10; R-33)	12 (D-8; R-4)	A: 249-177. (May 26, 1994).
H. Res. 447, June 8, 1994	O	H.R. 4539: Treasury/Postal Approps 1995	N/A	N/A	A: 236-177. (June 9, 1994).
H. Res. 467, June 28, 1994	MC	H.R. 4600: Expedited Rescissions Act	N/A	N/A	PQ: 240-185. A: Voice Vote. (July 14, 1994).
H. Res. 468, June 28, 1994	MC	H.R. 4299: Intelligence Auth., FY 1995	N/A	N/A	A: Voice Vote. (July 19, 1994).
H. Res. 474, July 12, 1994	MO	H.R. 3937: Export Admin. Act of 1994	N/A	N/A	A: Voice Vote. (July 14, 1994).
H. Res. 475, July 12, 1994	O	H.R. 1188: Anti. Redlining in Ins	N/A	N/A	A: Voice Vote. (July 20, 1994).
H. Res. 482, July 20, 1994	O	H.R. 3838: Housing & Comm. Dev. Act	N/A	N/A	A: Voice Vote. (July 21, 1994).
H. Res. 483, July 20, 1994	O	H.R. 3870: Environ. Tech. Act of 1994	N/A	N/A	A: Voice Vote. (July 26, 1994).
H. Res. 484, July 20, 1994	MC	H.R. 4604: Budget Control Act of 1994	3 (D-2; R-1)	3 (D-2; R-1)	PQ: 245-180. A: Voice Vote. (July 21, 1994).
H. Res. 491, July 27, 1994	O	H.R. 2448: Raodon Disclosure Act	N/A	N/A	A: Voice Vote. (July 28, 1994).
H. Res. 492, July 27, 1994	O	S. 208: NPS Concession Policy	N/A	N/A	A: Voice Vote. (July 28, 1994).
H. Res. 494, July 28, 1994	MC	H.R. 4801: SBA Reauth & Amdmts. Act	10 (D-5; R-5)	6 (D-4; R-2)	PQ: 215-169. A: 221-161. (July 29, 1994).
H. Res. 500, Aug. 1, 1994	MO	H.R. 4003: Maritime Admin. Reauth.	N/A	N/A	A: 336-77. (Aug. 2, 1994).
H. Res. 501, Aug. 1, 1994	O	S. 1357: Little Traverse Bay Bands	N/A	N/A	A: Voice Vote. (Aug. 3, 1994).
H. Res. 502, Aug. 1, 1994	O	H.R. 1066: Pokagon Band of Potawatomi	N/A	N/A	A: Voice Vote. (Aug. 3, 1994).
H. Res. 507, Aug. 4, 1994	O	H.R. 4217: Federal Crop Insurance	N/A	N/A	A: Voice Vote. (Aug. 5, 1994).
H. Res. 509, Aug. 5, 1994	MC	H.J. Res. 373/H.R. 4590: MFN China Policy	N/A	N/A	A: Voice Vote. (Aug. 9, 1994).
H. Res. 513, Aug. 9, 1994	MC	H.R. 4906: Emergency Spending Control Act	N/A	N/A	A: Voice Vote. (Aug. 17, 1994).
H. Res. 512, Aug. 9, 1994	MC	H.R. 4907: Full Budget Disclosure Act	N/A	N/A	A: 255-178. (Aug. 11, 1994).
H. Res. 514, Aug. 9, 1994	MC	H.R. 4822: Cong. Accountability	33 (D-16; R-17)	16 (D-10; R-6)	PQ: 247-185. A: Voice Vote. (Aug. 10, 1994).
H. Res. 515, Aug. 10, 1994	O	H.R. 4908: Hydrogen Etc. Research Act	N/A	N/A	A: Voice Vote. (Aug. 19, 1994).
H. Res. 516, Aug. 10, 1994	MC	H.R. 3433: Presidio Management	12 (D-2; R-10)	N/A	A: Voice Vote. (Aug. 19, 1994).
H. Res. 532, Sept. 20, 1994	O	H.R. 4448: Lowell Natl. Park	N/A	N/A	A: Voice Vote. (Sept. 26, 1994).
H. Res. 535, Sept. 20, 1994	O	H.R. 4422: Coast Guard Authorization	N/A	N/A	A: Voice Vote. (Sept. 22, 1994).
H. Res. 536, Sept. 20, 1994	MC	H.R. 2866: Headwaters Forest Act	16 (D-5; R-11)	9 (D-3; R-6)	PQ: 245-175. A: 246-174. (Sept. 21, 1994).
H. Res. 542, Sept. 23, 1994	O	H.R. 4008: NOAA Auth. Act	N/A	N/A	A: Voice Vote. (Sept. 26, 1994).
H. Res. 543, Sept. 23, 1994	O	H.R. 4925: Natl. Treatment in Banking	N/A	N/A	A: Voice Vote. (Sept. 29, 1994).
H. Res. 544, Sept. 23, 1994	O	H.R. 3171: Ag. Dept. Reorganization	N/A	N/A	A: Voice Vote. (Sept. 28, 1994).
H. Res. 551, Sept. 27, 1994	MO	H.R. 4779: Interstate Waste Control	22 (D-15; R-7)	N/A	A: Voice Vote. (Sept. 28, 1994).
H. Res. 552, Sept. 27, 1994	O	H.R. 4683: Flow Control Act	N/A	N/A	A: Voice Vote. (Sept. 29, 1994).
H. Res. 562, Oct. 3, 1994	MO	H.R. 5044: Amer. Heritage Areas	N/A	N/A	A: Voice Vote. (Oct. 5, 1994).
H. Res. 563, Oct. 4, 1994	MC	H. Con. Res. 301: SoC Re: Entitlements	N/A	N/A	F: 83-339. (Oct. 5, 1994).
H. Res. 565, Oct. 4, 1994	MC	S. 455: Payments in Lieu of Taxes	N/A	N/A	A: 384-28. (Oct. 6, 1994).
H. Res. 570, Oct. 5, 1994	MC	H. J. Res. 416: U.S. in Haiti	N/A	N/A	A: 241-182. (Oct. 6, 1994).
H. Res. 576, Oct. 6, 1994	C	H.R. 5231: Presidio Management	N/A	N/A	A: Voice Vote. (Oct. 7, 1994).

Note.—Code: C-Closed, MC-Modified closed, MO-Modified open, O-Open, D-Democrat, R-Republican, PQ: Previous question, A-Adopted, F-Failed.

Having said all that, Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Ms. DELAURO].

Ms. DELAURO. I thank the gentleman from New York for yielding this opportunity to me.

I just want to make a comment with regard to the closed rules. I have sat in this Chamber day after day, as the gentleman from New York has, and I have great respect for my colleague. I have listened to his personal opposition to closed rules and the opposition of other Republicans on the issue of closed rules. I just would like to take a second to lift some quotes here. Here is one by Representative DREIER, "Each time a closed rule is foisted on the House, Members of Congress are denied the opportunity to represent their constituents."

A quote from the Honorable Mr. SOLOMON: "The people are sick and tired of political gamesmanship. They want back into their own House. They want it open and democratic and not closed and dictatorial."

Representative PRYCE: "With every closed rule, millions of voters are disenfranchised when their duly elected Representatives are prevented from offering relevant amendments to bills that we consider."

These are all quotes from the last session of the Congress. The gentleman has also commented that in fact part of what occurred here is the American public wanted to see change, wanted to see the process open, and wanted to see reform. I agree with the gentleman. I think we made so many strides in the last Congress to deal with reform in

passing the Accountability Act. We passed it again last night. But I would just say this to you, that yesterday, something that really happened on the floor probably is a first in the House; there were two closed rules, two gag rules offered on the first day.

The second of the closed rules was hidden within the closed rule, so it was a closed rule inside a closed rule.

Now, the point is that if you want to have change, you cannot be talking in two directions and saying that the Democrats did it a year ago, therefore, "We have a right to do it now." The issue is if you truly believe that the process should be open. We had a historic opportunity yesterday on the floor of this House to demonstrate two things: Openness of this process. There should have been an opportunity for

Democrats to amend the Accountability Act and to deal with a vote on a gift ban and that we should have taken this very historic day and turned it into that opportunity to say to the American people that in fact we have changed, we have reformed this body, this institution; we opened up the process and people can amend and debate on this floor and we have separated ourselves from the special interests who have an overwhelming effect in this body and who have a direct effect on legislation.

On both of these instances, the opportunity was missed. I say that more in sorrow than I do in outrage or anger because I think that the public is demanding reform, an opportunity to do so, but you cannot say it and then not do it. And it is not good enough to say, "You did it; therefore, it is now our opportunity to do it." We cannot have that on the floor of this House.

Mr. SOLOMON. What the gentlewoman says makes a lot of sense. I am going to throw out a challenge to the gentlewoman because we probably will adjourn this first of the session of the 104th Congress, hopefully, sometime in October, although in an off year, and a coming Presidential year, we could be here until December. I say to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. VOLKMER], that I hope that does not happen.

But I want to throw out a challenge to the gentlewoman. I want her to judge us by our overall performance, and particularly I want the gentlewoman to hold me accountable. I want the gentlewoman to sit down here with me on the floor of this Congress in October or November, and let us see how open these rules were. Let us judge it at that time. I am going to pledge to the gentlewoman to try to turn this around; instead of having 70 percent closed rules and restricted rules, we are going to have 70 percent open and unrestricted rules, if we possibly can.

So let us judge our performance then, in October or thereabouts.

Ms. DELAURO. I would be happy to cooperate with my colleague. I also believe it is one thing for me to hold anyone accountable, but we are all accountable to the American public. That is what is at issue. That is what happens on the floor of this House. It is the people who send us here who hold us accountable for our openness, our sincerity, or compassion, our actions, for the opportunity to do the things that they send us here to do on their behalf and to raise their standard of living, to separate out the special interests in this body. Ultimately, they will be the deciders. But I am happy to accept the gentleman's challenge.

Mr. SOLOMON. I look forward to it.

Mr. Speaker, let me yield to a very important member of the Committee on Rules, the gentleman from California [Mr. DREIER], from Carmel, CA, who was the cochairman of the con-

gressional task force appointed by the Speaker to reform this House and who had more input into the legislation we adopted yesterday than any other Member I know.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding this opportunity to me. I would like to simply rise in strong support of the case that the gentleman has been making.

Quite frankly, having just entered the Chamber, I would like to associate myself with the remarks of my friend from Connecticut, Ms. DELAURO, who has just talked about the need for accountability, compassion, concern, responding to the wishes of the American people. That is exactly what happened right here just a few hours ago before we adjourned the first day of the 104th Congress, by creating the kind of openness that my friend said is absolutely essential if we are going to effectively do our job.

It seems to me, as we look at the challenges ahead over the next 99 days, we are going to easily tackle every one of these problems. But we have to do it. We have to do it not only because we stood on the steps of the Capitol on September 27 and signed that contract, letting the American people know we would bring to the floor in the first 100 days those 10 pieces of legislation, but because so many of them are the right thing to do.

We are not simply putting into place legislation which was structured, as many in the media have said, based on public opinion polls. These are the kinds of things that we on this side of the aisle have been trying for years and, in many cases, decades, to bring to the floor of the Congress.

Now, I think the point that the chairman of the Committee on Rules is making is that we are in a position where we have been denied the opportunity to even have a hearing on so many of these measures. That is what we are planning to do. We want to create a fair and an open process here, which unfortunately, the pattern of leadership that we have seen at least over the last decade and a half, the last 15 years, has been such that we have unfortunately not been able to have the kind of openness we would like.

I would like to congratulate the chairman of the Committee on Rules for his special order, and I want to thank him.

Mr. SOLOMON. Let me first of all just say to the gentleman that we really appreciate all the work that he did, the work he did particularly on realignment of the committee jurisdictions and reducing the size of the committees and subcommittees. That has really helped to make this a functioning body in the next 2 years. I know that the gentleman has not finished yet.

Mr. DREIER. That is just what I was going to say.

Mr. SOLOMON. I know the gentleman has not finished it yet.

Mr. DREIER. That is exactly what I was going to say. There are many people who would like to believe that January 4 ended the process of political and congressional reform. Nothing could be further from the truth because we plan to continue.

My friend knows we passed a resolution in the Republican conference which calls for further review of the reforms that have been implemented. What we plan to do is to continue this process because we cannot reverse 40 years of one-party control and what existed here overnight.

So I thank my friend and appreciate his remarks.

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Mr. SOLOMON. I am going to pile some burden on the gentleman's shoulders because at 2 o'clock this afternoon I will appoint him as chairman of the Subcommittee on Rules, revamping the rules of this House and the committee structures. The gentleman is going to have his work cut out for him, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman would yield, I say to my chairman, "I'd like to think I'm ready, willing, and able."

Mr. SOLOMON. I say to the gentleman, "You are."

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. VOLKMER], my good friend.

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON] for his attitude as far as openness of the House, as far as the future, and closed rules and open rules.

I have a little question I would like to ask of the gentleman:

In the past, whenever there has been an opportunity for legislation that is very controversial, and there is a question of trying to limit the amount and numbers of amendments—because in the past, as the gentleman realizes and I know from history—we have both been here—that when we had such legislation in the past, we sometimes see 200 or 250 amendments in 2 weeks, and some of them are just, as the gentleman knows as well as I—

Mr. SOLOMON. The California Desert Act?

Mr. VOLKMER. Yes, and others.

And so I recognize, and I think the gentleman recognizes, that there are opportunities and times when there would be restrictions on amendments. Now at other times there may not be that restriction, but sometimes there are both the sponsors of the legislation, the committee chairman and others, that have worked on that legislation, and other Members would like to have some idea of what amendments are going to be brought up. With a strictly open rule and nothing said,

there is no opportunity. I can bring an amendment up here on the floor, blind-side somebody on it as long as it is germane and it is in order. At times there have been provisions that the chairmen of the Committee on Rules have said, "You're going to have to have them in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD within a certain length of time, or by a certain date, or by a certain hour of a certain date."

Does the gentleman plan to use that type of restriction on amendments?

Mr. SOLOMON. Excuse me. I walked over on this side. I just wanted to show the gentleman we are cooperating.

Mr. VOLKMER. Right.

Mr. SOLOMON. We want to look out for the rights—

Mr. VOLKMER. Well, I would much rather have 70 percent open rules than 70 percent closed rules. I have always said that. I agree with the gentleman that Members, all Members, have been sent here to be able to participate in the debate on the legislation, offer amendments, and have their ideas expressed also.

Mr. SOLOMON. The gentleman is absolutely right. The gentleman makes some sense, too, and, as I told the gentleman from California [Mr. DELLUMS] who is the former chairman of the Committee on Armed Services and now the ranking minority member, that when the defense budget comes before the Committee on Rules, we want to be able to sit down with him because we cannot bring that bill to the floor under an open debate. We would be here for 3 months debating just that one bill.

Mr. VOLKMER. Right.

Mr. SOLOMON. And what we will do, we will negotiate with the minority, we will make sure if someone has an issue such as SDI; for instance, the Strategic Defense Initiative. We cannot allow 50 amendments on the Strategic Defense Initiative, but what we will do is we will allow a liberal's point of view, we will allow a conservative, and maybe a moderate. In other words, we will have three amendments dealing with that issue.

One thing we will eliminate is this business of king of the hill, and that is something, as the gentleman knows—the gentleman, I think, shares my view—that there is no place in this body for a king-of-the-hill procedure. What a king-of-the-hill procedure is is that one amendment might pass with 280 votes, and then another amendment will follow right behind it, wipe that out, and only get 218 votes, and the one with the fewer votes wins. Well, no more of that. I have spoken to Speaker GINGRICH about that. We are going to try to do away with this king-of-the-hill procedure, and we are going to let the best man win, or the best amendment win, or the best alternative win. The one with the most votes will win. That is how it should be.

There might come a time when we want to allow the printing of the amendments in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD prior to debate. We might even go so far as to have those amendments numbered so they will be easier to identify. I know the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. VOLKMER] is a very diligent Member of this House, and he reads the amendments, and sometimes it is hard to follow which amendment is being called up at certain times. One Member may have 10 amendments resting at the desk, and he calls up an amendment, and we do not know what it is, what the text is. So, if we number those amendments, it will make a lot more sense.

So, there will be times on complex issues when we will do that. Otherwise we will try to bring bills to the floor under an open rule process and let the Members offer amendments as they see fit right from the floor.

Mr. VOLKMER. The last comment I would like to make to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON] is that I could understand in the resolution that we had yesterday, as far as the actual rules changes, and I could understand the provision there for closed rules. We have always had that. We have never had anything, as long as I have been here, any different. So, I am not objecting to that.

But I do have a strong disappointment, a very strong disappointment, in the majority in requiring a closed rule.

I know the gentleman did not have a Committee on Rules, but I could read, too, the gentleman from New York, in here the provision in regard to what we call the compliance legislation, and what I am saddened by is that that bill, which is a good bill, has overwhelming support, we all supported it last year, and it went to the Senate and died, so it still has not become law. I listened to the speeches here this morning, some of the 1-minutes saying that we have now placed the House under all the laws of the United States that affect all private business and industry.

Mr. Speaker, I say to the gentleman, "We haven't done that yet, JERRY. You know that, and I know that, and until it passes the Senate, comes out of conference, goes to the President and is signed, we haven't done anything."

We passed it. We did that last year. It does not do anything until it becomes law.

Mr. SOLOMON. That is right.

Mr. VOLKMER. All right. So let us tell the American people we still got a ways to go.

But my problem is what was done yesterday on that bill is that we in the minority, we in the minority, will never, never have an opportunity to change one word in that law, not one word.

Now that is not part of the rule; that is legislation. We should have been given an opportunity to offer amendments to that legislation.

Mr. SOLOMON. Well, I understand.

Mr. VOLKMER. I am very disappointed.

Mr. SOLOMON. I understand the gentleman's logic, and I share that view to a certain extent, and, as a matter of fact, I even spoke on the fact that I did not want to see the accountability bill, if it were going to be changed in any way, come to this floor under a closed rule. There was talk, as the gentleman knows. There were negotiations going on, both Democrats and Republicans negotiating with the Senate, to put together the differences and to bring the accountability bill, revised with the Senate concerns, with Democrat concerns, into the bill and bring it onto the floor yesterday under a closed rule with no amendments. I objected to that. As a matter of fact, I refused to let that happen because there then would not have been a bill that was debated on this floor, was amended on this floor, and passed overwhelmingly with, I think, only four votes in opposition. I said, "If you want to bring this bill on the floor tomorrow, you will bring the exact bill we had that we spent hours debating and that we spent hours amending and that we sent over to the Senate."

The reason we brought it up yesterday, and finally they agreed to bring the same bill that passed this House, not some revised edition with these negotiations that could not be amended; the reason they brought that to this floor was so that we would not die, and we were afraid. As the gentleman knows, we put this off today, that bill could have languished for another month by the time we get it on this calendar with all this 100 days business. The chances are it would have been next July or August, and one never can tell around here what happens. Bills disappear. They hide. They are never seen again.

We wanted to pass that bill. Seventy-three new Republicans, all of them, wanted that bill acted on yesterday. They wanted to have it done. We sent that bill over again to the Democrats that were working on it. Mr. Swett, who was a good Member of this body who is no longer here now, was not here, but other Members were. The gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] was one, I believe, and, in other words, to get their impact on the bill. But the truth of the matter is I do not think that the 13 new Democrats who were not here last year, they did not have a chance to vote on it.

□ 1120

I do not think they objected. They all voted for the bill yesterday afternoon. At any rate, what we have done is, we have now passed that bill. It will now go to the Senate. The Senate will revise it, as is their prerogative, and the bill then, if it is different, will either come back to us for the amendment

process or it will go to conference, one or the other. They could send a Senate bill over here, in which case we would have a chance to revisit it, and you, the gentlewoman from Connecticut, will have an opportunity at that time to work your will on the bill, too.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to echo my comments.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, does the gentlewoman wish me to yield to her?

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, first, if the gentleman will yield further, the gentleman is missing a little bit of the point.

I will admit that when it goes into the conference, the Democrats who are on the conference committee, those few, may have an opportunity to make some changes in the bill, but, remember, it is only the bill that passed this House and the bill that passed the Senate that is going to be in the conference. It was clear to me yesterday, listening to the debate, that there were other Members who would have had amendments to that bill. If they had been permitted to offer them, they would have liked to offer those amendments. They did not get that opportunity, and they will never get that opportunity in the next 2 years. We will not revisit this bill.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, if I may just reclaim my time for 1 minute, I would have to disagree with the gentleman that they will never get the opportunity. We are going to try to be as fair as we can, and if there are other issues, we are going to revisit many of these issues that we discussed yesterday on the floor.

We heard the gentleman from California [Mr. DREIER] say that his committee and the Committee on Rules are going to mark up additional bills, and certainly your representatives on the Committee on Rules and other committees are going to have an opportunity for input, and we will revisit the issue, and we will have another day to debate whatever amendments you wanted to offer.

So I think, on the gentleman's concerns, that he is going to be presently surprised at the openness when we are going to be able to revisit many of these issues.

Mr. VOLKMER. You will have another compliance bill?

Mr. SOLOMON. We could very well, yes.

Mr. VOLKMER. Another accountability bill?

Mr. SOLOMON. Yes.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SOLOMON. I yield to the gentlewoman from Connecticut.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to echo the sentiments of my colleague. That is many respects is what I think was hoped for in terms of change, particularly by the American public,

and as far as the rules are concerned, I truly believe in the gentleman's objection, because again, he talks on this floor about open rules all the time. And yet for the first day, for this opportunity to come up and to pass this bill, I would just say that it was business as usual, so that we do not have the opportunity.

I worked personally very, very hard on the accountability legislation in the last session. My colleague, Dick Swett, did also, and I complimented my colleague, the gentleman from Connecticut, Mr. CHRIS SHAYS. I think that bill was long overdue.

But there was not an opportunity for the minority to have a debate and a discussion about it. If we are to change this body, then in fact you are now in charge. The Republicans have the majority, so that with bills getting lost, the calendar becomes your calendar in terms of scheduling. If it is your side that has to say that for the sake of reform and openness and what we have talked about in this bill, then we have to have delay. Let the process be opened up so we can have a debate about a variety of issues.

That is the point I am trying to make, that we cannot portray change when in fact we are looking at business as usual. And I think we need to be very mindful and very careful about that as we go down the next several months.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the gentlewoman sounds just like JERRY SOLOMON.

Mr. Speaker, I have got to prepare to organize the Rules Committee. It is going to be a fair and open and accountable Rules Committee this year. So I am going to have to close this special order, and I thank the body for indulging me.

A CRITICAL REVIEW OF FAIRNESS ON THE FIRST DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. (Mr. HEFLEY). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 1995, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. VOLKMER] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the Minority Leader.

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, for the general public and for all Members of the House, 435 of them, that were here—there may have been one or two absent—yesterday was a historic day. And it is kind of a humbling experience, even for myself—this was the tenth time I was sworn in—to realize that you are 1 of the 435 among all the people of the United States to be here and to be in this body and to assume the responsibilities of the office, to do everything you can to benefit not only your district and your State but the country, and do it well. Then, as a result, when you come to the Congress and after you are sworn in, you find that you are going to take up some

changes in the rules, and when you review those, you find that you agree with a good many of them, and there are some that you yourself had generally agreed with, that we could reduce the size of our staffs here in the Congress—we have done that before—and we could reduce the size of our committees.

The last time we were in the Congress, we eliminated four select committees and we reduced the number of subcommittees. This is a continuation of that, and we agree that those things should be done.

But when you read the proposal that comes from the majority and from the gentleman who just preceded me in the special order, the gentleman from New York, for whom I have a great deal of respect, you find that for the first time—and it has been 18 years—for the first time you find that you have a substantive bill that is going to be brought up on the same day, and in that proposed rule change you find that it is a closed rule, that this bill, the Accountability Act or the compliance bill that makes the legislative branch of Government subject to those laws that all of our private businesses and industries and States, et cetera, are required to comply with. Then you find as to that bill, which is a very substantive bill, no amendments will be permitted to that bill.

I would like to read the language of that to everyone, because I know the people out there and, as is obvious to me, many Members of this body had not had the opportunity or at least had not taken the opportunity to review that language. This is what it says:

It shall be in order at any time after the adoption of this resolution to consider in the House, any rule of the House to the contrary notwithstanding, the bill (H.R. 1) to make certain laws applicable to the legislative branch of the Federal Government, if offered by the majority leader or a designee. The bill shall be debatable for not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the majority leader and the minority leader or their designees. This previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. Speaker, what that language I just read meant is that when this large, very important, very substantive bill was brought up, we in the minority were given 30 minutes to talk about it. But we were not given one opportunity, not one opportunity to change one word in this bill.

How, the majority has made a big to-do about this fact that they have given openness to this body and given fairness to this body. What is so fair to the 204 Members of the minority that not a one of them can offer 1 amendment to this bill?

□ 1130

I do not believe that that is very fair at all. In fact, I say that goes back to

previous years in this House when we had what we call just strictly gag rules.

Every Member of this body, whether Republican or Democrat, comes here with ideas, because that is what government is all about. Whether it is your Declaration of Independence or the Constitution, whether it is all the laws of this land, at one time they were nothing more than an idea in someone's mind. And that idea was promoted by that person and finally was accepted through everybody, and they were put down in writing. Back when this country was founded, they took a pen and they wrote it down, and that went from there to printing presses, typewriters, and now we use the computers. But it all starts with an idea in the head.

Yet, when this bill was taken up early this morning, there was not one idea from a Democratic Member permitted to even be decided by the Members of this body.

I call on the new Speaker and my good friend the chairman of the Committee on Rules to ensure that in the subsequent days of this session and next session of this Congress that that not happen again. Because what it really means, and when he had these special orders I brought out to him, unless they are willing to bring another bill up with all the legislation that is going to be on the agenda, I do not anticipate that will occur.

That means that when this bill finally reaches the desk of the President of the United States, and it will because it is good legislation, that not one Member of the Democratic Party, not one Member of this minority, has had an idea incorporated in here that they would have liked to have seen included in this legislation. We will not have that opportunity.

Another thing that was not done that I think is very important in all the rules changes that were made, and most of them, except for one, as far as I am concerned, most of them were very beneficial to this body, but that does not mean that you cannot do a little better. And we could have done better.

You know, folks, one of the biggest problems in this body, and I have seen it and watched it and observed it since I have been here, is the influence of special interests over this body. If you went around in the halls and in the areas of this Capitol and the office buildings, even yesterday you would have seen the lobbyists around. I am sure that many Members had their dinner purchased yesterday. I am sure that within this nice winter day that we have here, that there are lobbyists proposing to take Members to nice trips and vacations, to nice warm climates, play some rounds of golf, pay the hotel bill and all that Member has to do is make a little talk.

There is nothing in this rules change that prohibits that whatsoever. Many of us feel that if we are to really clean up the House of Representatives, that we need to prohibit the influence of those special interests on this body. That legislation like lobbying reform, that at that time the majority party, the Democratic Party, last year passed overwhelmingly and sent to the Senate, where it was filibustered by the Senator from Kansas and others, where it was killed, we need that legislation. Yet that legislation, those rules changes, that would have prohibited these Members from taking these meals, from taking these trips, from taking the vacations, is not in here at all.

There is nothing in our rules today, nothing in the law. While we have people out in my district and all over this land freezing because they are too cold, because they cannot pay their heating bills, there is nothing in our rules that says that we cannot have Members going off to Jamaica, to the Virgin Islands, to the warm climates of Florida, Arizona, all paid by lobbyists at their expense, air fair, vacation. You want to go fishing out in the deep sea, we will pay for that. There is nothing in here that is going to prohibit that.

We need that. Yet yesterday, when the minority in their committal resolution offered to have that incorporated in our rules that would have prohibited that, the majority refused and voted overwhelmingly against that.

So I wonder how many of those, instead of being here with you and I today, are now being prepared to spend this nice weekend in a nice warm climate somewhere with some lobbyists, because they sure did not want that legislation yesterday to become part of the rules, because if it became part of the rules, they could not, would not be able to do it. I wonder how many in this next week, when we are not going to be working here, folks. You are not going to see anybody else on this floor. There is not going to be any more work this week, there will not be anything done next week. How many of them that voted against including lobby reform, gifts by special interests, vacations, and golf trips and what have you, how many of them are off on those trips in this next 10 days?

I am very disappointed that the majority has not—has not—included lobbying reform, has not included prohibiting those trips, those gifts, et cetera, in this legislation, and in fact strongly opposed it yesterday, spoke against it, and actually voted against it.

I think that I as a member, and as the general public, we should let the majority know in this body that you no longer feel that the lobbyists should have control of this body, that the lobbyists should be prohibited from giving gifts and vacations, et cetera, to Members of the House of Representatives.

□ 1140

The last thing in this rule that I would like to address is a matter that I opposed, and other Members opposed. That is that the provision—I would like to read it, because it was obvious to me yesterday during the debate on this limitation on tax increases that they had not read the proposed rule change.

As I listened to the Members from this side of the aisle, the majority, espousing the three-fifths requirement repeatedly, over and over, they said that "We are not going to have tax increases anymore, because this rule says that you have to have a three-fifths vote required for tax increases, especially income tax increases." I say they have not read it, because it does not say that.

I would like to read it: "No bill or joint resolution, amendment, or conference report carrying a Federal income tax"—and here is the key word, folks, and every one of them left it out, every one of them that spoke. I say you take that CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of yesterday when it comes out and you can read it. Not a one of them mentions it, the word "rate." It is only the income tax rate increase shall be considered, unless by not less than three-fifths of the Members voting.

What does that mean? The rates on income tax only take up about two pages of the total Revenue Code of well over 1500 pages. That means you can change all the rest of the Revenue Code for income tax on a majority vote, not a three-fifths. You can deny everyone an exemption. What that means is if you have a husband, wife, and four children that are dependent, all of a sudden your taxable income just went up by about \$15,000. That is a majority vote, that is not three-fifths.

As far as the average wage earner buying a house out there, it has a mortgage on it, now he takes a deduction on his income tax for that interest that he pays. Well, they can remove that if they wish to do so. They can remove your deduction for the taxes you pay, for the State taxes and property taxes you pay on that house by a majority vote, not three-fifths. I will guarantee you, your taxes are going to go up.

What it means basically, this means, if you read it, it is a tax rate. What tax rate are we talking about? The top tax rate. That is 39 percent. Who does that apply to? That only applies to people making over \$200,000. Those are the ones they are protecting. Those are the three-fifths that they have to vote on.

If you want to put it on the top people you have to do three-fifths, but if you want to put it on the little guy, if you want to put it on the middle income, you do not have to do that. You can do it by majority vote. Of, if you would rather, according to their rules, if you would rather change our whole

tax system and go to the value added tax, the VAT, and really put it to the lower- and middle-income people, because that is what a VAT does, it really does, that is a majority vote. That is not three-fifths.

So when they say that we are going to require a three-fifths vote for tax increases, that is not right, folks. It is not even right for income tax. It is only the rate. That is what exactly it says. It says "Federal income tax rate increase." It does not say "a Federal income tax increase," it says "a Federal income tax rate increase."

So this Congress will not take a three-fifths vote. I question the constitutionality of it, as others did during the debate, but folks, that is the top rate. It is only the wealthy. If you want to increase their taxes, you have got to do a three-fifths, but if you want to increase the tax on the lower or middle income, you can do it by a majority.

That is what the Republican Party says. That is the new rule. That is the way they say they are going to protect those people.

Who are those people? You ought to look at their Federal election returns that they filed and see who gives them the money. You ought to take a look at the people who do the lobbying up here in Washington, DC, and take the Members for the trips. They are those people that have that high tax rate, so we are kind of giving them a guarantee with this rule that we are not going to touch them, and in return, maybe you just take some Members for a trip now and then, so everybody—the Member, he gets a trip, he gets some meals, he gets some freebies, and the lobbyist is not going to have his taxes increased. He is going to save a bunch of money.

That is basically a part of this rule that was done yesterday. What really amazed me during that whole debate, during that whole 20 minutes from this side when they discussed it, not once, not one Member, not even the Member from Pennsylvania, who was handling that section of the rule change, ever mentioned that it was only for income tax rate increase that we were requiring a three-fifths.

They kept saying it was on income tax raises, that you could not raise the income tax except for three-fifths. That is not right. That is not correct. They can raise the taxes on middle and low income with a majority vote. It just means that you do not raise on higher income, except by three-fifths.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. VOLKMER) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. DELAURO, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. HOYER, for 5 minutes, today.
Mrs. CLAYTON, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. WISE, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. GEPHARDT, for 5 minutes, today.
Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. VOLKMER) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. CAMP.
Mr. EMERSON in six instances.
Mr. KLECZKA.
Mr. TRAFICANT.
Mr. RICHARDSON.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 47 minutes a.m.) under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, January 9, 1995, at 2 p.m.

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. CLINGER:

H.R. 422. A bill to amend subtitle C of the Solid Waste Disposal Act to require the preparation of a community information statement for new hazardous waste treatment or disposal facilities; to the Committee on Commerce.

H.R. 423. A bill to amend subtitle C of the Solid Waste Disposal Act to establish safety zones around Federal prisons in which certain facilities may not be permitted; to the Committee on Commerce.

H.R. 424. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to equalize the labor and nonlabor portions of the standardized amounts used to determine the amount of payment made to rural and urban hospitals under part A of the Medicare Program for the operating costs of inpatient hospital services, to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve the capacity of rural hospitals to provide health services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, the Judiciary, and Government Reform and Oversight, 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.

H.R. 425. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the Public Health Service Act, and certain other acts to provide for an increase in the number of health professionals serving in rural areas; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Commerce, and Economic and Educational Opportunities, 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. COMBEST:

H.R. 426. A bill to establish a National Committee on Telemedicine; to the Committee on Commerce.

H.R. 427. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to repeal provisions establishing a national maximum speed limit; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mrs. MINK of Hawaii:

H.R. 428. A bill to provide for an extension of H-1 immigration status for certain non-immigrant nurses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 429. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain interests in the Waihee Marsh and along the Waihee Stream for inclusion in the Oahu National Wildlife Refuge Complex; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. TAUZIN:

H.R. 430. A bill to establish the National Dividend Plan by reforming the budget process, and by amending the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to eliminate the double tax on dividends, to allocate corporate income tax revenues for payments to qualified registered voters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, 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. PALLONE (for himself and Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey):

H.R. 431. A bill to require States to consider adopting mandatory, comprehensive, statewide one-call notification systems to protect natural gas and hazardous liquid pipelines and all other underground facilities from being damaged by any excavations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on 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.

H.R. 432. A bill to amend chapter 601 of title 49, United States Code, to improve natural gas and hazardous liquid pipeline safety, in response to the natural gas pipeline accident in Edison NJ, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on 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. ROYCE:

H.J. Res. 48. Joint resolution entitled the "Citizen's Tax Protection Amendment," proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prohibit retroactive taxation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MEEHAN (for himself, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mrs.

SCHROEDER, and Mr. SCHUMER):
H. Con. Res. 13. Concurrent resolution condemning the violence committed in Brookline, MA, on December 30, 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLINGER:

H. Res. 29. Resolution declaring the sense of the House with respect to the National Performance Review's recommendation to dismantle the railroad retirement system; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. COMBEST (for himself, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. TOWNS,

Mr. POMEROY, Mr. STUMP, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. PORTER, Mr. BUNNING, and Mr. PICKETT):

H. Res. 30. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that obstetrician-gynecologists should be designated as primary care providers for women in Federal laws relating to the provision of health care; to the Committee on Commerce.

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