

Barton	Greenwood	Nussle
Bateman	Gunderson	Oxley
Bentley	Hall (TX)	Packard
Bereuter	Hancock	Paxon
Bilirakis	Hansen	Petri
Bliley	Hastert	Porter
Blute	Hefley	Pryce (OH)
Boehlert	Herger	Quinn
Boehner	Hobson	Ramstad
Bonilla	Hoekstra	Ravenel
Bunning	Hoke	Regula
Burton	Horn	Ridge
Buyer	Houghton	Roberts
Callahan	Huffington	Rogers
Calvert	Hunter	Rohrabacher
Camp	Hutchinson	Ros-Lehtinen
Canady	Hyde	Roth
Castle	Inglis	Royce
Clinger	Inhofe	Santorum
Coble	Istook	Saxton
Collins (GA)	Jacobs	Schaefer
Combest	Johnson (CT)	Schenk
Condit	Johnson, Sam	Schiff
Cox	Kasich	Sensenbrenner
Crane	Kim	Shaw
Crapo	King	Shays
Cunningham	Kingston	Shuster
DeFazio	Klug	Skeen
DeLay	Knollenberg	Smith (MI)
Diaz-Balart	Kolbe	Smith (NJ)
Dickey	Kyl	Smith (OR)
Doolittle	Lazio	Snowe
Dornan	Leach	Solomon
Dreier	Levy	Spence
Duncan	Lewis (CA)	Stearns
Dunn	Lewis (FL)	Stump
Emerson	Lightfoot	Sundquist
English (OK)	Linder	Talent
Everett	Livingston	Tanner
Ewing	Machtley	Tauzin
Fawell	Manzullo	Taylor (MS)
Fish	McCandless	Taylor (NC)
Franks (CT)	McCollum	Thomas (CA)
Franks (NJ)	McCrery	Thomas (WY)
Gallely	McHugh	Torkildsen
Gallo	McInnis	Trafigant
Gekas	McKeon	Upton
Gilchrest	McMillan	Vucanovich
Gillmor	Meyers	Walker
Gilman	Mica	Walsh
Gingrich	Miller (FL)	Weldon
Goodlatte	Minge	Wolf
Goodling	Molinari	Young (AK)
Goss	Moorhead	Young (FL)
Grams	Myers	Zeliff
Grandy	Neal (NC)	Zimmer

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Brown (OH)	Lantos	Rahall
Fields (TX)	McCurdy	Smith (TX)
Ford (TN)	McDade	Swett
Fowler	Michel	Whitten
Henry	Pombo	
LaFalce	Quillen	

So the bill was passed.

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

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate therein.

¶36.25 COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
April 1, 1993.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House at 8:00 p.m. on Thursday, April 1, 1993, said to contain a message from the President whereby he transmits the "Comprehensive Child Immunization Act of 1993".

With great respect, I am
Sincerely yours,
DONNALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

¶36.26 COMPREHENSIVE CHILD IMMUNIZATION

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

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit for your immediate consideration and enactment the "Comprehensive Child Immunization Act of 1993". Also transmitted is a section-by-section analysis.

This legislation launches a new partnership among parents and guardians; health care providers; vaccine manufacturers; and Federal, State, and local governments to protect our Nation's children from the deadly onslaught of infectious diseases. The legislation is a comprehensive initiative to remove existing barriers to immunization. It will ensure that all children in the United States are immunized against vaccine-preventable diseases by their second birthday. Because of the importance of this initiative to the health of our children, I am transmitting this legislation in advance of my proposal for comprehensive reform of the Nation's health care system, which I expect to submit to the Congress in May.

Beginning in fiscal year 1995, the bill would authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to purchase and provide childhood vaccines in quantities sufficient to meet the immunization needs of children in the United States. It would also institute a national immunization tracking system through grants to the States to establish State immunization registries. In addition, the bill contains provisions to ensure that the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program, an essential link in our Nation's immunization system, remains operational. Funding for the program of vaccine purchase and distribution will be identified in my legislation for broad-based reform of the national health care system and made available beginning in fiscal year 1995 from the Comprehensive Child Immunization Account in the United States Treasury.

Immunizations are cost-effective. For example, the measles vaccine saves over \$10 in health care costs for every \$1 invested in prevention. We know that children are most vulnerable before their second birthday and that approximately 80 percent of vaccine doses should be given before then. Many children, however, do not receive even their basic immunizations by that age. We must remove the financial barriers to immunization that impede children from being vaccinated on time, and facilitate development of a national tracking system to ensure children are immunized at the earliest appropriate age.

The problem posed by soaring vaccine costs is exacerbated by a deteriorating immunization infrastructure. This legislation continues the rebuilding of our capacity to deliver vaccines

and educate parents started in my economic stimulus package.

This proposal would direct the Secretary to purchase and provide vaccine without charge to health care providers who serve children and are located in a State that participates in the State registry grant program. In non-participating States, free vaccine would be distributed to Federal health care centers and providers, including those serving Indian populations. Health care providers could not charge patients for the cost of the vaccine. They could, however, impose a fee for its administration, unless such a fee would result in the denial of vaccine to someone unable to pay. The authority of the Secretary established under this legislation, to purchase and provide vaccines, shall cease to be in effect beginning on such date as may be specified in a Federal law providing for immunization services for all children as part of a broad-based reform of the national health care system.

In addition, the bill would provide for a collaborative Federal and State effort to track the immunization status of the Nation's children. It would authorize the Secretary to make grants to States to establish and operate State immunization registries containing specific information for each child in the State. Entering infant birth and immunization data into registries will enable identification of children who need vaccinations and will help parents and providers ensure that children are appropriately immunized.

A keystone of the Nation's vaccine immunization effort is the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program. This legislation would authorize payments from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund for compensable injuries from vaccines administered on or after October 1, 1992, and would reinstate and permanently extend the vaccine excise tax.

I urge the Congress to take prompt and favorable action on this legislation.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, April 1, 1993.

By unanimous consent, the message, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 103-61).

¶36.27 LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted—

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

To Mrs. FOWLER, for today after 7 p.m.;

To Mr. BLILEY, for today until 3 p.m.; and

To Mr. POMBO, for today from 6 p.m. And then,

¶36.28 ADJOURNMENT

On motion of Mr. OLVER, at 12 o'clock and 40 minutes a.m., Friday, April 2 (Legislative Day of Thursday, April 1), 1993, the House adjourned.