

HUTTO, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. TALENT, Ms. DANNER, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. FURSE, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BAKER of California, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. NADLER, and Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.J. Res. 113: Mr. CRAMER.

H.J. Res. 129: Mr. HUNTER and Mr. DORNAN.

H.J. Res. 139: Mr. GOODLING.

H.J. Res. 175: Ms. BYRNE, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. BLACKWELL, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. WOLF, Mr. FINGERHUT, Mr. NATCHER, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. TANNER, Mr. TRAFICANT, and Ms. VELAZQUEZ.

H.J. Res. 205: Mr. KIM, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. MORAN, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. WELDON, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. REED, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Ms. NORTON and, Ms. BYRNE.

H.J. Res. 206: Mr. EMERSON, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Ms. MALONEY, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. LONG, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. SWETT, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mr. FISH, Mr. LAROCO, Mr. LEACH, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. MANN, Mr. REGULA, and Mr. SKEEN.

H.J. Res. 209: Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. KREIDLER, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. ARCHER, Mrs. MORELLA, and Mr. MOORHEAD.

H.J. Res. 216: Mr. ENGEL, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. ROBERTS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. GORDON, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. WILSON, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. FAZIO, and Mrs. BENTLEY.

H.J. Res. 226: Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. WILSON, Mr. MATSUI, Mrs. MEEK, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. KASICH, Mr. SHAW, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. CLAY, Mr. COPPERSMITH, Mr. EDWARDS of Texas, Mr. FISH, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. LAROCO, Mr. BARLOW, Mr. MEEHAN, Ms. MALONEY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. ORTON, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. KAPTUR, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, and Mr. SKEEN.

H.J. Res. 234: Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. LEVY, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. HUTTON, Mr. MINETA, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. SABO, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. SAXTON, and Mr. TANNER.

H.J. Res. 256: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland.

H.J. Res. 259: Mr. MICA.

H.J. Res. 262: Mr. BARCIA of Michigan, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, and Mr. GEPHARDT.

H. Con. Res. 59: Ms. BYRNE.

H. Con. Res. 84: Mr. DUNCAN and Mr. SANDERS.

H. Con. Res. 88: Mr. LEWIS of Florida.

H. Con. Res. 107: Mr. COMBEST, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. DICKS, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. EVANS, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. HOLDEN, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H. Con. Res. 141: Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. DEUTSCH, Ms. BYRNE, Mr. BLUTE, Ms. SNOWE, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. DUNN, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. GORDON, Ms. FOWLER, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. SCHAEFER, and Mr. COBLE.

H. Res. 134:

H. Res. 165: Mr. TORKILDSEN, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. QUINN, Mr. BUYER, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. DELAY, Mr. MANTON,

Mr. GOODLING, Mr. BARCIA of Michigan, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. COPPERSMITH, and Mr. LAROCO.

H. Res. 234: Mr. ROSE, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. DELLUMS, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. FILNER, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. FROST, Mrs. MINK, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. MINGE, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. CALVERT.

H. Res. 236: Mr. HAYES, Mr. BILBRAY, and Mr. MARTINEZ.

H. Res. 239: Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. STEARNS, and Mr. BAKER of Louisiana.

H. Res. 247: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland and Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1993 (104)

The House was called to order by the SPEAKER.

¶104.1 APPROVAL OF THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER announced he had examined and approved the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, September 21, 1993.

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

¶104.2 COMMUNICATIONS

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

1916. A letter from the Comptroller of the Department of Defense, transmitting notification that up to \$11.0 million is proposed to be obligated to assist the Republic of Ukraine for civilian nuclear reactor safety upgrades; to the Committee on Appropriations.

1917. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Fiscal Year 1992 Annual Report for the Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere [HOPE 2] program for multifamily rental developments, pursuant to Public Law 101-625, section 431 (104 Stat. 4172); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

1918. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting a report required by section 918 of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 1833; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

1919. A letter from the Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board's annual report on the assessment of the profitability of credit card operations of depository institutions, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1637; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

1920. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of a report entitled, "Review of the Retained Earnings of the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund", pursuant to D.C. Code Section 47-117(d); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1921. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting Notice of Final Funding Priority—Services for Children with Deaf-Blindness Program, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1922. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting Notice of Final Funding Priority—Secondary Education and Transitional Services for Youth with Disabilities Program, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1923. A letter from the Commissioner, National Center for Education Statistics, trans-

mitting the fifth annual report on dropout and retention rates entitled, "Dropout Rates in the United States: 1992"; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1924. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled, "Cohort Default Rate Simplification Act of 1993"; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1925. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a copy of the 1992 edition of "Health, United States, 1992 and Healthy People 2000 Review", pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 242m(a)(2)(D); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1926. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of a proposed license for the export of major defense equipment and services sold commercially to Singapore (Transmittal No. DTC-40-93), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1927. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. C-93 which relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described in section 36(b)(1), AECA certification 90-65 of 10 September 1990, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b)(5); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1928. A letter from the Legion of Valor of the United States of America, Inc., transmitting a copy of the Legion's annual audit as of April 30, 1993, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 1101(28), 1103; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1929. A letter from the Administrator, Small Business Administration, transmitting the annual report for Fiscal Year 1992, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 639(b); to the Committee on Small Business.

1930. A letter from the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 38, United States Code, to delete a requirement that the Under Secretary for Health in the Department of Veterans Affairs be a doctor of medicine; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

¶104.3 PROVIDING FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2750

Mr. MOAKLEY, by direction of the Committee on Rules, called up the following resolution (H. Res. 252):

Resolved, That during consideration of the bill (H.R. 2750) making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1994, and for other purposes, the amendment printed in section 2 of this resolution shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. The bill as so amended shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment. The amendment printed in section 3 of this resolution may amend a portion of the bill not yet read for amendment and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

SEC. 2. The amendment considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole is as follows:

Page 36, after line 10, insert: "\$28,200,000 for the San Francisco Airport BART Extension Project and the Tasman Corridor LRT Project"; and

Page 36, line 21, strike "\$78,200,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$50,000,000".

SEC. 3. The amendment that may amend a portion of the bill not yet read for amendment is as follows:

Page 7, line 13, strike "\$2,555,695,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,560,695,000"; and

Page 22, line 23, strike "\$85,550,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$62,000,000".

SEC. 4. House Resolutions 211 and 221 are laid on the table.

When said resolution was considered. After debate, On motion of Mr. GORDON, the previous question was ordered on the resolution to its adoption or rejection.

The question being put, viva voce, Will the House agree to said resolution?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MONTGOMERY, announced that the nays had it.

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

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

The point of no quorum was considered as withdrawn.

¶104.4 RECESS—11:15 A.M.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MONTGOMERY, pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, declared the House in recess at 11 o'clock and 15 minutes a.m., until 12:10 p.m.

¶104.5 AFTER RECESS—12:42 P.M.

The SPEAKER called the House to order.

¶104.6 H. RES. 252—UNFINISHED BUSINESS

The SPEAKER, pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced the unfinished business to be the question on agreeing to the resolution (H. Res. 252) relating to consideration of the bill (H.R. 2750) making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1994, and for other purposes.

The question being put, viva voce, Will the House agree to said resolution?

The SPEAKER announced that the yeas had it.

Mr. CARR demanded that the vote be taken by the yeas and nays, which demand was supported by one-fifth of the Members present, so the yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device.

It was decided in the affirmative { Yeas 257 Nays 163

¶104.7 [Roll No. 447] YEAS—257

Abercrombie	Boehlert	Deal
Ackerman	Bonior	DeFazio
Andrews (ME)	Borski	Dellums
Andrews (NJ)	Browder	Derrick
Applegate	Brown (CA)	Deutsch
Baessler	Brown (FL)	Diaz-Balart
Baker (CA)	Brown (OH)	Dickey
Baker (LA)	Byrne	Dingell
Ballenger	Canady	Dixon
Barca	Cantwell	Dooley
Barlow	Cardin	Doolittle
Barrett (NE)	Clay	Dreier
Barrett (WI)	Clement	Duncan
Bartlett	Clinger	Dunn
Barton	Clyburn	Edwards (CA)
Becerra	Collins (GA)	Emerson
Beilenson	Collins (IL)	English (AZ)
Berman	Condit	Eshoo
Bilbray	Coppersmith	Ewing
Bilirakis	Costello	Farr
Bishop	Cramer	Fawell
Blackwell	Crapo	Fazio
Bliley	Danner	Fields (LA)
Blute	de la Garza	Filner

Fish	Lambert	Richardson
Flake	Lantos	Ridge
Foley	LaRocco	Rose
Ford (MI)	Laughlin	Roth
Ford (TN)	Lazio	Roukema
Frank (MA)	Leach	Rowland
Franks (NJ)	Levy	Roybal-Allard
Frost	Lewis (GA)	Rush
Gallegly	Lipinski	Sanders
Gejdenson	Machtley	Sangmeister
Gekas	Maloney	Santorum
Gephardt	Mann	Sawyer
Geren	Manton	Saxton
Gibbons	Margolies-	Schaefer
Gilchrest	Mezvinsky	Schenk
Gillmor	Markey	Schumer
Gilman	Martinez	Scott
Gingrich	Matsui	Serrano
Glickman	Mazzoli	Shuster
Gonzalez	McCandless	Slaughter
Goodlatte	McCollum	Smith (NJ)
Goodling	McDermott	Smith (TX)
Gordon	McHale	Snowe
Goss	McHugh	Solomon
Grandy	McInnis	Spence
Gunderson	McNulty	Spratt
Hall (OH)	Meehan	Stark
Hamburg	Menendez	Strickland
Harman	Meyers	Studds
Hastert	Mfume	Sundquist
Hayes	Mica	Sweet
Hefley	Miller (CA)	Swift
Hinchey	Miller (FL)	Synar
Hoekstra	Mineta	Talent
Holden	Minge	Tauzin
Horn	Mink	Taylor (MS)
Houghton	Moakley	Tejeda
Huffington	Molinari	Thomas (CA)
Hughes	Montgomery	Thomas (WY)
Hutchinson	Moorhead	Thompson
Hyde	Morella	Thornton
Inhofe	Nadler	Torkildsen
Inslee	Neal (MA)	Torres
Jefferson	Oberstar	Torricelli
Johnson (CT)	Owens	Tucker
Johnson (GA)	Oxley	Unsoeld
Johnson, E.B.	Pallone	Upton
Johnson, Sam	Parker	Valentine
Kanjorski	Payne (NJ)	Velazquez
Kaptur	Payne (VA)	Volkmer
Kennedy	Pelosi	Walker
Kennelly	Petri	Walsh
Kim	Pomeroy	Waters
King	Portman	Waxman
Kleczka	Poshard	Weldon
Klein	Pryce (OH)	Wheat
Klink	Quillen	Williams
Klug	Quinn	Wise
Kopetski	Rahall	Woolsey
Kreidler	Rangel	Young (AK)
Kyl	Reed	Zeliff
LaFalce	Reynolds	Zimmer

NAYS—163

Allard	DeLauro	Jacobs
Andrews (TX)	DeLay	Johnson (SD)
Archer	Dicks	Johnston
Armey	Dornan	Kasich
Bacchus (FL)	Durbin	Kildee
Bachus (AL)	Edwards (TX)	Kingston
Barcia	English (OK)	Knollenberg
Bateman	Evans	Kolbe
Bentley	Everett	Lancaster
Bereuter	Fields (TX)	Lehman
Bevill	Fingerhut	Levin
Boehner	Foglietta	Lewis (CA)
Bonilla	Fowler	Lewis (FL)
Boucher	Franks (CT)	Lightfoot
Brewster	Furse	Livingston
Brooks	Gallo	Lloyd
Bryant	Grams	Long
Bunning	Green	Lowey
Burton	Greenwood	Manzullo
Buyer	Gutierrez	McCloskey
Callahan	Hall (TX)	McCrery
Calvert	Hamilton	McCurdy
Camp	Hancock	McDade
Carr	Hansen	McKinney
Castle	Hastings	McMillan
Chapman	Hefner	Meek
Clayton	Heger	Mollohan
Coble	Hoagland	Moran
Coleman	Hobson	Murphy
Combest	Hochbrueckner	Murtha
Cooper	Hoke	Myers
Cox	Hoyer	Natcher
Coyne	Hunter	Nussle
Crane	Hutto	Obey
Cunningham	Inglis	Olver
Darden	Istook	Ortiz

Orton	Ros-Lehtinen	Stearns
Packard	Rostenkowski	Stenholm
Pastor	Royce	Stump
Paxon	Sabo	Stupak
Penny	Sarpalius	Tanner
Peterson (FL)	Schiff	Taylor (NC)
Peterson (MN)	Schroeder	Thurman
Pickett	Sensenbrenner	Vento
Pickle	Sharp	Visclosky
Pombo	Shaw	Vucanovich
Porter	Shays	Watt
Price (NC)	Shepherd	Whitten
Ramstad	Sisisky	Wolf
Ravenel	Skaggs	Wyden
Regula	Skeen	Wynn
Roberts	Skelton	Yates
Roemer	Smith (IA)	Young (FL)
Rogers	Smith (MI)	
Rohrabacher	Smith (OR)	

NOT VOTING—14

Collins (MI)	McKeon	Towns
Conyers	Michel	Traficant
Engel	Neal (NC)	Washington
Hilliard	Slattery	Wilson
Linder	Stokes	

So the resolution was agreed to.

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

Pursuant to section 4 of House Resolution 252, H. Res. 211 and H. Res. 221 were laid on the table.

¶104.8 PERMISSION TO FILE REPORT

On motion of Mr. MURTHA, by unanimous consent, the Committee on Appropriations was granted permission until midnight tonight to file a privileged report (Rept. No. 103-254) on the bill (H.R. 3116) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal year ending September 30, 1994, and for other purposes.

Mr. MCDADE reserved all points of order against said bill.

¶104.9 TRANSPORTATION APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. CARR moved that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2750) making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1994, and for other purposes.

Pending said motion,

On motion of Mr. CARR, by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That time for general debate continue not to exceed one hour to be equally divided and controlled by Mr. CARR and Mr. WOLF.

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House agree to said motion? The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MONTGOMERY, announced that the yeas had it.

So the motion was agreed to.

Accordingly,

The House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of said bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MONTGOMERY, by unanimous consent, designated Mr. BOUCHER as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole; and after some time spent therein,

104.10 RECORDED VOTE

A recorded vote by electronic device was ordered in the Committee of the Whole on the following amendment submitted by Mr. CLEMENT:

On page 14, line 9, strike the colon and all that follows through "Act" on line 13.

It was decided in the { Yeas 317
affirmative } Nays 117

104.11 [Roll No. 448]
AYES—317

- Abercrombie
- Ackerman
- Allard
- Andrews (ME)
- Applegate
- Bacchus (FL)
- Baker (CA)
- Ballenger
- Barca
- Barrett (NE)
- Barrett (WI)
- Bartlett
- Barton
- Bateman
- Becerra
- Beilenson
- Berman
- Bilbray
- Bilirakis
- Bishop
- Blackwell
- Bliley
- Blute
- Boehlert
- Boehner
- Borski
- Brewster
- Brooks
- Browder
- Brown (CA)
- Brown (FL)
- Bunning
- Buyer
- Byrne
- Callahan
- Calvert
- Cantwell
- Cardin
- Castle
- Clay
- Clayton
- Clement
- Clinger
- Clyburn
- Coble
- Collins (GA)
- Collins (IL)
- Combust
- Cooper
- Coppersmith
- Costello
- Cox
- Cramer
- Crane
- Crapo
- Cunningham
- Danner
- de la Garza
- de Lugo (VI)
- DeFazio
- Dellums
- Derrick
- Deutsch
- Diaz-Balart
- Dickey
- Dicks
- Dooley
- Doolittle
- Dornan
- Dreier
- Duncan
- Dunn
- Edwards (CA)
- Edwards (TX)
- Emerson
- Engel
- English (AZ)
- English (OK)
- Eshoo
- Evans
- Everett
- Ewing
- Faleomavaega (AS)
- Farr
- Fields (LA)
- Fingerhut
- Fish
- Flake
- Fowler
- Franks (NJ)
- Frost
- Furse
- Galglegly
- Gejdenson
- Gekas
- Gephardt
- Geren
- Gibbons
- Gilchrest
- Gillmor
- Gilman
- Gingrich
- Glickman
- Goodlatte
- Goodling
- Gordon
- Goss
- Grams
- Gunderson
- Gutierrez
- Hall (TX)
- Hamburg
- Hamilton
- Hancock
- Hansen
- Harman
- Hastert
- Hastings
- Hayes
- Heger
- Hilliard
- Hinchee
- Hoagland
- Hoekstra
- Holden
- Horn
- Houghton
- Hughes
- Hunter
- Hutchinson
- Hutto
- Hyde
- Inglis
- Inhofe
- Inslee
- Jacobs
- Jefferson
- Johnson (CT)
- Johnson (E. B.)
- Johnston
- Kanjorski
- Kasich
- Kennelly
- Kim
- King
- Kingston
- Kleczka
- Klug
- Kolbe
- Kopetski
- Kyl
- LaFalce
- Lambert
- Lancaster
- Lantos
- LaRocco
- Laughlin
- Leach
- Lehman
- Levy
- Lewis (CA)
- Lewis (FL)
- Lewis (GA)
- Linder
- Lipinski
- Lloyd
- Machtley
- Maloney
- Manton
- Manzullo
- Margolies-Mezvinsky
- Markey
- Martinez
- McCandless
- McCollum
- McCurdy
- McDermott
- McHale
- McHugh
- McInnis
- McKeon
- McKinney
- McMillan
- McNulty
- Menendez
- Meyers
- Mfuming
- Mica
- Michel
- Miller (CA)
- Miller (FL)
- Mineta
- Mink
- Moakley
- Molinari
- Montgomery
- Moorhead
- Morella
- Murphy
- Nadler
- Neal (MA)
- Norton (DC)
- Oberstar
- Olver
- Ortiz
- Orton
- Owens
- Oxley
- Pallone
- Parker
- Paxon
- Payne (NJ)
- Payne (VA)
- Petri
- Pickett
- Pickle
- Pombo
- Pomeroy
- Porter
- Portman
- Poshard
- Pryce (OH)
- Quillen
- Quinn
- Rahall
- Ramstad
- Rangel
- Ravenel
- Reed
- Reynolds
- Richardson
- Ridge
- Roberts
- Roemer
- Rogers
- Rohrabacher
- Romero-Barcelo (PR)
- Ros-Lehtinen
- Rose
- Rowland
- Roybal-Allard
- Royce
- Rush
- Sangmeister
- Santorum
- Sarpalius
- Sawyer
- Schaefer
- Schenk
- Schiff
- Schroeder
- Schumer
- Scott
- Sensenbrenner
- Serrano
- Shaw
- Shepherd
- Shuster
- Sisisky
- Skaggs
- Skeen
- Slattery
- Slaughter
- Smith (MI)
- Smith (NJ)
- Smith (OR)
- Smith (TX)
- Snowe
- Solomon
- Spence
- Spratt
- Andrews (NJ)
- Andrews (TX)
- Archer
- Armey
- Bachus (AL)
- Baesler
- Baker (LA)
- Barcia
- Barlow
- Bentley
- Bereuter
- Bevill
- Bonilla
- Bonior
- Boucher
- Brown (OH)
- Bryant
- Burton
- Camp
- Canady
- Carr
- Chapman
- Coleman
- Condit
- Coyne
- Darden
- Deal
- DeLauro
- DeLay
- Dingell
- Dixon
- Durbin
- Fawell
- Fazio
- Fields (TX)
- Finler
- Foglietta
- Ford (MI)
- Frank (MA)
- Collins (MI)
- Conyers
- Stark
- Stearns
- Stenholm
- Strickland
- Studds
- Stump
- Sundquist
- Swett
- Swift
- Swisher
- Synar
- Talent
- Tanner
- Tauzin
- Tejeda
- Thomas (CA)
- Thomas (WY)
- Thompson
- Thornton
- Thurman
- Torkildsen
- Torricelli
- Towns
- Traficant
- Frank (CT)
- Gallo
- Gonzalez
- Grandy
- Green
- Greenwood
- Hall (OH)
- Hefley
- Hefner
- Hobson
- Hochbrueckner
- Hoke
- Hoyer
- Huffington
- Istook
- Johnson (GA)
- Johnson (SD)
- Johnson, Sam
- Kaptur
- Kennedy
- Kildee
- Klein
- Klink
- Knollenberg
- Kreidler
- Levin
- Lightfoot
- Livingston
- Long
- Lowe
- Mann
- Matsui
- Mazzoli
- McCloskey
- McCrery
- McDade
- Meehan
- Meeke
- Minge
- Ford (TN)
- Skelton
- NOES—117
- Mollohan
- Moran
- Murtha
- Myers
- Natcher
- Neal (NC)
- Nussle
- Obey
- Packard
- Pastor
- Pelosi
- Penny
- Peterson (FL)
- Peterson (MN)
- Price (NC)
- Regula
- Rostenkowski
- Roth
- Roukema
- Sabo
- Sanders
- Saxton
- Sharp
- Shays
- Smith (IA)
- Stokes
- Stupak
- Taylor (MS)
- Taylor (NC)
- Torres
- Visclosky
- Washington
- Whitten
- Wilson
- Wolf
- Wynn
- Yates
- Zeliff
- Zimmer

- Schenk
- Schiff
- Schroeder
- Schumer
- Scott
- Sensenbrenner
- Serrano
- Shaw
- Shepherd
- Shuster
- Sisisky
- Skaggs
- Skeen
- Slattery
- Slaughter
- Smith (MI)
- Smith (NJ)
- Smith (OR)
- Smith (TX)
- Snowe
- Solomon
- Spence
- Spratt
- Andrews (NJ)
- Andrews (TX)
- Archer
- Armey
- Bachus (AL)
- Baesler
- Baker (LA)
- Barcia
- Barlow
- Bentley
- Bereuter
- Bevill
- Bonilla
- Bonior
- Boucher
- Brown (OH)
- Bryant
- Burton
- Camp
- Canady
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- Condit
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- Dixon
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- Fawell
- Fazio
- Fields (TX)
- Finler
- Foglietta
- Ford (MI)
- Frank (MA)
- Collins (MI)
- Conyers
- Stark
- Stearns
- Stenholm
- Strickland
- Studds
- Stump
- Sundquist
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- Thomas (CA)
- Thomas (WY)
- Thompson
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- Torkildsen
- Torricelli
- Towns
- Traficant
- Frank (CT)
- Gallo
- Gonzalez
- Grandy
- Green
- Greenwood
- Hall (OH)
- Hefley
- Hefner
- Hobson
- Hochbrueckner
- Hoke
- Hoyer
- Huffington
- Istook
- Johnson (GA)
- Johnson (SD)
- Johnson, Sam
- Kaptur
- Kennedy
- Kildee
- Klein
- Klink
- Knollenberg
- Kreidler
- Levin
- Lightfoot
- Livingston
- Long
- Lowe
- Mann
- Matsui
- Mazzoli
- McCloskey
- McCrery
- McDade
- Meehan
- Meeke
- Minge
- Ford (TN)
- Skelton

- Inglis
- Inhofe
- Inslee
- Istook
- Jefferson
- Johnson (CT)
- Johnson (GA)
- Johnson, E. B.
- Johnston
- Kanjorski
- Kennedy
- Kennelly
- Kim
- King
- Kingston
- DeFazio
- Kleczka
- Klein
- Klug
- Kolbe
- Kopetski
- Kreidler
- Kyl
- LaFalce
- Lambert
- Lantos
- LaRocco
- Laughlin
- Lazio
- Levy
- Lewis (GA)
- Linder
- Lipinski
- Lloyd
- Lowe
- Machtley
- Maloney
- Mann
- Manton
- Margolies-Mezvinsky (AS)
- Markey
- Martinez
- Matsui
- McCandless
- McCrery
- McCurdy
- McDermott
- McHale
- McKeon
- McKinney
- McNulty
- Meehan
- Menendez
- Meyers
- Mfume
- Mica
- Michel
- Miller (CA)
- Mineta
- Minge
- Mink
- Moakley
- Molinari
- Mollohan
- Montgomery
- Moorhead
- Morella
- Murphy
- Nadler
- Neal (MA)
- Norton (DC)
- Oberstar
- Obey
- Olver
- Owens
- Oxley
- Pallone
- Parker
- Paxon
- Payne (NJ)
- Payne (VA)
- Pelosi
- Petri
- NOES—154
- Brooks
- Bryant
- Burton
- Buyer
- Camp
- Canady
- Cardin
- Carr
- Castle
- Chapman
- Bilirakis
- Bliley
- Combest
- Cooper
- Cox
- Coyne
- Crane
- Crapo
- Darden
- de la Garza
- DeLay
- Dingell
- Dixon
- Dorman
- Dreier
- Durbin
- Edwards (TX)
- Evans
- Fazio
- Fields (TX)
- Pickle
- Pomeroy
- Portman
- Poshard
- Quillen
- Quinn
- Rahall
- Rangel
- Ravenel
- Reed
- Reynolds
- Richardson
- Ridge
- Roberts
- Rohrabacher
- Rostenkowski
- Roth
- Roukema
- Rowland
- Roybal-Allard
- Rush
- Sanders
- Sangmeister
- Schenk
- Schiff
- Schroeder
- Schumer
- Scott
- Sensenbrenner
- Serrano
- Shays
- Shuster
- Skelton
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- Slaughter
- Smith (NJ)
- Smith (OR)
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- Studds
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- Taylor (MS)
- Tejeda
- Thomas (CA)
- Thomas (WY)
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- Thornton
- Thurman
- Torkildsen
- Torres
- Torricelli
- Towns
- Traficant
- Tucker
- Underwood (GU)
- Unsoeld
- Valentine
- Velazquez
- Volkmer
- Vucanovich
- Waters
- Waxman
- Wheat
- Williams
- Wise
- Woolsey
- Wynn
- Young (AK)
- Zeliff

NOES—117

- Andrews (NJ)
- Andrews (TX)
- Archer
- Armey
- Bachus (AL)
- Baesler
- Baker (LA)
- Barcia
- Barlow
- Bentley
- Bereuter
- Bevill
- Bonilla
- Bonior
- Boucher
- Brown (OH)
- Bryant
- Burton
- Camp
- Canady
- Carr
- Chapman
- Coleman
- Condit
- Coyne
- Darden
- Deal
- DeLauro
- DeLay
- Dingell
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- Durbin
- Fawell
- Fazio
- Fields (TX)
- Finler
- Foglietta
- Ford (MI)
- Frank (MA)
- Collins (MI)
- Conyers
- Stark
- Stearns
- Stenholm
- Strickland
- Studds
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- Sundquist
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- Synar
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- Tauzin
- Tejeda
- Thomas (CA)
- Thomas (WY)
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- Torkildsen
- Torricelli
- Towns
- Traficant
- Frank (CT)
- Gallo
- Gonzalez
- Grandy
- Green
- Greenwood
- Hall (OH)
- Hefley
- Hefner
- Hobson
- Hochbrueckner
- Hoke
- Hoyer
- Huffington
- Istook
- Johnson (GA)
- Johnson (SD)
- Johnson, Sam
- Kaptur
- Kennedy
- Kildee
- Klein
- Klink
- Knollenberg
- Kreidler
- Levin
- Lightfoot
- Livingston
- Long
- Lowe
- Mann
- Matsui
- Mazzoli
- McCloskey
- McCrery
- McDade
- Meehan
- Meeke
- Minge
- Ford (TN)
- Skelton

NOT VOTING—4

So the amendment was agreed to.
After some further time,

104.12 RECORDED VOTE

A recorded vote by electronic device was ordered in the Committee of the Whole on the following amendment submitted by Mr. MINETA:

Page 17, line 19, strike "\$17,198,000,000" and insert "\$17,482,663,000".

It was decided in the { Yeas 281
affirmative } Nays 154

104.13 [Roll No. 449]
AYES—281

- Abercrombie
- Ackerman
- Bartlett
- Bateman
- Becerra
- Beilenson
- Berman
- Beverly
- Bilbray
- Bishop
- Blackwell
- Blute
- Boehler
- Boehner
- Borski
- Brewster
- Browder
- Brown (CA)
- Brown (FL)
- Brown (OH)
- Bunning
- Byrne
- Callahan
- Calvert
- Cantwell
- Brooks
- Bryant
- Burton
- Buyer
- Camp
- Canady
- Cardin
- Carr
- Castle
- Chapman
- Bilirakis
- Bliley
- Combest
- Cooper
- Cox
- Coyne
- Crane
- Crapo
- Darden
- de la Garza
- DeLay
- Dingell
- Dixon
- Dorman
- Dreier
- Durbin
- Edwards (TX)
- Evans
- Fazio
- Fields (TX)

Foglietta	Lightfoot	Royce
Fowler	Livingston	Sabo
Frost	Long	Santorum
Furse	Manzullo	Sarpaluis
Gekas	Mazzoli	Sawyer
Gephardt	McCloskey	Saxton
Gibbons	McCollum	Schaefer
Gillmor	McDade	Sharp
Gonzalez	McHugh	Shepherd
Goodlatte	McInnis	Sisisky
Goss	McMillan	Skaggs
Grams	Meek	Skeen
Green	Miller (FL)	Smith (IA)
Greenwood	Moran	Smith (MI)
Hall (OH)	Murtha	Smith (TX)
Hall (TX)	Myers	Solomon
Hamilton	Natcher	Stearns
Hastings	Neal (NC)	Stenholm
Hefner	Nussle	Stokes
Hobson	Ortiz	Stupak
Hochbrueckner	Orton	Taylor (NC)
Houghton	Packard	Upton
Hoyer	Pastor	Vento
Jacobs	Penny	Visclosky
Johnson (SD)	Peterson (FL)	Walker
Johnson, Sam	Peterson (MN)	Walsh
Kaptur	Pickett	Washington
Kasich	Pombo	Watt
Kildee	Porter	Weldon
Klink	Price (NC)	Whitten
Knollenberg	Pryce (OH)	Wilson
Lancaster	Ramstad	Wolf
Leach	Regula	Wyden
Lehman	Roemer	Yates
Levin	Rogers	Young (FL)
Lewis (CA)	Romero-Barcelo	Zimmer
Lewis (FL)	(PR)	

NOT VOTING—3

Collins (MI)	Conyers	Shaw
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So the amendment was agreed to.

After some further time,

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. COPPERSMITH, assumed the Chair.

When Mr. BOUCHER, Chairman, reported that the Committee, having had under consideration said bill, had come to no resolution thereon.

104.14 PROVIDING FOR THE FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2401

Mr. MOAKLEY, by direction of the Committee on Rules, reported (Rept. No. 103-252) the resolution (H. Res. 254) providing for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2401) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1994 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1994, and for other purposes.

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

104.15 ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. ROSE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 168. An Act to designate the Federal building to be constructed between Gay and Market Streets and Cumberland and Church Avenues in Knoxville, Tennessee, as the "Howard H. Baker, Jr. United States Court-house."

104.16 BILLS, JOINT RESOLUTIONS AND RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROSE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on the following dates present to the President, for his approval, bills, resolutions, and joint

resolution of the House of the following titles:

On September 10, 1993:

H.R. 2010. A bill to amend the National and Community Service Act of 1990 to establish a Corporation for National Service, enhance opportunities for national service, and provide national service educational awards to persons participating in such service, and for other purposes.

On September 15, 1993:

H. Res. 249. Resolution electing the Honorable G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery Speaker pro tempore during any absence of the Speaker until September 15, 1993.

On September 21, 1993:

H.J. Res. 220. Joint resolution to designate the month of August as "National Scleroderma Awareness Month," and for other purposes.

H.R. 873. Resolution to provide for the consolidation and protection of the Gallatin Range.

104.17 LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted—

To Miss COLLINS of Michigan, for today; and

To Mr. SHAW, for today.

104.18 RECESS—5:50 P.M.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. COPPERSMITH, pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, declared the House in recess at 5 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m., subject to the call of the Chair.

104.19 AFTER RECESS—8:41 P.M.

The SPEAKER called the House to order.

104.20 JOINT SESSION TO RECEIVE A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The Doorkeeper announced the Vice President and Members of the Senate, who entered the Hall of the House and took seats assigned them, the Vice President taking the Chair to the right of the Speaker.

Whereupon, pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 144, the SPEAKER called the joint session of the two Houses to order.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Messrs. GEPHARDT, BONIOR, HOYER, FAZIO, Mrs. KENNELLY, Messrs. DERRICK, MICHEL, GINGRICH, ARMEY, HYDE, DICKEY, and HUTCHINSON as members of the Committee on the part of the House to escort the President into the Hall of the House.

The Vice President announced the appointment of Messrs. MITCHELL, FORD, PRYOR, KENNEDY, RIEGLE, MOYNIHAN, ROCKEFELLER, DASCHLE, WOFFORD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Messrs. DOLE, SIMPSON, COCHRAN, LOTT, NICKLES, GRAMM, THURMOND, PACKWOOD, CHAFEE, and Mrs. KASSEBAUM as members of the committee on the part of the Senate to escort the President into the Hall of the House.

The Doorkeeper announced the ambassadors, ministers, and charges d'affaires of foreign governments, who entered the Hall of the House and took seats assigned them.

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

The President of the United States at 9 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m., escorted by the committees of the two Houses, entered the Hall of the House and, at the Clerk's desk, delivered the following message:

Mr. Speaker, thank you very much.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Members of Congress, distinguished guests, my fellow Americans. Before I begin my words tonight, I would like to ask that we all bow in a moment of silent prayer for the memory of those who were killed and those who have been injured in a tragic train accident in Alabama today.

(A moment of silent prayer was observed.)

Amen.

My fellow Americans, tonight we come together to write a new chapter in the American story. Our forebears enshrined the American dream: life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness. Every generation of Americans has worked to strengthen that legacy to make our country a place of freedom and opportunity, a place where people who work hard can rise to their full potential, a place where their children can have a better future.

From the settling of the frontier to the landing on the Moon, ours has been a continuous story of challenges defined, obstacles overcome, new horizons secured. That is what makes America what it is and Americans what we are.

Now we are in a time of profound change and opportunity. The end of the cold war, the information age, the global economy have brought us both opportunity, and hope, and strife, and uncertainty. Our purpose in this dynamic age must be to make change our friend and not our enemy. To achieve that goal we must face all our challenges with confidence, with faith and with discipline, whether we are reducing the deficit, creating tomorrow's jobs and training our people to fill them, converting from a high-tech defense to a high-tech domestic economy, expanding trade, reinventing government, making our streets safer, or rewarding work over idleness. All these challenges require us to change.

If Americans are to have the courage to change in a difficult time, we must first be secure in our most basic needs. Tonight I want to talk to you about the most critical thing we can do to build that security.

This health care system of ours is badly broken, and it is time to fix it.

Despite the dedication of literally millions of talented health care professionals, our health care is too uncertain and too expensive, too bureaucratic and too wasteful. It has too much fraud and too much greed. At long last, after decades of false starts, we must make this our most urgent priority, giving every American health security, health care that can never be taken away, health care that is always there. That is what we must do.

On this journey, as on all others of true consequences, there will be rough

spots in the road and honest disagreements about how we should proceed. After all, this is a complicated issue. But every successful journey is guided by fixed stars, and if we can agree on some basic values and principles, we will reach this destination and we will reach it together.

So tonight I want to talk to you about the principles that I believe must embody our efforts to reform America's health care system: security, simplicity, savings, choice, quality, and responsibility.

When I launched our Nation on this journey to reform the health care system, I knew we needed a talented navigator, someone with a rigorous mind, a steady compass, a caring heart. Luckily for me and for our Nation, I did not have to look very far.

Over the last 8 months, Hillary and those working with her have talked to literally thousands of Americans to understand the strengths and the frailties of this system of ours. They met with over 1,100 health care organizations. They talked with doctors and nurses, pharmacists and drug company representatives, hospital administrators, insurance company executives and small and large businesses. They spoke with self-employed people. They talked with people who had insurance and people who did not.

They talked with union members, and older Americans, and advocates for our children.

The First Lady also consulted, as all of you know, extensively with governmental leaders in both parties, in the States of our Nation, and especially here on Capitol Hill.

Hillary and the task force received and read over 700,000 letters from ordinary citizens. What they wrote and the bravery with which they told their stories is really what calls us all here tonight. Every one of us knows someone who has worked hard and played by the rules and still been hurt by this system that just does not work for too many people, but I would like to tell you about just one.

Kerry Kennedy owns a small furniture store that employs seven people in Titusville, FL. Like most small business owners, he has poured his heart and soul, his sweat and blood into that business for years. But over the last several years, again like most small business owners, he has seen his health care premiums skyrocket, even in years when no claims were made. And last year he painfully discovered he could no longer afford to provide coverage for all his workers because his insurance company told him that two of his workers had become high risks because of their advanced age. The problem was that those two people were his mother and father, the people who founded the business and still work in the store.

This story speaks for millions of others. And from them we have learned a powerful truth: We have to preserve and strengthen what is right with the

health care system, but we have got to fix what is wrong with it.

We all know what is right. We are blessed with the best health care professionals on Earth, the finest health care institutions, the best medical research, the most sophisticated technology.

My mother is a nurse. I grew up around hospitals. Doctors and nurses were the first professional people I ever knew and learned to look up to. They are what is right with this health care system.

But we also know that we can no longer afford to continue to ignore what is wrong. Millions of Americans are just a pink slip away from losing their health insurance, and one serious illness away from losing all their savings. Millions more are locked into the jobs they have now just because they or someone in their family has once been sick and they have what is called a preexisting condition.

And on any given day over 37 million Americans, most of them working people and their little children, have no health insurance at all.

And in spite of all this, our medical bills are growing at over twice the rate of inflation, and the United States spends over a third more of its income on health care than any other nation on Earth, and the gap is growing, causing many of our companies in global competition severe disadvantage.

There is no excuse for this kind of system. We know other people have done better. We know people in our own country are doing better. We have no excuse. My fellow Americans, we must fix this system, and it has to begin with congressional action.

I believe as strongly as I can say that we can reform the costliest and most wasteful system on the face of the Earth without enacting new broad-based taxes. I believe—

I believe it because of the conversations I have had with thousands of health care professionals around the country, with people who are outside this city but are inside experts on the way this system works and wastes money.

The proposal that I describe tonight borrows many of the principles and ideas that have been embraced in plans introduced by both Republicans and Democrats in this Congress. For the first time in this century, leaders of both political parties have joined together around the principle of providing universal, comprehensive health care. It is a magic moment, and we must seize it.

I want to say to all of you, I have been deeply moved by the spirit of this debate; by the openness of all people to new ideas and argument and information. The American people will be proud to know that earlier this week when a health care university was held for Members of Congress, just to try to give everybody the same amount of information, over 320 Republicans and Democrats signed up and showed up for

two days just to learn the basic facts of the complicated problem before us.

Both sides are willing to say, "We have listened to the people. We know the cost of going forward with this system is far greater than the cost of change."

Both sides I think understand the literal ethical imperative of doing something about the system we have now.

Rising above these difficulties and our past differences to solve this problem will go a long way toward defining who we are and who we intend to be as a people in this difficult and challenging era. I believe we all understand that.

And so tonight let me ask all of you, every Member of the House, every Member of the Senate, each Republican and each Democrat, let us keep this spirit and let us keep this commitment until this job is done. We owe it to the American people.

Now, if I might, I would like to review the six principles I mentioned earlier and describe how we think we can best fulfill those principles.

First and most important, security. This principle speaks to the human misery, to the costs, to the anxiety we hear about every day, all of us, when people talk about their problems with the present system.

Security means that those who do not now have health care coverage will have it, and for those who have it, it will never be taken away. We must achieve that security as soon as possible.

Under our plan every American will receive a health care security card that will guarantee a comprehensive package of benefits over the course of an entire lifetime, roughly comparable to the benefit packages offered by most Fortune 500 companies. This health care security card will offer this package of benefits in a way that can never be taken away.

So let us agree on this, whatever else we disagree on: Before this Congress finishes its work next year, you will pass and I will sign legislation to guarantee this security to every citizen of this country.

With this card, if you lose your job or you switch jobs, you are covered. If you leave your job to start a small business, you are covered. If you are an early retiree, you are covered. If someone in your family has unfortunately had an illness that qualifies as a preexisting condition, you are still covered. If you get sick or a member of your family gets sick, even if it is a life-threatening illness, you are covered. And if an insurance company tries to drop you for any reason, you will still be covered because that will be illegal.

This card will give comprehensive coverage. It will cover people for hospital care, doctor visits, emergency and lab services, diagnostic services like Pap smears and mammograms and cholesterol tests, substance abuse, and mental health treatment.

And equally important, for both health care and economic reasons, this

program for the first time will provide a broad range of preventive services, including regular check-ups and well baby visits.

It is just common sense. We know, any family doctor will tell you that people will stay healthier and long-term costs to the health system will be lower if we have comprehensive preventive services. You know how all of our mothers told us that an ounce of prevention was worth a pound of cure? Our mothers were right.

And it is a lesson, like so many lessons from our mothers, that we have waited too long to live by. It is time to start doing it.

Health care security must also apply to older Americans. This is something I imagine all of us in this room feel very deeply about.

The first thing I want to say about that is that we must retain the Medicare Program. It works to provide that kind of security.

But this time, and for the first time, I believe Medicare should provide coverage for the cost of prescription drugs.

Yes, it will cost some more in the beginning. But again, any physician who deals with the elderly will tell you that there are thousands of elderly people in every State who are not poor enough to be on Medicaid but just above that line and on Medicare, who desperately need medicine, who make decisions every week between medicine and food. Any doctor who deals with the elderly will tell you that there are many elderly people who don't get medicine, who get sicker and sicker and eventually go to the doctor, and wind up spending more money and draining more money from the health care system than they would if they had regular treatment in the way that only adequate medicine can provide.

I also believe that, over time, we should phase in long-term care for the disabled and the elderly on a comprehensive basis.

As we proceed with this health care reform, we cannot forget that the most rapidly growing percentage of Americans are those over 80. We cannot break faith with them. We have to do better by them.

The second principle is simplicity. Our health care system must be simpler for the patients and simpler for those who actually deliver health care: our doctors, our nurses, our other medical professionals.

Today we have more than 1,500 insurers with hundreds and hundreds of different forms. No other nation has a system like this. These forms are time-consuming for health care providers, they are expensive for health care consumers, they are exasperating for anyone who has ever tried to sit down around a table and wade through them and figure them out.

The medical industry is literally drowning in paper work. In recent years the number of administrators in our hospitals has grown by four times the rate that the number of doctors has grown. A hospital ought to be a house

of healing, not a monument to paperwork and bureaucracy.

Just a few days ago the Vice President and I had the honor of visiting the Children's Hospital here in Washington, where they do wonderful, often miraculous things for very sick children. A nurse named Debbie Feinberg told us that she is in the cancer and bone marrow unit, and the other day a little boy asked her just to stay at his side during his chemotherapy. And she had to walk away from that child because she had been instructed to go to yet another class to learn how to fill out another form for something that didn't have a lick to do with the health care of the children she was helping.

That is wrong, and we can stop it, and we ought to do it.

We met a very compelling doctor named Lilian Beard who said that she did not get into her profession to spend hours and hours, some doctors up to 25 hours a week, just filling our forms. She told us she became a doctor to keep children well and to help save those who got sick. We can relieve people like her of this burden.

We learned, the Vice President and I did, that in the Washington Children's Hospital alone the administrators told us that they spend \$2 million a year, in one hospital, filling out forms that have nothing whatever to do with keeping up with the treatment of the patients. And the doctors there applauded when I was told and I related to them that they spend so much time filling out paperwork that, if they only had to fill out those paperwork requirements necessary to monitor the health of the children, each doctor on that one hospital staff, 200 of them, could see another 500 children a year. That is 10,000 children a year.

I think we can save money in this system if we simplify it. And we can make the doctors and the nurses—and the people that have given their lives to help us all be healthier—a whole lot happier, too, on their jobs.

Under our proposal there would be one standard insurance form, not hundreds of them. We will simplify also, and we must, the Government's rules and regulations because they are a big part of this problem.

This is one of those cases where the physician should heal thyself.

We have to reinvent the way we relate to the health care system along with reinventing Government. A doctor should not have to check with a bureaucrat in an office thousands of miles away before ordering a simple blood test; that is not right, and we can change it.

And doctors, nurses, and consumers should not have to worry about the fine print. If we have this one simple form, there will not be any fine print. People will know what it means.

The third principle is savings. Reform must produce savings in this health care system; it has to. We are spending over 14 percent of our income on health care; Canada is at 10; nobody else is over 9. We are competing with

all these people for the future. And the other major countries, they cover everybody, and they cover them with services as generous as the best company policies here in this country.

Rampant medical inflation is eating away at our wages, our savings, our investment capital, our ability to create new jobs in the private sector and this Public Treasury. You know the budget we just adopted had steep cuts in defense, a 5-year freeze on the discretionary spending so critical to reeducating America, and investing in jobs and helping us to convert from a defense to a domestic economy. But we passed the budget which has Medicaid increases of between 16 and 11 percent a year over the next 5 years and Medicare increases of between 11 and 9 percent in an environment where we assume inflation will be at 4 percent or less.

We cannot continue to do this. Our competitiveness, our whole economy, the integrity of the way the Government works, and ultimately our living standards depend upon our ability to achieve savings without harming the quality of health care.

Unless we do this, our workers will lose \$655 in income each year by the end of the decade. Small businesses will continue to face skyrocketing premiums, and a full third of small businesses now covering their employees say they will be forced to drop their insurance. Large corporations will bear bigger disadvantages in global competition, and health care costs will devour more and more and more of our budget.

Pretty soon all of you, or the people who succeed you, will be showing up here and writing out checks for health care and interest on the debt and worrying about whether we have got enough defense, and that will be it, unless we have the courage to achieve the savings that are plainly there before us.

Every State and local government will continue to cut back on everything from education to law enforcement to pay more and more for the same health care.

These rising costs are a special nightmare for our small businesses, the engine of our entrepreneurship and our job creation in America today. Health care premiums for small businesses are 35 percent higher than those of large corporations today, and they will keep rising at double-digit rates unless we act.

So how will we achieve these savings? Rather than looking at price controls or looking away as the price spiral continues, rather than using the heavy hand of Government to try to control what is happening or continuing to ignore what is happening, we believe there is a third way to achieve these savings:

First, to give groups of consumers and small businesses the same market bargaining power that large corporations and large groups of public employees now have. We want to let mar-

ket forces enable plans to compete. We want to force these plans to compete on the basis of price and quality, not simply to allow them to continue making money by turning people away who are sick or old or performing mountains of unnecessary procedures.

But we also believe we should back this system up with limits on how much plans can raise their premiums year in and year out, forcing people again to continue to pay more for the same health care without regard to inflation or the rising population needs.

We want to create what has been missing in this system for too long and what every successful nation who has dealt with this problem has already had to do: to have a combination of private market forces and a sound public policy that will support that competition but limit the rate at which prices can exceed the rate of inflation and population growth if the competition does not work, especially in the early going.

The second thing I want to say is that, unless everybody is covered—and this is a very important thing—unless everybody is covered, we will never be able to fully put the brakes on health care inflation. Why is that? Because when people do not have any health insurance, they still get health care; but they get it when it is too late, when it is too expensive, often from the most expensive place of all: the emergency room.

Usually by the time they show up, their illnesses are more severe and their mortality rates are much higher in our hospitals than those who have insurance. So they cost us more.

And what else happens? Since they get the care but they do not pay, who does pay? All the rest of us. We pay in higher hospital bills and higher insurance premiums. This cost shifting is a major problem.

The third thing we can do to save money is simply by simplifying the system, what we have already discussed. Freeing the health care providers from these costly and unnecessary paperwork and administrative decisions will save tens of billions of dollars.

We spend twice as much as any other major country does on paperwork. We spend at least a dime on the dollar more than any other major country. That is a stunning statistic, and it is something that every Republican and every Democrat ought to be able to say: "We agree that we are going to squeeze this out; we cannot tolerate this. This has nothing to do with keeping people well or helping them when they are sick."

We should invest the money in something else.

We also have to crack down on fraud and abuse in the system. That drains billions of dollars a year. It is a very large figure, according to every health care expert I have ever spoken with.

I believe we can achieve large savings, and that large savings can be used to cover the unemployed, uninsured,

and will be used for people who realize those savings in the private sector to increase their ability to invest and grow, to hire new workers or to give their workers pay raises, many of them for the first time in years.

Now, nobody has to take my word for this; you can ask Dr. Koop. He is up here with us tonight, and I thank him for being here.

Since he left his distinguished tenure as our Surgeon General, he has spent an enormous amount of time studying our health care system, how it operates, what is right and wrong with it. He says we could spend \$200 billion every year, more than 20 percent of the total budget, without sacrificing the high quality of American medicine.

Ask the public employees in California who have held their own premiums down by adopting the same strategy that I want every American to be able to adopt, bargaining within the limits of a strict budget.

Ask Xerox which saved an estimated thousand dollars per worker on their health insurance premium.

Ask the staff of the Mayo Clinic, who we all agree provides some of the finest health care in the world. They are holding their cost increases to less than half the national average.

Ask the people of Hawaii, the only State that covers virtually all of their citizens and have still been able to keep costs below the national average.

People may disagree over the best way to fix this system. We may all disagree about how quickly we can do what, the thing that we have to do; but we cannot disagree that we can find tens of billions of dollars in savings in what is clearly the most costly and the most bureaucratic system in the entire world. And we have to do something about that, and we have to do it now.

The fourth principle is choice. Americans believe they ought to be able to choose their own health care plans and keep their own doctors. And I think all of us agree.

Under any plan we pass, they ought to have that right. But today under our broken health care system, in spite of the rhetoric of choice, the fact is that that power is slipping away from more and more Americans. Of course it is usually the employer, not the employee, who makes the initial choice of what health care plan the employee will be in. And if your employer offers only one plan, as nearly three-quarters of small- and medium-size firms do today, you are stuck with that plan and the doctors that it covers.

We propose to give every American a choice among high quality plans. You can stay with your current doctor, join a network of doctors and hospitals, or join a health maintenance organization. If you do not like your plan, every year you will have the chance to choose a new one.

The choice will be left to the American citizen, the worker, not the boss, and certainly not some Government bureaucrat.

We also believe that doctors should have a choice as to what plans they

practice in; otherwise citizens may have their own choices limited.

We want to end the discrimination that is now growing against doctors and to permit them to practice in several different plans. Choice is important for doctors, and it is absolutely critical for our consumers. We have got to have it in whatever plan we pass.

The fifth principle is quality. If we reform everything else in health care but fail to preserve and enhance the high quality of our medical care, we will have taken a step backward, not forward.

Quality is something that we simply can't leave to chance. When you board an airplane, you feel better knowing that the plane had to meet the standards designed to protect your safety, and we can not ask any less of our health care system.

Our proposal will create report cards on health plans, so that consumers can choose the highest quality health care providers and reward them with their business. At the same time, our plan will track quality indicators so that doctors can make better and smarter choices of the kind of care they provide.

We have evidence that more efficient delivery of health care doesn't decrease quality. In fact, it may enhance it. Let me just give you one example of one commonly performed procedure, the coronary bypass operation.

Pennsylvania discovered that patients who were charged \$21,000 for this surgery received as good or better care as patients who were charged \$84,000 for the same procedure in the same State. High prices simply don't always equal good quality.

Our plan will guarantee that high quality information is available in even the most remote areas of this country, so that we can have high quality service, linking rural doctors, for example, with hospitals, with high-technology urban medical centers. And our plan will ensure the quality of continuing progress on a whole range of issues by speeding research on effective prevention and treatment measures for cancer, for AIDS, for Alzheimer's, for heart disease, and for other chronic diseases.

We have to safeguard the finest medical research establishment in the entire world, and we will do that with this plan. Indeed, we will even make it better.

The sixth and final principle is responsibility. We need to restore a sense that we are all in this together and that we all have a responsibility to be a part of the solution.

Responsibility has to start with those who profit from the current system. Responsibility means insurance companies should no longer be allowed to cast people aside when they get sick. It should apply to laboratories that submit fraudulent bills, to lawyers who abuse malpractice claims, to doctors who order unnecessary procedures. It means drug companies should no longer charge three times more for pre-

scription drugs made in America here in the United States than they charge for the same drugs overseas.

In short, responsibility should apply to anybody who abuses this system and drives up the cost for honest, hard-working citizens, and undermines confidence in the honest, gifted health care providers we have.

Responsibility also means changing some behaviors in this country that drive up our costs like crazy, and without charging them we will never have the system we ought to have. We will never. Let me just mention a few, and start with the most important.

The outrageous costs of violence in this country stem in large measure from the fact that this is the only country in the world where teenagers can walk the streets at random with semiautomatic weapons and be better armed than the police.

Let us not kid ourselves. It is not that simple.

We also have higher rates of AIDS, of smoking and excessive drinking, of teen pregnancy, of low birth weight babies, and we have the third worst immunization rate of any nation in the Western Hemisphere. We have to change our ways if we ever really want to be healthy as a people and have an affordable health care system, and no one can deny that.

But let me say this, and I hope every American will listen, because this is not an easy thing to hear. Responsibility in our health care system is not just about them. It is about you. It is about me. It is about each of us.

Too many of us have not taken responsibility for our own health care and for our own relations to the health care system. Many of us who have had fully paid health care plans have used the system whether we needed it or not, without thinking what the costs were. Many people who use this system do not pay a penny for their care, even though they can afford to.

I think those who do not have any health insurance should be responsible for paying a portion of their new coverage. There can not be any something for nothing, and we have to demonstrate that to people. This is not a free system.

Even small contributions, as small as a \$10 copayment when you visit a doctor, illustrates that this is something of value. There is a cost to it. It is not free.

And I want to tell you that I believe that all of us should have insurance. Why should the rest of us pick up the tab when a guy who does not think he needs insurance or says he can not afford it gets in an accident, winds up in an emergency room, gets good care, and everybody else pays? Why should the small business people who are struggling to keep afloat and take care of their employees have to pay to maintain this wonderful health care infrastructure for those who refuse to do anything?

If we are going to produce a better health care system for every one of us,

every one of us is going to have to do our part. There can not be any such thing as a free ride. We have to pay for it. We have to pay for it.

Tonight I want to say plainly how I think we should do that. Most of the money would come, under my way of thinking, as it does today, from premiums paid by employers and individuals. That is the way it happens today.

But under this health care security plan, every employer and every individual will be asked to contribute something to help here.

This concept was first conveyed to the Congress about 20 years ago by President Nixon, and today a lot of people agree with the concept of shared responsibility between employers and employees, and that the best thing to do is to ask every employer and every employee to share that. The Chamber of Commerce has said that, and they are not in the business of hurting small business. The American Medical Association has said that.

Some call it an employer mandate, but I think it is the fairest way to achieve responsibility in the health care system, and it is the easiest for ordinary Americans to understand, because it builds on what we already have and what already works for so many Americans. It is the reform that is not only easiest to understand but easiest to implement in a way that is fair to small business, because we can give a discount to help struggling small businesses meet the cost of covering their employees.

We should require the least bureaucracy or disruption and create the cooperation we need to make the system cost-conscious even as we expand coverage, and we should do it in a way that does not cripple small businesses and low-wage workers. Every employer should provide coverage, just as three-quarters do now. Those who pay are picking up the tab for those who do not today. I do not think that is right.

To finance the rest of reform, we can achieve new savings, as I have outlined, in both the Federal Government and the private sector through better decisionmaking and increased competition. And we will impose new taxes on tobacco.

I do not think that should be the only source of revenues. I believe we should also ask for a modest contribution from big employers who opt out of the system, to make up for that those who are in the system pay for medical research, for health education centers, for all of the subsidies to small business, for all of the things that everyone else is contributing to.

But between those two things, we believe we can pay for this package of benefits and universal coverage and a subsidy program that will help small business. These sources can cover the cost of the proposal that I have described tonight.

We subjected the numbers in our proposal to the scrutiny of not only all the major agencies in Government. I know a lot of people don't trust them, but it

would be interesting for the American people to know that this was the first time that the financial experts on health care in all the different Government agencies had ever been required to sit in a room together and agree on numbers. It had never happened before.

But obviously that is not enough, so then we gave these numbers to actuaries from major accounting firms and major Fortune 500 companies who have no stake in this, other than to see that our efforts succeed. So I believe our numbers are good and achievable.

Now what does this mean to an individual American citizen? Some will be asked to pay more. If you are an employer and you are not insuring your workers at all, you will have to pay more. But if you are a small business with fewer than 50 employees, you will get a subsidy. If you are a firm that provides only very limited coverage, you may have to pay more, but some firms will pay the same or less for more coverage.

If you are a young single person in your twenties, and you are already insured, your rates may go up somewhat because you are going to go into a big pool with middle-aged people and older people, and we want to enable people to keep that insurance even when someone in their family gets sick. But I think that is fair, because when the young get older they will benefit from it, first; and, second, even those who pay a little more today will benefit 4, 5, 6, 7 years from now by our bringing health care costs closer to inflation. Over the long-run we can all win, but some will have to pay more in the short run.

Nevertheless, the vast majority of the Americans watching this tonight will pay the same or less for health care coverage that will be the same or better than the coverage they have tonight. That is the simple reality.

If you currently get your health insurance through your job, you still will. And for the first time, everybody will get to choose from among at least three plans to belong to.

If you are a small business owner who wants to provide health insurance to your family and your employees but you cannot afford it because the system is stacked against you, this plan will give you a discount that will finally make insurance affordable.

If you are already providing insurance, your rates may well drop because we will help you as a small business person join thousands of others to get the same benefits big corporations get at the same price they get those benefits.

If you are self-employed, you will pay less, and you will get to deduct from your taxes 100 percent of your health care premiums.

If you are a large employer, your health care costs will not go up as fast, so that you will have more money to put into higher wages, and new jobs, and to put into the work of being competitive in this tough global economy.

Now, these, my fellow Americans, are the principles on which I think we should base our efforts: security, simplicity, savings, choice, quality, and responsibility. These are guiding stars that we should follow on our journey toward health care reform.

Over the coming months you will be bombarded with information from all kinds of sources. There will be some who will stoutly disagree with what I have proposed, and with all other plans in the Congress for that matter. And some of the arguments will be genuinely sincere and enlightening; others may simply be scare tactics by those who are motivated by the self-interests they have in the waste the system now generates, because that waste is providing jobs, incomes, and money for some people.

I ask you only to think of this when you hear all these arguments: Ask yourself whether the cost of staying on this same course is not greater than the cost of change. And ask yourself when you hear the arguments whether the arguments are in your interests or someone else's.

This is something we have got to try to do together.

I want also to say to the Representatives in Congress you have a special duty to look beyond these arguments. I ask you instead to look into the eyes of the sick child who needs care, to think of the face of the woman who has been told not only that her condition is malignant, but not covered by her insurance, to look at the bottom lines of the businesses driven to bankruptcy by health-care costs, to look at the for-sale signs in front of the homes of families who have lost everything because of their health-care costs.

I ask you to remember the kind of people I have met for the last year and a half: the elderly couple in New Hampshire that broke down and cried because of their shame at having an empty refrigerator to pay for their drugs; a woman who list a \$50,000 job that she used to support her six children because her youngest child was so ill that she could not keep health insurance and the only way to get care for the child was to get public assistance; a young couple that had a sick child and could only get insurance from one of the parents' employers that was a nonprofit corporation with 20 employees, and so they had to face the question of whether to let this poor person with the sick child go or raise the premiums of every employee in the firm by \$200.

And on and on and on.

I know we have differences of opinion, but we are here tonight in a spirit that is animated by the problems of those people and by the sure knowledge that, if we can look into our hearts, we will not be able to say that the greatest Nation in the history of the world is powerless to confront this crisis.

Our history and our heritage tell us that we can meet this challenge. Everything about America's past tells us we will do it.

So I say to you, "Let us write that new chapter in the American story. Let us guarantee every American comprehensive health benefits that can never be taken away."

You know, in spite of all the work we have done together and all the progress we have made, there are still a lot of people who say it would be an outright miracle if we passed health care reform.

But, my fellow Americans, in a time of change you have to have miracles; and miracles do happen. I mean, just a few days ago we saw a simple handshake shatter decades of deadlock in the Middle East. We have seen the walls crumble in Berlin and South Africa. We see the ongoing brave struggle of the people of Russia to seize freedom and democracy. And now it is our turn to strike a blow for freedom in this country, the freedom of Americans to live without fear that their own Nation's health-care system will not be there for them when they need it.

It is hard to believe that there was once a time in this century when that kind of fear gripped old age, when retirement was nearly synonymous with poverty, and older Americans died in the street. That is unthinkable today because over a half century ago Americans had the courage to change, to create a Social Security system that ensures that no Americans will be forgotten in their later years.

Forty years from now our grandchildren will also find it unthinkable that there was a time in this country when hard-working families lost their homes, their savings, their businesses, lost everything simply because their children got sick or because they had to change jobs. Our grandchildren will find such things unthinkable tomorrow if we have the courage to change today.

This is our chance. This is our journey. And when our work is done, we will know that we have answered the call of history and met the challenge of our time.

Thank you very much and God bless you all.

At 10 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m., the President of the United States retired from the Hall of the House, followed by his Cabinet.

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

The SPEAKER, at 10 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m., then declared the joint session of the two Houses dissolved.

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

¶104.21 REFERENCE OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

On motion of Mrs. KENNELLY, the message of the President, as delivered, together with the accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 103-137).

And then,

¶104.22 ADJOURNMENT

On motion of Mrs. KENNELLY, at 10 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m., the House adjourned.

¶104.23 REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. STUDDS: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H.R. 2151. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to establish the Maritime Security Fleet program, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 103-251). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FROST: Committee on Rules. H. Res. 254. A resolution providing for further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2401) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1994 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1994, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 103-252). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. FORD of Michigan: Committee on Education and Labor. H.R. 1036. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to provide that such act does not preempt certain State laws; with an amendment (Rept. No. 103-253). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MURTHA: Committee on Appropriations. H.R. 3116. A bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1994, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 103-254). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

¶104.24 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. DREIER:

H.R. 3115. A bill to improve access, affordability, and competition in health care, through the implementation of flexible savings accounts and malpractice reform, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, Energy and Commerce, and the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURTHA:

H.R. 3116. A bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1994, and for other purposes.

By Mr. BARLOW:

H.R. 3117. A bill to initiate planning and design for a replacement facility at Fort Campbell, KY for the purpose of providing educational opportunities for military personnel and their dependents; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. EVANS (for himself, Mr. LEACH, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. SANGMEISTER):

H.R. 3118. A bill concerning treatment of the Centennial Bridge, Rock Island, IL, under title 23, United States Code; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mrs. LLOYD:

H.R. 3119. A bill to establish a coordinated strategy of health promotion and disease prevention activities through the Public Health Service; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MCHALE (for himself, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mr. BACHUS of Alabama, Mr. BAESLER, Mr. BARCIA of Michigan, Mr. BARLOW, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. BROWN

of Ohio, Ms. DANNER, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FROST, Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HOKE, Mr. HOLDEN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. KLEIN, Mr. KLINK, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. KREIDLER, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. MINGE, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. ORTON, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. QUINN, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. SANTORUM, Ms. SCHENK, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. SWETT, Mr. TALENT, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. TEJEDA, Mr. TUCKER, and Mr. UNDERWOOD):

H.R. 3120. A bill to assure the rights of victims of crime; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SLATTERY (for himself, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. PALLONE, and Mr. QUILLEN):

H.R. 3121. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the conduct of expanded studies and the establishment of innovative programs with respect to traumatic brain injury, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. STUMP (for himself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. HUTCHINSON, and Mr. LINDER):

H.R. 3122. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to revise and improve the long-term care programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA (for himself, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ENGLISH of Oklahoma, Mr. COMBEST, and Mr. BOEHNER):

H.R. 3123. A bill to increase the interest rates electric and telephone borrowers pay under the lending programs administered by the Rural Electrification Administration and otherwise restructure the lending programs carried out by that Administration; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ACKERMAN:

H.J. Res. 264. Joint resolution designating the month of March 1994 as "Chronic Fatigue Syndrome Awareness Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Ms. MCKINNEY:

H. Con. Res. 149. Concurrent resolution concerning United States support for President Jean-Bertrand Aristide upon his return to Haiti as its President; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. BENTLEY (for herself, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. SKEEN, and Mr. STUMP):

H. Con. Res. 150. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, should post-humously advance Rear Adm. Husband E. Kimmel to the grade of admiral on the retired list of the Navy and Maj. Gen. Water C. Short to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list of the Army; to the Committee on Armed Services.

104.25 MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

244. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Texas, relative to authorizing the Department of Agriculture to sell processed, previously-redeemed, discontinued, and no-longer negotiable food stamps to the public for numismatic purposes; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

104.26 PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. BILIRAKIS introduced a bill (H.R. 3124) to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to issue a certificate of documentation with appropriate endorsement for employment in the coastwise trade of the United States for the vessel RBOAT; which was referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

104.27 ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 14: Mr. SANDERS.
H.R. 59: Mr. STUPAK.
H.R. 145: Ms. DANNER.
H.R. 147: Mr. COX.
H.R. 302: Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. CAMP, and Mrs. LLOYD.

H.R. 349: Mr. WYNN, Mr. GORDON, and Mr. TORRES.

H.R. 425: Mr. BISHOP.
H.R. 427: Mr. BISHOP, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Ms. PRYCE of Ohio.

H.R. 441: Mr. PORTMAN.
H.R. 455: Mr. DUNCAN and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 509: Mr. CAMP.
H.R. 562: Mr. INHOFE.
H.R. 563: Mr. INHOFE.
H.R. 769: Mrs. ROUKEMA.
H.R. 796: Mr. LEACH, Mr. CARDIN, and Ms. FURSE.

H.R. 814: Mr. ROEMER, Mr. McKEON, and Mr. KREIDLER.

H.R. 830: Mr. DICKS, Mr. HOLDEN, and Mr. GOSS.

H.R. 831: Mr. COX.
H.R. 833: Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, and Mr. REED.

H.R. 883: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, and Mr. MCCRERY.

H.R. 898: Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. ROSE, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. MINETA, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. TEJEDA, Mr. SARPALIUS, and Mr. UNDERWOOD.

H.R. 911: Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. FLAKE.

H.R. 962: Mr. SAWYER, Mr. FINGERHUT, and Mr. MANN.

H.R. 972: Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 1126: Mr. PORTMAN.

H.R. 1322: Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. McMILLAN, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. QUILLEN, and Mr. CALAHAN.

H.R. 1391: Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. DEUTSCH.

H.R. 1392: Mr. COX.
H.R. 1504: Mr. PAYNE of Virginia and Mr. DOOLEY.

H.R. 1533: Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mrs. MINK, Mr. DORNAN, and Mr. HOBSON.

H.R. 1622: Mr. COX.
H.R. 1796: Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. SMITH of Iowa, and Mr. SKEEN.

H.R. 1921: Mr. JACOBS.
H.R. 1980: Mr. STENHOLM and Mr. ORTON.

H.R. 1987: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 2043: Mr. SKAGGS.

H.R. 2221: Mr. CANADY, Mr. CRANE, Mr. DEAL, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. MANN, and Mr. POSHARD.

H.R. 2268: Mr. EMERSON.
H.R. 2357: Mr. LANTOS.

H.R. 2370: Mr. BISHOP.
H.R. 2438: Mr. CANADY.

H.R. 2444: Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. FISH, Mr. COX, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. KOLBE, and Mr. DEAL.

H.R. 2488: Mr. MATSUI and Mr. SANDERS.
H.R. 2572: Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 2612: Mr. LANTOS and Mr. EDWARDS of California.

H.R. 2641: Mr. BILBRAY.
H.R. 2831: Mr. MATSUI, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. COX, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. STARK, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. BEILINSON, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. BECERRA, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. HARMAN, and Mr. BROWN of California.

H.R. 2855: Mr. JEFFERSON.
H.R. 2877: Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 2879: Mr. KNOLLENBERG.
H.R. 2898: Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 2903: Mr. EMERSON, Mr. CANADY, and Mr. SOLOMON.

H.R. 2913: Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. COBLE, Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. HYDE, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. BACHUS of Alabama, Mr. BLUTE, Mr. EWING, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. WOLF, Mr. COX, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. WELDON, Mr. MCDADE, Ms. FOWLER, Mr. TALENT, Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. KING, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. MCCANDLESS, Mr. CANADY, and Mr. FAWELL.

H.R. 2936: Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. VISCLOSKY, and Mr. EWING.

H.R. 2938: Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. VISCLOSKY, and Mr. EWING.

H.R. 3030: Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. POMBO, Mr. BATEMAN, and Mr. BOEHNER.

H.R. 3031: Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. POMBO, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. BOEHNER, and Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey.

H.J. Res. 79: Mr. KLEIN.
H.J. Res. 113: Mr. SKELTON.

H.J. Res. 155: Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. HOAGLAND, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. SMITH of Iowa, Mr. WYNN, Mr. PACKARD, Mrs. MEEK, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. MEEHAN, Ms. MALONEY, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. FILNER, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. OBSERSTAR, Mr. GLICKMAN, and Mr. LAROCCO.

H.J. Res. 178: Mr. FILNER, Mrs. MEEK, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. NADLER, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. YATES, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. WELDON, Mr. DARDEN, Mrs. LLOYD, and Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois.

H.J. Res. 194: Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. LAZIO, Mr. MCCRERY, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. MANN, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. BARCA of Wisconsin, Mr. TEJEDA, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COX, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. FALCOMAVAEGA, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. DICKEY, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. DICKS, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. BAESLER, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. JOHNSON of Florida, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. KLINK, Mr. SABO, Mr. EWING, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. STARK, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. SAWYER, and Mr. KANJORSKI.

H.J. Res. 197: Mr. MACHTELY, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Mr. KLECZKA, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. READ, Mr. VOLKMER, and Mr. MEEHAN.

H.J. Res. 198: Mr. SCHAEFER and Mr. HANSEN.

H.J. Res. 251: Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, and Mr. FAWELL.

H.J. Res. 257: Mr. SOLOMON.
H.J. Res. 260: Mr. KASICH, Mr. KREIDLER, Mrs. MINK, and Mr. MATSUI.

H. Con. Res. 104: Mr. BACCHUS of Florida.
H. Con. Res. 110: Mr. STUMP, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. PASTOR, and Mr. STRICKLAND.

H. Con. Res. 116: Mr. TALENT, Mr. SOLOMON, and Mr. LEVY.
H. Con. Res. 141: Mr. ARCHER and Mr. PAXON.
H. Con. Res. 147: Mr. KLUG and Mr. FINGERHUT.
H. Res. 134: Mr. DICKEY.
H. Res. 148: Mr. PORTMAN.
H. Res. 242: Mr. KNOLLENBERG.
H. Res. 243: Mr. KNOLLENBERG.
H. Res. 244: Mr. KNOLLENBERG.

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

So the motion was agreed to. Accordingly, The House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of said bill.

The Chairman, Mr. BOUCHER resumed the Chair; and after some time spent therein,

104.28 DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:
H.R. 1985: Mr. FROST.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1993 (105)

The House was called to order by the SPEAKER.

105.1 APPROVAL OF THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER announced he had examined and approved the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, September 22, 1993.

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

105.2 COMMUNICATIONS

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

1931. A letter from the Director, Congressional Budget Office, transmitting their report on evaluating DOD's cost analyses regarding expansion of the CHAMPUS Reform Initiative, pursuant to Public Law 102-484, section 712(c) (106 Stat. 2435); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1932. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a notice of Final Priority for Special Projects and Demonstrations for Providing Supported Employment Services to Individuals with the Most Severe Disabilities and Technical Assistance Projects, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1933. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Defense, transmitting notification of the President's finding that the furnishing, sale, and/or lease of defense articles and services to the Cooperative Republic of Guyana will strengthen the security of the United States and promote world peace (PD No. 93-35), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2311, section 12(b)(1); 22 U.S.C. 2753, section 906; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1934. A letter from the Vice-Chair, Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting a report titled "The Changing Face of the Federal Workforce: A Symposium on Diversity," pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 1205(a)(3); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

105.3 TRANSPORTATION APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. CARR moved that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2750) making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1994, and for other purposes.

The question being put, viva voce, Will the House resolve itself into the Committee?

105.4 RECORDED VOTE

A recorded vote by electronic device was ordered in the Committee of the Whole on the following amendment submitted by Mr. HEFLEY:

Page 29, line 2, strike "\$431,000,000" and all that follows through "available" on line 5, and insert "\$100,000,000."

It was decided in the Yeas 84 negative Nays 337

105.5 [Roll No. 450] AYES—84

- Allard Gillmor McInnis
Andrews (TX) Gingrich McKeon
Army Goodling Miller (FL)
Baker (CA) Goss Minge
Baker (LA) Grams Molinari
Ballenger Hansen Moorhead
Bartlett Hastert Packard
Barton Hefley Paxon
Bilirakis Hoekstra Pombo
Boehner Hoke Porter
Bonilla Huffington Portman
Bunning Hunter Ramstad
Buyer Inglis Ravenel
Coble Inhofe Rohrabacher
Combest Istook Ros-Lehtinen
Cox Johnson, Sam Royce
Crane Kasich Schaefer
Crapo Kim Sensenbrenner
Cunningham Kingdon Shaw
DeLay Knollenberg Smith (MI)
Diaz-Balart Kyl Smith (OR)
Doolittle Lancaster Smith (TX)
Dornan Lewis (FL) Stump
Dreier Linder Talent
Dunn Livingston Thomas (WY)
Fawell Manzullo Vucanovich
Fields (TX) McCandless Walker
Gallegly McCreery Young (AK)

NOES—337

- Abercrombie Byrnie Dicks
Ackerman Callahan Dingell
Andrews (ME) Calvert Dixon
Andrews (NJ) Camp Dooley
Applegate Canady Duncan
Bacchus (FL) Cantwell Durbin
Bachus (AL) Cardin Edwards (TX)
Baesler Carr Emerson
Barca Castle Engel
Barcia Chapman English (AZ)
Barlow Clay English (OK)
Barrett (NE) Clayton Eshoo
Barrett (WI) Clement Evans
Bateman Clinger Everett
Becerra Clyburn Ewing
Beilenson Coleman Farr
Bentley Collins (GA) Fazio
Bereuter Collins (IL) Fields (LA)
Berman Collins (MI) Filner
Bevill Condit Fingerhut
Bilbray Conyers Fish
Bishop Cooper Flake
Blackwell Coppersmith Foglietta
Bliley Costello Ford (MI)
Blute Coyne Ford (TN)
Boehlert Cramer Fowler
Bonior Danner Frank (MA)
Borski Darden Franks (CT)
Boucher de la Garza Franks (NJ)
Brewster de Lugo (VI) Frost
Brooks Deal Furse
Browder DeFazio Gallo
Brown (CA) DeLauro Gejdenson
Brown (FL) Dellums Gekas
Brown (OH) Derrick Gephardt
Bryant Deutsch Geren
Burton Dickey Gibbons

- Gilchrest
Gilman
Glickman
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gordon
Grandy
Green
Greenwood
Gunderson
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamburg
Hamilton
Harman
Hastings
Hayes
Hefner
Hilliard
Hinchev
Hoagland
Hobson
Hochbrueckner
Holden
Horn
Houghton
Hoyer
Hughes
Hutto
Hyde
Inslee
Jacobs
Jefferson
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnston
Kanjorski
Kennedy
Kennelly
Kildee
Kleczka
Klein
Klink
Klug
Kolbe
Kopetski
Kreidler
Lambert
Lantos
LaRocco
Laughlin
Lazio
Leach
Lehman
Levin
Levy
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lightfoot
Lipinski
Lloyd
Long
Lowey
Machtley
Maloney
Mann
Manton
Margolies-
Mezvinsky
Markey
Martinez
Matsui
Mazzoli
McCloskey
McCollum
McCurdy
McDade
McDermott
McHale
McHugh
McMillan
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Meyers
Mfume
Mica
Michel
Miller (CA)
Mineta
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moran
Morella
Murphy
Murtha
Myers
Nadler
Natcher
Neal (MA)
Neal (NC)
Norton (DC)
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Orton
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Parker
Pastor
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Penny
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Pickett
Pickler
Pomerooy
Poshard
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quillen
Quinn
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Regula
Reynolds
Richardson
Ridge
Roberts
Roemer
Rogers
Rose
Rostenkowski
Roth
Roukema
Rowland
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanders
Sangmeister
Santorum
Sarpalius
Saxton
Schenk
Schiff
Schroeder
Schumer
Scott
Sharp
Shays
Shepherd
Shuster
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Skelton
Slattery
Slaughter
Smith (IA)
Smith (NJ)
Snowe
Solomon
Spence
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Stokes
Strickland
Studds
Stupak
Sundquist
Sweet
Swift
Synar
Tanner
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Tejeda
Thomas (CA)
Thompson
Thornton
Thurman
Torkildsen
Torres
Torrice
Townsend
Traficant
Tucker
Underwood (GU)
Unsoeld
Upton
Valentine
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Walsh
Washington
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Weldon
Wheat
Williams
Wilson
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wyden
Wynn
Yates
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

NOT VOTING—17

- Archer
Edwards (CA)
Faleomavaega (AS)
Hancock
Herger
Hutchinson
Kaptur
LaFalce
McKinney
Pelosi
Petri
Romero-Barcelo (PR)
Sawyer
Serrano
Tauzin
Velazquez
Whitten

So the amendment was not agreed to. After some further time,

105.6 RECORDED VOTE

A recorded vote by electronic device was ordered in the Committee of the Whole on the following amendment submitted by Mr. HEFLEY:

Page 29, line 2, strike "\$431,000,000, of which \$331,000,000" and insert "\$397,900,000, of which \$297,900,000".