

Barrett (WI) Gillmor  
 Bartlett Gilman  
 Barton Gingrich  
 Bateman Glickman  
 Bentley Goodlatte  
 Bereuter Gordon  
 Bevill Goss  
 Bilbray Grams  
 Billrakis Grandy  
 Bishop Green  
 Blackwell Greenwood  
 Bliley Gunderson  
 Blute Gutierrez  
 Boehlert Hall (OH)  
 Boehner Hall (TX)  
 Bonilla Hamilton  
 Bonior Hancock  
 Borski Hansen  
 Boucher Harman  
 Brooks Hastert  
 Browder Hayes  
 Brown (CA) Hefley  
 Brown (FL) Hefner  
 Brown (OH) Herger  
 Bryant Hinchey  
 Bunning Hoagland  
 Burton Hobson  
 Buyer Hochbrueckner  
 Byrne Hoekstra  
 Callahan Hoke  
 Calvert Holden  
 Camp Horn  
 Canady Houghton  
 Cantwell Hoyer  
 Carr Huffington  
 Castle Hughes  
 Chapman Hunter  
 Clayton Hutchinson  
 Clement Hutto  
 Clinger Hyde  
 Clyburn Inglis  
 Coble Inhofe  
 Coleman Insee  
 Collins (GA) Istook  
 Combest Jacobs  
 Condit Jefferson  
 Cooper Johnson (CT)  
 Costello Johnson (GA)  
 Cox Johnson (SD)  
 Cramer Johnson, E. B.  
 Crane Johnson, Sam  
 Crapo Kanjorski  
 Cunningham Kaptur  
 Danner Kasich  
 Darden Kennelly  
 Deal Kildee  
 DeFazio Kim  
 DeLauro King  
 DeLay Kingston  
 Derrick Klein  
 Deutsch Klink  
 Diaz-Balart Klug  
 Dickey Knollenberg  
 Dicks Kolbe  
 Dixon Kreidler  
 Dooley Kyl  
 Doolittle LaFalce  
 Dornan Lambert  
 Dreier Lancaster  
 Duncan LaRocco  
 Dunn Laughlin  
 Edwards (TX) Lazio  
 Ehlers Leach  
 Emerson Lehman  
 Engel Levin  
 English Levy  
 Evans Lewis (CA)  
 Everett Lewis (FL)  
 Ewing Lewis (GA)  
 Farr Lightfoot  
 Fawell Linder  
 Fazio Lipinski  
 Fields (LA) Livingston  
 Fields (TX) Lloyd  
 Fingerhut Long  
 Fish Lowey  
 Foglietta Machtley  
 Ford (TN) Maloney  
 Fowler Mann  
 Franks (CT) Manton  
 Franks (NJ) Manzullo  
 Frost Margolies-  
 Furse Mezvinsky  
 Gallegly Markey  
 Gallo Martinez  
 Gekas Matsui  
 Gephardt Mazzoli  
 Geren McCandless  
 Gibbons McCloskey  
 Gilchrest McCollum

McCrery  
 McCurdy  
 McDade  
 McHale  
 McHugh  
 McInnis  
 McKeon  
 McKinney  
 McMillan  
 McNulty  
 Meehan  
 Meek  
 Menendez  
 Meyers  
 Mica  
 Michel  
 Miller (FL)  
 Minge  
 Moakley  
 Molinari  
 Mollohan  
 Montgomery  
 Moorhead  
 Moran  
 Morella  
 Murphy  
 Murtha  
 Myers  
 Natcher  
 Neal (MA)  
 Neal (NC)  
 Nussle  
 Oberstar  
 Obey  
 Ortiz  
 Orton  
 Oxley  
 Packard  
 Pallone  
 Parker  
 Pastor  
 Paxon  
 Payne (VA)  
 Penny  
 Peterson (FL)  
 Peterson (MN)  
 Petri  
 Pickett  
 Pickle  
 Pomo  
 Pomeroy  
 Porter  
 Portman  
 Poshard  
 Price (NC)  
 Pryce (OH)  
 Quillen  
 Quinn  
 Rahall  
 Ramstad  
 Ravenel  
 Reed  
 Regula  
 Reynolds  
 Richardson  
 Ridge  
 Roberts  
 Roemer  
 Rogers  
 Rohrabacher  
 Ros-Lehtinen  
 Rose  
 Roth  
 Roukema  
 Rowland  
 Royce  
 Rush  
 Sanders  
 Sangmeister  
 Santorum  
 Sarpaluis  
 Sawyer  
 Saxton  
 Schaefer  
 Schenk  
 Long  
 Lowey  
 Schiff  
 Schroeder  
 Schumer  
 Sensenbrenner  
 Sharp  
 Shaw  
 Shays  
 Shepherd  
 Shuster  
 Sisisky  
 Skaggs  
 Skeen  
 Skelton  
 Slattery  
 Slaughter

Smith (IA)  
 Smith (MI)  
 Smith (NJ)  
 Smith (TX)  
 Snowe  
 Solomon  
 Spence  
 Spratt  
 Stark  
 Stearns  
 Stenholm  
 Strickland  
 Studds  
 Stump  
 Stupak  
 Sundquist  
 Swett  
 Talent  
 Tanner  
 Tauzin  
 Taylor (MS)  
 Taylor (NC)  
 Tejeda  
 Thomas (CA)  
 Thomas (WY)  
 Thompson  
 Thornton  
 Thurman  
 Torkildsen  
 Torres  
 Torricelli  
 Traficant  
 Tucker  
 Upton  
 Valentine  
 Visclosky

Volkmer  
 Vucanovich  
 Walker  
 Walsh  
 Weldon  
 Wheat  
 Whitten  
 Williams  
 Wise  
 Wolf  
 Woolsey  
 Wyden  
 Wynn  
 Young (AK)  
 Young (FL)  
 Zeliff  
 Zimmer

NAYS—55

Abercrombie  
 Ackerman  
 Andrews (ME)  
 Becerra  
 Beilenson  
 Berman  
 Cardin  
 Clay  
 Collins (IL)  
 Collins (MI)  
 Conyers  
 Coppersmith  
 Coyne  
 Dellums  
 Dingell  
 Durbin  
 Edwards (CA)  
 Eshoo  
 Filner  
 Ford (MI)  
 Frank (MA)  
 Gejdenson  
 Gonzalez  
 Hamburg  
 Johnston  
 Kleczka  
 Kopetski  
 Lantos  
 McDermott  
 Mfume  
 Miller (CA)  
 Mineta  
 Mink  
 Nadler  
 Olver  
 Owens  
 Payne (NJ)  
 Pelosi  
 Rostenkowski  
 Roybal-Allard  
 Sabo  
 Scott  
 Serrano  
 Stokes  
 Swift  
 Synar  
 Towns  
 Unsoeld  
 Velazquez  
 Vento  
 Washington  
 Waters  
 Watt  
 Waxman  
 Yates

NOT VOTING—11

Andrews (TX)  
 Brewster  
 de la Garza  
 Flake  
 Goodling  
 Hastings  
 Hilliard  
 Kennedy  
 Rangel  
 Smith (OR)  
 Wilson

So the motion to instruct the managers on the part of the House was agreed to.

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

¶12.12 APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES—  
 H.R. 1804

Thereupon, the SPEAKER pro tempore, Mrs. CLAYTON, by unanimous consent, announced the appointment of the following Members as managers on the part of the House at said conference:

For consideration of all provisions of H.R. 1804 and the Senate amendment thereto, except for title II of H.R. 1804 and sections 901-14 of the Senate amendment: Messrs. FORD of Michigan, KILDEE, MILLER of California, SAWYER, and OWENS, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. REED, Mr. ROEMER, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Messrs. ENGEL, BECERRA, and GENE GREEN of Texas, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. ENGLISH of Arizona, Messrs. STRICKLAND, PAYNE of New Jersey, ROMERO-BARCELÓ, GOODLING, GUNDERSON, MCKEON, and PETRI, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mrs. ROUKEMA, and Mr. BOEHNER.

For consideration of title II of H.R. 1804 and sections 901-14 of the Senate amendment, the Chair appoints the following conferees: Messrs. FORD of Michigan, OWENS, PAYNE of New Jersey, SCOTT, SAWYER, GOODLING, BALLENGER, BARRETT of Nebraska, and FAWELL.

Ordered, That the Clerk notify the Senate of the foregoing appointments.

¶12.13 HOUR OF MEETING

On motion of Mr. HOYER, by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursday, February 24, 1994.

¶12.14 PROVIDING FOR THE  
 CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 6

Mr. MOAKLEY, by direction of the Committee on Rules, reported (Rept. No. 103-426) the resolution (H. Res. 366) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6) to extend for six years the authorizations of appropriations for the programs under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, and for certain other purposes.

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

¶12.15 SUBPOENA

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
 Washington, DC, February 15, 1994.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,  
 Speaker of the House,  
 Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House that I have been served with a subpoena issued by the Civil Court of the City of New York.

After consultation with the General Counsel to the House, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and precedents of the House.

Sincerely,  
 JERROLD NADLER,  
 Member of Congress.

¶12.16 SUBPOENA

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
 COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION,  
 Washington, DC, February 16, 1994.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule L of the Rules of the House that the Committee on House Administration has been served with a subpoena issued by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

After consultation with the General Counsel to the House, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is not inconsistent with the privileges and precedents of the House.

Sincerely,  
 CHARLIE ROSE,  
 Chairman.

¶12.17 SUBPOENA

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, February 10, 1994.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,  
Speaker of the House,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House that I have been served with a subpoena issued by the United States District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin.

After consultation with the General Counsel to the House, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and precedents of the House.

Sincerely,

F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, Jr.,  
Member of Congress.

¶12.18 COMMUNICATION FROM THE  
PRESIDENT—ECONOMIC REPORT

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mrs. CLAYTON, laid before the House a communication from the President, which was read as follows:

*To the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate:*

America has always thrived on change. We have used the opportunities it creates to renew ourselves and build our prosperity. But for too long and in too many ways, our Nation has been drifting.

For the last 30 years, family life in America has been breaking down. For the last 20 years, the real compensation of working Americans has grown at a disappointing rate. For 12 years a policy of trickle-down economics built a false prosperity on a mountain of Federal debt. As a result of our national drift, far too many American families, even those with two working parents, no longer dream the American dream of a better life for their children.

In 1992, the American people demanded change. A year ago, I sought your support for a comprehensive short-term and long-term strategy to restore the promise of our country's economic future. You responded, and together we replaced drift and gridlock with renewal and reform. Together we have taken the first necessary steps to restore growth in the living standards of all Americans. We have created a sound macroeconomic environment and strengthened the foundations of future economic growth. As a result of our efforts, the economy is now on a path of rising output, increasing employment, and falling deficits.

ESTABLISHING THE FISCAL CONDITIONS  
FOR SUSTAINED GROWTH

For more than a decade, the Federal Government has been living well beyond its means—spending much more than it has taken in, and borrowing the difference. The resulting deficits have been huge, both in sheer magnitude and as a percentage of the Nation's output. Since 1981 the Federal debt has been growing faster than the economy, reversing the trend of the previous three decades. As a consequence of this binge of deficit financing, Federal budget deficits have been gobbling up

an inordinate share of the Nation's savings, driving up real long-term interests rates, discouraging private investment, and impeding long-run private sector growth.

On August 10, 1993, I signed the historic budget plan that you passed several days earlier. It will reduce Federal deficits by more than \$500 billion. The plan is a balanced package of cuts in spending and increases in revenues. The spending cuts are specific, far-reaching, and genuine. They will reduce discretionary spending by over 12 percent in real terms in 5 years. The plan increases income tax rates for only the top 1.2 percent of taxpayers, the group of Americans who gained the most during the 1980s and are most able to pay higher taxes to help reduce the deficit. At the same time, a broad expansion of the earned income tax credit will help make work pay for up to 15 million American families. Nine out of ten small businesses will benefit from more-generous tax breaks that will help them invest and grow. And new, targeted capital gains tax relief will encourage investment in new small businesses.

Our deficit reduction plan has been the principal factor in the dramatic decline in long-term interest rates since my election in November 1992. Lower interest rates, in turn, have sparked an investment-driven economic expansion that has created more private sector jobs during the last year than were created during the previous four. The fact that investment is leading the recovery is good news for living standards, because investment is the key to productivity growth and hence to growth in real incomes for all Americans.

INVESTING IN OUR NATION'S FUTURE

Laying the macroeconomic groundwork for sustained growth is the government's first responsibility, but not its only responsibility. Government also has a vital role to play in providing some of the critical raw materials for economic growth: science and technology, an educated and well-trained work force, and public infrastructure. For much too long we have underinvested in these areas, in comparison both with our global competitors and with our own economic history. Our overall budget deficit has masked another, equally disturbing deficit—a deficit in the kinds of public investments that lay the foundations for private sector prosperity.

Like private investments, well-chosen public investments raise future living standards. As a consequence, deficit reduction at the expense of public investment has been and will continue to be self-defeating. That is why our budget package increases much-needed public investment even as it takes steps to reduce the budget deficit. One without the other will not work.

With the help of the Congress, our public investment initiatives in the areas of technology, infrastructure, the environment, and education and training received about 70 percent of the

funding we requested in fiscal year 1994. We increased funding for such proven successes as Head Start and the WIC program in the human resources area, and the Advanced Technology Program of the National Institute of Standards and Technology in the area of technological research. We also launched a number of new initiatives, including the National Service program, a new program of empowerment zones and enterprise communities for urban and rural development, and several new technology programs, including the Technology Reinvestment Project, designed to help defense contractors retool to serve civilian markets. We increased funding for research into new environmental technologies. In addition, we developed a comprehensive, cost-effective Climate Change Action Plan, comprising nearly 50 initiatives to reduce U.S. greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000.

As these examples bear witness, we have made significant progress on our investment agenda, but much more remains to be done. We will have to work together to find room to fund essential new investments even as we reduce real government outlays to meet tight annual caps on discretionary spending. This will not be easy. But it is essential, for we face a dual challenge—we must fundamentally change the composition of discretionary spending even as we reduce it in real terms.

This year my Administration is requesting funding for several new investment initiatives. Our Goals 2000 proposal will encourage local innovation in and accelerate the pace of school reform. It will link world-class academic and occupational standards to grassroots education reforms all across America. Our School-to-Work initiative will provide opportunities for post-secondary training for those not going on to college. Our reemployment and training program will streamline today's patchwork of training programs and make them a source of new skills for people who lose their jobs. Finally, our proposed welfare reform will provide the support, job training, and child care necessary to move people off welfare after 2 years. That is the only way we will make welfare what it ought to be: a second chance, not a way of life.

REFORMING OUR HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

This year we will also make history by reforming the Nation's health care system. We face a health care crisis that demands a solution, both for the health of our citizens and for the health of our economy over the long run. The United States today spends more on health care relative to the size of its economy than any other advanced industrial country. Yet we insure a smaller fraction of our population, and we rank poorly on important overall health indicators such as life expectancy and infant mortality. Over 15 percent of Americans—nearly 39 million people—were uninsured