

tionship with the natural world, and about our relationship with future generations. For the first time, the National Environmental Policy Act made explicit the widely-held public sentiment that we should live in harmony with nature and make decisions that account for future generations as well as for today. It declared that the Federal Government should work in concert with State and local governments and the citizens of this great Nation "to create and maintain conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony, and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations of Americans."

Over the past 25 years, America has made great progress in protecting the environment. The air is cleaner in many places than it was, and we no longer have rivers that catch on fire. And yet, this year in Milwaukee, more than 100 people died from drinking contaminated water, and many of our surface waters are still not fit for fishing and swimming. One in four Americans still lives near a toxic dump and almost as many breathe air that is unhealthy.

In order to continue the progress that we have made and adequately provide for future generations, my Administration is ushering in a new era of common sense reforms. We are bringing together Americans from all walks of life to find new solutions to protect our health, improve our Nation's stewardship of natural resources, and provide lasting economic opportunities for ourselves and for our children. We are reinventing environmental programs to make them work better and cost less.

My Administration is ushering in a new era of environmental reforms in many ways. Following is a description of a few of these reforms, grouped into three clusters: first, stronger and smarter health protection programs such as my proposed Superfund reforms and EPA's new common sense approach to regulation; second, new approaches to resource management, such as our Northwest forest plan, that provide better stewardship of our natural resources and sustained economic opportunity; and third, the promotion of innovative environmental technologies, for healthier air and water as well as stronger economic growth now and in the future.

Stronger and Smarter Health Protection Programs. Throughout my Administration, we have been refining Government, striving to make it work better and cost less. One of the best places to apply this principle in the environmental arena is the Superfund program. For far too long, far too many Superfund dollars have been spent on lawyers and not nearly enough have been spent on clean-up. I've directed my Administration to reform this program by cutting legal costs, increasing community involvement, and cleaning up toxic dumps more quickly. The reformed Superfund program will be faster, fairer, and more efficient—and it

will put more land back into productive community use.

Similarly, EPA is embarking on a new strategy to make environmental and health regulation work better and cost less. This new common sense approach has the potential to revolutionize the way we write environmental regulations. First, EPA will not seek to adopt environmental standards in a vacuum. Instead, all the affected stakeholders—representatives of industry, labor, State governments, and the environmental community—will be involved from the beginning. Second, we will replace one-size-fits-all regulations with a focus on results achieved with flexible means. And at last, we're taking a consistent, comprehensive approach. With the old piecemeal approach, the water rules were written in isolation of the air rules and the waste rules, and too often led to results that merely shuffled and shifted pollutants—results that had too little health protection at too great a cost. With its new commonsense approach, EPA will address the full range of environmental and health impacts of a given industry—steel or electronics for example—to get cleaner, faster, and cheaper results.

Better Stewardship of our Natural Resources. Just as representative of our new approach to the environment—and just as grounded in common sense—is the Administration's commitment to ecosystems management of the Nation's natural resources. For decades ecologists have known that what we do with one resource affects the others. For instance, the way we manage a forest has very real consequences for the quality of the rivers that run through the forest, very real consequences for the fishermen who depend on that water for their livelihood, and very real consequences for the health of the community downstream. But until recently, government operations failed to account adequately for such interaction. In many cases, several Federal agencies operated independently in the same area under different rules. In many cases, no one paused to ponder the negative consequences of their actions until it was too late.

Often, these consequences were catastrophic, leading to ecological and economic train wrecks such as the collapse of fisheries along the coasts, or the conflict over timber cutting in the Pacific Northwest. When I convened the Forest Conference earlier this year I saw the devastating effects of the Federal Government's lack of foresight and failure to provide leadership. Here, perhaps more than anywhere else, is a case study in how a failure to anticipate the consequences of our actions on the natural environment can be devastating to our livelihood in the years ahead. Our forest plan is a balanced and comprehensive program to put people back to work and protect ancient forests for future generations. It will not solve all of the region's problems but it is a strong first step at restoring

both the long-term health of the region's ecosystem and the region's economy.

Innovative Environmental Technologies. Environmental and health reforms such as EPA's common sense strategy and natural resource reforms such as the forest plan provide an opportunity, and an obligation, to make good decisions for today that continue to pay off for generations to come. In much the same way, sound investments in environmental technology can ensure that we leave to future generations a productive, livable world. Every innovation in environmental technology opens up a new expanse of economic and environmental possibilities, making it possible to accomplish goals that have eluded us in the past. From the very beginning, I have promoted innovative environmental technologies as a top priority. We've launched a series of environmental technology initiatives, issued a number of Executive orders to help spur the application of these technologies, and taken concrete steps to promote their export. Experts say the world market for environmental technology is nearly \$300 billion today and that it may double by the year 2000. Every dollar we invest in environmental technology will pay off in a healthier environment worldwide, in greater market share for U.S. companies, and in more jobs for American workers.

Innovations in environmental technology can be the bridge that carries us from the threat of greater health crises and ecological destruction toward the promise of greater economic prosperity and social well-being. Innovation by innovation, we can build a world transformed by human ingenuity and creativity—a world in which economic activity and the natural environment support and sustain one another.

This is the vision that Jackson, Muskie, and Dingell articulated more than two decades ago when they wrote in the National Environmental Policy Act that we should strive to live in productive harmony with nature and seek to fulfill the social and economic needs of future generations. We share a common responsibility to see beyond the urgent pressures of today and think of the future. We share a common responsibility to speak for our children, so that they inherit a world filled with the same opportunity that we had. This is the vision for which we work today and the guiding principle behind my Administration's environmental policies.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 6, 1995.

By unanimous consent, the message, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Resources.

¶57.31 LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. FROST, for today and April 7.

And then,

§57.32 ADJOURNMENT

On motion of Mr. SANDERS, pursuant to the special order heretofore agreed to, at 9 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m., the House adjourned until 11 o'clock a.m. on Friday, April 7, 1995.

§57.33 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. BLILEY: Committee on Commerce, H.R. 483. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to permit Medicare select policies to be offered in all States, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 104-79 Pt. 2). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ROBERTS: Committee on Agriculture H.R. 618. A bill to extend the authorization for appropriations for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission through fiscal year 2000 (Rept. No. 104-104). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

§57.34 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. THOMAS:

H.R. 1421. A bill to provide that references in the statutes of the United States to any committee or officer of the House of Representatives the name or jurisdiction of which was changed as part of the reorganization of the House of Representatives at the beginning of the 104th Congress shall be treated as referring to the currently applicable committee or officer of the House of Representatives; considered and passed.

By Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin:

H.R. 1422. A bill to amend the Job Training Partnership Act to provide for employment and training assistance for certain individuals employed at a facility at which the employer has made a public announcement that a substantial member of employees will be terminated or laid off from employment; to the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities.

By Mr. BROWN of California (for himself and Mr. TORRICELLI):

H.R. 1423. A bill to amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act and the Poultry Products Inspection Act to provide for improved public health and food safety through the reduction in meat and poultry of harmful substances that present a threat to public health, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. STEARNS:

H.R. 1424. A bill to provide Americans with secure, portable health insurance benefits through tax credits, medical savings accounts, and greater choice of health insurance plans without mandates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Commerce, the Judiciary, and Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. COX, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. MORAN, Mr. KING, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. FIELDS of Texas, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. DOOLITTLE,

Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. POMBO, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. CRANE, Mr. HERGER, Mrs. WALDHOLTZ, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. FUNDERBURK, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. JONES, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas, and Mr. WILSON):

H.R. 1425. A bill to suspend United States development assistance for India unless the President certifies to the Congress that the Government of India has taken certain steps to prevent human rights abuses in India; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. CLAY (for himself and Mr. WILIAMS):

H.R. 1426. A bill to assist States and secondary and postsecondary schools to develop, implement, and improve school-to-work opportunities systems so that all students have an opportunity to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to meet challenging State academic standards and industry-based skill standards and to prepare for postsecondary education, further learning, and a wide range of opportunities in high-skill, high-wage careers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities.

By Mr. COSTELLO:

H.R. 1427. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to control House of Representatives campaign spending, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Oversight.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H.R. 1428. A bill entitled, "The North American Border Stations Improvements Act"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. EVANS (for himself, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. DOYLE):

H.R. 1429. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the organization and administration of the Readjustment Counseling Service of the Department of Veterans Affairs, to improve eligibility for veterans' readjustment counseling and related counseling, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. FARR (for himself, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. POMBO, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. HERGER, Mr. FAZIO of California, Mrs. SEASTRAND, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. ROSE, Mr. DOOLEY, and Mr. CALVERT):

H.R. 1430. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide emergency financial assistance to agricultural producers who suffer severe crop losses in federally designated disaster areas; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FLANAGAN:

H.R. 1431. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the 30-percent of gross income limitations applicable to regulated investment companies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GREENWOOD:

H.R. 1432. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to eliminate multicandidate political committees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Oversight.

By Mr. HAYES (for himself and Mr. BALLENGER):

H.R. 1433. A bill to require the Secretary of Labor to establish a program under which employers may consult with State officials respecting compliance with occupational safety and health requirements; to the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities.

By Mr. HOUGHTON (for himself and Mr. LEVIN):

H.R. 1434. A bill to establish a commission to review the dispute settlement reports of the World Trade Organization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LEWIS of Georgia:

H.R. 1435. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit the use of certain agricultural byproducts in wine production; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LIPINSKI (for himself and Mr. MINETA) (both by request):

H.R. 1436. A bill to amend subtitle IV of title 49, United States Code, to eliminate unnecessary regulation of transportation industries, to streamline regulation of rail carriers, to sunset the Interstate Commerce Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

H.R. 1437. A bill to authorize appropriations for the National Railroad Passenger Corporation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. LOWEY (for herself, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. YATES, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. MANTON, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. FILNER, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. FURSE, Mr. REED, Mr. TORRES, Ms. HARMAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. WATERS, Mr. DICKS, Mr. VENTO, Mr. WYNN, Mr. GONZALEZ, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, and Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA):

H.R. 1438. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide special funding to States for implementation of national estuary conservation and management plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. METCALF:

H.R. 1439. A bill to amend the National Forest Management Act of 1976 to require the Timber Sale Program conducted by the Forest Service on National Forest System lands to be financed only by receipts from the sale of timber under the program; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MINETA (by request):

H.R. 1440. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to simplify and improve the organization of the Department of Transportation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

H.R. 1441. A bill to provide for the transfer of operating responsibility for air traffic services currently provided by the Federal Aviation Administration on behalf of the United States to separate corporate entity, in order to provide for more efficient operation and development of these transportation services and related assets, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and