H.R. 3023: Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. BAKER of California, Mr. PARKER, Mr. LINDER, and Mr. COOPER.

H.R. 3065: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.

H.R. 3075: Mr. FARR, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. MORAN, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mr. CONYERS.

H.R. 3086: Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. PAXON, Mr. BACHUS of Alabama, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, and Mr. ARMEY.

H.R. 3088: Ms. DELAURO, Mr. NADLER, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. SOLOMON, Ms. MOLINARI, and Mr. ARMEY.

H.R. 3220: Mr. DELLUMS.

H.R. 3222: Mr. RICHARDSON.

H.R. 3226: Mr. DELLUMS and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.

H.R. 3256: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey and Mr. HUTTO.

H.R. 3288: Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. RIDGE, Mr. KLUG.

H.R. 3293: Mr. GEJDENSON.

H.R. 3294: Mr. DOOLEY.

H.R. 3328: Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. COLEMAN, Ms. MCKINNEY.

H.R. 3392: Ms. LONG, Mr. ROTH, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, and Mr. TEJEDA.

H.R. 3398: Mr. HOAGLAND, Mr. MANTON, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 3409: Mr. RAHALL and Mr. KOPETSKI.

H.R. 3421: Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mr. HALL of Texas.

H.R. 3434: Mr. GOODLING and Mr. MORAN.

H.R. 3488: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 3508: Mr. STUPAK.

H.R. 3513: Mr. POSHARD, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. MINGE, and Mr. KLINK.

H.R. 3523: Ms. DUNN and Mrs. MALONEY.

H.R. 3561: Mr. FROST, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. RANGEL, and Mrs. MEEK.

H.R. 3564: Mr. FROST and Mr. DELLUMS.

H.R. 3614: Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FROST, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. YATES.

H.R. 3619: Mr. HOAGLAND.

H.R. 3632: Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 3635: Mr. ARMEY.

H.R. 3636: Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. LEVY, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. OLVER, Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. BLUTE, and Mr. MCHUGH.

H.R. 3641: Mr. MICA.

H.R. 3652: Mr. KOLBE.

H.R. 3663: Mr. PASTOR, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. MCDERMOTT, and Mr. PALLONE.

H.R. 3685: Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. KLUG, Mr. EWING, and Mr. DORNAN.

H.R. 3721: Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas.

H.R. 3727: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.

H.R. 3755: Mr. CANADY and Mr. GALLEGLY.

H.R. 3757: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mrs. THURMAN, Mrs. MINK, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. SARPALIUS, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. ROSE, Mr. MANN, and Mr. DICKEY.

H.J. Res. 278: Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. BATEMAN, and Mr. PARKER.

H.J. Res. 282: Mr. BAKER of Louisiana.

H.J. Res. 292: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. VISCLOSKY, Mr. HERGER, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. CRANE, Mr. FINGERHUT, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, and Mr. WALSH.

H. J. Res. 310: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. FROST, Mr. COBLE, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. BYRNE, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. MANTON, and Mrs. KENNELLY.

H. Con. Res. 42: Mr. ENGEL.

H. Con. Res. 52: Mr. TORKILDSEN and Mr. COOPER.

H. Con. Res. 93: Mr. KREIDLER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. LAZIO, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SANTORUM, and Mr. SCHUMER.

H. Con. Res. 147: Mr. COLEMAN.

H. Res. 32: Mr. FISH.

H. Res. 236: Mr. FAWELL, Mr. QUILLEN, and Mr. HASTINGS.

H. Res. 277: Mr. BACHUS of Alabama.

H. Res. 290: Mr. SYNAR.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1994 (6)

¶6.1 DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The House was called to order by the SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MONTGOMERY, who laid before the House the following communication:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 7, 1994.

I hereby designate the Honorable G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

¶6.2 APPROVAL OF THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MONTGOMERY, announced he had examined and approved the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, February 3, 1994.

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

¶6.3 COMMUNICATIONS

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

2532. A letter from the Comptroller General, the General Accounting Office, transmitting a review of the President's second special impoundment message for fiscal year 1994, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685 (H. Doc. No. 103–206); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2533. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting views pertaining to the emergency supplemental appropriation legislation; to the Committee on Appropriations.

2534. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Atomic Energy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's annual report on research, development, test and evaluation chemical/biological defense programs during fiscal year 1993, and the fiscal year 1993 report on the nonuse of human subjects for testing of chemical or biological agents, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1511; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2535. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a notice of final priority, selection criteria, and other requirements for the Cooperative Demonstration—School-to-Work Opportunities State Implementation Grants Program, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2536. A letter from the Acting Chief Financial Officer, Department of Energy, transmitting the annual report of compliance activities undertaken by the Department for mixed waste streams during fiscal year 1993 pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 6965; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2537. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting a copy of Presidential Determination No. 94–14 concerning assistance to the Peace Keeping Operations in Somalia, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2364(a)(1); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2538. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting the annual report containing an analysis and description of services performed by full-time USG employees during fiscal year 1993 for services for which reimbursement is provided under section 21(a) or section 43(b), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2765(a)(6); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2539. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a copy of his report for fiscal year 1993 on each instance a Federal agency did not fully implement recommendations made by the GAO in connection with a bid protest decided during the fiscal year, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3554(e)(2); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2540. A letter from the Administrator, Bonneville Power Administration, transmitting the annual management report and 1993 annual report, pursuant to Public Law 101–576, section 306(a) (104 Stat. 2854; to the Committee on Government Operations.

2541. A letter from the Inspector General, General Services Administration, transmitting a copy of their Audit Report Register, including all financial recommendations, for fiscal year 1993; to the Committee on Government Operations.

2542. A letter from the President, James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation, transmitting the annual report on the activities of the inspector general for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to Public Law 95–452, section 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2543. A letter from the President, National Endowment for Democracy, transmitting the annual report on the activities of inspector general for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to Public Law 95–452, section, 5(b) (102 Stat. 2526); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2544. A letter from the Chief Administrative Officer, Postal Rate Commission, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1993, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2545. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2546. A letter from the Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, transmitting a report on the necessity to construct modifications to the Ochoco Dam, Crooked River Project, Oregon, in order to preserve its structural safety, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 509; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2547. A letter from the Chairman, Little League Baseball, Inc., transmitting the organization's annual report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 1084(b); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2548. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report on reimbursement for blood clotting factor for hemophilia patients under Medicare Part B, pursuant to Public Law 101–239, section 6142 (103 Stat. 2225); jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

2549. A letter from the Chairman, National Transportation Safety Board, transmitting a copy of the Plan to Streamline the Board submitted to OMB, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. app. 1903(b)(7); jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation, Energy and Commerce, and Appropriations.

¶6.4 MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Edwin Thomas, one of his secretaries.

¶6.5 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—BUDGET FY 95

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MONTGOMERY, laid before the House a message from the President, which was read as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

The Fiscal Year 1995 budget, which I transmit to you with this message, builds on the strong foundation of deficit reduction, economic growth, and jobs that we established together last year. By encouraging private investment—and undertaking public investment to produce more and higher-paying jobs, and to prepare today's workers and our children to hold these jobs—we are renewing the American dream.

The budget continues to reverse the priorities of the past, carrying on in the new direction we embraced last year.

—It keeps deficits on a downward path;
—It continues our program of investment in long-term economic growth, in fighting crime, and in the skills of our children and our workers; and
—It sets the stage for health care reform, which is critical to our economic and fiscal future.

When I took office a year ago, the budget and economic outlook for our country was bleak. Twelve years of borrow-and-spend budget policies and trickle-down economics had put deficits on a rapid upward trajectory, left the economy struggling to emerge from recession, and given middle class taxpayers the sense that their government had abandoned them.

Perhaps most seriously, the enduring American dream—that each generation passes on a better life to its children—was under siege, threatened by policies and attitudes that stressed today at the expense of tomorrow, speculative profits at the expense of long-term growth, and wasteful spending at the expense of our children's future.

A year later, the picture is brighter. The enactment of my budget plan in 1993, embodying the commitment we have made to invest in our future, has contributed to a strenghthening economic recovery, a clear downward trend in budget deficits, and the beginnings of a renewed confidence among our people. We have ended drift and broken the gridlock of the past. A Congress and a President are finally working together to confront our country's problems.

Serious challenges remain. Not all of our people are participating in the recovery; some regions are lagging behind the rest of the country. Layoffs continue as a result of the restructuring taking place in American business and the end of the Cold War.

Rising health care costs remain a major threat to our families and businesses, to the economy, and to our progress on budget deficits. Our welfare system must be transformed to encourage work and responsibility. And our Nation, communities, and families face the ever-increasing threat of crime and violence in our streets, a threat which degrades the qualify of life for Americans regardless of their income, regardless of their race, regardless of where they live.

We will confront these challenges this year, by acting on health care reform, welfare reform, and the crime bill now under consideration in the Congress, and by continuing to build on our economic plan, with further progress on deficits, and investments in our people as well as in research, technology, and infrastructure.

WHAT WE INHERITED

When our Administration took office, the budget deficit was high and headed higher—to $302 billion in 1995 and well over $400 billion by the end of the decade.

When our Administration took office, the middle class was feeling the effects of the tax changes of the 1980s, which had radically shifted the Federal tax burden from the wealthy to those less well off. From the late 1970s to 1990, tax rates for the wealthiest Americans had declined, while rates for most other Americans had increased.

When our Administration took office, the economy was still struggling to break out of recession, with few new jobs and continuing high interest rates. In 1992, mortgage rates averaged well over eight percent. Unemployment at the end of 1992 stood at 7.3 percent, and barely a million jobs had been added to the economy in the previous four years. The outlook for the future was slow productivity growth, stagnant wages, and rising inequality—as sagging consumer confidence demonstrated.

A NEW DIRECTION

Today, whether it is the deficit, fairness, or the status of the economy, the situation is much improved.

The budget I am submitting today projects a deficit of $176 billion, a drop of $126 billion from where it would have been without our plan. If the declines we project in the deficits for 1994 and 1995 take place, it will be the first time deficits have declined three years running since Harry Truman occupied the Oval Office.

The disciplines we have put into place are working.

We have frozen discretionary spending. Except in emergencies, we cannot spend an additional dime on any program unless we cut it from another part of the budget. We are reducing low-priority spending to fulfill the promise of deficit reduction as well as to fund limited, targeted investments in our future. Some 340 discretionary programs were cut in 1994, and our new budget cuts a similar number of programs. These are not the kind of cuts where you end up spending more money. These are true cuts, where you actually spend less. Total discretionary spending is lower than the previous year—again, in straight dollar terms, with no allowance for inflation.

As for entitlement spending, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 achieved nearly $100 billion in savings from nearly every major entitlement program. Pay-as-you-go rules prevent new entitlement spending that is not paid for, and I have issued an executive order which imposes the first real discipline on unanticipated increases in these programs. For the future, health care reform will address the fastest growing entitlement programs—Medicare and Medicaid—which make up the bulk of spending growth in future budgets, and the Bipartisan Commission on Entitlement Reform, which I have established by executive order, will examine the possibility of additional entitlement savings.

While we have imposed tough disciplines, there is one more needed tool. The modified line-item veto, which would provide Presidents with enhanced rescission authority, has already been adopted by the House as H.R. 1578. If enacted, it will enable Presidents to single out questionable items in appropriations bills and require that they be subject to an up-or-down majority vote in the Congress. I think that makes sense, and it preserves the ability of a majority in Congress to make appropriations decisions.

In addition to budget discipline, we made dramatic changes that restored fairness to the tax code. We made the distribution of the income tax burden far more equitable by raising income tax rates on only the richest 1.2 percent of our people—couples with income over $180,000—and by substantially increasing the Earned Income Tax Credit for 15 million low-income working families. Thus, nearly 99 percent of taxpayers will find out this year that their income tax rates have not been increased.

RESULTS

Finally, the most significant result of our commitment to changing how Washington does business is growing economic confidence. Investment is up—in businesses, in residences, and in consumer durables; real investment in equipment grew seven times as fast in 1993 as over the preceding four years. Mortgage rates are at their lowest level in decades. Nearly two million more Americans are working than were working a year ago, twice as great an increase in one year as was achieved in the previous four years combined; and the rate of unemployment at the end of 1993 was down to 6.4 percent, a drop of nearly a full percentage point.

The fundamentals are solid and strong, and we are building for the future with a steady and sustainable expansion.

THE ECONOMIC PLAN

How did all this happen? Our economic plan had three fundamental components:

DEFICIT REDUCTION

First, the introduction and eventual enactment of our $500 billion deficit-reduction plan—the largest in history—brought the deficit down from 4.9 per-