

Barrett (WI) Gillmor
 Bartlett Gilman
 Barton Gingrich
 Bateman Glickman
 Bentley Goodlatte
 Bereuter Gordon
 Bevil 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
 Pombo
 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