

she often returned to that job as soon as the business cycle picked up again and the company was ready to rehire. The unemployment system was designed to tide workers over during temporary dry spells. Today, when a worker loses a job, that job often is gone forever.

Our economy has generated new jobs. In 1993 alone, 1.7 million new private sector jobs were created—more than in the previous 4 years combined. While the jobs exist, the pathways to them aren't always clear.

The Reemployment Act of 1994 strives to fix this. It is based on evidence of what works for getting workers into new and better jobs. Programs that work are customer-driven, offering customized service, quality information, and meaningful choices. Programs that work provide job search assistance to help dislocated workers become reemployed rapidly, feature skill training connected to real job opportunities, and offer support services to make long-term training practical for those who need it.

The Act reflects six key principles:

First is universal access and program consolidation. The current patchwork of dislocated worker programs is categorical, inefficient, and confusing. The Reemployment Act of 1994 will consolidate six separate programs into an integrated service system that focuses on what workers need to get their next job, not the reason why they lost their last job.

Second is high-quality reemployment services. Most dislocated workers want and need only information and some basic help in assessing their skills and planning and conducting their job search. These services are relatively simple and inexpensive, and they have been shown to pay off handsomely in reducing jobless spells.

Third is high-quality labor market information, which must be a key component of any reemployment effort. The labor market information component of the Reemployment Act of 1994 will knit together various job data systems and show the way to new jobs through expanding access to good data on where jobs are and what skills they require.

Fourth is one-stop service. At a recent conference that I attended on "What is Working" in reemployment efforts, a common experience of workers was the difficulty of getting good information on available services. Instead of forcing customers to waste their time and try their patience going from office to office, the system will require States to coordinate services for dislocated workers through career centers. It allows States to compete for funds to develop a more comprehensive network of one-stop career centers to serve under one roof anyone who needs help getting a first, new, or better job, and to streamline access to a wide range of job training and employment programs.

The fifth principle of the legislation is effective retraining for those work-

ers who need it to get a new job. Some workers need retraining. The Reemployment Act of 1994 will also provide workers financial support when they need it to let them complete meaningful retraining programs.

Sixth is accountability. The Reemployment Act of 1994 aims to restructure the incentives facing service providers to begin focusing on workers as customers. Providers who deliver high-quality services for the customer and achieve positive outcomes will prosper in the new system. Those who fail to do so will see their funding dry up.

The Reemployment Act of 1994 will create a new comprehensive reemployment system that will enhance service, improve access, and assist Americans in finding good new jobs. This is a responsible proposal that is fully offset over the next 5 years.

I urge the Congress to give this legislation prompt and favorable consideration so that Americans will have available a new, comprehensive reemployment system that works for everyone.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *March 15, 1994.*

By unanimous consent, the message, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 103-222).

¶24.19 SUBPOENA

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

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Washington, DC, March 15, 1994.*

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formerly notify you pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House that a subpoena issued by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for information concerning a member of the United States Capitol Police.

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

Sincerely,

WERNER W. BRANDT,  
*Sergeant at Arms.*

¶24.20 "STRUCTURED DEBATE"

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. DERRICK, made the following announcement in behalf of the Speaker:

The House is about to embark upon an unprecedented experiment wherein it will conduct a structured debate on a mutually agreed upon subject. A Member recognized by the Speaker and holding the floor as "moderator" will yield time to eight Members, four from the Majority Party and four from the Minority Party.

The primary purpose of this debate is to enhance the quality of the deliberative process of the House of Representatives, so as to enable all Members to

be better informed and to participate in subsequent debates and decisions on major issues.

Under the previous orders of February 11 and March 11, 1994, Mr. Cardin will be recognized to moderate a structured debate in the format and sequence that he will describe, which has been mutually established by the Majority and Minority Leaders.

The Rules of the House with respect to decorum and proper forms of address to the Speaker will apply during this debate. The moderator will yield time to the participants. As part of the experiment—and not as a precedent for other proceedings of the House—the moderator and the participants will have the aid of a visual indication of the remaining time.

¶24.21 LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. GALLO, for today.

And then,

¶24.22 ADJOURNMENT

On motion of Mr. CARDIN, pursuant to the special order heretofore agreed to, at 10 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m., the House adjourned until 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursday, March 17, 1994.

¶24.23 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. CLAY: Committee of conference. Conference report on H.R. 3345. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to eliminate certain restrictions on employee training; to provide temporary authority to agencies relating to voluntary separation incentive payments, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 103-435). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MOAKLEY: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 388. A resolution waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 3345) to amend title 5, United States Code, to eliminate certain restrictions on employee training; to provide temporary authority to agencies relating to voluntary separation incentive payments; and for other purposes (Rept. No. 103-436). Referred to the House Calendar.

¶24.24 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. ACKERMAN:

H.R. 4039. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to limit unauthorized use of credit cards by discouraging theft of credit cards that are mailed; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI (for himself (by request) and Mr. FORD of Michigan):

H.R. 4040. A bill to establish a comprehensive system of reemployment services, training, and income support for permanently laid off workers, to facilitate the establishment of one-stop career centers to serve as a common point of access to employment, education and training information and services, to develop an effective national labor market information system, and for other