

Brownback Greenwood
 Bryant (TN) Gunderson
 Bunn Gutknecht
 Bunning Hancock
 Burr Hansen
 Burton Hastert
 Buyer Hastings (WA)
 Callahan Hayworth
 Calvert Hefley
 Camp Heineman
 Canady Hergler
 Castle Hilleary
 Chabot Hoekstra
 Chambliss Hoke
 Chenoweth Horn
 Christensen Hostettler
 Chryslers Houghton
 Coble Hunter
 Coburn Hutchinson
 Collins (GA) Inglis
 Combust Istook
 Cooley Johnson, Sam
 Cox Jones
 Crane Kasich
 Crapo Kelly
 Cremeans Kim
 Cubin King
 Cunningham Klug
 Davis Knollenberg
 Deal Kolbe
 DeLay LaHood
 Diaz-Balart Latham
 Dickey LaTourette
 Doolittle Laughlin
 Dornan Lazio
 Dreier Leach
 Duncan Lewis (CA)
 Dunn Lewis (KY)
 Ehlers Lightfoot
 Ehrlich Linder
 Emerson LoBiondo
 English Longley
 Ensign Lucas
 Everett Manzullo
 Ewing Martini
 Fawell McCollum
 Fields (TX) McDade
 Flanagan McHugh
 Foley McInnis
 Forbes McIntosh
 Fowler McKeon
 Fox Metcalf
 Franks (CT) Meyers
 Franks (NJ) Mica
 Frelinghuysen Miller (FL)
 Frisa Molinari
 Funderburk Moorhead
 Gallegly Morella
 Ganske Myrick
 Gekas Nethercutt
 Gilchrest Ney
 Gillmor Norwood
 Gilman Nussle
 Goodlatte Packard
 Goodling Parker
 Graham Paxon

NOES—177

Abercrombie Danner
 Ackerman de la Garza
 Andrews DeFazio
 Baesler DeLauro
 Baldacci Dellums
 Barcia Deutsch
 Barrett (WI) Dicks
 Becerra Dingell
 Beilenson Dixon
 Bentsen Doggett
 Berman Dooley
 Beville Doyle
 Bishop Durbin
 Bonior Edwards
 Boucher Engel
 Browder Eshoo
 Brown (CA) Evans
 Brown (FL) Farr
 Brown (OH) Fazio
 Bryant (TX) Filner
 Chapman Flake
 Clay Foglietta
 Clayton Ford
 Clement Frank (MA)
 Clyburn Frost
 Coleman Furse
 Collins (MI) Gejdenson
 Conyers Gephardt
 Costello Geren
 Coyne Gibbons
 Cramer Gonzalez

Lipinski
 Lofgren
 Lowey
 Luther
 Maloney
 Markey
 Martinez
 Mascara
 Matsui
 McCarthy
 McHale
 McKinney
 McNulty
 Meehan
 Meek
 Menendez
 Mfume
 Miller (CA)
 Minge
 Mink
 Moakley
 Mollohan
 Montgomery
 Moran
 Murtha
 Nadler
 Neal
 Oberstar

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—10

Borski
 Cardin
 Goss
 Hayes
 Hobson
 Johnson (CT)
 Myers
 Pelosi

NOT VOTING—26

Baker (LA)
 Brewster
 Clinger
 Collins (IL)
 Tate
 Condit
 Fattah
 Fields (LA)
 Gutierrez
 Hyde
 Kingston
 Largent
 Livingston
 Manton
 McCrery
 McDermott
 Neumann
 Oxley
 Peterson (MN)
 Smith (MI)
 Stark
 Tucker
 Velazquez
 Volkmer
 Waxman
 Wilson
 Yates

□ 2102

So the motion to table was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LINDER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. FAZIO of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ARMEY] so that he may announce the schedule.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, we have concluded legislative business for the evening. We will meet again tomorrow morning at 9 a.m. to consider the conference report for the Balanced Budget Act, if it is necessary after Senate action on the bill; a continuing resolution, which may be considered under suspension of the rules, and any appropriations conference reports that are ready for floor action.

Mr. Speaker, the House will not be in session on Sunday, November 19. On Monday, November 20, the House will meet at 12:30 p.m. for morning hour, and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

We plan on taking up one bill under suspension of the rules, H.R. 2361, a bill regarding commencement dates of certain temporary Federal judgeships. We will then complete consideration of H.R. 2564, the Lobbyist Disclosure Act of 1995, and act on any appropriation conference reports that are ready. There is also the possibility that a disposition of a veto message will be necessary.

Mr. Speaker, Members should be advised that there will be no recorded votes before 5 p.m. on Monday, November 20, although Members should be prepared to work late in the evening on that Monday.

I thank the gentleman for yielding. Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to ask the majority leader if 5 p.m. is a definite time on Monday? There are those who have asked for 6 p.m. on our side. Is there any possibility of that?

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's inquiry, and if I may say, on behalf of all the inquiries we have had from so many of the Members, these are very tough times for us and our families. The work must go on, we all accept that, but we must try our best.

We have done our best to accommodate them, but I cannot guarantee that votes will take place at any time other than after 5 p.m.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I would again address the question to the majority leader.

We are now, as I said last night, in the longest shutdown of Government by virtue of the inability of the President and the Congress to come to grips with funding the Government in the history of this Nation. We, apparently, are going to have a relatively short day tomorrow. Everybody is going to go home. Eight hundred thousand people across this land are going to worry about whether or not they have a job to go to on Monday, whether they are going to have a paycheck Thanksgiving week, or a couple weeks before Christmas.

I am concerned, Mr. Leader, that we are apparently having a short day tomorrow. We are not going to be here Sunday, and we are not coming back, essentially, apparently to vote, until after 5 p.m. on Monday. That means that we are most assuredly going to have at least another 24 hours on Monday of a Government shutdown.

I am wondering what kind of negotiations are ongoing to try to overcome this impasse between the Congress and the President so that Government can get back to work.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman would continue to yield.

Mr. FAZIO of California. I yield to my colleague from Texas.

Mr. ARMEY. The gentleman from Maryland is again quite right in his concern. As the gentleman knows, the President did veto a continuing resolution sent to him by the Congress, thus causing this shutdown. We have passed from this body, and the other body has worked on a second continuing resolution for the President, and the President has said again that he would veto that, thus continuing his shutdown of the Government.

We have spent a good deal of the time today talking with representatives of the White House. We expect to get that continuing resolution to the President for his signature so that perhaps we might be able to resolve the problem by his signing that CR over the weekend. In the meantime, we will continue talking to the White House to see what we can do.

I do appreciate the gentleman from Maryland's concern.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman would further respond.

There is no question that folks on this side of the aisle are anxious to proceed in Washington, if possible, to complete whatever business is before us in hopes that we can not only return to our communities and to our families for Thanksgiving, but that we could also remove the burden, the pressure on all these Federal workers and those they serve.

Is there any way the gentleman can talk to us about what happens next week, in general? We are anxious, as the majority leader has heard from the gentleman from Maryland, to stay Saturday, Sunday, Monday. Now, what about Tuesday, Wednesday? When, if at all, does the gentleman anticipate people being reunited with their families and their districts?

Mr. ARMEY. I appreciate the gentleman's concern. We do all we can. We sent a second continuing resolution. We will send the Balanced Budget Act to the President as soon as the Senate is done acting. We will continue to move legislation. The appropriations bills are moving to the White House.

I fully expect that we will have a long evening Monday night. We will undoubtedly work late trying to get as much done as possible and waiting for responses from both the Senate and the White House.

We will work on Tuesday. It is our hope that by Tuesday, 2 p.m., we might be able to see Members get back to their districts or district work relationships and time with their families for Thanksgiving.

But as the President has so sternly said, he is prepared to sit here for 30, 60, 90 days, however, long it takes. We must, therefore, be prepared to do what we can at what time we can to move as much as possible forward, and then snatch those times with our families and our constituents as are available to us in the interim, while work that

we have shipped to the White House is up there for Presidential decision.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman would respond further.

We really do have in this House the prerogative of placing before the body a CR that perhaps might satisfy the President. Is there any desire on the part of the majority to introduce another CR, should this one, as the President has indicated, not meet his expectations?

Is there any willingness on the part of the majority to find a way to keep the Government functioning during the Thanksgiving period and beyond?

Mr. ARMEY. The majority is, of course, as the gentleman knows, committed to the historic event of passing a Balanced Budget Act and having it signed into law, and we are working with the White House in every way we know toward that end.

Mr. FAZIO of California. We have already heard that is likely to be vetoed, but that, of course, is still not before the President.

I am hopeful the gentleman will help us find a way to once again offer the President another opportunity, because this body has some of the responsibility as well.

Mr. ARMEY. If I may again remind the gentleman, the second CR, the second effort to pass a second CR to the White House to be signed, will be, if not already, soon be on the President's desk. He will have the opportunity to sign that short-term continuing spending resolution and reopen the various offices of the Government.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would like to note that he is being as lenient as possible with this 1 minute, but it is probably not the place to debate policy.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maine [Mr. BALDACCI].

Mr. BALDACCI. Mr. Speaker, if the majority leader would respond, there are a lot of us that are here for the first time, and we are very interested in working every day that people are not working and feel very uncomfortable going back and forth at a time when people are not working.

I have introduced a piece of legislation trying to keep us going on Sunday and not losing that opportunity that we could work and working together to resolve the situation. I was wondering, would the gentleman be opposed if a majority of the Members in your caucus and our caucus were interested in working through the weekend?

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from California, who controls the time, would yield.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas for a response.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, again I say we have completed our work on the short-term continuing resolution. We have sent and will soon finish tomorrow, after the other body acts, the bal-

anced budget. We are moving to the White House for their careful consideration and signature everything we can as fast as we can.

I believe the Nation is aware of the fact that, given the grueling hours we are working, that it is perfectly reasonable for us, as well as all or most other people in the Nation, to have Sunday with our families.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. STUPAK] for a query to the majority leader.

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the majority leader's concern to move this legislation expeditiously. Since the Senate has not yet pushed that second CR to the President, if the Senate still has an opportunity to amend that CR before it goes to the President, if they could reach an agreement with the White House on the second CR, which may be different from what the House has passed, can we have assurances from the majority leader that he would forthwith bring up a new CR that came over from the Senate, which may be different from the one we voted on Wednesday night?

Mr. ARMEY. Well, if the gentleman will continue to yield for a response.

Mr. FAZIO of California. I yield to the gentleman from Texas for his response.

Mr. ARMEY. A continuing resolution cannot originate in the Senate.

Mr. STUPAK. No, but they can amend it or make changes to the one they received from the House of Representatives before it goes to the White House, and then it would come back to this body for further consideration.

I am asking if the distinguished majority leader would then bring it forth to the floor as soon as possible?

Mr. ARMEY. I believe the Senate passed that 60 to 37 already, so it is not possible.

Mr. STUPAK. That is correct, Mr. Majority Leader, but it has not gone to the White House, so no veto has taken place. Therefore, they can revisit the issue before it goes to the White House; is that not correct?

Mr. ARMEY. The Senate is a mysterious place and it may be possible in that body. I would consider it highly irregular.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield one more time to the gentleman from Maryland for questions about the appropriations bills.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. I realize this has gone longer, but we do not have a crisis of this type very often.

The majority leader has indicated we were sending bills down as quickly as we could to the President for consideration to move beyond this present crisis. The Treasury-Postal bill was passed on Wednesday. The legislative bill is also ready to go to the President. I am wondering if we have sent those down or we are expecting to send those down to the White House.

□ 2115

I know we seem to be inconveniencing the gentleman from Ohio. I am really sorry that, the 800,000 people that twist in the wind. But I would like to know whether or not the bills are going to be sent down?

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will continue to yield, I fear we have tried the patience of some of our colleagues.

The Treasury-Postal bill is, in fact, available for the President and these discussions we have been having with the President, this is one of the topics. Again, we would hope that the President would find a way to agree to sign legislation that could get us by this impasse. We continue talking to the White House.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I will urge the President to sign both the Treasury-Postal and the legislative bill, if they are sent down there. They have not been sent down there. As I said at the Committee on Rules, I do not blame your side any more than my side, because I think it has been sort of mutually agreed. But my point is, there are 200,000 people affected by those two bills, over 200,000.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's point. I truly do. We will continue working.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARR). Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order in place of the gentlewoman from Ohio [Ms. KAPTUR].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

BUDGET CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. WARD] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, I seek recognition this evening to say that in about 30 minutes there is going to be a very important discussion on this floor. It is going to be a discussion led by and participated in by the freshman Members of the Democratic Party. There are not many of us, but we feel that this is worth taking extra moments to talk about. That is, the need for us to stay here to work out this budget impasse.

We feel that as freshmen we have been elected and sent here to make sure that we move forward the process of government.

We feel that it is clear that with a 2-hour, 3-hour session on Saturday and nothing on Sunday, not until late in the afternoon on Monday, we are making a mistake.

It is not a question of how we spend time with our families or how we worship. We have the opportunity to worship at many fine houses of worship within walking distance of this building. We have the opportunity, those of us in Chamber who worship on Saturday, to worship close by in this building.

But remember, what I am saying, Mr. Speaker, is that we have hundreds of thousands of Federal employees across this country who are uncertain. I have spoken to people in my district who work for the Federal Government who are uncertain, people in my district office who are on furlough, who do not know if they will be able to make their mortgage payment, who do not know if they will be able to pay their rent with the check that is delivered to them for their month's work for November.

Mr. Speaker, I think when we face a problem like this, that we should stay in until we get it done.

I want to spend time with my family, who are home in Louisville this minute, just as much as anyone in this body, just as much. But I think we owe it to the American people to stay at this job to get it done. If it takes staying here until we get tired of looking at each other to the point that we resolved our differences, that is what it will take.

So in about 30 minutes, you will see a discussion on this floor led by the freshman Members of the Democratic Party who will say in no uncertain terms that we stand unified in our commitment to keep this body working throughout the weekend, on through to make sure that we resolve these differences. We owe the people of this country nothing more and nothing less.

BALANCED BUDGET

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. ROYCE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, this is a historic debate that we are having about balancing the budget, however I am disappointed by the words from the White House today that there will be no commitment to balance the budget in 7 years and that our attempt to continue funding for the Government will be vetoed even though it received bipartisan support.

That we have come this far in putting forward a plan to balance the budget is a great achievement, but we must not let up. The future of our children and grandchildren is literally at stake in the actions that this Congress and the President take in the interest of bringing fiscal responsibility to Washington.

The citizens of my district and I'm sure many others recognize this and

they have been calling in record numbers to tell us not to back down. These folks recognize that the Balanced Budget Act of 1995 is the single most important piece of legislation that we will work on this session.

They know this because the benefits of getting the Government out of the red are painfully obvious—lower interest rates, greater savings—we have a negative savings rate—and by lessening the burden that we pass along to our future generations. But the President says he won't budge—he says he won't work to balance this budget in 7 years—and he won't accept what the Congressional Budget Office says is a real and viable plan to balance the budget. So what do we do?

We listen to the people back home and we stay here to work to deliver a balanced budget. We don't listen to some phony, half-baked platitudes about the advantages of deficit spending. Not when the calls are coming in from the districts, 9-1 in favor of saving America's future. American's are asking us to do what is right for the country and their children.

They know that the interest in the 5 trillion dollar debt will cost every baby born today over one hundred and eighty thousand dollars and if we continue along this path the country we leave behind won't even be recognizable as the America that we inherited from our parents.

So we've got to start taking some initial, honest steps to bring fiscal sanity to Washington. The Balanced Budget Act of 1995 does just that. With this budget plan we eliminate the budget deficit in 7 years—we do not leave our country with chronic \$200 billion deficits per year, with no end in sight, as the President's out of balance budget does.

We save Medicare from bankruptcy and increase, yes Mr. President increase, what each Medicare beneficiary receives from \$4,800 to \$6,700 while allowing for more choice in the types of health care people receive. But saving Medicare isn't the only benefit we get from balancing the budget.

In fact, all Americans will benefit in the form of lower interest rates—this will save individuals and families hundreds of dollars per month in home mortgage payments and car loans. With lower interest rates this will result in more money being put into our economy to drive production and create over six million new American jobs.

That's right—a balanced budget will create over six-million new jobs here in America.

Mr. Speaker, the future of the country is at a crossroads. We can take the path that Americans historically have when there is a crisis—they look the problem in the eye and tackle it head on. Or we can succumb to the demagoguery, half written budgets and phoney numbers that the White House is peddling and continue to plunge the country deeper into debt.

The American people have spoken to us—they want a balanced budget and