

Detailed safety data sheets are required for such dangerous materials as Joy dishwashing liquid, chalk, and even air.

OSHA has classified children's teeth as hazardous waste.

On November 10, the Clinton administration released its Unified Agenda of Federal Regulations, which outlines its plan to pursue over 4,300 rulemakings in the next fiscal year. It is difficult to believe that all of these 4,300 rulemakings have to be completed and implemented before the 104th Congress can take the opportunity to consider regulatory reform. The American people will not tolerate a rush to new regulations by the entrenched bureaucracy before the 104th Congress can even attempt to make appropriate changes in the law.

Proof of this sentiment is evident in the recently formed Project Relief, a broad-based, nonpartisan coalition of over 200 organizations and individuals representing businesses, trade associations, citizen advocacy organizations, social groups, think tanks, minority groups, state and local officials, and others. These various interests have come together in this push for comprehensive reform and are working closely with both the House and the Senate on this front.

In order to have the opportunity for orderly consideration of regulatory reform issues by the whole Congress—Republican and Democrat Members alike—the new majority leadership respectfully asked the President on December 12, 1994, to order a moratorium on all Federal rulemaking, with appropriate exceptions. Sadly, the President declined to issue such an order.

We have, therefore, no choice except to deal with the regulators ourselves, and we do so with this legislation. The Regulatory Transition Act of 1995 proposes the moratorium that the President refused to order, indicating that it is to be business as usual in the Federal bureaucracy. That is not the message sent by the American people in the last election.

Through the introduction of this bill and the hearings that will be held on it, the administration and others will be given the opportunity to justify why all of the regulations placed into effect since the date of the last election should remain in full force without the possibility of reconsideration as a result of any regulatory reforms enacted by the 104th Congress.

I would like to make clear that the bill does not suspend any existing or new regulation that responds to an emergency or is necessary because of an imminent threat to health or safety, or which is essential to the enforcement of criminal laws. The President, acting on the written request of an agency head, is charged with the responsibility for making this determination.

Additionally, the bill does not suspend regulations that reduce or

streamline regulatory burdens rather than imposing new ones.

Some bureaucrats forget that it is the Congress that makes the laws, delegates the power to issue regulations implementing the laws to the agencies, and controls the standards and processes by which the regulations are made by the agencies.

Make no mistake. A Federal regulation is a law that can affect life, liberty, and property of Americans. Fairness, justice, and equity must be reflected in the laws of the land, including Federal regulations.

The 104th Congress should undertake a thorough review of Federal regulations, starting with the way they are made and enforced, and make such adjustments to the statutes of this land as are necessary to reflect the mandate of the American people. No such thorough review has been possible for some 40 years. It is a daunting but welcome task. It cannot be achieved overnight, nor even in the first 100 days of this Congress, but we can make a start. That start will be impeded if legions of new regulations go into effect before even the initial consideration for regulatory reform and relief can be given.

Introducing this bill with me today is Congressman DAVID MCINTOSH, who is the chairman of the Government Reform and Oversight Committee's Subcommittee on Regulatory Affairs. I look forward to working with him on this very important issue.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Member (at her own request) to revise and extend her remarks and include extraneous material:)

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. SMITH of New Jersey) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ARCHER, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Ms. JACKSON-LEE) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. FOGLIETTA in two instances.

Mr. ACKERMAN.

Mr. BERMAN.

Ms. WOOLSEY in two instances.

Mr. TRAFICANT in three instances.

Mr. CONDIT.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.

Mr. COLEMAN.

Mr. STARK.

Mr. HAMILTON.

Mr. CARDIN.

Mr. GEPHARDT.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. SMITH of New Jersey) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. EWING.

Mr. POMBO.

Mr. WOLF.

Mr. DAVIS.

ADJOURNMENT

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 56 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Wednesday, January 11, 1995, at 11 a.m.

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:

[Submitted January 4, 1995]

Mr. MILLER of California: Committee on Natural Resources. Legislative and review activities of the Committee on Natural Resources during the 103d Congress (Rept. 103-890). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Final listing of all bills and resolutions introduced on January 4 and January 5; supercedes listing appearing in the Record on those days.

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

[Submitted January 4, 1995]

By Mr. SHAYS, Mr. GOODLING, and Mr. THOMAS (for themselves, and Mr. MCHALE, Mr. HOYER, Mr. DICKEY, Mr. HAMILTON, Mrs. FOWLER, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. TORKILDSEN, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. BAKER of California, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. BARR, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. BLUTE, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. BONO, Mr. BRYANT of Tennessee, Mr. BUNN of Oregon, Mr. BUNNING of Kentucky, Mr. BURR, Mr. BUYER, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CAMP, Mr. CANADY, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. CHRYSLER, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. COBLE, Mr. COBURN, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. COX, Mr. CRANE, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CREMEANS, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. DREIER, Ms. DUNN of Washington, Mr. EHRlich, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. EWING, Mr. FLANAGAN, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Mr. FRISA, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. GANSKE, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. GOSS, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. HOEKSTRA,