

### CONGRATULATIONS TO CORNHUSKERS

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

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, it is a proud day for Nebraska because the NCAA football champions University of Nebraska Cornhuskers are in the city to be honored today. At 11:30 on the south lawn of the White House, they were honored by President Clinton. We are very proud, of course, of coach Tom Osborne, his coaching staff and the players of the Nebraska Cornhuskers.

Coach Osborne has taken his teams to 22 consecutive bowls. He has the best winning record of any active college coach in the Nation, with over 82 percent wins.

We are also very proud of the fact not only do we have three all-American players on the team this year, but we have three academic all-Americans, including the outstanding academic all-American in the United States, which gives the University of Nebraska now more academic all-Americans by far than any other school in the country.

Coach Osborne, we take our football very seriously out there. We liked the event so much today, we think we will make it an annual affair.

Congratulations.

### AMERICA'S ECONOMIC SYSTEM AND WOMEN

(Mrs. SCHROEDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I know all of us today want to congratulate the new freshman Congresswoman from Utah, as she and her husband announce that she will be expecting a new baby. This will only be the second Congresswoman who had a baby during her term of office, the first being Yvonne Brathwaite Burke. She did a terrific job, so the precedent has been laid. And I know all will go well.

I particularly appreciate what the Congresswoman from Utah said in that she said this was no big deal. Over 60 percent of the women in Utah with small children were working outside the home and so that is what American families are doing today.

I also hope the gentlewoman from Utah brings that up to the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means who was in the Wall Street Journal this week saying they had to get the Tax Code fixed so that women could stay home in their proper role and take care of children. That may be the world he would like, but unfortunately that is not the world the economic system allows.

So congratulations to her, and we will all do a lot of reeducation, we hope, on some of the Members who still have not gotten it yet.

### GO BIG RED

(Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the 1994 National Champion Nebraska Cornhuskers, as they were honored today at the White House with President Clinton.

Despite losing a starting quarterback and nearly losing a second one, coach Tom Osborne led his team to an undefeated season, and Nebraska's third national title. It was Coach Osborne's first national championship, one of the best coaching minds in the country.

Nebraska's win in the Orange Bowl was a tremendous accomplishment, as the Cornhuskers overcame a hometown crowd and a very good Miami team. In the final analysis, the Huskers won it with heart. We're all proud of the tremendous effort that it took to win.

Mr. Speaker, this outstanding team was not just No. 1 on the football field. They also have had 56 football academic all-Americans, more than any other university in the Nation. They work as hard in the classroom as they do on the football field.

On behalf of the people of Nebraska and Husker fans everywhere, I say to Coach Osborne and the Cornhuskers: congratulations. You deserve to be No. 1.

### NORTHAMPTON AND HALIFAX STUDENTS WIN ELECTRIC CAR COMPETITION

(Mrs. CLAYTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the 14 young scientists from the counties of Northampton and Halifax in my congressional district. They are the winners of the 1995 National Electric Car Championships. At the competition, held in Phoenix, AZ, recently, the car submitted by these students was judged better than electric cars submitted by 37 other school systems, throughout the Nation.

The National Championship followed top honors won by this same group at the Mid-Atlantic Electric Vehicle Grand Prix, which was held in Richmond, VA, last spring. Their win is even more impressive when considering that the students come from schools that are among the poorest in North Carolina. Competing against much larger and wealthier schools, the students rebuilt a Geo Metro with an electric engine and scored at or near the top in four of the five categories used in judging. Their teachers, Eric Ryan and Harold Miller, are also to be commended for their patience and the long hours they devoted to providing guidance and direction to the students. Congratulations Northampton, Halifax,

and Weldon city schools. You have made North Carolina proud.

### ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

(Mr. ROHRBACHER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, in the last Congress there was a lot of tough talk about illegal immigration; however, little got accomplished. The Democrat majority repeatedly prevented us from considering legislation to stop the flood of illegal immigration facing our country. And contrary to public demands, they even slipped in a change to immigration law which rewards illegal aliens for breaking into our country. This provision was snuck into last year's Commerce, State, Justice appropriation bill without most Members' knowledge and allows certain aliens who are in the United States illegally—let me repeat that, illegally—to pay an \$800 fee to the INS and acquire temporary legal status while applying to become permanent legal residents. These illegal aliens then are eligible for a whole host of taxpayer-funded Government benefits.

Our social service agencies are already stretched to the limit trying to provide services to eligible citizens and permanent residents who need them. How are we going to handle the needs of the 100,000 people the INS estimates will qualify this year, alone, under this fee-for-preference system?

I have introduced a bill, H.R. 592, which will repeal this travesty of justice. Let's stop rewarding those who have flagrantly violated our immigration laws by closing this loophole immediately. Cosponsor H.R. 592 today.

Let us make this Congress act, unlike when the Democrats controlled Congress and refused to stop illegal immigration. We Republicans will do the job.

### REPUBLICANS AND THEIR PROMISE OF A VOTE ON TERM LIMITS

(Ms. FURSE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, every day the Republicans come down on this floor and they tell us how they have kept their promises with the contract.

Well, they did keep some. They kept their promise to adversely affect children, women, and seniors. They kept their promise to weaken environmental laws. They kept their promise to protect companies who produce products that harm women and children.

Yes, they made lots of promises, but they made another promise. They promised to bring term limits to the floor. They promised that we could vote today on congressional term limits.

But guess what? The leadership said they could not schedule that vote today. I ask my colleagues why.

I suggest, perhaps because now they are elected, they really do not want to consider term limits.

#### CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 1, UNFUNDED MANDATES REFORM ACT OF 1995

Mr. CLINGER submitted the following conference report and statement on the Senate bill (S. 1) to curb the practice of imposing unfunded Federal mandates on States and local governments; to strengthen the partnership between the Federal Government and State, local, and tribal governments; to end the imposition, in the absence of full consideration by Congress, of Federal mandates on State, local, and tribal governments without adequate funding, in a manner that may displace other essential governmental priorities; and to ensure that the Federal Government pays the costs incurred by those governments in complying with certain requirements under Federal statutes and regulations; and for other purposes:

##### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. 104-76)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1), to curb the practice of imposing unfunded Federal mandates on States and local governments; to strengthen the partnership between the Federal Government and State, local and tribal governments; to end the imposition, in the absence of full consideration by Congress, of Federal mandates on State, local, and tribal governments without adequate funding, in a manner that may displace other essential governmental priorities; and to ensure that the Federal Government pays the costs incurred by those governments in complying with certain requirements under Federal statutes and regulations; and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment, insert the following:

##### **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995".

##### **SEC. 2. PURPOSES.**

The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to strengthen the partnership between the Federal Government and State, local, and tribal governments;

(2) to end the imposition, in the absence of full consideration by Congress, of Federal mandates on State, local, and tribal governments without adequate Federal funding, in a manner that may displace other essential State, local, and tribal governmental priorities;

(3) to assist Congress in its consideration of proposed legislation establishing or revising Federal programs containing Federal mandates affecting State, local, and tribal governments, and the private sector by—

(A) providing for the development of information about the nature and size of mandates in proposed legislation; and

(B) establishing a mechanism to bring such information to the attention of the Senate and the

House of Representatives before the Senate and the House of Representatives vote on proposed legislation;

(4) to promote informed and deliberate decisions by Congress on the appropriateness of Federal mandates in any particular instance;

(5) to require that Congress consider whether to provide funding to assist State, local, and tribal governments in complying with Federal mandates, to require analyses of the impact of private sector mandates, and through the dissemination of that information provide informed and deliberate decisions by Congress and Federal agencies and retain competitive balance between the public and private sectors;

(6) to establish a point-of-order vote on the consideration in the Senate and House of Representatives of legislation containing significant Federal intergovernmental mandates without providing adequate funding to comply with such mandates;

(7) to assist Federal agencies in their consideration of proposed regulations affecting State, local, and tribal governments, by—

(A) requiring that Federal agencies develop a process to enable the elected and other officials of State, local, and tribal governments to provide input when Federal agencies are developing regulations; and

(B) requiring that Federal agencies prepare and consider estimates of the budgetary impact of regulations containing Federal mandates upon State, local, and tribal governments and the private sector before adopting such regulations, and ensuring that small governments are given special consideration in that process; and

(8) to begin consideration of the effect of previously imposed Federal mandates, including the impact on State, local, and tribal governments of Federal court interpretations of Federal statutes and regulations that impose Federal intergovernmental mandates.

##### **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

For purposes of this Act—

(1) except as provided in section 305 of this Act, the terms defined under section 421 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (as added by section 101 of this Act) shall have the meanings as so defined; and

(2) the term "Director" means the Director of the Congressional Budget Office.

##### **SEC. 4. EXCLUSIONS.**

This Act shall not apply to any provision in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report before Congress and any provision in a proposed or final Federal regulation that—

(1) enforces constitutional rights of individuals;

(2) establishes or enforces any statutory rights that prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, handicap, or disability;

(3) requires compliance with accounting and auditing procedures with respect to grants or other money or property provided by the Federal Government;

(4) provides for emergency assistance or relief at the request of any State, local, or tribal government or any official of a State, local, or tribal government;

(5) is necessary for the national security or the ratification or implementation of international treaty obligations;

(6) the President designates as emergency legislation and that the Congress so designates in statute; or

(7) relates to the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program under title II of the Social Security Act (including taxes imposed by sections 3101(a) and 3111(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to old-age, survivors, and disability insurance)).

##### **SEC. 5. AGENCY ASSISTANCE.**

Each agency shall provide to the Director such information and assistance as the Director may reasonably request to assist the Director in carrying out this Act.

#### **TITLE I—LEGISLATIVE ACCOUNTABILITY AND REFORM**

##### **SEC. 101. LEGISLATIVE MANDATE ACCOUNTABILITY AND REFORM.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title IV of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 is amended by—

(1) inserting before section 401 the following:

"PART A—GENERAL PROVISIONS"; and

(2) adding at the end thereof the following new part:

"PART B—FEDERAL MANDATES

##### **"SEC. 421. DEFINITIONS.**

"For purposes of this part:

"(1) AGENCY.—The term 'agency' has the same meaning as defined in section 551(1) of title 5, United States Code, but does not include independent regulatory agencies.

"(2) AMOUNT.—The term 'amount', with respect to an authorization of appropriations for Federal financial assistance, means the amount of budget authority for any Federal grant assistance program or any Federal program providing loan guarantees or direct loans.

"(3) DIRECT COSTS.—The term 'direct costs'—

"(A)(i) in the case of a Federal intergovernmental mandate, means the aggregate estimated amounts that all State, local, and tribal governments would be required to spend or would be prohibited from raising in revenues in order to comply with the Federal intergovernmental mandate; or

"(ii) in the case of a provision referred to in paragraph (5)(A)(ii), means the amount of Federal financial assistance eliminated or reduced;

"(B) in the case of a Federal private sector mandate, means the aggregate estimated amounts that the private sector will be required to spend in order to comply with the Federal private sector mandate;

"(C) shall be determined on the assumption that—

"(i) State, local, and tribal governments, and the private sector will take all reasonable steps necessary to mitigate the costs resulting from the Federal mandate, and will comply with applicable standards of practice and conduct established by recognized professional or trade associations; and

"(ii) reasonable steps to mitigate the costs shall not include increases in State, local, or tribal taxes or fees; and

"(D) shall not include—

"(i) estimated amounts that the State, local, and tribal governments (in the case of a Federal intergovernmental mandate) or the private sector (in the case of a Federal private sector mandate) would spend—

"(I) to comply with or carry out all applicable Federal, State, local, and tribal laws and regulations in effect at the time of the adoption of the Federal mandate for the same activity as is affected by that Federal mandate; or

"(II) to comply with or carry out State, local, and tribal governmental programs, or private-sector business or other activities in effect at the time of the adoption of the Federal mandate for the same activity as is affected by that mandate; or

"(ii) expenditures to the extent that such expenditures will be offset by any direct savings to the State, local, and tribal governments, or by the private sector, as a result of—

"(I) compliance with the Federal mandate; or

"(II) other changes in Federal law or regulation that are enacted or adopted in the same bill or joint resolution or proposed or final Federal regulation and that govern the same activity as is affected by the Federal mandate.

"(4) DIRECT SAVINGS.—The term 'direct savings', when used with respect to the result of compliance with the Federal mandate—

"(A) in the case of a Federal intergovernmental mandate, means the aggregate estimated