Filner	Luther	Schumer
Foglietta	McDermott	Serrano
Frank (MA)	McKinney	Stark
Franks (NJ)	Mineta	Stokes
Furse	Minge	Studds
Graham	Mink	Thompson
Green	Moakley	Torres
Gutierrez	Nadler	Towns
Gutknecht	Owens	Tucker
Hastings (FL)	Pallone	Upton
Hilliard	Pastor	Velazquez
Hoekstra	Payne (NJ)	Vento
Holden	Pelosi	Waters
Johnson (SD)	Peterson (MN)	Watt (NC)
Johnson, Sam	Rahall	Williams
Johnston	Ramstad	Wise
Klug	Rangel	Woolsey
Lewis (GA)	Roybal-Allard	Wyden
Lincoln	Rush	Wynn
Lipinski	Sanders	Yates
Lofgren	Schroeder	

NOT VOTING—11

Burton	Hinchey	Reynolds
Chapman	Kasich	Scarborough
Dickey	McIntosh	Waxman
Frost	Moran	

□ 1213

Mr. WYNN, Mr. CLYBURN, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, and Messrs. COYNE, WISE, MOAKLEY, THOMPSON, and FIELDS of Louisiana changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mr. BRYANT of Texas, Mr. SHADEGG, and Mrs. THURMAN changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the conference report was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I wish to have the RECORD reflect, immediately after rollcall vote No. 296 on H.R. 889, that I would have voted ''aye'' had I been here. I was across the hall.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, I also wish to have the RECORD reflect that I missed the vote, and had I been here, I would have supported the approval of the conference report on defense supplemental.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Edwin Thomas, one of his secretaries.

□ 1215

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 660, HOUSING FOR OLDER PERSONS ACT OF 1995

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 126 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 126

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 1(b) of rule XXIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 660) to amend the Fair Housing Act to modify the exemption from certain familial status discrimination prohibitions granted to housing for older persons. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary now printed in the bill. Each section of the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). The gentleman from Florida [Mr. DIAZ-BALART] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HALL], pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 126 is an open rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 660, the Housing for Older Persons Act of 1995 authored by our distinguished colleague from Florida, [Mr. SHAW].

The purpose of this legislation is to clarify the requirements for seniors-only housing by removing the ''significant facilities and services'' requirement for housing for older persons from the Fair Housing Act, 42 U.S.C. 3601–3631. The Fair Housing Act prohibits discrimination against families with children, and as the father of two young boys, I am a strong supporter of the rights of families with children of any age. However, current law also allows for seniors-only housing if it meets certain requirements, including the provision of ''significant facilities and services.'' It is my understanding that compliance with the regulations that the Department of Housing and Urban Development has devised to meet this requirement are often vague and sometimes very expensive to meet.

Mr. Speaker, I would defer to the sponsor of the bill, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SHAW] and to others, other members of the Committee on the Judiciary and Members who have worked diligently on this legislation, which of course the Committee on the Judiciary reported this bill, to speak to the details, to the bill's merits.

I will speak to the rule with which the Committee on Rules brings this bill to the floor. It is, I believe, an extremely fair rule; it is an open rule. Two amendments were offered by members of the minority in the Committee on the Judiciary, amendments that failed on recorded vote, and there may be other Members of Congress and not on the Committee on the Judiciary that may wish to amend this bill. Under this open rule any Member of Congress, regardless of committee or party affiliation, has the opportunity to offer any germane amendment.

The rule provides for 1 hour of general debate, equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary. After general debate, it shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the 5-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary now printed in the bill.

Finally, the rule provides for one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 126, I believe, is exemplary, it is a totally fair, completely open rule, and I urge its adoption.

THE AMENDMENT PROCESS UNDER SPECIAL RULES REPORTED BY THE RULES COMMITTEE,[1] 103D CONGRESS V. 104TH CONGRESS

[As of April 5, 1995]

Rule type	103d Congress		104th Congress	
	Number of rules	Percent of total	Number of rules	Percent of total
Open/Modified-open[2]	46	44	21	72
Modified Closed[3]	49	47	8	28
Closed[4]	9	9	0	0
Totals:	104	100	29	100

[1] This table applies only to rules which provide for the original consideration of bills, joint resolutions or budget resolutions and which provide for an amendment process. It does not apply to special rules which only waive points of order against appropriations bills which are already privileged and are considered under an open amendment process under House rules.

[2] An open rule is one under which any Member may offer a germane amendment under the five-minute rule. A modified open rule is one under which any Member may offer a germane amendment under the five-minute rule subject only to an overall time limit on the amendment process and/or a requirement that the amendment be preprinted in the Congressional Record.

[3] A modified closed rule is one under which the Rules Committee limits the amendments that may be offered only to those amendments designated in the special rule or the Rules Committee report to accompany it, or which preclude amendments to a particular portion of a bill, even though the rest of the bill may be completely open to amendment.

[4] A closed rule is one under which no amendments may be offered (other than amendments recommended by the committee in reporting the bill).

SPECIAL RULES REPORTED BY THE RULES COMMITTEE, 104TH CONGRESS

[As of April 4, 1995]

H. Res. No. (Date rept.)	Rule type	Bill No.	Subject	Disposition of rule
H. Res. 38 (1/18/95)	O	H.R. 5	Unfunded Mandate Reform	A: 350–71 (1/19/95).
H. Res. 44 (1/24/95)	MC	H. Con. Res. 17	Social Security	A: 255–172 (1/25/95)
		H.J. Res. 1	Balanced Budget Amdt	
H. Res. 51 (1/31/95)	O	H.R. 101	Land Transfer, Taos Pueblo Indians	A: voice vote (2/1/95)
H. Res. 52 (1/31/95)	O	H.R. 400	Land Exchange, Arctic Nat'l. Park and Preserve	A: voice vote (2/1/95)
H. Res. 53 (1/31/95)	O	H.R. 440	Land Conveyance, Butte County, Calif	A: voice vote (2/1/95)
H. Res. 55 (2/1/95)	O	H.R. 2	Line Item Veto	A: voice vote (2/2/95)
H. Res. 60 (2/6/95)	O	H.R. 665	Victim Restitution	A: voice vote (2/7/95)
H. Res. 61 (2/6/95)	O	H.R. 666	Exclusionary Rule Reform	A: voice vote (2/7/95)
H. Res. 63 (2/8/95)	MO	H.R. 667	Violent Criminal Incarceration	A: voice vote (2/9/95)
H. Res. 69 (2/9/95)	O	H.R. 668	Criminal Alien Deportation	A: voice vote (2/10/95)
H. Res. 79 (2/10/95)	MO	H.R. 728	Law Enforcement Block Grants	A: voice vote (2/10/95)
H. Res. 83 (2/13/95)	MO	H.R. 7	National Security Revitalization	PQ: 229–100; A: 227–127 (2/15/95)
H. Res. 88 (2/16/95)	MC	H.R. 831	Health Insurance Deductibility	PQ: 230–191; A: 229–188 (2/21/95)
H. Res. 91 (2/21/95)	O	H.R. 830	Paperwork Reduction Act	A: voice vote (2/22/95)
H. Res. 92 (2/21/95)	MC	H.R. 889	Defense Supplemental	A: 282–144 (2/22/95)
H. Res. 93 (2/22/95)	MO	H.R. 450	Regulatory Transition Act	A: 252–175 (2/23/95)
H. Res. 96 (2/24/95)	MO	H.R. 1022	Risk Assessment	A: 253–165 (2/27/95)
H. Res. 100 (2/27/95)	O	H.R. 926	Regulatory Reform and Relief Act	A: voice vote (2/28/95)
H. Res. 101 (2/28/95)	MO	H.R. 925	Private Property Protection Act	A: 271–151 (3/1/95)
H. Res. 104 (3/3/95)	MO	H.R. 988	Attorney Accountability Act	A: voice vote (3/6/95)
H. Res. 103 (3/3/95)	MO	H.R. 1058	Securities Litigation Reform	
H. Res. 105 (3/6/95)	MO			A: 257–155 (3/7/97)
H. Res. 108 (3/6/95)	Debate	H.R. 956	Product Liability Reform	A: voice vote (3/8/95)
H. Res. 109 (3/8/95)	MC			PQ: 234–191 A: 247–181 (3/9/95)
H. Res. 115 (3/14/95)	MO	H.R. 1158	Making Emergency Supp. Approps	A: 242–190 (3/15/95)
H. Res. 116 (3/15/95)	MC	H.J. Res. 73	Term Limits Const. Amdt	A: voice vote (3/28/95)
H. Res. 117 (3/16/95)	Debate	H.R. 4	Personal Responsibility Act of 1995	A: voice vote (3/21/95)
H. Res. 119 (3/21/95)	MC			A: 217–211 (3/22/95)
H. Res. 125 (4/3/95)	O	H.R. 1271	Family Privacy Protection Act	A: 423–1 (4/4/95)
H. Res. 126 (4/3/95)	O	H.R. 660	Older Persons Housing Act	
H. Res. 128 (4/4/95)	MC	H.R. 1215	Contract With America Tax Relief Act of 1995	A: 228–204 (4/5/95)
H. Res. 130 (4/5/95)	MC	H.R. 483	Medicare Select Expansion	

Codes: O-open rule; MO-modified open rule; MC-modified closed rule; C-closed rule; A-adoption vote; PQ-previous question vote. Source: Notices of Action Taken, Committee on Rules, 104th Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. HALL of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend my colleague, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. DIAZ-BALART], as well as my colleagues on the other side of the aisle for bringing this resolution to the floor. House Resolution 126 is an open rule which will allow full and fair debate on the important issue of housing for older Americans. As the gentleman from Florida has described, this rule allows 1 hour of general debate. It makes in order the Judiciary Committee amendment in the nature of a substitute as an original bill for the purpose of amendment. Under the rule, germane amendments will be allowed under the 5-minute rule, the normal amending process in the House of Representatives. I am pleased that the Rules Committee was able to report this rule without opposition, and I plan to support it.

Although this rule is open, I do have some questions about the bill itself. In passing the Fair Housing Amendments of 1988, the Congress protected families living with children against discrimination. At the same time, Congress did recognize the particular needs of older people to live among their peers in age restricted communities. This was a correct policy in my view. However, by changing the requirements for senior housing now, I want to make sure that we are not shutting out families, who are struggling to make ends meet, from obtaining affordable housing.

According to the Justice Department, under this bill more than half the persons living in a facility designated as ''housing for older persons'' could be younger than 55 and that facility would not be required to provide any significant services for seniors. Yet, such a facility could be exempt from the Fair Housing Act. Fortunately, the rule we have before us today will allow amendments to this measure, and I sincerely hope the bill can be improved.

As I indicated before, I support this open rule and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, we have four speakers who have asked to address the House. I will begin by yielding 2½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. GOSS], a member of the Committee on Rules.

(Mr. GOSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. DIAZ-BALART], my colleague and close friend, for yielding me this time, and I parenthetically say it is a great pleasure having a gentleman of his esteemed distinction and knowledge serving on the Committee on Rules. The fact that he is from Florida also is an extra blessing. I certainly welcome the opportunity to speak in favor of this wide-open rule on a bill that I hope will have very broad bipartisan support.

As my colleagues know, much has been said about the Contract With America and just which is the crown jewel of that contract, and my colleague from the southwest coast of Florida [Mr. MILLER], and myself from the southwest coast of Florida believe this probably is the crown jewel of the Contract With America; at least in my district it is in close competition because this legislation makes good on yet another promise we made in the Contract With America, and I have also got to point out another Floridian who had an important part of this, and I commend him as a prime sponsor of this bill, the gentleman from Florida, Mr. SHAW, my colleague who has actually been an initiator and put in a lot of hard work, and it is his persistence which brought this to a successful close today.

I think it is important to remember how we got back into this situation, and it is not a great track record. What happened is back in 1988 Congress unintentionally tried to do the right thing when it rightfully sought to exempt bona fide senior citizen communities from a bill to prohibit discrimination against families with children. Congress did have the right idea, but the administrative agency charged with implementing that idea sort of missed the mark. The result was a great deal of unnecessary, I think, unfair anxiety, upset, costly legal headaches for older Americans seeking to live in designated senior retirement communities. This Congress has not wavered on its commitment to assisting our older Americans in their effort to live out their golden years in communities with their peers, places where their special needs can be met. I know our country's grandparents, I think, because I am one, too. I believe our grandparents like to maintain active life styles, complete with frequent visits by their children, grandchildren,

and great-grandchildren, and I do not have any of those yet; I hope I will someday. I understand and I respect the wishes of many seniors to join together in communities designed and specifically maintained for people over 55. After several false starts, the administration seems to have caught on to the problem with earlier application of the 1988 law, and we are grateful that finally we have some much-improved rules from HUD, but still it is clear the bureaucracy has not been able to put the problem to rest on its own, and that is why the legislative fix is important.

So, I urge my colleagues to join in this support for H.R. 660 and this very wonderful rule we have to bring it to the floor.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. CUNNINGHAM].

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 660, the Housing for Older Persons Act of 1995.

Sometimes, Mr. Speaker, Congress passes laws which have unintended consequences. The Fair Housing Act of 1988 is one of those instances. This landmark legislation has laudable goals of eliminating discrimination in housing. Unfortunately the bill also contains provisions which have had a damaging and harming effect to our chronologically gifted seniors. This has been particularly apparent in San Diego.

Let me tell my colleagues the problems. When the law was enacted, first of all, that in one specific area, and that is the mobile home residents, we had a law enacted that changed the tax rate from going from DMV for mobile homes to property taxes. When that happened, it caused many of the mobile home parks to shut down. There was nowhere else to go, unlimited access to it, and then with the Fair Housing Act, it mandated that they get certain special facilities, medical facilities and others, to the chronologically gifted. In some cases those costs were passed on to our seniors, and in some cases the owners actually made a profit on those services.

Now most of these chronologically gifted folks in the mobile home parks are on a fixed income, and they could not pay the additional costs. It seemed like every time their Social Security increased, they would also get a rent raise. They could not move, and then these extra facilities were put on, and they could not meet it. The mobile home owners would say, ''Okay, move,'' and of course there was no other parks to move to because of the previous law also, so catch-22.

Mayor Thibadow of San Marcos, a city councilman, Corby Smith, and Jerry Linhart who worked with the mobile home people came to me 4 years ago with this, and that is why I laud the gentleman for bringing this bill up.

□ 1230

Even Secretary of HUD Jack Kemp wrote letters and tried to establish the policies. We have not been able to do that before this time. So I would like to thank the gentleman on the other side of the aisle as well as the Members on this side for finally being able to correct a provision that is harmful to chronologically gifted folks.

This is a good bill. It is a bill that protects, as I never use the term senior citizens, the chronologically gifted of our society, and it was one that, and it was not the intent of an original bill, hurt those folks, and we can ill afford to do it. This is government at its best.

From senior citizens going to a city council and a mayor, to coming to the Federal Government for resolutions, it has taken a long time. But again I would like to thank the chairman and CLAY SHAW for bringing this up and the Committee on the Judiciary for acting on it.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ROTH].

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Florida for yielding me this time. I am in strong support of this rule and this legislation. When we signed the Contract With America, one of the underlying principles of the Contract With America was that we are going to restore some common sense to our Government again. And this precisely is an area where it is needed.

The agency has now come and told senior citizens some of these areas what kind of bingo they have to have, how many ping-pong tables they have to have. It is absurd regulations.

I applaud the gentleman from Florida, Mr. SHAW, for introducing this legislation, and also another Member, one of our colleagues, DAN MILLER from Florida, for the excellent ''Dear Colleague'' he sent to all of us regarding this legislation. I thought it was very well done.

What this legislation is going to do is going to clarify the congressional intent relating to the Fair Housing Act of 1988. The 1988 law does prohibit discrimination against families and children, but it also has an exemption. It exempts healthy seniors. It exempts senior citizens who want to live in a unit where they can have relative peace and quiet.

The way it has been interpreted by the departments has been totally unworkable. The 1988 legislation has been interpreted in such a way that it is unclear, unworkable, and very costly. It is, I think, an example of what happens when government runs amuck, and this is a precise example of that.

The passage of this bill will finally set forth once and for all a clear and workable and fair exemption that will ensure that these housing facilities that are intended for older persons qualify and remain as housing for our older citizens.

Basically the nub of this bill is this: Under this bill, if a community can prove that 80 percent of its units have one or more occupants aged 55 or older, then it passes the adult only housing test and qualifies for the exemption. That is precisely what we are doing here, is redefining, clarifying, what the 1988 law was to have done.

We need senior communities. But what has happened is that these senior communities have been harassed by lawsuits. The significant facilities and services test has been completely misinterpreted. It has made senior housing unafforadable, it has driven the cost up on it, and many low and fixed income seniors have had to suffer because of this.

The other point I want to make is this, is that this bill is going to protect the realtors. Relators and community boards have been harassed because of this legislation. Basically we have got too many people working in our departments here in Washington and for the Federal Government, and they are just looking for things to do. So they are out harassing realtors and community boards. What we are doing with this legislation is this bill protects the relators and the members of the community boards who act in good faith—that is precisely what the law should do—from liability and monetary damages and lawsuits arising out of senior only provisions. There have been numerous lawsuits against realtors and directors of housing boards, and most of whom were just trying to meet this vague exemption for senior housing.

So I applaud the gentleman from Florida, the Committee on Rules, and every one who has been involved in this, because this is certainly an area that needs clarification, and finally today we are going to do that.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MILLER], who, along with the sponsor, the gentleman fro Florida [Mr. SHAW], has worked extremely hard and very diligently on this legislation.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be able to stand here today to offer my strong support for the Housing for Older Americans Act, H.R. 660, which we will be voting on very shortly. This is a very important piece of legislation. As my colleague the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GOSS], said, to many people in our districts down in southwest Florida, this is the crown jewel of the contract, in addition to the tax bill and reductions we offered last night.

This is the final part of the Contract With America. I would like to think of it now as the granddaddy of the Contract With America since we are going to conclude the contract with this very important issue.

It is not that important to many Members of the Congress because they do not have as many seniors as I have. I have the largest number of seniors of any congressional district in the country, and many of them move to my area to live until senior-only housing,

especially mobile home parks. And it is a special way of life. That is the reason they move to this area of Florida, is to live with their peers,

You have to be in a senior-only housing project to get a better idea of what it means to them. Mobile homes are close to each other, they share so much of their lives together as they get older. They can rely only on their neighbors to provide transportation. They have activities and programs specifically to their needs. They want to preserve this way of life. It is very, very important. And that is the reason I feel very strongly that we need to pass this legislation.

The election last year was a message to Congress and Washington to stop trying to micromanage our lives. And this is one of the many things that shows that they are trying to micromanage our lives.

I am very familiar with this issue. My grandparents moved to Florida back in the 1940's to live in a trailer park, the Bradenton Trailer Park they moved into in 1947 or so. I saw them mature and finish and retire and stay in that mobile home park. They retired to that mobile home park. It was a trailer park in those days. But it was a way of life that was very important in their final years of their lives. So it means so much to so many people in my district.

But the problem was in the 1988 legislation, when they put in legislation where they have the words significant and specific, that is significant facilities and services that are specifically designed, that is a dream word to the bureaucrats and lawyers here in Washington, to be able to define what is significant and what is specific. And they had a grand old time doing it.

Last summer, last July, they came out with 60 pages of regulations to interpret this one sentence. They had hearings. I have to commend HUD, they went around the country to hold hearings. They had one in Tampa. They had almost 3,000 people at this hearing in Tampa that I attended, and the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CANADY] was present there, and they started explaining about congregate meals and all these expensive things that is going to make these senior-only facilities not capable of maintaining and following the regulations. It was a disaster, and actually they realized it.

So when Assistant Secretary Altenberg came to the area, she actually saw these mobile home parks and said, ''Golly, I didn't realize what it means to be in these senior-only programs.'' So they came back and changed them.

So I commend HUD for doing that, and I commend my colleague the gentleman from Florida [Mr. STERNS], for being on top of this issue and encouraging HUD to get manageable, understandable, and livable regulations.

But they came back and they changed the regulations and just issued them a few weeks ago, and it is much better, a big improvement. But it is still micro-management and getting into the affairs and lives of our senior citizens, and it is wrong. Fortunately, this was included in our Contract With America, and I thank my colleagues on the Republican side for including it in the contract. There is wide bipartisan support here in the House of Representatives.

Unfortunately, the administration just does not get it yet. At a Committee on the Budget meeting recently, Secretary Cisneros was trying to defend why we need to have these regulations. They just do not get it yet. The AARP just 2 weeks ago finally got the message and came over to support the Clay-Shaw bill that we are going to be voting on shortly. Thank goodness we have got it this far. At least we have the AARP to say hey, the election last November meant something.

So I am glad to say we are keeping our promises, we are going to vote to approve this, we are going to get Washington out of the lives of our senior citizens back in senior communities, and we are going to let seniors go on and enjoy their retirement years in these senior communities.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 660.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to a distinguished new Member, the gentlewoman from Washington [Mrs. SMITH].

Mrs. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman so much for this time.

Mr. Speaker, I realized that so much of what I thought I would have to come do when I got here, others were starting to work on before I got here, and it was really nice to find that out. When I was first deciding to run, I was a write-in candidate, one of the first issues that hit me in this Pennsylvania barrage was the elderly in my community. We have a lot of those folks that live in mobile home parks, and they had received 60 pages of proposed regulations to micro-manage their lives and how their parks were going to be managed. And they said we are going to elect you to send you back there to do something, because this is government at its worse. Not only that, if we do all of these costly things they want to our mobile home park, it will cost us so much money, and most of us are on fixed incomes. Can you not get those people back there to stop doing this to us?

I thought, is that not interesting? They did not really believe government was doing it for them. They felt government was doing it to them. Then I got here and thought it is getting better. They have backed off a little bit. They revisited the regulations.

Then I just looked through the new regulations. The new regulations are just cousins of the old regulations. They might think they are better, but they are really not. And it comes to this: If this place does not tell the bureaucracies how to operate, they will operate on their own, and they will take away freedoms from people. They will micro-manage their life. Bureaucracy always does. It will raise the cost of senior citizen housing by their meddling.

So this is a great bill. I am real thankful for it. It is nice to know we all do not have to work on everything, that this effort went on before, and I want to thank those that worked on it.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1993—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities:

To the Congress of the United States:

It is my special pleasure to transmit herewith the Annual Report of the National Endowment for the Arts for the fiscal year 1993.

The National Endowment for the Arts has awarded over 100,000 grants since 1965 for arts projects that touch every community in the Nation. Through its grants to individual artists, the agency has helped to launch and sustain the voice and grace of a generation—such as the brilliance of Rita Dove, now the U.S. Poet Laureate, or the daring of dancer Arthur Mitchell. Through its grants to art organizations, it has helped invigorate community arts centers and museums, preserve our folk heritage, and advance the performing, literary, and visual arts.

Since its inception, the Arts endowment has believed that all children should have an education in the arts. Over the past few years, the agency has worked hard to include the arts in our national education reform movement. Today, the arts are helping to lead the way in renewing American schools.

I have seen first-hand the success story of this small agency. In my home State of Arkansas, the National Endowment for the Arts worked in partnership with the State arts agency and the private sector to bring artists into our schools, to help cities revive downtown centers, and to support opera and jazz, literature and music. All across