

SALUTING UNITED JEWISH AP-
PEAL-FEDERATION OF NEW
YORK

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 2, 1995

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the good work of United Jewish Appeal-Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York.

This week marks UJA-Federation Week, a program featuring activities at community agencies, synagogues, and schools to promote awareness about UJA-Federation and the services it provides. Sunday, February 5, UJA-Federation will hold its annual Super Sunday development event.

The funds raised during Super Sunday will enable UJA-Federation to help 4.5 million people in New York, Israel, and over 50 countries around the world. UJA-Federation helps the Jewish community and New Yorkers from all backgrounds, including children, the aged, the poor, immigrants and refugees, single-parent families, the sick, the disabled, the homeless, and people with AIDS.

Mr. Speaker, it has been my great pleasure to work with UJA-Federation to help those in need, and I would ask that my colleagues join me in celebrating UJA-Federation Week as well as Super Sunday.

**UNFUNDED MANDATE REFORM
ACT OF 1995**

SPEECH OF

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 19, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5) to curb the practice of imposing unfunded Federal mandates on States and local governments, to ensure that the Federal Government pays the costs incurred by those governments in complying with certain requirements under Federal statutes and regulations, and to provide information on the cost of Federal mandates on the private sector, and for other purposes.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 5, the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act of 1995.

The message from last November's elections is that the American people want a smaller, less intrusive Federal Government. The election was a ringing endorsement of our Republican Contract With America, which under the Job Creation and Wage Enhancement Act promises significant government reforms and the elimination of unfunded Federal mandates passed on to State and local governments.

On the first day of this 104th Congress, we delivered on our commitment in the contract to reduce the cost of running our own House, eliminate the number of congressional committees and staff, and make our daily business more open and representative of those we are elected to serve. Later in January we enacted the Congressional Accountability Act to ensure that the Congress lives under the same laws

that are imposed on all other Americans. And last week we approved and sent to the Senate a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution, a cornerstone of the contract that will force the Federal Government to balance its revenues and expenditures.

After more than 3 weeks of open debate and the consideration of 150 amendments, we fulfill another contract pledge. That is to end the growing practice of Congress passing mandates onto State and local governments without passing along the required Federal funding to carry out these mandates.

Congress, with increasing frequency has passed more and more legislation that takes power away from the people and concentrates it in the hands of Federal bureaucrats in Washington who promulgate countless new regulations and requirements. When the cost of this big government started to become too expensive, Congress continued to enact burdensome legislation but dumped the cost in the laps of State and local governments.

The balanced budget amendment we passed last month will protect tomorrow's generation from paying for today's government. The legislation we consider today protects the taxpayers of our States from having to do the same.

It is estimated that the unfunded Federal mandates passed during past sessions of Congress will cost our States and cities hundreds of billions of dollars unless Congress acts. In Florida, mandates in certain Medicaid regulations, the Americans With Disabilities Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, the National Voter Registration Act, and others, cost our State taxpayers almost \$1 billion a year. In fact, in 1993 alone, State and local governments in Florida were forced to pay almost \$900 million to illegal aliens as a direct result of the Federal Government's shoddy implementation of its contradictory immigration laws. By passing the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act, we answer the call of Americans wanting less bureaucracy, less regulation, and more fairness in their lives.

Through legislation I have supported, our Nation has made great strides in protecting our environment, expanding access to public facilities to those with disabilities, increasing workplace safety, and educating our children. The Unfunded Mandate Reform Act does not prohibit Congress from considering future legislation with equally noble goals, it simply will alert our colleagues in the House and the Governors and State Legislators of our States of the impact it will have on the States and on State treasuries.

Certainly when Congress chooses to act on an issue worthy of Federal law and national attention, it should also provide the funding to implement the policy, not pass the buck to the States.

Our colleagues in the other body have already acted to lift the net of Federal regulation that has covered our country. It is my hope this House will do the same, and that the President will keep his promise to sign comprehensive mandate reform legislation into law. Congress must respond to the people's call for a smaller, less intrusive government, and restore balance and fairness to our unique Federal system. Fairness dictates that Congress cover the cost of implementing the laws it passes by prohibiting the shifting of those costs to State and local governments.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION
ACCUMULATION PROGRAM [HEAP]

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 2, 1995

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to sponsor the Higher Education Accumulation Program [HEAP] Act of 1995. This legislation would allow parents to make tax deductible contributions to IRA-like savings accounts earmarked for their children's college or vocational education.

Higher education has often become a matter of checkbooks as much as textbooks. When I first introduced HEAP last year, it was one of the few serious efforts attempting to help middle class families with climbing costs of higher education. I am pleased that my efforts put the issue on the radar screens of the Clinton administration and congressional Republicans. Last December, the President offered a tax deduction for college education and the GOP has reintroduced the American dream savings accounts. My bill will become part of the larger move in Congress to assist the middle class, promote higher education, and encourage greater savings by the American people. In short, this legislation makes a heap of good sense.

A recent study by the investment management firm T. Rowe Price found that in 11 years it will cost over \$71,000 for a child to earn a 4-year degree from a public college and more than \$139,000 for a child to attend a private university. HEAP will help middle class families whose kids do not qualify for low-interest student loans or other Government-subsidized education aid to meet these costs. Parents need an alternative. They should not be asked to liquidate their retirement savings or mortgage their homes to pay for higher education, and HEAP provides that alternative.

Parents and colleges are already well aware of this financing problem and are taking steps to address it. For example, a funding education committee was formed by the Kenyon College Alumni Council to explore cost projections for attending their school in the years ahead. Alumni, parents, faculty, and administration personnel spent over a year looking at costs, public policy issues, and financing ideas. They were shocked to discover that, assuming a moderate annual inflation rate, it will cost approximately \$250,000 for students to obtain a 4-year degree if they enter Kenyon College in 2010.

Mr. Speaker, Kenyon College, its alumni council, and its funding education committee deserve a great deal of credit for addressing this problem. In particular, I would like to commend Neal Mayer, immediate past president of Kenyon's Alumni Council, for bringing this matter to my attention and developing the concept incorporated in my legislation. Not only has the Kenyon Alumni Council helped draft this bill, but it is also spearheading a grassroots drive to generate support for HEAP among various college parents, alumni, and officials across the country. I hope that many of my colleagues will soon hear from these HEAP supporters and cosponsor this important legislation.