

the package, even with the two bills fused, will add \$644 million to the deficit on the outlay side over the next 5 years and \$300 million in deficit in outlays for this year alone?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. If the gentleman intends to deal only with outlays, it would be one of the first times, I think, that he has done so. As the distinguished member, former chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, knows, our committee deals with budget authority, we do not deal with outlays.

As far as the payment of this package, we deal with budget authority.

Mr. OBEY. If the gentleman would yield further, is it not true the deficit is measured only in outlays and not in budget authority, is that not true?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I would say to the gentleman that in the out years the budget authority pays for the bill, then ultimately the bill will be paid for.

Mr. OBEY. Is it not true that the deficit is measured only in outlays?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The deficit is measured—ultimately is measured in outlays, and ultimately the outlays will follow the budget authority and does so by a surplus of \$14 million.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I urge strong support of this bipartisan bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EMERSON). The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 282, nays 144, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 151]

YEAS—282

Allard	Barrett (WI)	Boehlert
Andrews	Bartlett	Boehner
Archer	Barton	Bonilla
Army	Bass	Bono
Bachus	Bateman	Brewster
Baesler	Bereuter	Browder
Baker (CA)	Berman	Brownback
Baker (LA)	Bilbray	Bryant (TN)
Ballenger	Bilirakis	Bunn
Barcia	Bishop	Bunning
Barr	Bliley	Burr
Barrett (NE)	Blute	Burton

Coble	Hutchinson
Coburn	Hyde
Collins (GA)	Inglis
Combest	Istook
Condit	Johnson (CT)
Cooley	Johnson, Sam
Costello	Jones
Cox	Kasich
Cramer	Kelly
Crane	Kim
Crapo	King
Creameans	Kingston
Cubin	Klecicka
Cunningham	Klink
Davis	Klug
de la Garza	Knollenberg
Deal	Kolbe
DeLay	LaHood
Dellums	Largent
Diaz-Balart	Latham
Dickey	LaTourette
Dicks	Laughlin
Doggett	Lazio
Doolittle	Leach
Dornan	Lewis (CA)
Doyle	Lewis (KY)
Dreier	Lightfoot
Duncan	Lincoln
Dunn	Linder
Ehrlich	Lipinski
Emerson	Livingston
English	LoBiondo
Ensign	Longley
Everett	Lucas
Ewing	Manzullo
Farr	Martini
Fawell	Mascara
Fazio	McCollum
Fields (TX)	McCrery
Flanagan	McDade
Foley	McHale
Forbes	McHugh
Fowler	McInnis
Fox	McIntosh
Franks (CT)	McKeon
Franks (NJ)	Metcalf
Frelinghuysen	Meyers
Frisa	Mica
Funderburk	Miller (FL)
Gallegly	Minge
Ganske	Molinari
Gekas	Montgomery
Geran	Moorhead
Gilchrest	Morella
Gillmor	Murtha
Gilman	Myers
Goodlatte	Myrick
Goodling	Nethercutt
Goss	Neumann
Graham	Ney
Greenwood	Norwood
Gunderson	Nussle
Gutknecht	Obey
Hall (TX)	Oxley
Hamilton	Packard
Hancock	Parker
Hansen	Paxon
Hastert	Payne (VA)
Hastings (WA)	Petri

NAYS—144

Abercrombie	Chapman	Dooley
Ackerman	Clay	Durbin
Baldacci	Clayton	Edwards
Becerra	Clyburn	Engel
Beilenson	Coleman	Eshoo
Bentsen	Collins (IL)	Evans
Bevill	Collins (MI)	Fields (LA)
Bonior	Conyers	Filner
Borski	Coyne	Flake
Boucher	Danner	Foglietta
Brown (CA)	DeFazio	Ford
Brown (FL)	DeLauro	Frank (MA)
Brown (OH)	Deutsch	Frost
Bryant (TX)	Dingell	Furse
Cardin	Dixon	Gejdenson

Jacobs	Molloy	Studds
Jefferson	Mollohan	Tanner
Johnson (SD)	Moran	Tejeda
Johnson, E. B.	Nadler	Thompson
Johnston	Neal	Thurman
Kanjorski	Oberstar	Torricelli
Kaptur	Olver	Towns
Kennedy (MA)	Ortiz	Tucker
Kennedy (RI)	Orton	Velazquez
Kennelly	Owens	Vento
Kildee	Pallone	Visclosky
LaFalce	Pastor	Volkmer
Lantos	Payne (NJ)	Ward
Levin	Pelosi	Waters
Lewis (GA)	Peterson (FL)	Watt (NC)
Lofgren	Pickett	Wise
Lowey	Poshard	Woolsey
Luther	Rangel	Wyden
Maloney	Reynolds	Wynn
Manton	Richardson	Yates

NOT VOTING—8

Ehlers	Hoyer	Rush
Fattah	Meek	Williams
Gonzalez	Peterson (MN)	

□ 1300

Mr. LUTHER changed his voted from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. COSTELLO changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 450, REGULATORY TRANSITION ACT OF 1995

Mr. GOSS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-45) on the resolution (H. Res. 93) providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 450) to ensure economy and efficiency of Federal Government operations by establishing a moratorium on regulatory rulemaking actions, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

#### PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EMERSON). The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, my parliamentary inquiry is with regard to section 749 of the House rules, and in particular clause 1 of rule XIV, in which Members are prohibited from addressing anyone but the Speaker, and in particular the practice that has apparently taken place today of Members wearing badges to relay a message rather than addressing their message through the Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I realize this has happened in the past in the House, but I

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, can I count on the Speaker to enforce the rule?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members will abide by the rule. When addressing the Chair they must remove their badges.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill, H.R. 889, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material therein.

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

There was no objection.

#### EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND RESCISSIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 92 and rule XXIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 889.

□ 1304

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 889) making emergency supplemental appropriations and rescissions to preserve and enhance the military readiness of the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995, and for other purposes, with Mr. THOMAS of California in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON].

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, on Friday, February 10, the House Committee on Appropriations ordered reported two bills: H.R. 889, a bill providing for emergency supplemental appropriations for the Department of Defense; and H.R. 845, a

approved by the House in support of unbudgeted contingency operations in Haiti, Somalia, Southwest Asia, Bosnia, Korea, and refugee support in the Caribbean. Without these reimbursements, defense readiness will suffer severe and immediate impacts. These necessary appropriations are partially offset by rescissions within the Department of Defense totaling \$1.460 billion. The remainder of the offsets, \$1.4 billion that are necessary in order to make the entire package budget authority neutral come from rescissions in H.R. 845, in foreign aid programs and low priority discretionary domestic programs.

I want all my colleagues to understand that it is the policy of the Republican leadership to pay for all supplemental whether they are emergencies or not. We're doing that. The reason the committee developed two bills is that in order to pay for the offset shortfall of the Defense supplementals of \$1.4 billion, we reported a companion rescission bill of like amount.

I also want to eliminate any confusion at this point. The rescission bill we are considering today is not the rescission bill I have been talking about since January. Development of that bill is on track. In fact, five subcommittees are meeting this very day to report out their rescissions. We expect to have the bill on the floor in early March. The rescissions we are considering today is just a slice of that bill—in order to pay for the Defense supplemental.

The rescissions were developed in a manner that tried to minimize the number of accounts. In order to do this we sought activities that had larger dollar amounts available for rescission. These activities can be grouped into four categories:

The first is: Low priority defense and international programs, including \$110 million for the Russian Army Officer Resettlement Program, which has been deemed an unnecessary expensive program; \$100 million of atomic energy waste cleanup, funds that are not needed this year; \$70 million from the Emergency Immigration Fund, monies available for reduction because of a lack of Haitian and Cuba refugees; and \$62 million from the African Development Fund, monies that can't be spent because our government hasn't begun replenishment negotiations.

The second category is low priority domestic programs, including the following: A \$200 million youth training program that doesn't work and which even President Clinton wants to cut in fiscal year 1996; a \$100 million school

development program for the Penn Station in New York City; and another unauthorized \$400 million wind tunnel program for NASA.

Finally, in the fourth category we scaled back a Presidential increase of \$107 million for the National Institute of Standards Industrial Technology Program. This will still leave an increase of \$125,000,000 for that program in fiscal year 1995.

In order to explain a few points that I hope our colleagues will keep in mind as we proceed to consider the two bills now merged into one, let me explain the following:

First, it is the leadership's desire that all supplemental funds, even emergencies, be paid for completely. Our approach again does just that.

□ 1310

Second, as the distinguished chairman of the National Security Subcommittee will point out, we have made significant cuts in wasteful non-productive Department of Defense programs, and we cannot in good conscience go further.

In fact, the President has just sent to this Congress a defense budget that represents a real decline in defense for the 11th straight year, representing a 71-percent cut in procurement of new weapons systems over those 11 years.

This policy is now directly threatening the safety and lives of our young men and women who need our support to defend our country. Although I personally opposed some of the questionable military ventures in Haiti and Somalia and Rwanda and other places that depleted these funds, the fact is that the money has been spent, and we must pay the bills.

That means that we must move this bill through the Congress by the end of March to avert a readiness crisis at the Pentagon.

Mr. Chairman, as you can see, the two bills that were developed in committee are not intimately linked together, and I urge their adoption and the passage of this bill.

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

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON] has consumed 6 minutes.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, this is really where the rubber hits the road for those Members who have told their constituents that they want to support a balanced budget and for those Members who have voted for a constitutional amendment on a balanced budget.