

Velazquez	Watt (NC)	Wise
Vento	Waxman	Woolsey
Visclosky	Wexler	Wynn
Waters	Weygand	

## NOT VOTING—20

Bateman	Hefley	Schumer
Conyers	Lewis (GA)	Smith (OR)
Engel	Martinez	Stark
Frank (MA)	McDade	Whitfield
Furse	Mollohan	Yates
Gonzalez	Reyes	Young (AK)
Harman	Ros-Lehtinen	

□ 2257

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.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the resolution just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SUNUNU). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE SENATE AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 2709, IRAN MISSILE PROLIFERATION SANCTIONS ACT OF 1997

Mr. DREIER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 105-566) on the resolution (H. Res. 457) providing for the consideration of the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 2709) to impose certain sanctions on foreign persons who transfer items contributing to Iran's efforts to acquire, develop, or produce ballistic missiles, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2183, BIPARTISAN CAMPAIGN INTEGRITY ACT OF 1997

Mr. DREIER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 105-567) on the resolution (H. Res. 458) providing for further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2183) to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to reform the financing of campaigns for elections for Federal office, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

□ 2300

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SUNUNU). Pursuant to House Resolu-

tion 455 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 concurrent resolution, H.Con. Res. 284.

□ 2300

## 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 concurrent resolution (H.Con. Res. 284) revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 1998, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 1999, and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003, with Mr. GILCHREST in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

General debate shall not exceed 3 hours, with 2 hours confined to the congressional budget, equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on the Budget, and 1 hour on the subject of economic goals and policies, equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON) and the gentleman from California (Mr. STARK), or their designees.

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KASICH) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT) each will control 1 hour of debate on the congressional budget.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KASICH).

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

Mr. Chairman, I want to, first of all, begin by talking about the fact that last year we were as a Congress able to reach an historic agreement that is going to be able to achieve for the first time since we walked on the moon a balanced budget. We also anticipate that in the course of this year we will have a surplus. It will be generated primarily from the Social Security taxes as part of the budget. And next year, I am going to predict tonight, we will see a surplus in the general fund.

I think it was a significant accomplishment that we were able to move to do something we have not done since we landed on the moon, but, frankly, maybe I need to let you in open a little secret: Our effort here was really never just to balance the budget. Our effort here was really to transfer power, money and influence from this city back to where people live, in every community and every family in America.

Mr. Chairman, Teddy Roosevelt rode into this century with the idea that he should break the monopolies of the big corporations so that people could be set free to be successful. Well, I believe and the members of the Committee on the Budget believe that we ought to

ride into the next century and break the monopolies and trusts of the Federal Government so that people can be set free and that we can begin to run America from the bottom up, rather than from the top down.

Whether it is more choice for parents in education or whether it is to allow communities to set the rules and the standards in public housing and in job training or whether it is ultimately to set Americans free, to be able to invest payroll taxes, to be able to prepare for their retirement years, or whether it is beginning to break down that big money-raising machine called the Federal Tax Code that props up the monopolies of the Federal Government, our efforts are to make this city a lot less important, to make this city and government a lot more efficient and a lot more effective, and to make the budget of government a lot smaller and the budget of the family a heck of a lot bigger.

Now, we reached this historic agreement last year. This budget agreement, historic only from the standpoint we have not achieved this in over 30 years, we viewed that agreement as a ceiling on government; not a floor of the growth of government, but a ceiling on government. The President, however, and many of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, viewed the agreement last year as a floor on government and not a ceiling.

Now, can you imagine, with an American people, an American electorate that has very little confidence in the fact that we can get a balanced budget, that the President came up here to Capitol Hill and he announced a program that would increase fees and taxes by \$130 billion? Think about that. The President of the United States, who declared the era of big government over, within a period of 6 months after we signed an agreement and he declared the end of the era of big government, comes to the House, comes to the House and proposes \$130 billion worth of new tax increases. And that was not enough, because the tax increases were going to fund \$150 billion worth of new spending.

The President of the United States raises taxes by \$130 billion and raises spending by \$150 billion. He has 39 new entitlement programs. I hear so many of my friends talk about the need to control entitlement programs. He has 39 new ones.

I never heard a peep, never heard a peep out of the minority when Franklin Raines came up here to present this President's budget. In fact, the budget resolution that the Democrats offer will provide for bigger government, breaking the spending caps, and having a philosophy that "we like government."

At the same time that the President proposed \$150 billion in new spending and \$130 billion in new taxes and 39 new entitlement programs, we also developed 85 new spending schemes. This is the President that said the era of big