

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, American families are being denied proper health care. They are being denied the right to see specialists, the right to go to the emergency room, and they have to battle just to get reimbursements for legitimate medical procedures.

The problem is that managed care for health insurance companies has become more about managing the profits for these health insurance companies than about managing the quality of health care for America's families.

We can no longer afford to have health insurance company clerks making health care decisions for our loved ones. That is the job of our doctors and our nurses.

There is a bipartisan bill put forth by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. NORWOOD), a Republican, that would make health care insurance companies accountable. I am a cosponsor of that bill, as are 223 of my colleagues.

Madam Speaker, it is time we bring the Norwood bill to the floor so that we can give the American people what they deserve: a health care system accountable to them. Health care insurance companies must be made accountable when they wrongly deny coverage and reimbursements to patients.

NOTHING TO SHOW?

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

Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, how many times have we heard the White House or their attack dogs on their behalf repeat the lie that the Starr investigation has cost \$40 million and has nothing to show for it; \$40 million and produced no results; \$40 million and turned up nothing? How many times, I ask? How many times have we heard this?

Turned up nothing?

Madam Speaker, all the Clinton associates, Cabinet officials, and business partners who are now sitting in jail might have a different view. In case James Carville and other apologists for political corruption and government fraud need a little help with their memory, we prepared a list for them. Let us take a quick look at that "most ethical administration in history."

Four independent counsels appointed by Attorney General Janet Reno; Cabinet Secretary Mike Espy, indicted; Cabinet Secretary Henry Cisneros, indicted; Cabinet Secretary Ron Brown, indicted; former Arkansas Governor Jim Guy Tucker, convicted of fraud and conspiracy; President Clinton's business partners, Jim and Susan McDougal, convicted of felonies and now sitting in jail; and the list goes on.

Nothing to show? That is simply wrong. There is a list and it is longer than I have given.

HEALTH CARE CONSUMER BILL OF RIGHTS

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

Mr. WYNN. Madam Speaker, good morning. We can tell it is an election year because my Republican colleagues rush down to the well yelling "Tax cut, tax cut."

I think the President is correct. He says we need to be fiscally responsible. We need to save Social Security first. We need to look forward to future generations. There may be, however, something that we can agree on and that is a Health Care Consumer Bill of Rights.

I believe consumers need protection. The President has issued an Executive order saying that Federal employees, Medicare recipients, Medicaid recipients will all have that assurance. But we need it for all Americans.

A recent California study showed that 42 percent of the patients in HMOs have encountered problems with their health care delivery service. My State of Maryland took the first step and implemented a guarantee to emergency room care. We need to do that. We also need to guarantee the security and privacy of medical records. We also need to ensure that Americans can gain access to health care specialists when they need them.

Madam Speaker, we need to take the "medicrats" out of the health care business. We need to make sure that all Americans have a Health Care Consumers Bill of Rights.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OPPORTUNITY SCHOLARSHIPS

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

Mr. ARMEY. Madam Speaker, I have good news this morning. Low-income children in D.C. are a giant step closer to a good education.

The Senate has passed the bill, which I had the privilege of introducing in the House, to provide opportunity scholarships in the District of Columbia. With this legislation, 2,000 poor children will be able to attend the public, private, or religious school of their choice. Only one thing stands between these children and a brighter educational future: President Clinton's signature.

The teachers unions may be determined to kill this bill. They may pressure him to veto it. But the parents of D.C. are saying: Sign the bill. In fact, one out of every six eligible children in D.C. wants an opportunity scholarship. That is right, 7,500 low-income children have applied for a voucher from a local private charity called the Washington Scholarship Fund. That is 17.2 percent of the eligible population.

Unfortunately, Madam Speaker, only 1,000 of these children will actually get

a scholarship. That leaves 6,500 children empty handed, stuck in crumbling schools that are failing them.

Madam Speaker, we cannot abandon these children to another year of failure. If the President will not listen to me, I hope he will listen to his fellow Democrats. I hope he will listen to Floyd Flake, to JOE LIEBERMAN, to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI), to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL), to JOE BIDEN. These courageous Democrats have risen above politics and reached across the aisle to help these children.

Madam Speaker, thousands of needy families in D.C. want hope. President Clinton can give them that hope. He can give them a choice. He can sign the bill.

UNITED STATES-PUERTO RICO POLITICAL STATUS ACT

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

Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ. Madam Speaker, a recent caller to my office wanted to know who is the President of Puerto Rico. Of course, the answer was Bill Clinton, and there was a stunned silence as the caller digested this information. They still were not sure, so they asked the question a different way. Does Puerto Rico not have a President? Yes, we do, my staffer clarified. Puerto Rico is part of the United States.

Despite a 100-year relationship, many people do not realize that Puerto Ricans are U.S. citizens. Despite many privileges and responsibilities that we as American citizens share with our counterparts in every State, Puerto Ricans do not share some fundamental political and citizenship rights. We can say that Puerto Ricans were granted a second-class citizenship.

The U.S. citizens in Puerto Rico serve and die in wars defending democracy and other people's right to vote in other nations, but they cannot vote to elect their Commander in Chief. Puerto Ricans do not have a voting representative in either the House of Representatives or the Senate, thus we have no input in the American political process. We are equal in death and war, but unequal in life and peace.

Congress has the opportunity to redress this situation by voting for Puerto Rico's self-determination bill, H.R. 856, the United States-Puerto Rico Political Status Act. Let us put an end to the disenfranchisement of the U.S. citizens in Puerto Rico and support H.R. 856.

SOCIAL SECURITY FIRST, BUT NO NEW SPENDING

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

Mr. KINGSTON. Madam Speaker, put Social Security first. This is the battle

cry of certain leading politicians, and I agree with that. But how can we say put Social Security first, and then go out and introduce a whole bunch of new spending programs?

The way our budget is done, Social Security is really not a separate trust fund. Right now Social Security has an overpayment in it of about \$100 billion. When we add that overpayment to the deficit, we come up with the sum of zero.

So let us be honest. Social Security, if taken off budget, still leaves us with a deficit.

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It is very important for all of us, young and old, to realize that; that when we say the budget is balanced, all we are saying is Social Security is part of the general fund.

If we are going to put Social Security first, we sure do not do that and then turn right around, as the President has done, and introduce \$100 billion in new spending programs. Because that money comes right out of Social Security.

I am sick and tired of Social Security being the political football and used to scare all the folks who are on it in the United States of America. We need to be honest about it. I believe we need to personalize Social Security, we need to have an open dialogue, and we need to acknowledge that, right now, the way the accounting is done it is being used to offset the deficit.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

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

Mr. TIERNEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to talk about campaign finance reform. As we witness the current spectacle of the Senate leadership preventing a clean vote on even modest campaign reform, I urge my Republican colleagues in the House to stand up and resist any attempts by the House leadership to follow in the footsteps of the Senate leadership.

Let us have a full and open debate in this House on campaign finance reform. Let us have a straight up-or-down vote on any one of the many measures that have been introduced here in the House. Let us not have a poison pill amendment. Let us have a clean vote so that our constituents can know where we stand on this very important issue.

Madam Speaker, I note that 187 of my colleagues have signed a discharge petition that would bring the issue of campaign finance reform to the House floor for a vote. I urge my Republican friends and colleagues who say that they, too, want reform to join us in this effort.

We may not agree on the actual context of any reforms, but the people in the House and all the Members therein are entitled to a debate that is open and honest and fair.

PUT REAL DOLLARS INTO THE SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUND

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

Mr. NEUMANN. Madam Speaker, I rise to follow on the 1 minute done by my colleague from Georgia.

The Social Security System this year is collecting about \$450 billion from taxpayers all across America, including my 15-year-old son who is paying about \$300 into that system. So they are collecting about \$450 billion this year.

They are paying about \$360 billion back out to our senior citizens in benefits, and that leaves a \$90 billion surplus in the Social Security Trust Fund, and this is a true surplus. But instead of putting that money into a savings account to preserve and protect Social Security, that money, instead, is being put into the government's big checkbook, or general fund, and is being spent on other programs.

In the President's budget he did not propose that we take the surplus, whatever is left over in that big government checkbook, and put it into Social Security. Instead, his budget proposes we take that surplus, whatever is left over, which is not the way Social Security should be treated, and he proposes we take that and pay off non-Social Security debt. He does not propose we put that money back down into the Social Security Trust Fund where it actually belongs.

This is a big problem facing our country; and it is here in the near term, not in the long term. It is time to put Social Security first by putting real dollars into the Social Security Trust Fund.

TIME TO PAY OFF BALANCE ON NATIONAL CREDIT CARD DEBT

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

Mr. MCINNIS. Madam Speaker, the national credit card now carries a balance of \$5.5 trillion. Now, just in case those listening thought they heard me wrong, let me say that again. It is a trillion, \$5.4 to \$5.5 trillion, not billion, dollars in debt.

While the deficit this year may very well be zero, and that is of some question because of the Social Security issue and whether or not the Social Security funds create an artificial surplus, the last 60 years of government living beyond its means has brought us a debt that will not be zero for many, many more years when we consider the overall debt, not the annual deficit.

With a hundred billion dollar a year deficit year after year when the liberals controlled the United States Congress, the taxpayers now face a national debt that threatens our children's future. It is the time, the appropriate time, to start reducing that debt

on the credit card that has been used by years and years of abuse in the United States Congress.

I would like to invite fiscal conservatives on both sides of the aisle, both Republicans and Democrats, to work together on a bipartisan method to control spending, to cut wasteful programs, and to make government smaller. It is time to start paying off the balance on our national credit card debt.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. LAMPSON. Madam Speaker, on February 24, on rollcall 18, I am recorded as not voting. Unfortunately, my flight into National Airport was delayed.

This bill provides for increased mandatory minimum sentences for criminals possessing firearms. Had I been recorded on that vote, I would have voted "aye."

FEDERAL AGENCY COMPLIANCE ACT

Mr. MCINNIS. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 367 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 367

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. 1544) to prevent Federal agencies from pursuing policies of unjustifiable nonacquiescence in, and relitigation of, precedents established in the Federal judicial circuits. 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. During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may accord priority in recognition on the basis of whether the Member offering an amendment has caused it to be printed in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 6 of rule XXIII. Amendments so printed shall be considered as read. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may: (1) postpone until a time during further consideration in the Committee of the Whole a request for a recorded vote on any amendment; and (2) reduce to five minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on any postponed question that follows another electronic vote without intervening business, provided that the minimum time for electronic voting on the first in any series of questions shall be fifteen minutes. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee