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MAKING WORK PAY -- THE CASE FOR RAISING THE MINIMUM WAGE FACT SHEET

Americans know a raise in the minimum wage is one way to help make work pay. A higher minimum wage -- a floor to ensure workers that they're getting a fair deal for their efforts -- provides a foothold into the middle class for many hardworking Americans. And for those middle class Americans that already rely on the minimum wage, an increase is essential to their standard of living.

THE PROBLEM: THE MINIMUM WAGE IS WORTH LESS THAN IT USED TO BE

The American economy created more jobs in 1994 than in any calendar year for a decade. The unemployment rate fell to 5.4% in December, the lowest level in over 4 years, and the help wanted index has been climbing. However, census data for 1993 show that even in the current recovery the poverty rate has risen, and since 1979 the average real hourly wage of male high school graduates fell by 19%, and by 3% for women.

The Federal minimum wage is currently \$4.25 per hour. Adjusted for inflation, the value of the minimum wage has fallen by nearly 50 cents since 1991, and is now 27% lower than it was in 1979.

Raising the minimum wage is one way to make work pay. A recent study concluded that the decline in the real value of the minimum wage since 1979 accounts for 20% of the rise in the wage inequality for men, and 30% for women (see DiNardo, Lemieux & Fortin). Further, 20% of those living on the minimum wage the last time it was raised in 1991 were in poverty, and an additional 13% were near poverty.

MANY ADULTS RELY ON THE MINIMUM WAGE AS A LIVING WAGE

Contrary to popular opinion, the average worker affected by an increase in the minimum wage is not just a teenager flipping hamburgers. The last time the US raised the minimum wage -- almost 4 years ago -- that worker brought home 51% of his or her family's weekly earnings. The fact is, two-thirds of minimum wage workers are adults.

President Clinton expanded the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) as a way for poor families to help make ends meet -- but even with EITC, a worker in a full-time, year round job earning the minimum wage does not make enough money to meet the Federal poverty level for a family of 3 (1 worker and 2 children), which the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) predicts in 1996 will be \$12,557. For that year, a worker with 2 children earning \$8,500 -- the full-time year round wage at \$4.25 an hour -- would receive a tax credit of \$3,400 under the 1996 provisions of the EITC -- but still, this tax credit will not be sufficient to raise the family's income above the poverty line in 1996. However, for a worker with 2 children earning \$10,000 (the full-time year round wage at \$5.00 an hour), the EITC would provide the maximum tax credit (\$3,560) and increase their family income to \$13,560 -- \$1,000 above the projected poverty line in 1996.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 4.2 million workers paid by the hour earn at or below the minimum wage. An increase in this living wage is a strong response to the stagnant incomes that many of these workers face.

A MODERATE INCREASE IN THE MINIMUM WAGE DOES NOT COST JOBS

The standard criticism of the minimum wage is that it raises employer costs and reduces employment opportunities for teenagers and disadvantaged workers. However, several studies have found that the last two increases in the minimum wage had an insignificant effect on employment. Furthermore, an extension of the time-series studies that had previously been used to claim that raising the minimum wage decreases employment no longer finds a significant impact.

In a recent review of the literature, Professor Richard Freeman of Harvard, a widely respected labor economist, wrote: "At the level of the minimum wage in the late 1980s, moderate legislated increases did not reduce employment and were, if anything, associated with higher employment in some locales."

In discussing the minimum wage, Robert M. Solow, a Nobel laureate in economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, recently told the New York Times, "The main thing about (minimum wage) research is that the evidence of job loss is weak. And the fact that the evidence is weak suggests that the impact on jobs is small."

AMERICANS WANT AN INCREASE IN THE MINIMUM WAGE

A Wall Street Journal/NBC News poll of adults found that raising the minimum wage is "favored by 75% and opposed by only 20%" of respondents. This poll found that support for a minimum wage increase was stronger among blacks (77%), women (78%) and young people (85%, ages 18-34) -- the groups most likely to be affected by an increase. (Wall Street Journal, December 16, 1994)

Despite expected criticism in some corners, the minimum wage has traditionally had bipartisan support. In 1989, the minimum wage increase passed the House by a vote of 382 to 37 (with 135 Republicans voting for the bill), and 89 to 8 in the Senate (with the support of 36 Republicans).

Currently, nine states and the District of Columbia have minimum wages that exceed the Federal minimum wage (Alaska, Connecticut, Hawaii, Iowa, New Jersey, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington). Hawaii's minimum wage is \$5.25 an hour, New Jersey's is \$5.05.

MAKING WORK PAY -- THE CASE FOR RAISING THE MINIMUM WAGE TALKING POINTS

Despite the growing economy and the impressive decline in unemployment under the Clinton administration, many Americans are finding it difficult to make ends meet.

- o The unemployment rate stands at 5.4%, the lowest level in 4 years.
- o The help wanted index has been climbing.
- o The average real hourly wage of male high school graduates fell by 19% since 1979, and by 3% for women.
- o A higher minimum wage -- a floor to ensure workers that they're getting a fair deal for their efforts -- provides a foothold into the middle class for hardworking Americans.

The minimum wage is worth less than it used to be. The current minimum wage is \$4.25 per hour -- or only \$8,500 per year for a full-time year round worker.

- o Adjusted for inflation, the value of the minimum wage has fallen by nearly 50 cents since 1991, and is now 27% lower than it was in 1979.
- o According to a recent study, the fall in the real value of the minimum wage since 1979 accounts for 20% of the rise in the wage inequality for men, and 30% for women.
- o 20% of those affected by the last minimum wage increase were in poverty, and an additional 13% were near poverty.

Many adults rely on the minimum wage as a living wage.

- o The last time the US raised the minimum wage -- almost 4 years ago -- that worker brought home half of his or her family's earnings.
- o Two-thirds of minimum wage workers are adults over the age of 21.

Minimum Wage Increase Talking Points
page 2

Even with the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), which President Clinton expanded in 1993, a worker in a full-time year round job earning the minimum wage does not even make enough money to meet the Federal poverty level for a family of 3 (1 worker and 2 children).

- o The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) projects that the poverty line for a family of 3 will be \$12,557 in 1996. A worker earning the current minimum wage of \$4.25 an hour and working full-time year round (\$8,500) would receive a tax credit of \$3,400 under the 1996 provisions of the EITC. This tax credit is insufficient to raise the family's income above the poverty line in 1996.
- o A worker with 2 children earning \$10,000 at a full-time year round minimum wage job paying \$5.00 an hour will receive the maximum EITC tax credit (\$3,560) and increase the family income to \$13,560 -- \$1,000 above the projected poverty line for 1996.

Americans know a raise in the minimum wage is one way to help make work pay.

- o A Wall Street Journal/NBC News poll is favored by a margin of 75% to 20%. Further, a breakout shows support among blacks of 77%, women of 78% and young adults ages 18 to 34 of 85%. These are the groups most affected by an increase in the minimum wage.

Despite current posturing, increasing the minimum wage traditionally garners bipartisan support.

- o In 1989, the vote on increasing the minimum wage was 382 to 37 in the House, and 89 to 8 in the Senate.

Currently, 9 states and the District of Columbia have minimum wages that exceed the Federal minimum wage:

- o Alaska, Connecticut, Hawaii, Iowa, New Jersey, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington have a higher minimum wage.
- o Hawaii's minimum wage is \$5.25 an hour; New Jersey's is \$5.05.

MAKING WORK PAY - QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON RAISING THE MINIMUM WAGE

With unemployment at its lowest level in 4 years, should we be tinkering with the minimum wage? Won't an increase in the minimum wage hinder the creation of new jobs?

The minimum wage is currently valued at 27% lower in real terms than it was in 1979.

A number of recent studies have found that a moderate rise in the minimum wage has little, if any, effect on job creation starting at such a low level. In fact, "The impact of a minimum wage rise on jobs is small," the New York Times quoted Nobel Laureate Robert Solow as saying. The Times also reported that economists agree that a minimum wage rise will lift the incomes of low wage workers.

Isn't the minimum wage poorly targeted to people in poverty? The Democratic Leadership Council reports that a number of minimum wage workers are in households with earnings higher than the median worker. Wouldn't a rise in the minimum wage just help middle class teenagers?

Although some people who earn the minimum wage are teenagers, two-thirds are adults age 21 and older. The average minimum wage worker brings home about half of his or her family's earnings. Increasing the minimum wage will help these workers to make up for lost ground due to inflation -- it will help make work pay.

The minimum wage provides a foothold into the middle class. A family with two full-time year round workers would earn \$20,000 a year with a \$5.00 minimum wage.

Wouldn't a rise in the minimum wage hurt minorities and the disadvantaged due to job loss?

As the New York Times reported, most economists agree that raising the minimum wage increases the incomes of low wage workers, which more than offsets any effect on jobs.

Public support for a minimum wage increase is strong. A Wall Street Journal/NBC News poll found that 75% of adults favored a rise in the minimum wage. Support was strongest among blacks (77%), women (78%) and young workers (85%, ages 18 - 34) -- the groups most likely to earn the minimum wage.

How many workers are affected by a rise in the minimum wage?

More than 4.2 million workers paid by the hour had earnings at or below the minimum wage of \$4.25 in 1993.

How can you contemplate a rise in the minimum wage with a new Congress intent on getting government off the backs of business?

The minimum wage has historically enjoyed bipartisan support. Sens. Dole and Kassebaum and Speaker Gingrich voted for the last minimum wage increase to \$4.25 an hour in 1989.

Governors across the country are fighting against unfunded mandates. Isn't the minimum wage an unfunded mandate on businesses and states?

The minimum wage is not a new unfunded mandate. In fact, given the erosion of the value of the minimum wage over the last 15 years it is now much less of a mandate on businesses and the public sector than it used to be.

What do you say to all the businesses that will lose profit and possibly go bankrupt if the minimum wage is raised? Aren't you just antagonizing the business community by proposing a minimum wage increase?

Inflation has eroded the minimum wage so much that it is currently at its second lowest level since the 1950s. The economy has been very strong, but wages have not grown as much as they need to for the middle class to keep up.

The Clinton Administration has pursued economic policies to put our fiscal house in order, laying the foundation for the current economic expansion. But the problem is that low-wage and middle class workers have not shared fully in this recovery.

How can President Clinton claim to be a new kind of Democrat when his agenda includes increasing the minimum wage?

The President proposed to increase the minimum wage to make up for inflation during his campaign and in Putting People First.

MAKING WORK PAY -- SELECTED NEWSPAPER ENDORSEMENTS FOR RAISING THE MINIMUM WAGE

Question: What do you call a family living on the minimum wage? **Answer:** Miracle workers. Because the minimum wage isn't enough for a family to live on. At \$4.25 an hour, the current minimum wage is \$2.09 an hour less than what a family of four needs to reach the poverty cutoff. It's 27 cents lower than what is needed to support a mother and child....GOP lawmakers should stop preaching tax breaks for the rich and give some help to poor working stiffs. Increasing the minimum wage now, during an economic expansion, can help increase wage fairness and lift poor families from poverty....From 1979 to 1989, the wage was stuck at \$3.35 an hour, losing nearly half its purchasing power. The result: a wider gulf between rich and poor, and an increasing reliance of working families on food stamps, tax credits and other welfare to make ends meet....That's not the way it should be. The nation needs to narrow the gap between rich and poor. It needs to reward work. It needs to lessen dependency. And it can help do that by gradually raising the minimum wage and making it a living wage again.

USA Today
January 18, 1995

Amid all of the talk about attacking welfare and giving people more incentive to work, a realistic minimum wage stands out like a beacon that would attract more of the poor into the labor force and make work pay off more for workers already there. That is what those at both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue say they want to do. Yet the minimum wage has languished at a paltry \$4.25 an hour since 1991, losing more ground to inflation each year and further trapping its recipients in poverty....Raising the minimum wage is the most obvious means of combating that fiscal disincentive to work. Republicans interested in helping people help themselves will have a hard time arguing otherwise....The bogey-man threat of forced layoffs should the minimum wage rise carries even less legitimacy than usual. And more money in the pockets of workers means more money to be spent at the various businesses that seem so worried about a higher minimum pay scale....There is no way to reward or encourage work. Nor is there any foundation on which to build a strong society. America should redress such corrosive inequity. By substantially raising the wage floor, Washington can accomplish this without spending an extra dime from the taxpayers.

Buffalo News
Buffalo, New York
January 7, 1995

What better way is there to give people a sense of lifting themselves up rather than depending on the government to provide a decent wage? What better incentive could there be for people to want to work than a wage that would give them a start toward the American dream? The minimum wage stagnated throughout the Reagan years, stuck at \$3.35 an hour while the cost of living accelerated. Even with the higher minimum approved during the Bush administration, families barely kept up. With inflation, the wage of \$3.35 in 1981 would have to have reached \$5.51 last year to maintain its buying power....What is more important at this point would be to reaffirm the basic argument behind the minimum wage: People who are willing to work deserve adequate compensation so they can support themselves. The new Republican majority, with its core belief in self-reliance, should easily agree.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri
January 13, 1995

It is time to increase the minimum wage again. It is time to endure another round of propaganda for the sake of minimizing employee exploitation at the low end of the wage scale....It has been four years since the last increase. The level is falling further and further behind the intended benchmark of 50% of average hourly earnings that was in place when the minimum wage was established some 50 years ago....Behind the claims and the arguments is the indisputable fact that a minimum wage sets a minimum standard for fairness in a paycheck. Beyond dispute also is a current national unemployment level of 5.4% — the lowest in four years and a fair gauge of full employment.

Lincoln Journal-Star
Lincoln, Nebraska
January 15, 1995

Appendix Table. Value of the Minimum Wage, 1955-1995

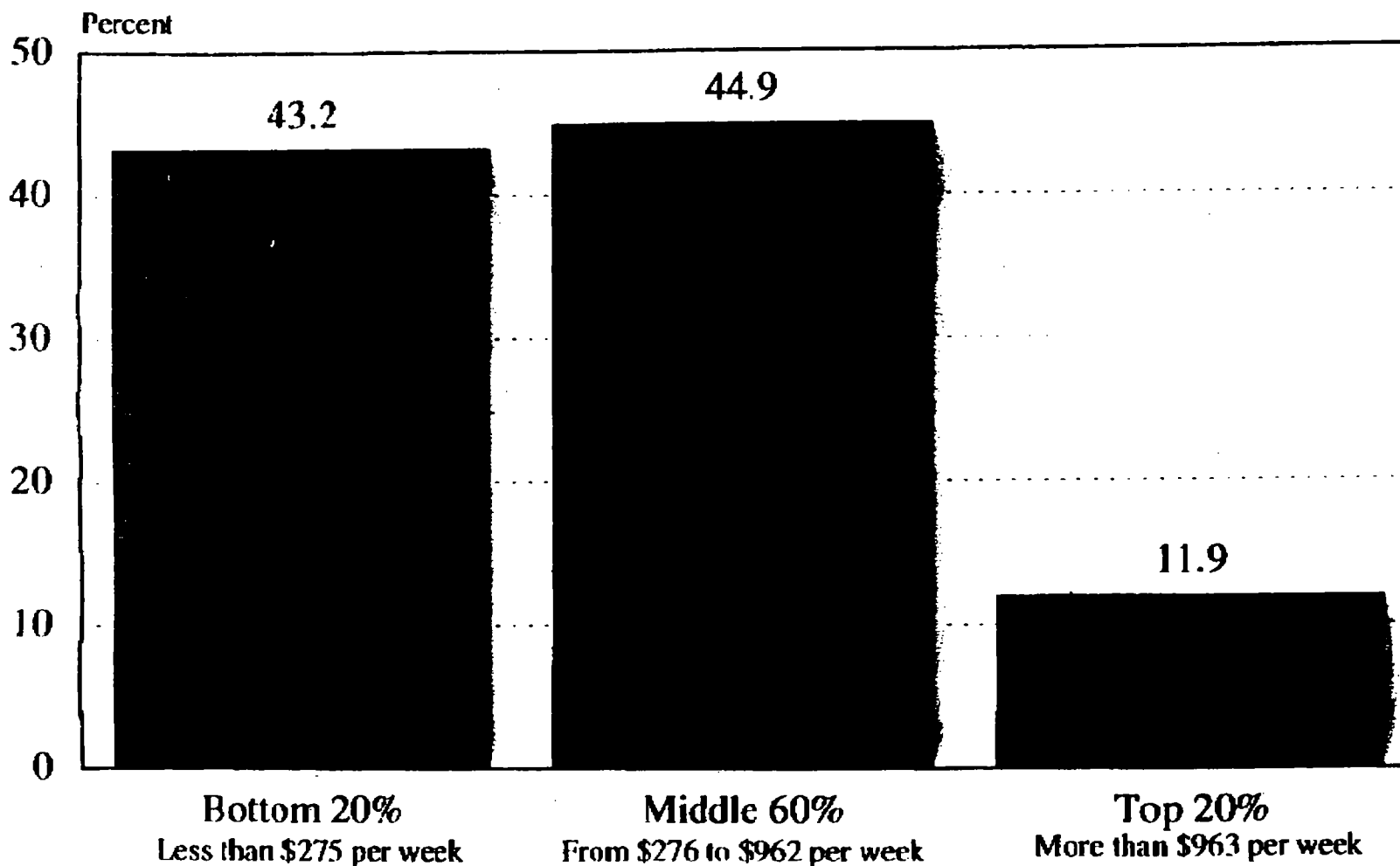
Year	Value of the Minimum Wage, Nominal Dollars	Value of the Minimum Wage, 1995 Dollars*	Minimum Wage as a Percent of the Average Private Non-supervisory Wage
1955	\$0.75	\$3.94	43.9%
1956	1.00	5.16	55.6
1957	1.00	5.01	52.9
1958	1.00	4.87	51.3
1959	1.00	4.84	49.5
1960	1.00	4.75	47.8
1961	1.15	5.41	53.7
1962	1.15	5.36	51.8
1963	1.25	5.74	54.8
1964	1.25	5.67	53.0
1965	1.25	5.59	50.8
1966	1.25	5.43	48.8
1967	1.40	5.90	52.2
1968	1.60	6.49	56.1
1969	1.60	6.21	52.6
1970	1.60	5.92	49.5
1971	1.60	5.67	46.4
1972	1.60	5.51	43.2
1973	1.60	5.18	40.6
1974	2.00	5.89	47.2
1975	2.10	5.71	46.4
1976	2.30	5.92	47.3
1977	2.30	5.56	43.8
1978	2.65	6.00	46.6
1979	2.90	5.99	47.1
1980	3.10	5.76	46.5
1981	3.35	5.68	46.2
1982	3.35	5.36	43.6
1983	3.35	5.14	41.8
1984	3.35	4.93	40.3
1985	3.35	4.76	39.1
1986	3.35	4.67	38.2
1987	3.35	4.51	37.3
1988	3.35	4.33	36.1
1989	3.35	4.13	34.7
1990	3.80	4.44	37.9
1991	4.25	4.77	41.1
1992	4.25	4.63	40.2
1993	4.25	4.50	39.2
1994	4.25	4.38	n/a
1995	4.25	4.25	n/a

*Adjusted for inflation using the CPI-U-X1.

Source: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities

Who was Affected by the Last Minimum Wage Increase

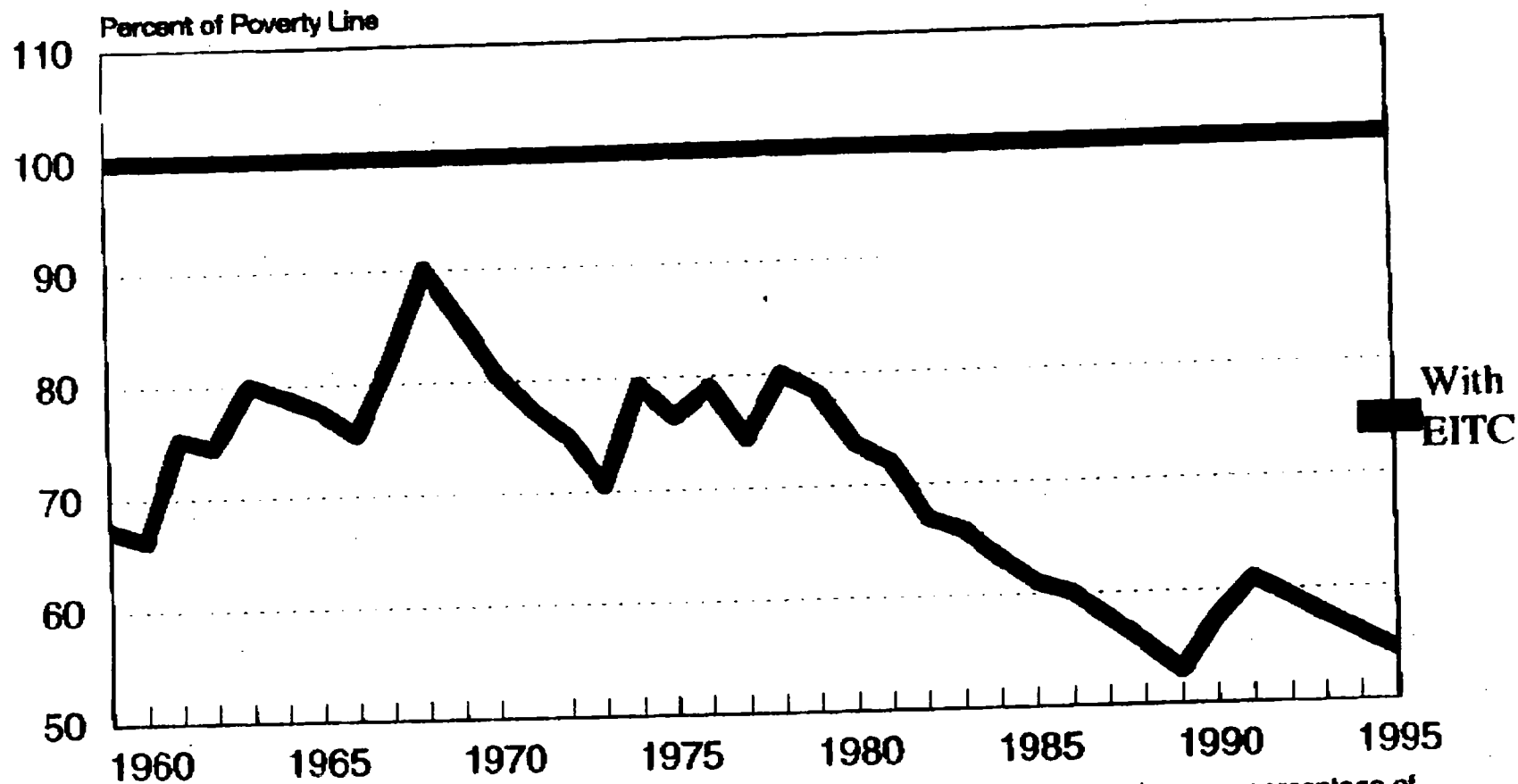
Distribution by Family Earnings



Source: Card and Krueger (1995)

Minimum Wage Work Does Not Lift Families Out of Poverty

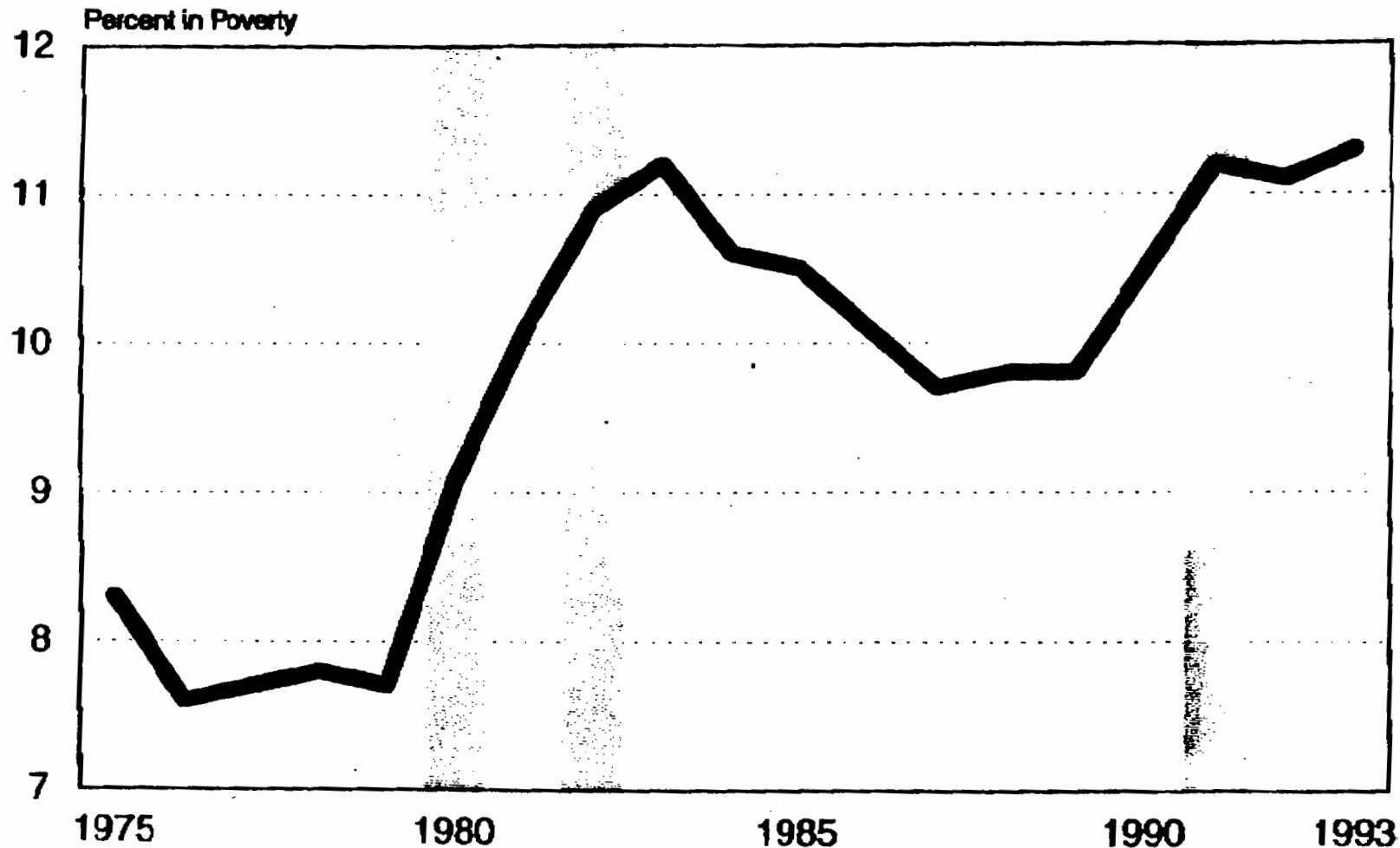
Annual Earnings at the Minimum Wage as a Percentage of the Poverty Line: 1959-1995



Note: Annual earnings for a family of four with one full-time, year-round minimum wage worker as a percentage of the four-person poverty line. The four-person poverty line for 1994 and 1995 are from Congressional Budget Office projections.

More Working Families are Poor

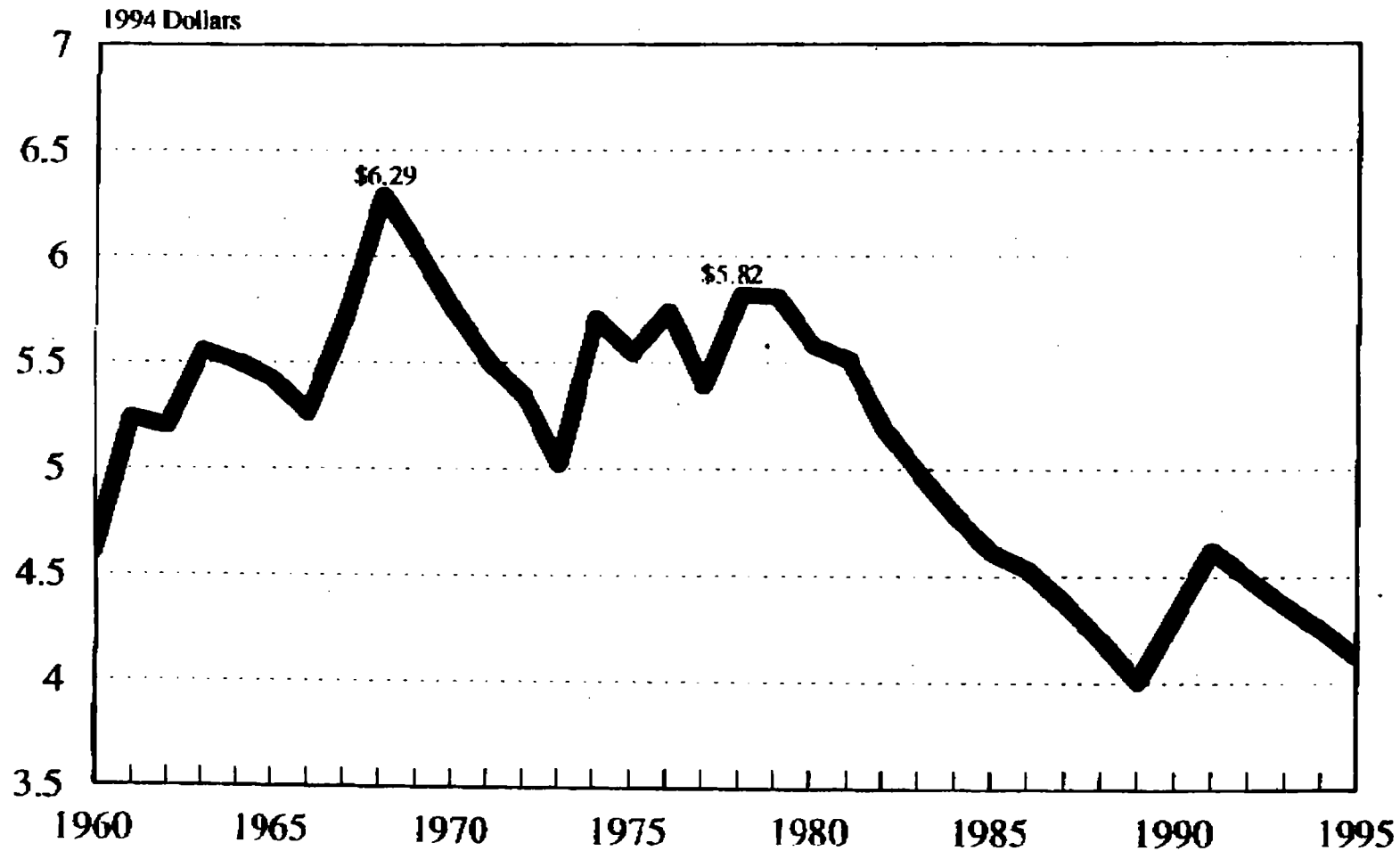
Percentage of Working Families in Poverty: 1975-1993



Source: Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey. A working family is defined as one with children where someone in the household worked.

The Real Minimum Wage

1960-1995



NOTE: Minimum wage is in 1994 CPI-U-X1 Dollars. The inflation rate for 1995 is assumed to be 3.2 percent.

**** 1989 CQ SENATE VOTE 292 **** HR2710. Minimum-Wage Increase - Passage. Passage of the bill (thus clearing the measure for the president) to increase the minimum wage from \$3.35 an hour to \$4.25 an hour over two years and to provide for a temporary training wage - equal to 85 percent of the minimum wage - for employees aged 16 to 19. Passed 89-8: R 36-8; D 53-0 (ND 36-0, SD 17-0), Nov. 8, 1989. A "yea" was a vote supporting the president's position. (Story, 1989 Weekly Report p. 3053)

***** YEAS (89) *******

DEMOCRATS (53)

Adams B (WA)	Ford W (KY)	Metzenbaum H (OH)
Bentsen L (TX)	Fowler W (GA)	Mikulski B (MD)
Biden J (DE)	Glenn J (OH)	Mitchell G (ME)
Bingaman J (NM)	Gore A (TN)	Moynihan D (NY)
Boren D (OK)	Graham B (FL)	Nunn S (GA)
Bradley B (NJ)	Harkin T (IA)	Pell C (RI)
Breaux J (LA)	Heflin H (AL)	Pryor D (AR)
Bryan R (NV)	Hollings E (SC)	Reid H (NV)
Bumpers D (AR)	Inouye D (HI)	Riegle D (MI)
Burdick Q (ND)	Johnston J (LA)	Robb C (VA)
Byrd R (WV)	Kennedy E (MA)	Rockefeller J (WV)
Conrad K (ND)	Kerrey B (NE)	Sanford T (NC)
Cranston A (CA)	Kerry J (MA)	Sarbanes P (MD)
Daschle T (SD)	Kohl H (WI)	Sasser J (TN)
DeConcini D (AZ)	Lautenberg F (NJ)	Shelby R (AL)
Dixon A (IL)	Leahy P (VT)	Simon P (IL)
Dodd C (CT)	Levin C (MI)	Wirth T (CO)
Exon J (NE)	Lieberman J (CT)	

REPUBLICANS (36)

Bond C (MO)	Gorton S (WA)	McConnell M (KY)
Boschwitz R (MN)	Gramm P (TX)	Murkowski F (AK)
Burns C (MT)	Grassley C (IA)	Packwood B (OR)
Chafee J (RI)	Hatfield M (OR)	Pressler L (SD)
Coats D (IN)	Heinz J (PA)	Roth W (DE)
Cochran T (MS)	Jeffords J (VT)	Rudman W (NH)
Cohen W (ME)	Kassebaum N (KS)	Simpson A (WY)
D'Amato A (NY)	Kasten B (WI)	Specter A (PA)
Danforth J (MO)	Lott T (MS)	Stevens T (AK)
Dole B (KS)	Lugar R (IN)	Thurmond S (SC)
Domenici P (NM)	McCain J (AZ)	Warner J (VA)
Durenberger D (MN)	McClure J (ID)	Wilson P (CA)

***** NAYS (8) *******

REPUBLICANS (8)

Armstrong W (CO)	Helms J (NC)	Nickles D (OK)
Garn J (UT)	Humphrey G (NH)	Symms S (ID)
Hatch O (UT)	Mack C (FL)	

***** NOT VOTING (3) *******

DEMOCRATS (2)

Baucus M (MT) ?	Matsunaga S (HI) ?
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REPUBLICANS (1)

Wallop M (WY) -

**** 1989 CQ SENATE VOTE 291 **** HR2710. Minimum-Wage Increase - Training Wage. Thurmond, R-S.C., motion to table (kill) the Gramm, R-Texas, amendment to strike the exclusion from the training wage - a temporary subminimum wage that employers could pay to employees aged 16 to 19 - for employers of migrant and seasonal agricultural workers. Motion agreed to 63-35: R 15-30; D 48-5 (ND 36-0, SD 12-5), Nov. 8, 1989. A "yea" was a vote supporting the president's position. (Story, 1989 Weekly Report p. 3053)

***** YEAS (63) *******

DEMOCRATS (48)

Adams B (WA)	Ford W (KY)	Metzenbaum H (OH)
Biden J (DE)	Fowler W (GA)	Mikulski B (MD)
Bingaman J (NM)	Glenn J (OH)	Mitchell G (ME)
Bradley B (NJ)	Gore A (TN)	Moynihan D (NY)
Breaux J (LA)	Graham B (FL)	Nunn S (GA)
Bryan R (NV)	Harkin T (IA)	Pell C (RI)
Bumpers D (AR)	Hollings E (SC)	Pryor D (AR)
Burdick Q (ND)	Inouye D (HI)	Reid H (NV)
Byrd R (WV)	Kennedy E (MA)	Riegle D (MI)
Conrad K (ND)	Kerrey B (NE)	Robb C (VA)
Cranston A (CA)	Kerry J (MA)	Rockefeller J (WV)
Daschle T (SD)	Kohl H (WI)	Sanford T (NC)
DeConcini D (AZ)	Lautenberg F (NJ)	Sarbanes P (MD)
Dixon A (IL)	Leahy P (VT)	Sasser J (TN)
Dodd C (CT)	Levin C (MI)	Simon P (IL)
Exon J (NE)	Lieberman J (CT)	Wirth T (CO)

REPUBLICANS (15)

Chafee J (RI)	Domenici P (NM)	Lugar R (IN)
Cohen W (ME)	Durenberger D (MN)	Packwood B (OR)
D'Amato A (NY)	Hatfield M (OR)	Rudman W (NH)
Danforth J (MO)	Heinz J (PA)	Stevens T (AK)
Dole B (KS)	Jeffords J (VT)	Wilson P (CA)

***** NAYS (35) *******

DEMOCRATS (5)

Bentsen L (TX)	Heflin H (AL)	Shelby R (AL)
Boren D (OK)	Johnston J (LA)	

REPUBLICANS (30)

Armstrong W (CO)	Hatch O (UT)	Murkowski F (AK)
Bond C (MO)	Helms J (NC)	Nickles D (OK)
Boschwitz R (MN)	Humphrey G (NH)	Pressler L (SD)
Burns C (MT)	Kassebaum N (KS)	Roth W (DE)
Coats D (IN)	Kasten B (WI)	Simpson A (WY)
Cochran T (MS)	Lott T (MS)	Specter A (PA)
Garn J (UT)	Mack C (FL)	Symms S (ID)
Gorton S (WA)	McCain J (AZ)	Thurmond S (SC)
Gramm P (TX)	McClure J (ID)	Wallop M (WY)
Grassley C (IA)	McConnell M (KY)	Warner J (VA)

***** NOT VOTING (2) *******

DEMOCRATS (2)

Baucus M (MT) ?	Matsunaga S (HI) ?
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**** 1989 CQ SENATE VOTE 290 **** HR2710. Minimum-Wage Increase - Small Business. Mitchell, D-Maine, motion to table (kill) the Symms, R-Idaho, amendment to provide that Congress shall not increase the business costs for small businesses by enacting legislation that requires additional paperwork, capital expenditures, compliance costs or taxes. Motion agreed to 64-34: R 14-31; D 50-3 (ND 34-2, SD 16-1), Nov. 8, 1989. A "yea" was a vote supporting the president's position. (Story, 1989 Weekly Report p. 3053)

***** YEAS (64) *******

DEMOCRATS (50)

Adams B (WA)	Fowler W (GA)	Mikulski B (MD)
Bentsen L (TX)	Glenn J (OH)	Mitchell G (ME)
Biden J (DE)	Gore A (TN)	Moynihan D (NY)
Bingaman J (NM)	Graham B (FL)	Nunn S (GA)
Boren D (OK)	Harkin T (IA)	Pell C (RI)
Bradley B (NJ)	Hollings E (SC)	Pryor D (AR)
Breaux J (LA)	Inouye D (HI)	Reid H (NV)
Bryan R (NV)	Johnston J (LA)	Riegle D (MI)
Bumpers D (AR)	Kennedy E (MA)	Robb C (VA)
Burdick Q (ND)	Kerrey B (NE)	Rockefeller J (WV)
Byrd R (WV)	Kerry J (MA)	Sanford T (NC)
Cranston A (CA)	Kohl H (WI)	Sarbanes P (MD)
Daschle T (SD)	Lautenberg F (NJ)	Sasser J (TN)
DeConcini D (AZ)	Leahy P (VT)	Shelby R (AL)
Dixon A (IL)	Levin C (MI)	Simon P (IL)
Dodd C (CT)	Lieberman J (CT)	Wirth T (CO)
Ford W (KY)	Metzenbaum H (OH)	

REPUBLICANS (14)

Chafee J (RI)	Durenberger D (MN)	Lugar R (IN)
Cohen W (ME)	Hatfield M (OR)	Packwood B (OR)
Danforth J (MO)	Heinz J (PA)	Roth W (DE)
Dole B (KS)	Jeffords J (VT)	Rudman W (NH)
Domenici P (NM)	Kassebaum N (KS)	

***** NAYS (34) *******

DEMOCRATS (3)

Conrad K (ND)	Exon J (NE)	Heflin H (AL)
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REPUBLICANS (31)

Armstrong W (CO)	Hatch O (UT)	Nickles D (OK)
Bond C (MO)	Helms J (NC)	Pressler L (SD)
Boschwitz R (MN)	Humphrey G (NH)	Simpson A (WY)
Burns C (MT)	Kasten B (WI)	Specter A (PA)
Coats D (IN)	Lott T (MS)	Stevens T (AK)
Cochran T (MS)	Mack C (FL)	Symms S (ID)
D'Amato A (NY)	McCain J (AZ)	Thurmond S (SC)
Garn J (UT)	McClure J (ID)	Wallop M (WY)
Gorton S (WA)	McConnell M (KY)	Warner J (VA)
Gramm P (TX)	Murkowski F (AK)	Wilson P (CA)
Grassley C (IA)		

***** NOT VOTING (2) *******

DEMOCRATS (2)

Baucus M (MT) ?	Matsunaga S (HI) ?
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**** 1989 CQ SENATE VOTE 68 **** **HR2. Minimum-Wage Increase -**
Conference Report. Adoption of the conference report (thus
clearing the measure for the president) on the bill to raise the
minimum wage from \$3.35 an hour to \$4.55 over three years, and
to provide for a 60-day training wage -- equal to 85 percent of
the minimum -- for workers who have not worked a total of 60
days. Adopted 63-37: R 10-35; D 53-2 (ND 38-0, SD 15-2), May 17,
1989. A "nay" was a vote supporting the president's position.
(Story, 1989 Weekly Report p. 1188)

***** YEAS (63) *******

DEMOCRATS (53)

Adams B (WA)	Ford W (KY)	Metzenbaum H (OH)
Baucus M (MT)	Fowler W (GA)	Mikulski B (MD)
Bentsen L (TX)	Glenn J (OH)	Mitchell G (ME)
Biden J (DE)	Gore A (TN)	Moynihan D (NY)
Bingaman J (NM)	Graham B (FL)	Nunn S (GA)
Bradley B (NJ)	Harkin T (IA)	Pell C (RI)
Breaux J (LA)	Heflin H (AL)	Pryor D (AR)
Bryan R (NV)	Inouye D (HI)	Reid H (NV)
Bumpers D (AR)	Johnston J (LA)	Riegle D (MI)
Burdick Q (ND)	Kennedy E (MA)	Robb C (VA)
Byrd R (WV)	Kerrey B (NE)	Rockefeller J (WV)
Conrad K (ND)	Kerry J (MA)	Sanford T (NC)
Cranston A (CA)	Kohl H (WI)	Sarbanes P (MD)
Daschle T (SD)	Lautenberg F (NJ)	Sasser J (TN)
DeConcini D (AZ)	Leahy P (VT)	Shelby R (AL)
Dixon A (IL)	Levin C (MI)	Simon P (IL)
Dodd C (CT)	Lieberman J (CT)	Wirth T (CO)
Exon J (NE)	Matsunaga S (HI)	

REPUBLICANS (10)

Chafee J (RI)	Hatfield M (OR)	Packwood B (OR)
Cohen W (ME)	Heinz J (PA)	Pressler L (SD)
D'Amato A (NY)	Jeffords J (VT)	Specter A (PA)
Durenberger D (MN)		

***** NAYS (37) *******

DEMOCRATS (2)

Boren D (OK)	Hollings E (SC)
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REPUBLICANS (35)

Armstrong W (CO)	Grassley C (IA)	Murkowski F (AK)
Bond C (MO)	Hatch O (UT)	Nickles D (OK)
Boschwitz R (MN)	Helms J (NC)	Roth W (DE)
Burns C (MT)	Humphrey G (NH)	Rudman W (NH)
Coats D (IN)	Kassebaum N (KS)	Simpson A (WY)
Cochran T (MS)	Kasten B (WI)	Stevens T (AK)
Danforth J (MO)	Lott T (MS)	Symms S (ID)
Dole B (KS)	Lugar R (IN)	Thurmond S (SC)
Domenici P (NM)	Mack C (FL)	Wallop M (WY)
Garn J (UT)	McCain J (AZ)	Warner J (VA)
Gorton S (WA)	McClure J (ID)	Wilson P (CA)
Gramm P (TX)	McConnell M (KY)	

** 1989 CQ SENATE VOTE 39 ** HR2. Minimum-Wage Increase - Passage. Passage of the bill to boost the minimum wage from \$3.35 an hour to \$4.55 over three years and to provide for a 60-day training wage -- equal to 85 percent of the minimum -- for workers with minimal job experience. Passed 62-37: R 10-35; D 52-2 (ND 38-0, SD 14-2), April 12, 1989. (Prior to passage, the Senate substituted the text of S4 for that of HR2.) A "nay" was a vote supporting the president's position. (Story, 1989 Weekly Report p. 814)

*** YEAS (62) *****

DEMOCRATS (52)

Adams B (WA)	Ford W (KY)	Metzenbaum H (OH)
Baucus M (MT)	Fowler W (GA)	Mikulski B (MD)
Bentsen L (TX)	Glenn J (OH)	Mitchell G (ME)
Biden J (DE)	Graham B (FL)	Moynihan D (NY)
Bingaman J (NM)	Harkin T (IA)	Nunn S (GA)
Bradley B (NJ)	Heflin H (AL)	Pell C (RI)
Breaux J (LA)	Inouye D (HI)	Pryor D (AR)
Bryan R (NV)	Johnston J (LA)	Reid H (NV)
Bumpers D (AR)	Kennedy E (MA)	Riegle D (MI)
Burdick Q (ND)	Kerrey B (NE)	Robb C (VA)
Byrd R (WV)	Kerry J (MA)	Rockefeller J (WV)
Conrad K (ND)	Kohl H (WI)	Sanford T (NC)
Cranston A (CA)	Lautenberg F (NJ)	Sarbanes P (MD)
Daschle T (SD)	Leahy P (VT)	Sasser J (TN)
DeConcini D (AZ)	Levin C (MI)	Shelby R (AL)
Dixon A (IL)	Lieberman J (CT)	Simon P (IL)
Dodd C (CT)	Matsunaga S (HI)	Wirth T (CO)
Exon J (NE)		

REPUBLICANS (10)

Chafee J (RI)	Hatfield M (OR)	Packwood B (OR)
Cohen W (ME)	Heinz J (PA)	Pressler L (SD)
D'Amato A (NY)	Jeffords J (VT)	Specter A (PA)
Durenberger D (MN)		

*** NAYS (37) *****

DEMOCRATS (2)

Boren D (OK)	Hollings E (SC)
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REPUBLICANS (35)

Armstrong W (CO)	Grassley C (IA)	Murkowski F (AK)
Bond C (MO)	Hatch O (UT)	Nickles D (OK)
Boschwitz R (MN)	Helms J (NC)	Roth W (DE)
Burns C (MT)	Humphrey G (NH)	Rudman W (NH)
Coats D (IN)	Kassebaum N (KS)	Simpson A (WY)
Cochran T (MS)	Kasten B (WI)	Stevens T (AK)
Danforth J (MO)	Lott T (MS)	Symms S (ID)
Dole B (KS)	Lugar R (IN)	Thurmond S (SC)
Domenici P (NM)	Mack C (FL)	Wallop M (WY)
Garn J (UT)	McCain J (AZ)	Warner J (VA)
Gorton S (WA)	McClure J (ID)	Wilson P (CA)
Gramm P (TX)	McConnell M (KY)	

*** NOT VOTING (1) *****

DEMOCRATS (1)

Gore A (TN) +

**** 1989 CQ SENATE VOTE 38 ** S4. Minimum-Wage Increase -**
Recommittal Motion. Dole, R-Kan., motion to recommit to the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee the bill to boost the minimum wage with instructions to report it back to the Senate as follows: President Bush's wage proposal -- which would raise the wage to \$4.25 and provide a six-month training wage for all new hires -- plus all of the amendments previously adopted by the Senate. Motion rejected 43-56: R 40-5; D 3-51 (ND 0-38, SD 3-13), April 12, 1989. (Story, 1989 Weekly Report p. 814)

***** YEAS (43) *******

DEMOCRATS (3)

Boren D (OK)

Hollings E (SC)

Johnston J (LA)

REPUBLICANS (40)

Armstrong W (CO)

Bond C (MO)

Boschwitz R (MN)

Burns C (MT)

Chafee J (RI)

Coats D (IN)

Cochran T (MS)

D'Amato A (NY)

Danforth J (MO)

Dole B (KS)

Domenici P (NM)

Garn J (UT)

Gorton S (WA)

Gramm P (TX)

Grassley C (IA)

Hatch O (UT)

Helms J (NC)

Humphrey G (NH)

Jeffords J (VT)

Kassebaum N (KS)

Kasten B (WI)

Lott T (MS)

Lugar R (IN)

Mack C (FL)

McCain J (AZ)

McClure J (ID)

McConnell M (KY)

Murkowski F (AK)

Nickles D (OK)

Pressler L (SD)

Roth W (DE)

Rudman W (NH)

Simpson A (WY)

Specter A (PA)

Stevens T (AK)

Symms S (ID)

Thurmond S (SC)

Wallop M (WY)

Warner J (VA)

Wilson P (CA)

***** NAYS (56) *******

DEMOCRATS (51)

Adams B (WA)

Baucus M (MT)

Bentsen L (TX)

Biden J (DE)

Bingaman J (NM)

Bradley B (NJ)

Breaux J (LA)

Bryan R (NV)

Bumpers D (AR)

Burdick Q (ND)

Byrd R (WV)

Conrad K (ND)

Cranston A (CA)

Daschle T (SD)

DeConcini D (AZ)

Dixon A (IL)

Dodd C (CT)

Exon J (NE)

Ford W (KY)

Fowler W (GA)

Glenn J (OH)

Graham B (FL)

Harkin T (IA)

Heflin H (AL)

Inouye D (HI)

Kennedy E (MA)

Kerrey B (NE)

Kerry J (MA)

Kohl H (WI)

Lautenberg F (NJ)

Leahy P (VT)

Levin C (MI)

Lieberman J (CT)

Matsunaga S (HI)

Metzenbaum H (OH)

Mikulski B (MD)

Mitchell G (ME)

Moynihan D (NY)

Nunn S (GA)

Pell C (RI)

Pryor D (AR)

Reid H (NV)

Riegle D (MI)

Robb C (VA)

Rockefeller J (WV)

Sanford T (NC)

Sarbanes P (MD)

Sasser J (TN)

Shelby R (AL)

Simon P (IL)

Wirth T (CO)

REPUBLICANS (5)

Cohen W (ME)

Durenberger D (MN)

Hatfield M (OR)

Heinz J (PA)

Packwood B (OR)

***** NOT VOTING (1) *******

DEMOCRATS (1)

Gore A (TN) -

**** 1989 CQ SENATE VOTE 37 ** S4. Minimum-Wage Increase -**
'Comp' Time. Mitchell, D-Maine, motion to table (kill) the
 Wallop, R-Wyo., amendment to allow hourly wage workers to
 voluntarily agree to take comp time -- paid time off -- rather
 than overtime pay when they work more than 40 hours a week.
 Motion agreed to 66-33: R 16-29; D 50-4 (ND 36-2, SD 14-2),
 April 12, 1989. (Story, 1989 Weekly Report p. 814)
 Item Key: 5007

***** YEAS (66) *******

DEMOCRATS (50)

Adams B (WA)	Ford W (KY)	Metzenbaum H (OH)
Biden J (DE)	Glenn J (OH)	Mikulski B (MD)
Bingaman J (NM)	Graham B (FL)	Mitchell G (ME)
Boren D (OK)	Harkin T (IA)	Moynihan D (NY)
Bradley B (NJ)	Heflin H (AL)	Nunn S (GA)
Breaux J (LA)	Hollings E (SC)	Pell C (RI)
Bryan R (NV)	Inouye D (HI)	Pryor D (AR)
Bumpers D (AR)	Johnston J (LA)	Reid H (NV)
Burdick Q (ND)	Kennedy E (MA)	Riegle D (MI)
Byrd R (WV)	Kerrey B (NE)	Robb C (VA)
Conrad K (ND)	Kerry J (MA)	Rockefeller J (WV)
Cranston A (CA)	Kohl H (WI)	Sanford T (NC)
Daschle T (SD)	Lautenberg F (NJ)	Sarbanes P (MD)
DeConcini D (AZ)	Leahy P (VT)	Sasser J (TN)
Dixon A (IL)	Levin C (MI)	Shelby R (AL)
Dodd C (CT)	Lieberman J (CT)	Simon P (IL)
Exon J (NE)	Matsunaga S (HI)	

REPUBLICANS (16)

Boschwitz R (MN)	Gorton S (WA)	Packwood B (OR)
Chafee J (RI)	Grassley C (IA)	Roth W (DE)
Cohen W (ME)	Hatfield M (OR)	Rudman W (NH)
D'Amato A (NY)	Heinz J (PA)	Specter A (PA)
Domenici P (NM)	Jeffords J (VT)	Stevens T (AK)
Durenberger D (MN)		

***** NAYS (33) *******

DEMOCRATS (4)

Baucus M (MT)	Fowler W (GA)	Wirth T (CO)
Bentsen L (TX)		

REPUBLICANS (29)

Armstrong W (CO)	Helms J (NC)	Murkowski F (AK)
Bond C (MO)	Humphrey G (NH)	Nickles D (OK)
Burns C (MT)	Kassebaum N (KS)	Pressler L (SD)
Coats D (IN)	Kasten B (WI)	Simpson A (WY)
Cochran T (MS)	Lott T (MS)	Symms S (ID)
Danforth J (MO)	Lugar R (IN)	Thurmond S (SC)
Dole B (KS)	Mack C (FL)	Wallop M (WY)
Garn J (UT)	McCain J (AZ)	Warner J (VA)
Gramm P (TX)	McClure J (ID)	Wilson P (CA)
Hatch O (UT)	McConnell M (KY)	

***** NOT VOTING (1) *******

DEMOCRATS (1)

Gore A (TN) ?

**** 1989 CQ SENATE VOTE 36 ** S4. Minimum-Wage Increase -**
 Davis-Bacon Act. Mitchell, D-Maine., motion to table (kill) the
 Nickles, R-Okla., amendment to provide that the Davis-Bacon Act
 -- which sets wage standards for federal contracts -- apply only
 to contractors and subcontractors whose annual gross income is
 more than \$500,000. Motion agreed to 61-38: R 10-35; D 51-3 (ND
 38-0, SD 13-3), April 12, 1989. (Story, 1989 Weekly Report p.
 814)

***** YEAS (61) *******

DEMOCRATS (51)

Adams B (WA)	Exon J (NE)	Lieberman J (CT)
Baucus M (MT)	Ford W (KY)	Matsunaga S (HI)
Bentsen L (TX)	Fowler W (GA)	Metzenbaum H (OH)
Biden J (DE)	Glenn J (OH)	Mikulski B (MD)
Bingaman J (NM)	Graham B (FL)	Mitchell G (ME)
Bradley B (NJ)	Harkin T (IA)	Moynihan D (NY)
Breaux J (LA)	Heflin H (AL)	Pell C (RI)
Bryan R (NV)	Hollings E (SC)	Pryor D (AR)
Bumpers D (AR)	Inouye D (HI)	Reid H (NV)
Burdick Q (ND)	Johnston J (LA)	Riegle D (MI)
Byrd R (WV)	Kennedy E (MA)	Rockefeller J (WV)
Conrad K (ND)	Kerrey B (NE)	Sanford T (NC)
Cranston A (CA)	Kerry J (MA)	Sarbanes P (MD)
Daschle T (SD)	Kohl H (WI)	Sasser J (TN)
DeConcini D (AZ)	Lautenberg F (NJ)	Shelby R (AL)
Dixon A (IL)	Leahy P (VT)	Simon P (IL)
Dodd C (CT)	Levin C (MI)	Wirth T (CO)

REPUBLICANS (10)

Chafee J (RI)	Hatfield M (OR)	Packwood B (OR)
D'Amato A (NY)	Heinz J (PA)	Specter A (PA)
Danforth J (MO)	Murkowski F (AK)	Stevens T (AK)
Durenberger D (MN)		

***** NAYS (38) *******

DEMOCRATS (3)

Boren D (OK)	Nunn S (GA)	Robb C (VA)
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REPUBLICANS (35)

Armstrong W (CO)	Grassley C (IA)	McConnell M (KY)
Bond C (MO)	Hatch O (UT)	Nickles D (OK)
Boschwitz R (MN)	Helms J (NC)	Pressler L (SD)
Burns C (MT)	Humphrey G (NH)	Roth W (DE)
Coats D (IN)	Jeffords J (VT)	Rudman W (NH)
Cochran T (MS)	Kassebaum N (KS)	Simpson A (WY)
Cohen W (ME)	Kasten B (WI)	Symms S (ID)
Dole B (KS)	Lott T (MS)	Thurmond S (SC)
Domenici P (NM)	Lugar R (IN)	Wallop M (WY)
Garn J (UT)	Mack C (FL)	Warner J (VA)
Gorton S (WA)	McCain J (AZ)	Wilson P (CA)
Gramm P (TX)	McClure J (ID)	

***** NOT VOTING (1) *******

DEMOCRATS (1)

Gore A (TN) ?

**** 1989 CQ SENATE VOTE 35 ** S4. Minimum-Wage Increase -**
Medicare Catastrophic Coverage. Nickles, R-Okla., amendment to
express the sense of the Senate that its Finance Committee
should review the Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act of 1988 (PL
100-360), specifically including its financing mechanism.
Adopted 97-2: R 43-2; D 54-0 (ND 38-0, SD 16-0), April 12, 1989.
(Stories, pp. 814, 828)

*** YEAS (97) *****

DEMOCRATS (54)

Adams B (WA)	Exon J (NE)	Matsunaga S (HI)
Baucus M (MT)	Ford W (KY)	Metzenbaum H (OH)
Bentsen L (TX)	Fowler W (GA)	Mikulski B (MD)
Biden J (DE)	Glenn J (OH)	Mitchell G (ME)
Bingaman J (NM)	Graham B (FL)	Moynihan D (NY)
Boren D (OK)	Harkin T (IA)	Nunn S (GA)
Bradley B (NJ)	Heflin H (AL)	Pell C (RI)
Breaux J (LA)	Hollings E (SC)	Pryor D (AR)
Bryan R (NV)	Inouye D (HI)	Reid H (NV)
Bumpers D (AR)	Johnston J (LA)	Riegle D (MI)
Burdick Q (ND)	Kennedy E (MA)	Robb C (VA)
Byrd R (WV)	Kerrey B (NE)	Rockefeller J (WV)
Conrad K (ND)	Kerry J (MA)	Sanford T (NC)
Cranston A (CA)	Kohl H (WI)	Sarbanes P (MD)
Daschle T (SD)	Lautenberg F (NJ)	Sasser J (TN)
DeConcini D (AZ)	Leahy P (VT)	Shelby R (AL)
Dixon A (IL)	Levin C (MI)	Simon P (IL)
Dodd C (CT)	Lieberman J (CT)	Wirth T (CO)

REPUBLICANS (43)

Armstrong W (CO)	Grassley C (IA)	McConnell M (KY)
Bond C (MO)	Hatch O (UT)	Murkowski F (AK)
Boschwitz R (MN)	Hatfield M (OR)	Nickles D (OK)
Burns C (MT)	Heinz J (PA)	Packwood B (OR)
Chafee J (RI)	Helms J (NC)	Pressler L (SD)
Coats D (IN)	Humphrey G (NH)	Roth W (DE)
Cochran T (MS)	Jeffords J (VT)	Simpson A (WY)
Cohen W (ME)	Kassebaum N (KS)	Specter A (PA)
D'Amato A (NY)	Kasten B (WI)	Stevens T (AK)
Danforth J (MO)	Lott T (MS)	Symms S (ID)
Dole B (KS)	Lugar R (IN)	Thurmond S (SC)
Domenici P (NM)	Mack C (FL)	Wallop M (WY)
Garn J (UT)	McCain J (AZ)	Warner J (VA)
Gorton S (WA)	McClure J (ID)	Wilson P (CA)
Gramm P (TX)		

*** NAYS (2) *****

REPUBLICANS (2)

Durenberger D (MN)	Rudman W (NH)
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*** NOT VOTING (1) *****

DEMOCRATS (1)

Gore A (TN) ?

**** 1989 CQ SENATE VOTE 34 ** S4. Minimum-Wage Increase -**
Budget-Act Waiver. Kasten, R-Wis., motion to waive sections 303 and 311 (which prohibit "budget-busting" measures and the passage of revenue bills before the adoption of a budget resolution) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to permit consideration of the Kasten amendment to delay for one year the effective date of Section 89 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. Motion rejected 56-42: R 42-2; D 14-40 (ND 9-29, SD 5-11), April 12, 1989. A three-fifths majority vote (60) of the total Senate is required to waive the Budget Act. (Story, 1989 Weekly Report p. 814)

***** YEAS (56) *******

DEMOCRATS (14)

Bingaman J (NM)	Fowler W (GA)	Kerrey B (NE)
Bumpers D (AR)	Glenn J (OH)	Kerry J (MA)
DeConcini D (AZ)	Harkin T (IA)	Lautenberg F (NJ)
Dixon A (IL)	Heflin H (AL)	Shelby R (AL)
Exon J (NE)	Hollings E (SC)	

REPUBLICANS (42)

Armstrong W (CO)	Grassley C (IA)	McConnell M (KY)
Bond C (MO)	Hatch O (UT)	Murkowski F (AK)
Boschwitz R (MN)	Hatfield M (OR)	Nickles D (OK)
Burns C (MT)	Heinz J (PA)	Pressler L (SD)
Coats D (IN)	Helms J (NC)	Roth W (DE)
Cochran T (MS)	Humphrey G (NH)	Rudman W (NH)
Cohen W (ME)	Jeffords J (VT)	Simpson A (WY)
D'Amato A (NY)	Kassebaum N (KS)	Specter A (PA)
Danforth J (MO)	Kasten B (WI)	Stevens T (AK)
Dole B (KS)	Lott T (MS)	Symms S (ID)
Domenici P (NM)	Lugar R (IN)	Thurmond S (SC)
Durenberger D (MN)	Mack C (FL)	Wallop M (WY)
Garn J (UT)	McCain J (AZ)	Warner J (VA)
Gorton S (WA)	McClure J (ID)	Wilson P (CA)

***** NAYS (42) *******

DEMOCRATS (40)

Adams B (WA)	Ford W (KY)	Moynihan D (NY)
Baucus M (MT)	Graham B (FL)	Nunn S (GA)
Bentsen L (TX)	Inouye D (HI)	Pell C (RI)
Biden J (DE)	Johnston J (LA)	Pryor D (AR)
Boren D (OK)	Kennedy E (MA)	Reid H (NV)
Bradley B (NJ)	Kohl H (WI)	Riegle D (MI)
Breaux J (LA)	Leahy P (VT)	Robb C (VA)
Bryan R (NV)	Levin C (MI)	Rockefeller J (WV)
Burdick Q (ND)	Lieberman J (CT)	Sanford T (NC)
Byrd R (WV)	Matsunaga S (HI)	Sarbanes P (MD)
Conrad K (ND)	Metzenbaum H (OH)	Sasser J (TN)
Cranston A (CA)	Mikulski B (MD)	Simon P (IL)
Daschle T (SD)	Mitchell G (ME)	Wirth T (CO)
Dodd C (CT)		

REPUBLICANS (2)

Chafee J (RI)	Packwood B (OR)
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***** NOT VOTING (2) *******

DEMOCRATS (1)

Gore A (TN) ?

REPUBLICANS (1)

Gramm P (TX) ?

**** 1989 CQ SENATE VOTE 33 ** S4. Minimum-Wage Increase -**
Earned-Income Tax Credit. Boschwitz, R-Minn., amendment to
 express the sense of the Senate that the earned-income tax
 credit for the working poor be amended to vary by family size
 and income. Adopted 97-1: R 44-1; D 53-0 (ND 37-0, SD 16-0),
 April 12, 1989. (Story, 1989 Weekly Report p. 814)

***** YEAS (97) *******

DEMOCRATS (53)

Adams B (WA)
 Baucus M (MT)
 Bentsen L (TX)
 Biden J (DE)
 Bingaman J (NM)
 Boren D (OK)
 Bradley B (NJ)
 Breaux J (LA)
 Bryan R (NV)
 Bumpers D (AR)
 Burdick Q (ND)
 Byrd R (WV)
 Conrad K (ND)
 Cranston A (CA)
 Daschle T (SD)
 DeConcini D (AZ)
 Dixon A (IL)
 Dodd C (CT)

Exon J (NE)
 Ford W (KY)
 Fowler W (GA)
 Glenn J (OH)
 Graham B (FL)
 Harkin T (IA)
 Heflin H (AL)
 Hollings E (SC)
 Inouye D (HI)
 Johnston J (LA)
 Kennedy E (MA)
 Kerrey B (NE)
 Kerry J (MA)
 Kohl H (WI)
 Lautenberg F (NJ)
 Leahy P (VT)
 Levin C (MI)
 Lieberman J (CT)

Matsunaga S (HI)
 Metzenbaum H (OH)
 Mikulski B (MD)
 Mitchell G (ME)
 Moynihan D (NY)
 Nunn S (GA)
 Pell C (RI)
 Pryor D (AR)
 Reid H (NV)
 Riegle D (MI)
 Robb C (VA)
 Sanford T (NC)
 Sarbanes P (MD)
 Sasser J (TN)
 Shelby R (AL)
 Simon P (IL)
 Wirth T (CO)

REPUBLICANS (44)

Armstrong W (CO)
 Bond C (MO)
 Boschwitz R (MN)
 Burns C (MT)
 Chafee J (RI)
 Coats D (IN)
 Cochran T (MS)
 Cohen W (ME)
 D'Amato A (NY)
 Danforth J (MO)
 Dole B (KS)
 Domenici P (NM)
 Durenberger D (MN)
 Garn J (UT)
 Gorton S (WA)

Gramm P (TX)
 Grassley C (IA)
 Hatch O (UT)
 Hatfield M (OR)
 Heinz J (PA)
 Helms J (NC)
 Humphrey G (NH)
 Jeffords J (VT)
 Kassebaum N (KS)
 Kasten B (WI)
 Lott T (MS)
 Lugar R (IN)
 Mack C (FL)
 McCain J (AZ)
 McConnell M (KY)

Murkowski F (AK)
 Nickles D (OK)
 Packwood B (OR)
 Pressler L (SD)
 Roth W (DE)
 Rudman W (NH)
 Simpson A (WY)
 Specter A (PA)
 Stevens T (AK)
 Symms S (ID)
 Thurmond S (SC)
 Wallop M (WY)
 Warner J (VA)
 Wilson P (CA)

***** NAYS (1) *******

REPUBLICANS (1)

McClure J (ID)

***** NOT VOTING (2) *******

DEMOCRATS (2)

Gore A (TN) ?

Rockefeller J (WV) ?

** 1989 CQ SENATE VOTE 32 ** S4. Minimum-Wage Increase - Internal Revenue Code Section 89. Lott, R-Miss., amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the House of Representatives adopt and send to the Senate a bill to repeal or modify substantially Section 89 of the Internal Revenue Code, regarding non-discrimination in employee benefits, effective Dec. 31, 1989. Adopted 98-0: R 44-0; D 54-0 (ND 38-0, SD 16-0), April 12, 1989. (Story, 1989 Weekly Report p. 814)

*** YEAS (98) *****

DEMOCRATS (54)

Adams B (WA)	Exon J (NE)	Matsunaga S (HI)
Baucus M (MT)	Ford W (KY)	Metzenbaum H (OH)
Bentsen L (TX)	Fowler W (GA)	Mikulski B (MD)
Biden J (DE)	Glenn J (OH)	Mitchell G (ME)
Bingaman J (NM)	Graham B (FL)	Moynihan D (NY)
Boren D (OK)	Harkin T (IA)	Nunn S (GA)
Bradley B (NJ)	Heflin H (AL)	Pell C (RI)
Breaux J (LA)	Hollings E (SC)	Pryor D (AR)
Bryan R (NV)	Inouye D (HI)	Reid H (NV)
Bumpers D (AR)	Johnston J (LA)	Riegle D (MI)
Burdick Q (ND)	Kennedy E (MA)	Robb C (VA)
Byrd R (WV)	Kerrey B (NE)	Rockefeller J (WV)
Conrad K (ND)	Kerry J (MA)	Sanford T (NC)
Cranston A (CA)	Kohl H (WI)	Sarbanes P (MD)
Daschle T (SD)	Lautenberg F (NJ)	Sasser J (TN)
DeConcini D (AZ)	Leahy P (VT)	Shelby R (AL)
Dixon A (IL)	Levin C (MI)	Simon P (IL)
Dodd C (CT)	Lieberman J (CT)	Wirth T (CO)

REPUBLICANS (44)

Armstrong W (CO)	Gramm P (TX)	McConnell M (KY)
Bond C (MO)	Grassley C (IA)	Murkowski F (AK)
Boschwitz R (MN)	Hatch O (UT)	Nickles D (OK)
Burns C (MT)	Hatfield M (OR)	Packwood B (OR)
Chafee J (RI)	Heinz J (PA)	Pressler L (SD)
Coats D (IN)	Helms J (NC)	Rudman W (NH)
Cochran T (MS)	Humphrey G (NH)	Simpson A (WY)
Cohen W (ME)	Jeffords J (VT)	Specter A (PA)
D'Amato A (NY)	Kassebaum N (KS)	Stevens T (AK)
Danforth J (MO)	Kasten B (WI)	Symms S (ID)
Dole B (KS)	Lott T (MS)	Thurmond S (SC)
Domenici P (NM)	Lugar R (IN)	Wallop M (WY)
Durenberger D (MN)	Mack C (FL)	Warner J (VA)
Garn J (UT)	McCain J (AZ)	Wilson P (CA)
Gorton S (WA)	McClure J (ID)	

*** NOT VOTING (2) *****

DEMOCRATS (1)

Gore A (TN) ?

REPUBLICANS (1)

Roth W (DE) ?

**** 1989 CQ SENATE VOTE 31 ** S4. Minimum-Wage Increase -**
Social Security Earnings Test. Armstrong, R-Colo., amendment to
 amend the Social Security Act to increase the monthly
 earnings-test limit and to express the sense of the Congress
 that the earnings test be phased out by the year 2000 for
 persons who have reached retirement age. Adopted 86-11: R 44-0;
 D 42-11 (ND 30-7, SD 12-4), April 12, 1989. (Story, 1989 Weekly
 Report p. 814)

***** YEAS (86) *******

DEMOCRATS (42)

Adams B (WA)	Dodd C (CT)	Leahy P (VT)
Baucus M (MT)	Exon J (NE)	Levin C (MI)
Biden J (DE)	Ford W (KY)	Lieberman J (CT)
Bingaman J (NM)	Fowler W (GA)	Metzenbaum H (OH)
Breaux J (LA)	Glenn J (OH)	Mikulski B (MD)
Bryan R (NV)	Graham B (FL)	Nunn S (GA)
Bumpers D (AR)	Harkin T (IA)	Pell C (RI)
Burdick Q (ND)	Heflin H (AL)	Pryor D (AR)
Byrd R (WV)	Hollings E (SC)	Reid H (NV)
Conrad K (ND)	Johnston J (LA)	Rockefeller J (WV)
Cranston A (CA)	Kerrey B (NE)	Sanford T (NC)
Daschle T (SD)	Kerry J (MA)	Sarbanes P (MD)
DeConcini D (AZ)	Kohl H (WI)	Shelby R (AL)
Dixon A (IL)	Lautenberg F (NJ)	Simon P (IL)

REPUBLICANS (44)

Armstrong W (CO)	Gramm P (TX)	McConnell M (KY)
Bond C (MO)	Grassley C (IA)	Murkowski F (AK)
Boschwitz R (MN)	Hatch O (UT)	Nickles D (OK)
Burns C (MT)	Hatfield M (OR)	Packwood B (OR)
Chafee J (RI)	Heinz J (PA)	Pressler L (SD)
Coats D (IN)	Helms J (NC)	Rudman W (NH)
Cochran T (MS)	Humphrey G (NH)	Simpson A (WY)
Cohen W (ME)	Jeffords J (VT)	Specter A (PA)
D'Amato A (NY)	Kassebaum N (KS)	Stevens T (AK)
Danforth J (MO)	Kasten B (WI)	Symms S (ID)
Dole B (KS)	Lott T (MS)	Thurmond S (SC)
Domenici P (NM)	Lugar R (IN)	Wallop M (WY)
Durenberger D (MN)	Mack C (FL)	Warner J (VA)
Garn J (UT)	McCain J (AZ)	Wilson P (CA)
Gorton S (WA)	McClure J (ID)	

***** NAYS (11) *******

DEMOCRATS (11)

Bentsen L (TX)	Kennedy E (MA)	Robb C (VA)
Boren D (OK)	Mitchell G (ME)	Sasser J (TN)
Bradley B (NJ)	Moynihan D (NY)	Wirth T (CO)
Inouye D (HI)	Riegle D (MI)	

***** NOT VOTING (3) *******

DEMOCRATS (2)

Gore A (TN) ? Matsunaga S (HI) ?

REPUBLICANS (1)

Roth W (DE) ?

**** 1989 CQ SENATE VOTE 30 ** S4. Minimum-Wage Increase - GOP Substitute.** Hatch, R-Utah, substitute for the Graham, D-Fla., amendment to raise the minimum wage from \$3.35 per hour. The substitute, proposed by President Bush, would raise the minimum to \$4.25 over three years and allow employers to pay a training wage -- pegged at 80 percent of the minimum -- to new hires during the first six months on the job. Rejected 41-58: R 38-6; D 3-52 (ND 0-38, SD 3-14), April 11, 1989. A "yea" was a vote supporting the president's position. (Story, 1989 Weekly Report p. 814)
Item Key: 5000

***** YEAS (41) *******

DEMOCRATS (3)

Boren D (OK) Hollings E (SC) Johnston J (LA)

REPUBLICANS (38)

Armstrong W (CO)	Gramm P (TX)	Murkowski F (AK)
Bond C (MO)	Grassley C (IA)	Nickles D (OK)
Boschwitz R (MN)	Hatch O (UT)	Pressler L (SD)
Burns C (MT)	Humphrey G (NH)	Roth W (DE)
Chafee J (RI)	Jeffords J (VT)	Rudman W (NH)
Coats D (IN)	Kassebaum N (KS)	Simpson A (WY)
Cochran T (MS)	Kasten B (WI)	Stevens T (AK)
D'Amato A (NY)	Lott T (MS)	Symms S (ID)
Danforth J (MO)	Lugar R (IN)	Thurmond S (SC)
Dole B (KS)	Mack C (FL)	Wallop M (WY)
Domenici P (NM)	McCain J (AZ)	Warner J (VA)
Garn J (UT)	McClure J (ID)	Wilson P (CA)
Gorton S (WA)	McConnell M (KY)	

***** NAYS (58) *******

DEMOCRATS (52)

Adams B (WA)	Ford W (KY)	Metzenbaum H (OH)
Baucus M (MT)	Fowler W (GA)	Mikulski B (MD)
Bentsen L (TX)	Glenn J (OH)	Mitchell G (ME)
Biden J (DE)	Gore A (TN)	Moynihan D (NY)
Bingaman J (NM)	Graham B (FL)	Nunn S (GA)
Bradley B (NJ)	Harkin T (IA)	Pell C (RI)
Breaux J (LA)	Heflin H (AL)	Pryor D (AR)
Bryan R (NV)	Inouye D (HI)	Reid H (NV)
Bumpers D (AR)	Kennedy E (MA)	Riegle D (MI)
Burdick Q (ND)	Kerrey B (NE)	Robb C (VA)
Byrd R (WV)	Kerry J (MA)	Rockefeller J (WV)
Conrad K (ND)	Kohl H (WI)	Sanford T (NC)
Cranston A (CA)	Lautenberg F (NJ)	Sarbanes P (MD)
Daschle T (SD)	Leahy P (VT)	Sasser J (TN)
DeConcini D (AZ)	Levin C (MI)	Shelby R (AL)
Dixon A (IL)	Lieberman J (CT)	Simon P (IL)
Dodd C (CT)	Matsunaga S (HI)	Wirth T (CO)
Exon J (NE)		

REPUBLICANS (6)

Cohen W (ME)	Heinz J (PA)	Packwood B (OR)
Hatfield M (OR)	Helms J (NC)	Specter A (PA)

***** NOT VOTING (1) *******

REPUBLICANS (1)

Durenberger D (MN) ?

**** 1989 CQ SENATE VOTE 29 ** S4. Minimum-Wage Increase -**
Graham Amendment. Graham, D-Fla., amendment to, among other things, boost the minimum wage from \$3.35 an hour to \$4.55 by Sept. 30, 1991, and to provide for a 60-day training wage -- equal to 85 percent of the minimum -- for new employees who have not worked a total of 60 days and at least 30 consecutive days with one employer. No more than 25 percent of an employer's workers could be on the training wage at a time, and the training-wage provision would expire Sept. 30, 1992. Adopted 61-39: R 8-37; D 53-2 (ND 38-0, SD 15-2), April 11, 1989. A "nay" was a vote supporting the president's position. (Story, 1989 Weekly Report p. 814)
 Item Key: 4999

*** YEAS(61) *****

DEMOCRATS (53)

Adams B (WA)	Exon J (NE)	Metzenbaum H (OH)
Baucus M (MT)	Ford W (KY)	Mikulski B (MD)
Bentsen L (TX)	Fowler W (GA)	Mitchell G (ME)
Biden J (DE)	Glenn J (OH)	Moynihan D (NY)
Bingaman J (NM)	Gore A (TN)	Nunn S (GA)
Boren D (OK)	Graham B (FL)	Pell C (RI)
Bradley B (NJ)	Harkin T (IA)	Pryor D (AR)
Breaux J (LA)	Heflin H (AL)	Reid H (NV)
Bryan R (NV)	Inouye D (HI)	Riegle D (MI)
Bumpers D (AR)	Kennedy E (MA)	Robb C (VA)
Burdick Q (ND)	Kerrey B (NE)	Rockefeller J (WV)
Byrd R (WV)	Kerry J (MA)	Sanford T (NC)
Conrad K (ND)	Kohl H (WI)	Sarbanes P (MD)
Cranston A (CA)	Lautenberg F (NJ)	Sasser J (TN)
Daschle T (SD)	Leahy P (VT)	Shelby R (AL)
DeConcini D (AZ)	Levin C (MI)	Simon P (IL)
Dixon A (IL)	Lieberman J (CT)	Wirth T (CO)
Dodd C (CT)	Matsunaga S (HI)	

REPUBLICANS (8)

Cohen W (ME)	Heinz J (PA)	Pressler L (SD)
Durenberger D (MN)	Jeffords J (VT)	Specter A (PA)
Hatfield M (OR)	Packwood B (OR)	

*** NAYS (39) *****

DEMOCRATS (2)

Hollings E (SC)	Johnston J (LA)
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REPUBLICANS (37)

Armstrong W (CO)	Gramm P (TX)	McConnell M (KY)
Bond C (MO)	Grassley C (IA)	Murkowski F (AK)
Boschwitz R (MN)	Hatch O (UT)	Nickles D (OK)
Burns C (MT)	Helms J (NC)	Roth W (DE)
Chafee J (RI)	Humphrey G (NH)	Rudman W (NH)
Coats D (IN)	Kassebaum N (KS)	Simpson A (WY)
Cochran T (MS)	Kasten B (WI)	Stevens T (AK)
D'Amato A (NY)	Lott T (MS)	Symms S (ID)
Danforth J (MO)	Lugar R (IN)	Thurmond S (SC)
Dole B (KS)	Mack C (FL)	Wallop M (WY)
Domenici P (NM)	McCain J (AZ)	Warner J (VA)
Garn J (UT)	McClure J (ID)	Wilson P (CA)
Gorton S (WA)		

**** 1989 CQ HOUSE VOTE 324 **** **HR2710. Minimum-Wage**
Increase/Passage. Passage of the bill to increase the minimum wage from \$3.35 an hour to \$4.25 an hour over two years and to provide for a temporary training wage equal to 85 percent of the minimum for employees aged 16 to 19. Passed 382-37: R 135-35; D 247-2 (ND 168-1, SD 79-1), Nov. 1, 1989. A "yea" was a vote supporting the president's position. (Story, 1989 Weekly Report p. 2942)
 Item Key: 5558

***** YEAS (382) *******

DEMOCRATS (247)

Ackerman G (NY)	Glickman D (KS)	Olin J (VA)
Akaka D (HI)	Gonzalez H (TX)	Ortiz S (TX)
Alexander B (AR)	Gordon B (TN)	Owens M (NY)
Anderson G (CA)	Gray W (PA)	Owens W (UT)
Andrews M (TX)	Guarini F (NJ)	Pallone F (NJ)
Annunzio F (IL)	Hall R (TX)	Panetta L (CA)
Anthony B (AR)	Hall T (OH)	Parker M (MS)
Applegate D (OH)	Hamilton L (IN)	Patterson L (SC)
Aspin L (WI)	Harris C (AL)	Payne D (NJ)
Atkins C (MA)	Hatcher C (GA)	Payne L (VA)
AuCoin L (OR)	Hawkins A (CA)	Pease D (OH)
Barnard D (GA)	Hayes C (IL)	Pelosi N (CA)
Bates J (CA)	Hayes J (LA)	Penny T (MN)
Beilenson A (CA)	Hefner W (NC)	Pickett O (VA)
Bennett C (FL)	Hoagland P (NE)	Pickle J (TX)
Berman H (CA)	Hochbrueckner G (NY)	Poshard G (IL)
Bevill T (AL)	Hoyer S (MD)	Price D (NC)
Bilbray J (NV)	Hubbard C (KY)	Rahall N (WV)
Boggs L (LA)	Huckaby J (LA)	Rangel C (NY)
Bonior D (MI)	Hughes W (NJ)	Ray R (GA)
Borski R (PA)	Hutto E (FL)	Richardson B (NM)
Bosco D (CA)	Jacobs A (IN)	Roe R (NJ)
Boucher R (VA)	Jenkins E (GA)	Rose C (NC)
Boxer B (CA)	Johnson T (SD)	Rostenkowski D (IL)
Brennan J (ME)	Johnston H (FL)	Rowland J (GA)
Browder G (AL)	Jones B (GA)	Roybal E (CA)
Brown G (CA)	Jones W (NC)	Russo M (IL)
Bruce T (IL)	Jontz J (IN)	Sabo M (MN)
Bryant J (TX)	Kanjorski P (PA)	Sangmeister G (IL)
Bustamante A (TX)	Kaptur M (OH)	Sarpalius B (TX)
Byron B (MD)	Kastenmeier R (WI)	Savage G (IL)
Campbell B (CO)	Kennedy J (MA)	Sawyer T (OH)
Cardin B (MD)	Kennelly B (CT)	Scheuer J (NY)
Carper T (DE)	Kildee D (MI)	Schroeder P (CO)
Carr B (MI)	Kleczka G (WI)	Schumer C (NY)
Chapman J (TX)	Kolter J (PA)	Sharp P (IN)
Clarke J (NC)	Kostmayer P (PA)	Sikorski G (MN)
Clay W (MO)	LaFalce J (NY)	Sisisky N (VA)
Clement B (TN)	Lancaster H (NC)	Skaggs D (CO)
Coleman R (TX)	Lantos T (CA)	Skelton I (MO)
Collins C (IL)	Laughlin G (TX)	Slattery J (KS)
Condit G (CA)	Leath M (TX)	Slaughter L (NY)
Cooper J (TN)	Lehman R (CA)	Smith L (FL)
Costello J (IL)	Lehman W (FL)	Smith N (IA)
Coyne W (PA)	Levin S (MI)	Solarz S (NY)
Crockett G (MI)	Levine M (CA)	Spratt J (SC)
Darden G (GA)	Lewis J (GA)	Staggers H (WV)
de la Garza E (TX)	Lipinski W (IL)	Stallings R (ID)
DeFazio P (OR)	Lloyd M (TN)	Stark P (CA)

Dellums R (CA)
Derrick B (SC)
Dicks N (WA)
Dingell J (MI)
Dixon J (CA)
Donnelly B (MA)
Dorgan B (ND)
Downey T (NY)
Durbin R (IL)
Dwyer B (NJ)
Dymally M (CA)
Dyson R (MD)
Early J (MA)
Eckart D (OH)
Edwards D (CA)
Engel E (NY)
English G (OK)
Erdreich B (AL)
Espy M (MS)
Evans L (IL)
Fascell D (FL)
Fazio V (CA)
Feighan E (OH)
Flake F (NY)
Flipppo R (AL)
Foglietta T (PA)
Ford W (MI)
Frank B (MA)
Frost M (TX)
Gaydos J (PA)
Gejdenson S (CT)
Gephardt R (MO)
Geren P (TX)
Gibbons S (FL)

Long J (IN)
Lowey N (NY)
Luken T (OH)
Manton T (NY)
Markey E (MA)
Martinez M (CA)
Matsui R (CA)
Mavroules N (MA)
Mazzoli R (KY)
McCloskey F (IN)
McCurdy D (OK)
McDermott J (WA)
McHugh M (NY)
McMillen T (MD)
McNulty M (NY)
Mfume K (MD)
Mineta N (CA)
Mollohan A (WV)
Montgomery G (MS)
Moody J (WI)
Morrison B (CT)
Mrazek R (NY)
Murphy A (PA)
Murtha J (PA)
Nagle D (IA)
Natcher W (KY)
Neal R (MA)
Neal S (NC)
Nelson B (FL)
Nowak H (NY)
Oakar M (OH)
Oberstar J (MN)
Obey D (WI)

Stenholm C (TX)
Stokes L (OH)
Studds G (MA)
Swift A (WA)
Synar M (OK)
Tallon R (SC)
Tanner J (TN)
Tauzin W (LA)
Taylor G (MS)
Thomas L (GA)
Torres E (CA)
Torricelli R (NJ)
Towns E (NY)
Traficant J (OH)
Traxler B (MI)
Udall M (AZ)
Unsoeld J (WA)
Valentine T (NC)
Vento B (MN)
Visclosky P (IN)
Volkmer H (MO)
Walgren D (PA)
Watkins W (OK)
Waxman H (CA)
Weiss T (NY)
Wheat A (MO)
Whitten J (MS)
Williams P (MT)
Wilson C (TX)
Wise B (WV)
Wolpe H (MI)
Wyden R (OR)
Yates S (IL)

REPUBLICANS (135)

Ballenger C (NC)
Bateman H (VA)
Bereuter D (NE)
Bilirakis M (FL)
Bliley T (VA)
Boehlert S (NY)
Broomfield W (MI)
Brown H (CO)
Buechner J (MO)
Chandler R (WA)
Clinger W (PA)
Coble H (NC)
Coleman E (MO)
Conte S (MA)
Coughlin L (PA)
Craig L (ID)
DeWine M (OH)
Dickinson B (AL)
Douglas C (NH)
Duncan J (TN)
Edwards M (OK)
Emerson B (MO)
Fields J (TX)
Fish H (NY)
Gallo D (NJ)
Gekas G (PA)
Gillmor P (OH)

Inhofe J (OK)
James C (FL)
Johnson N (CT)
Kasich J (OH)
Kolbe J (AZ)
Lagomarsino R (CA)
Leach J (IA)
Lent N (NY)
Lewis J (CA)
Lewis T (FL)
Lightfoot J (IA)
Lowery B (CA)
Machtley R (RI)
Madigan E (IL)
Martin D (NY)
Martin L (IL)
McCandless A (CA)
McCrery J (LA)
McDade J (PA)
McGrath R (NY)
McMillan A (NC)
Meyers J (KS)
Michel R (IL)
Miller C (OH)
Miller J (WA)
Moorhead C (CA)
Morella C (MD)

Rogers H (KY)
Ros-Lehtinen I (FL)
Roth T (WI)
Roukema M (NJ)
Rowland J (CT)
Saiki P (HI)
Saxton H (NJ)
Schaefer D (CO)
Schiff S (NM)
Schneider C (RI)
Schuette B (MI)
Schulze R (PA)
Sensenbrenner F (WI)
Shaw E (FL)
Shays C (CT)
Shuster B (PA)
Skeen J (NM)
Slaughter D (VA)
Smith B (OR)
Smith C (NJ)
Smith D (OR)
Smith L (TX)
Smith P (VT)
Smith V (NE)
Snowe O (ME)
Solomon G (NY)
Spence F (SC)

Gilman B (NY)	Morrison S (WA)	Stangeland A (MN)
Gingrich N (GA)	Myers J (IN)	Stearns C (FL)
Goodling B (PA)	Nielson H (UT)	Sundquist D (TN)
Gradison B (OH)	Packard R (CA)	Tauke T (IA)
Grandy F (IA)	Parris S (VA)	Thomas B (CA)
Grant B (FL)	Pashayan C (CA)	Thomas C (WY)
Green B (NY)	Petri T (WI)	Upton F (MI)
Gunderson S (WI)	Porter J (IL)	Vander Jagt G (MI)
Hammerschmidt J (AR)	Pursell C (MI)	Vucanovich B (NV)
Hastert D (IL)	Quillen J (TN)	Walker R (PA)
Henry P (MI)	Ravenel A (SC)	Walsh J (NY)
Herger W (CA)	Regula R (OH)	Weber V (MN)
Hiler J (IN)	Rhodes J (AZ)	Weldon C (PA)
Holloway C (LA)	Ridge T (PA)	Whittaker B (KS)
Hopkins L (KY)	Rinaldo M (NJ)	Wolf F (VA)
Horton F (NY)	Ritter D (PA)	Wyllie C (OH)
Houghton A (NY)	Roberts P (KS)	Young C (FL)
Hyde H (IL)	Robinson T (AR)	Young D (AK)

*** NAYS (37) *****

DEMOCRATS (2)

Miller G (CA) Perkins C (KY)

REPUBLICANS (35)

Archer B (TX)	Dannemeyer W (CA)	Ireland A (FL)
Armey D (TX)	DeLay T (TX)	Kyl J (AZ)
Baker R (LA)	Dornan R (CA)	Livingston B (LA)
Bartlett S (TX)	Dreier D (CA)	Lukens D (OH)
Barton J (TX)	Fawell H (IL)	Marlenee R (MT)
Bunning J (KY)	Frenzel B (MN)	McCollum B (FL)
Burton D (IN)	Gallegly E (CA)	Oxley M (OH)
Callahan S (AL)	Goss P (FL)	Paxon B (NY)
Campbell T (CA)	Hancock M (MO)	Rohrabacher D (CA)
Combest L (TX)	Hansen J (UT)	Smith R (NH)
Cox C (CA)	Hefley J (CO)	Stump B (AZ)
Crane P (IL)	Hunter D (CA)	

*** NOT VOTING (15) *****

DEMOCRATS (9)

Brooks J (TX) ?	Foley T (WA) S	Hertel D (MI) ?
Conyers J (MI) ?	Ford H (TN) +	Moakley J (MA) ?
Florio J (NJ) ?	Garcia R (NY) +	Yatron G (PA) ?

REPUBLICANS (6)

Bentley H (MD) +	Davis R (MI) ?	Molinari G (NY) ?
Courter J (NJ) ?	McEwen B (OH) ?	Shumway N (CA) ?

KEY -- Special Categories of Not Voting

# Paired For	X Paired Against
+ Announced For	- Announced Against
P Voted Present	C Voted Present to avoid possible conflict of interest.

S Speaker exercised discretion not to vote

? Did not vote or make position known

There are no more items to read.

**** 1989 CQ HOUSE VOTE 86 **** **HR2. Minimum-Wage Increase -**
Veto Override. Passage, over President Bush's June 13 veto, of
the bill to raise the minimum wage from \$3.35 an hour to \$4.55
over three years, and to provide for a 60-day training wage --
equal to 85 percent of the minimum -- for workers who have not
worked a total of 60 days. Rejected 247-178: R 20-150; D 227-28
(ND 171-3, SD 56-25), June 14, 1989. A two-thirds majority of
those present and voting (284 in this case) of both houses is
required to override a veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the
president's position. (Story, 1989 Weekly Report p. 1465)
Item Key: 5130

*** YEAS(247) *****

DEMOCRATS (226)

Ackerman G (NY)	Gejdenson S (CT)	Nowak H (NY)
Akaka D (HI)	Gephardt R (MO)	Oakar M (OH)
Alexander B (AR)	Gibbons S (FL)	Oberstar J (MN)
Anderson G (CA)	Glickman D (KS)	Obey D (WI)
Andrews M (TX)	Gonzalez H (TX)	Olin J (VA)
Annuizio F (IL)	Gordon B (TN)	Ortiz S (TX)
Anthony B (AR)	Gray W (PA)	Owens M (NY)
Applegate D (OH)	Guarini F (NJ)	Owens W (UT)
Aspin L (WI)	Hall T (OH)	Pallone F (NJ)
Atkins C (MA)	Hamilton L (IN)	Panetta L (CA)
AuCoin L (OR)	Harris C (AL)	Payne D (NJ)
Bates J (CA)	Hatcher C (GA)	Pease D (OH)
Beilenson A (CA)	Hawkins A (CA)	Pelosi N (CA)
Bennett C (FL)	Hayes C (IL)	Perkins C (KY)
Berman H (CA)	Hayes J (LA)	Pickett O (VA)
Bevill T (AL)	Hefner W (NC)	Pickle J (TX)
Bilbray J (NV)	Hertel D (MI)	Poshard G (IL)
Boggs L (LA)	Hoagland P (NE)	Price D (NC)
Bonior D (MI)	Hochbrueckner G (NY)	Rahall N (WV)
Borski R (PA)	Hoyer S (MD)	Rangel C (NY)
Bosco D (CA)	Hughes W (NJ)	Richardson B (NM)
Boucher R (VA)	Jacobs A (IN)	Roe R (NJ)
Boxer B (CA)	Jenkins E (GA)	Rose C (NC)
Brennan J (ME)	Johnson T (SD)	Rostenkowski D (IL)
Brooks J (TX)	Johnston H (FL)	Roybal E (CA)
Browder G (AL)	Jones B (GA)	Russo M (IL)
Brown G (CA)	Jones W (NC)	Sabo M (MN)
Bruce T (IL)	Jontz J (IN)	Sangmeister G (IL)
Bryant J (TX)	Kanjorski P (PA)	Savage G (IL)
Bustamante A (TX)	Kaptur M (OH)	Sawyer T (OH)
Cardin B (MD)	Kastenmeier R (WI)	Scheuer J (NY)
Carper T (DE)	Kennedy J (MA)	Schroeder P (CO)
Carr B (MI)	Kennelly B (CT)	Schumer C (NY)
Clarke J (NC)	Kildee D (MI)	Sharp P (IN)
Clay W (MO)	Kleczka G (WI)	Sikorski G (MN)
Clement B (TN)	Kolter J (PA)	Sisisky N (VA)
Coelho T (CA)	Kostmayer P (PA)	Skaggs D (CO)
Coleman R (TX)	LaFalce J (NY)	Skelton I (MO)
Conyers J (MI)	Lantos T (CA)	Slattey J (KS)
Costello J (IL)	Lehman R (CA)	Slaughter L (NY)
Coyne W (PA)	Lehman W (FL)	Smith L (FL)
Crockett G (MI)	Leland M (TX)	Smith N (IA)
Darden G (GA)	Levin S (MI)	Solarz S (NY)
de la Garza E (TX)	Levine M (CA)	Staggers H (WV)
DeFazio P (OR)	Lewis J (GA)	Stallings R (ID)
Dellums R (CA)	Lipinski W (IL)	Stark P (CA)
Dicks N (WA)	Lloyd M (TN)	Stokes L (OH)

Dingell J (MI)
Dixon J (CA)
Donnelly B (MA)
Dorgan B (ND)
Downey T (NY)
Durbin R (IL)
Dwyer B (NJ)
Dymally M (CA)
Dyson R (MD)
Early J (MA)
Eckart D (OH)
Edwards D (CA)
Engel E (NY)
Erdreich B (AL)
Espy M (MS)
Evans L (IL)
Fascell D (FL)
Fazio V (CA)
Feighan E (OH)
Flake F (NY)
Flippo R (AL)
Florio J (NJ)
Foglietta T (PA)
Ford H (TN)
Ford W (MI)
Frank B (MA)
Frost M (TX)
Garcia R (NY)
Gaydos J (PA)

REPUBLICANS (21)

Boehlert S (NY)
Conte S (MA)
Davis R (MI)
Gilman B (NY)
Horton F (NY)
Johnson N (CT)
Leach J (IA)

Long J (IN)
Lowey N (NY)
Luken T (OH)
Manton T (NY)
Markey E (MA)
Martinez M (CA)
Matsui R (CA)
Mavroules N (MA)
McCloskey F (IN)
McDermott J (WA)
McHugh M (NY)
McMillen T (MD)
McNulty M (NY)
Mfume K (MD)
Miller G (CA)
Mineta N (CA)
Moakley J (MA)
Mollohan A (WV)
Moody J (WI)
Morrison B (CT)
Mrazek R (NY)
Murphy A (PA)
Murtha J (PA)
Nagle D (IA)
Natcher W (KY)
Neal R (MA)
Neal S (NC)
Nelson B (FL)

Machtley R (RI)
Martin L (IL)
McDade J (PA)
Morella C (MD)
Ridge T (PA)
Rinaldo M (NJ)
Robinson T (AR)

Studds G (MA)
Swift A (WA)
Synar M (OK)
Tallon R (SC)
Tanner J (TN)
Torres E (CA)
Torricelli R (NJ)
Towns E (NY)
Traficant J (OH)
Traxler B (MI)
Udall M (AZ)
Unsoeld J (WA)
Vento B (MN)
Visclosky P (IN)
Volkmer H (MO)
Walgren D (PA)
Watkins W (OK)
Waxman H (CA)
Weiss T (NY)
Wheat A (MO)
Williams P (MT)
Wilson C (TX)
Wise B (WV)
Wolpe H (MI)
Wright J (TX)
Wyden R (OR)
Yates S (IL)
Yatron G (PA)

Rowland J (CT)
Schneider C (RI)
Shays C (CT)
Smith C (NJ)
Smith P (VT)
Solomon G (NY)
Walsh J (NY)

*** NAYS (178) *****

DEMOCRATS (28)

Barnard D (GA)
Byron B (MD)
Campbell B (CO)
Chapman J (TX)
Cooper J (TN)
Derrick B (SC)
English G (OK)
Hall R (TX)
Huckaby J (LA)
Hutto E (FL)

Lancaster H (NC)
Leath M (TX)
Mazzoli R (KY)
McCurdy D (OK)
Montgomery G (MS)
Parker M (MS)
Patterson L (SC)
Payne L (VA)
Penny T (MN)

Ray R (GA)
Rowland J (GA)
Sarpalius B (TX)
Spratt J (SC)
Stenholm C (TX)
Tauzin W (LA)
Thomas L (GA)
Valentine T (NC)
Whitten J (MS)

REPUBLICANS (150)

Archer B (TX)
Armey D (TX)
Baker R (LA)
Ballenger C (NC)
Bartlett S (TX)
Barton J (TX)
Bateman H (VA)
Bentley H (MD)
Bereuter D (NE)
Bilirakis M (FL)

Gunderson S (WI)
Hammerschmidt J (AR)
Hancock M (MO)
Hansen J (UT)
Hastert D (IL)
Hefley J (CO)
Henry P (MI)
Herger W (CA)
Hiler J (IN)
Holloway C (LA)

Petri T (WI)
Porter J (IL)
Pursell C (MI)
Quillen J (TN)
Ravenel A (SC)
Regula R (OH)
Rhodes J (AZ)
Ritter D (PA)
Roberts P (KS)
Rogers H (KY)

Bliley T (VA)	Hopkins L (KY)	Rohrabacher D (CA)
Broomfield W (MI)	Houghton A (NY)	Roth T (WI)
Brown H (CO)	Hunter D (CA)	Roukema M (NJ)
Bunning J (KY)	Hyde H (IL)	Saiki P (HI)
Burton D (IN)	Inhofe J (OK)	Saxton H (NJ)
Callahan S (AL)	Ireland A (FL)	Schaefer D (CO)
Campbell T (CA)	James C (FL)	Schiff S (NM)
Chandler R (WA)	Kasich J (OH)	Schuetz B (MI)
Clinger W (PA)	Kolbe J (AZ)	Schulze R (PA)
Coble H (NC)	Kyl J (AZ)	Sensenbrenner F (WI)
Coleman E (MO)	Lagomarsino R (CA)	Shaw E (FL)
Combest L (TX)	Lent N (NY)	Shumway N (CA)
Coughlin L (PA)	Lewis J (CA)	Shuster B (PA)
Cox C (CA)	Lewis T (FL)	Skeen J (NM)
Craig L (ID)	Lightfoot J (IA)	Slaughter D (VA)
Crane P (IL)	Livingston B (LA)	Smith B (OR)
Dannemeyer W (CA)	Lowery B (CA)	Smith D (OR)
DeLay T (TX)	Lukens D (OH)	Smith L (MS)
DeWine M (OH)	Madigan E (IL)	Smith L (TX)
Dickinson B (AL)	Marlenee R (MT)	Smith R (NH)
Douglas C (NH)	Martin D (NY)	Smith V (NE)
Dreier D (CA)	McCandless A (CA)	Snowe O (ME)
Duncan J (TN)	McCollum B (FL)	Spence F (SC)
Edwards M (OK)	McCrery J (LA)	Stangeland A (MN)
Emerson B (MO)	McEwen B (OH)	Stearns C (FL)
Fawell H (IL)	McGrath R (NY)	Stump B (AZ)
Fields J (TX)	McMillan A (NC)	Sundquist D (TN)
Fish H (NY)	Meyers J (KS)	Tauke T (IA)
Frenzel B (MN)	Michel R (IL)	Thomas B (CA)
Gallegly E (CA)	Miller C (OH)	Thomas C (WY)
Gallo D (NJ)	Miller J (WA)	Upton F (MI)
Gekas G (PA)	Molinari G (NY)	Vander Jagt G (MI)
Gillmor P (OH)	Moorhead C (CA)	Vucanovich B (NV)
Gingrich N (GA)	Morrison S (WA)	Walker R (PA)
Goodling B (PA)	Myers J (IN)	Weber V (MN)
Goss P (FL)	Nielson H (UT)	Whittaker B (KS)
Gradison B (OH)	Oxley M (OH)	Wolf F (VA)
Grandy F (IA)	Packard R (CA)	Wylie C (OH)
Grant B (FL)	Pashayan C (CA)	Young C (FL)
Green B (NY)	Paxon B (NY)	Young D (AK)

*** NOT VOTING (9) *****

DEMOCRATS (4)

Collins C (IL) ?	Hubbard C (KY) ?	Laughlin G (TX) ?
Foley T (WA) S		

REPUBLICANS (5)

Buechner J (MO) ?	Dornan R (CA) ?	Weldon C (PA) ?
Courter J (NJ) ?	Parris S (VA) ?	

KEY -- Special Categories of Not Voting

# Paired For	X Paired Against
+ Announced For	- Announced Against
P Voted Present	C Voted Present to avoid possible conflict of interest.
S Speaker exercised discretion not to vote	
? Did not vote or make position known	

**** 1989 CQ HOUSE VOTE 52 **** **HR2. Minimum-Wage Increase -**
Conference Report. Adoption of the conference report on the bill
to raise the minimum wage from \$3.35 an hour to \$4.55 over three
years and to provide for a 60-day training wage -- equal to 85
percent of the minimum -- for workers who have not worked a
total of 60 days. Adopted 247-172: R 22-146; D 225-26 (ND 169-3,
SD 56-23), May 11, 1989. A ``nay'' was a vote supporting the
president's position. (Story, 1989 Weekly Report p. 1111)
Item Key: 5069

***** YEAS(247) *******

DEMOCRATS (224)

Akaka D (HI)	Gephardt R (MO)	Nelson B (FL)
Alexander B (AR)	Gibbons S (FL)	Nowak H (NY)
Anderson G (CA)	Glickman D (KS)	Oakar M (OH)
Andrews M (TX)	Gonzalez H (TX)	Oberstar J (MN)
Annunzio F (IL)	Gordon B (TN)	Obey D (WI)
Anthony B (AR)	Gray W (PA)	Olin J (VA)
Applegate D (OH)	Guarini F (NJ)	Ortiz S (TX)
Aspin L (WI)	Hall T (OH)	Owens M (NY)
Atkins C (MA)	Hamilton L (IN)	Owens W (UT)
AuCoin L (OR)	Harris C (AL)	Pallone F (NJ)
Bates J (CA)	Hatcher C (GA)	Panetta L (CA)
Beilenson A (CA)	Hawkins A (CA)	Payne D (NJ)
Bennett C (FL)	Hayes C (IL)	Pease D (OH)
Berman H (CA)	Hayes J (LA)	Pelosi N (CA)
Bevill T (AL)	Hefner W (NC)	Perkins C (KY)
Bilbray J (NV)	Hertel D (MI)	Pickett O (VA)
Boggs L (LA)	Hoagland P (NE)	Pickle J (TX)
Bonior D (MI)	Hochbrueckner G (NY)	Poshard G (IL)
Borski R (PA)	Hoyer S (MD)	Price D (NC)
Bosco D (CA)	Hubbard C (KY)	Rahall N (WV)
Boucher R (VA)	Hughes W (NJ)	Rangel C (NY)
Boxer B (CA)	Jacobs A (IN)	Richardson B (NM)
Brennan J (ME)	Jenkins E (GA)	Roe R (NJ)
Browder G (AL)	Johnson T (SD)	Rose C (NC)
Brown G (CA)	Johnston H (FL)	Rostenkowski D (IL)
Bruce T (IL)	Jones B (GA)	Russo M (IL)
Bryant J (TX)	Jones W (NC)	Sabo M (MN)
Cardin B (MD)	Jontz J (IN)	Sangmeister G (IL)
Carper T (DE)	Kanjorski P (PA)	Savage G (IL)
Carr B (MI)	Kaptur M (OH)	Sawyer T (OH)
Clarke J (NC)	Kastenmeier R (WI)	Scheuer J (NY)
Clay W (MO)	Kennedy J (MA)	Schroeder P (CO)
Clement B (TN)	Kennelly B (CT)	Schumer C (NY)
Coelho T (CA)	Kildee D (MI)	Sharp P (IN)
Coleman R (TX)	Kleczka G (WI)	Sikorski G (MN)
Collins C (IL)	Kolter J (PA)	Sisisky N (VA)
Conyers J (MI)	Kostmayer P (PA)	Skaggs D (CO)
Costello J (IL)	LaFalce J (NY)	Skelton I (MO)
Coyne W (PA)	Lantos T (CA)	Slattey J (KS)
Crockett G (MI)	Lehman R (CA)	Slaughter L (NY)
Darden G (GA)	Lehman W (FL)	Smith L (FL)
de la Garza E (TX)	Leland M (TX)	Smith N (IA)
DeFazio P (OR)	Levin S (MI)	Solarz S (NY)
Dellums R (CA)	Levine M (CA)	Staggers H (WV)
Dicks N (WA)	Lewis J (GA)	Stallings R (ID)
Dingell J (MI)	Lipinski W (IL)	Stark P (CA)
Dixon J (CA)	Lloyd M (TN)	Stokes L (OH)
Donnelly B (MA)	Long J (IN)	Studds G (MA)
Dorgan B (ND)	Lowey N (NY)	Swift A (WA)

Downey T (NY)
Durbin R (IL)
Dwyer B (NJ)
Dymally M (CA)
Dyson R (MD)
Early J (MA)
Eckart D (OH)
Edwards D (CA)
Engel E (NY)
Erdreich B (AL)
Espy M (MS)
Evans L (IL)
Fascell D (FL)
Feighan E (OH)
Flake F (NY)
Flippo R (AL)
Florio J (NJ)
Foglietta T (PA)
Foley T (WA)
Ford H (TN)
Ford W (MI)
Frank B (MA)
Frost M (TX)
Garcia R (NY)
Gaydos J (PA)
Gejdenson S (CT)

Luken T (OH)
Manton T (NY)
Markey E (MA)
Martinez M (CA)
Matsui R (CA)
Mavroules N (MA)
McCloskey F (IN)
McCurdy D (OK)
McDermott J (WA)
McHugh M (NY)
McMillen T (MD)
McNulty M (NY)
Mfume K (MD)
Miller G (CA)
Mineta N (CA)
Moakley J (MA)
Mollohan A (WV)
Moody J (WI)
Morrison B (CT)
Mrazek R (NY)
Murphy A (PA)
Murtha J (PA)
Nagle D (IA)
Natcher W (KY)
Neal R (MA)
Neal S (NC)

Synar M (OK)
Tallon R (SC)
Tanner J (TN)
Torres E (CA)
Torricelli R (NJ)
Townes E (NY)
Traficant J (OH)
Traxler B (MI)
Unsoeld J (WA)
Vento B (MN)
Visclosky P (IN)
Volkmer H (MO)
Walgren D (PA)
Watkins W (OK)
Waxman H (CA)
Weiss T (NY)
Wheat A (MO)
Whitten J (MS)
Williams P (MT)
Wilson C (TX)
Wise B (WV)
Wolpe H (MI)
Wyden R (OR)
Yates S (IL)
Yatron G (PA)

REPUBLICANS (23)

Bentley H (MD)
Boehlert S (NY)
Conte S (MA)
Davis R (MI)
Gilman B (NY)
Horton F (NY)
Johnson N (CT)
Leach J (IA)

Machtley R (RI)
Martin L (IL)
McDade J (PA)
Morella C (MD)
Pashayan C (CA)
Ridge T (PA)
Rinaldo M (NJ)
Robinson T (AR)

Rowland J (CT)
Schneider C (RI)
Shays C (CT)
Smith C (NJ)
Smith P (VT)
Walsh J (NY)
Young D (AK)

*** NAYS (172) *****

DEMOCRATS (26)

Byron B (MD)
Campbell B (CO)
Chapman J (TX)
Cooper J (TN)
Derrick B (SC)
English G (OK)
Hall R (TX)
Huckaby J (LA)
Hutto E (FL)

Lancaster H (NC)
Laughlin G (TX)
Leath M (TX)
Mazzoli R (KY)
Montgomery G (MS)
Parker M (MS)
Patterson L (SC)
Payne L (VA)
Penny T (MN)

Ray R (GA)
Rowland J (GA)
Sarpalius B (TX)
Spratt J (SC)
Stenholm C (TX)
Tauzin W (LA)
Thomas L (GA)
Valentine T (NC)

REPUBLICANS (146)

Archer B (TX)
Armey D (TX)
Baker R (LA)
Ballenger C (NC)
Bartlett S (TX)
Barton J (TX)
Bereuter D (NE)
Bilirakis M (FL)
Bliley T (VA)
Broomfield W (MI)
Brown H (CO)
Buechner J (MO)
Bunning J (KY)
Burton D (IN)

Hammerschmidt J (AR)
Hancock M (MO)
Hansen J (UT)
Hastert D (IL)
Hefley J (CO)
Henry P (MI)
Herger W (CA)
Hiler J (IN)
Holloway C (LA)
Hopkins L (KY)
Houghton A (NY)
Hunter D (CA)
Hyde H (IL)
Inhofe J (OK)

Quillen J (TN)
Ravenel A (SC)
Regula R (OH)
Rhodes J (AZ)
Ritter D (PA)
Roberts P (KS)
Rogers H (KY)
Rohrabacher D (CA)
Roth T (WI)
Roukema M (NJ)
Saiki P (HI)
Saxton H (NJ)
Schaefer D (CO)
Schiff S (NM)

Callahan S (AL)	Ireland A (FL)	Schuetz B (MI)
Campbell T (CA)	James C (FL)	Schulze R (PA)
Chandler R (WA)	Kasich J (OH)	Sensenbrenner F (WI)
Clinger W (PA)	Kolbe J (AZ)	Shaw E (FL)
Coble H (NC)	Kyl J (AZ)	Shumway N (CA)
Coleman E (MO)	Lagomarsino R (CA)	Shuster B (PA)
Combest L (TX)	Lent N (NY)	Skeen J (NM)
Coughlin L (PA)	Lewis J (CA)	Slaughter D (VA)
Cox C (CA)	Lewis T (FL)	Smith B (OR)
Craig L (ID)	Lightfoot J (IA)	Smith D (OR)
Crane P (IL)	Livingston B (LA)	Smith L (TX)
Dannemeyer W (CA)	Lowery B (CA)	Smith L (MS)
DeLay T (TX)	Lukens D (OH)	Smith R (NH)
DeWine M (OH)	Marlenee R (MT)	Smith V (NE)
Dornan R (CA)	Martin D (NY)	Snowe O (ME)
Douglas C (NH)	McCandless A (CA)	Solomon G (NY)
Dreier D (CA)	McCollum B (FL)	Spence F (SC)
Duncan J (TN)	McCrery J (LA)	Stangeland A (MN)
Emerson B (MO)	McEwen B (OH)	Stearns C (FL)
Fawell H (IL)	McGrath R (NY)	Stump B (AZ)
Fields J (TX)	McMillan A (NC)	Sundquist D (TN)
Fish H (NY)	Meyers J (KS)	Tauke T (IA)
Frenzel B (MN)	Michel R (IL)	Thomas B (CA)
Gallegly E (CA)	Miller C (OH)	Thomas C (WY)
Gallo D (NJ)	Miller J (WA)	Upton F (MI)
Gekas G (PA)	Morrison S (WA)	Vander Jagt G (MI)
Gillmor P (OH)	Myers J (IN)	Vucanovich B (NV)
Gingrich N (GA)	Nielson H (UT)	Walker R (PA)
Goodling B (PA)	Oxley M (OH)	Weber V (MN)
Goss P (FL)	Packard R (CA)	Weldon C (PA)
Gradison B (OH)	Parris S (VA)	Whittaker B (KS)
Grandy F (IA)	Paxon B (NY)	Wolf F (VA)
Grant B (FL)	Petri T (WI)	Wyllie C (OH)
Green B (NY)	Porter J (IL)	Young C (FL)
Gunderson S (WI)	Pursell C (MI)	

*** NOT VOTING (16) *****

DEMOCRATS (9)

Ackerman G (NY) ?	Bustamante A (TX) #	Roybal E (CA) #
Barnard D (GA) X	Fazio V (CA) #	Udall M (AZ) ?
Brooks J (TX) ?	Pepper C (FL) ?	Wright J (TX) S

REPUBLICANS (7)

Bateman H (VA) ?	Edwards M (OK) ?	Molinari G (NY) ?
Courter J (NJ) X	Madigan E (IL) ?	Moorhead C (CA) ?
Dickinson B (AL) X		

KEY -- Special Categories of Not Voting

# Paired For	X Paired Against
+ Announced For	- Announced Against
P Voted Present	C Voted Present to avoid possible conflict of interest.
S Speaker exercised discretion not to vote	
? Did not vote or make position known	

**** 1989 CQ HOUSE VOTE 31 **** **HR2. Minimum-Wage Increase -**
 Instruction of Conferees. Dannemeyer, R-Calif., motion to
 instruct the House conferees on the bill raising the federal
 minimum wage from \$3.35 an hour to \$4.55 to agree to a
 sense-of-the-Senate amendment (included in the Senate-passed
 version of the bill) that the Senate Finance Committee should
 hold hearings to review the financing mechanism of the 1988 law
 (PL 100-360) providing catastrophic health-insurance coverage
 for Medicare recipients. Motion agreed to 408-0: R 164-0; D
 244-0 (ND 167-0, SD 77-0), April 18, 1989. (Minimum-wage
 provisions, 1989 Weekly Report p. 920; catastrophic health
 insurance, p. 901)
 Item Key: 5034

***** YEAS(408) *******

DEMOCRATS (243)

Ackerman G (NY)	Gejdenson S (CT)	Olin J (VA)
Akaka D (HI)	Gibbons S (FL)	Ortiz S (TX)
Alexander B (AR)	Glickman D (KS)	Owens M (NY)
Anderson G (CA)	Gonzalez H (TX)	Owens W (UT)
Andrews M (TX)	Gordon B (TN)	Pallone F (NJ)
Annunzio F (IL)	Gray W (PA)	Panetta L (CA)
Anthony B (AR)	Guarini F (NJ)	Parker M (MS)
Applegate D (OH)	Hall R (TX)	Patterson L (SC)
Aspin L (WI)	Hall T (OH)	Payne L (VA)
Atkins C (MA)	Hamilton L (IN)	Pease D (OH)
AuCoin L (OR)	Hatcher C (GA)	Pelosi N (CA)
Barnard D (GA)	Hawkins A (CA)	Penny T (MN)
Bates J (CA)	Hayes C (IL)	Perkins C (KY)
Beilenson A (CA)	Hayes J (LA)	Pickett O (VA)
Bennett C (FL)	Hefner W (NC)	Pickle J (TX)
Berman H (CA)	Hertel D (MI)	Poshard G (IL)
Bevill T (AL)	Hochbrueckner G (NY)	Price D (NC)
Bilbray J (NV)	Hoyer S (MD)	Rahall N (WV)
Boggs L (LA)	Hubbard C (KY)	Rangel C (NY)
Bonior D (MI)	Huckaby J (LA)	Ray R (GA)
Borski R (PA)	Hughes W (NJ)	Richardson B (NM)
Bosco D (CA)	Hutto E (FL)	Roe R (NJ)
Boxer B (CA)	Jacobs A (IN)	Rose C (NC)
Brennan J (ME)	Jenkins E (GA)	Rostenkowski D (IL)
Brooks J (TX)	Johnson T (SD)	Rowland J (GA)
Browder G (AL)	Johnston H (FL)	Roybal E (CA)
Brown G (CA)	Jones B (GA)	Russo M (IL)
Bruce T (IL)	Jones W (NC)	Sabo M (MN)
Bryant J (TX)	Jontz J (IN)	Sangmeister G (IL)
Bustamante A (TX)	Kanjorski P (PA)	Sarpalius B (TX)
Byron B (MD)	Kaptur M (OH)	Savage G (IL)
Campbell B (CO)	Kastenmeier R (WI)	Sawyer T (OH)
Cardin B (MD)	Kennedy J (MA)	Scheuer J (NY)
Carper T (DE)	Kennelly B (CT)	Schroeder P (CO)
Carr B (MI)	Kildee D (MI)	Schumer C (NY)
Chapman J (TX)	Kleczka G (WI)	Sharp P (IN)
Clarke J (NC)	Kostmayer P (PA)	Sikorski G (MN)
Clay W (MO)	LaFalce J (NY)	Sisisky N (VA)
Clement B (TN)	Lantos T (CA)	Skaggs D (CO)
Coelho T (CA)	Leath M (TX)	Skelton I (MO)
Coleman R (TX)	Lehman W (FL)	Slattey J (KS)
Collins C (IL)	Leland M (TX)	Slaughter L (NY)
Conyers J (MI)	Levin S (MI)	Smith L (FL)
Costello J (IL)	Levine M (CA)	Smith N (IA)
Crockett G (MI)	Lewis J (GA)	Solarz S (NY)

Darden G (GA)
de la Garza E (TX)
DeFazio P (OR)
Dellums R (CA)
Derrick B (SC)
Dicks N (WA)
Dingell J (MI)
Dixon J (CA)
Donnelly B (MA)
Dorgan B (ND)
Downey T (NY)
Durbin R (IL)
Dwyer B (NJ)
Dyson R (MD)
Early J (MA)
Eckart D (OH)
Edwards D (CA)
Engel E (NY)
English G (OK)
Erdreich B (AL)
Espy M (MS)
Evans L (IL)
Fascell D (FL)
Fazio V (CA)
Feighan E (OH)
Flake F (NY)
Flippo R (AL)
Florio J (NJ)
Foglietta T (PA)
Foley T (WA)
Ford H (TN)
Ford W (MI)
Frank B (MA)
Frost M (TX)
Garcia R (NY)
Gaydos J (PA)

Lipinski W (IL)
Lloyd M (TN)
Long J (IN)
Luken T (OH)
Manton T (NY)
Markey E (MA)
Martinez M (CA)
Matsui R (CA)
Mavroules N (MA)
Mazzoli R (KY)
McCloskey F (IN)
McCurdy D (OK)
McDermott J (WA)
McHugh M (NY)
McMillen T (MD)
McNulty M (NY)
Mfume K (MD)
Miller G (CA)
Mineta N (CA)
Moakley J (MA)
Mollohan A (WV)
Montgomery G (MS)
Moody J (WI)
Morrison B (CT)
Mrazek R (NY)
Murphy A (PA)
Murtha J (PA)
Nagle D (IA)
Natcher W (KY)
Neal R (MA)
Neal S (NC)
Nelson B (FL)
Nowak H (NY)
Oakar M (OH)
Oberstar J (MN)
Obey D (WI)

Spratt J (SC)
Stallings R (ID)
Stark P (CA)
Stenholm C (TX)
Stokes L (OH)
Studds G (MA)
Swift A (WA)
Synar M (OK)
Tallon R (SC)
Tanner J (TN)
Tauzin W (LA)
Thomas L (GA)
Torres E (CA)
Torricelli R (NJ)
Towns E (NY)
Traficant J (OH)
Traxler B (MI)
Udall M (AZ)
Unsoeld J (WA)
Valentine T (NC)
Vento B (MN)
Visclosky P (IN)
Volkmer H (MO)
Walgren D (PA)
Watkins W (OK)
Waxman H (CA)
Weiss T (NY)
Wheat A (MO)
Whitten J (MS)
Williams P (MT)
Wilson C (TX)
Wise B (WV)
Wolpe H (MI)
Wyden R (OR)
Yates S (IL)
Yatron G (PA)

REPUBLICANS (165)

Archer B (TX)
Armey D (TX)
Baker R (LA)
Ballenger C (NC)
Bartlett S (TX)
Barton J (TX)
Bateman H (VA)
Bentley H (MD)
Bereuter D (NE)
Bilirakis M (FL)
Bliley T (VA)
Boehlert S (NY)
Broomfield W (MI)
Brown H (CO)
Buechner J (MO)
Bunning J (KY)
Burton D (IN)
Callahan S (AL)
Campbell T (CA)
Clinger W (PA)
Coble H (NC)
Coleman E (MO)
Combest L (TX)
Conte S (MA)
Coughlin L (PA)
Courter J (NJ)

Green B (NY)
Gunderson S (WI)
Hammerschmidt J (AR)
Hancock M (MO)
Hastert D (IL)
Hefley J (CO)
Henry P (MI)
Herger W (CA)
Hiler J (IN)
Holloway C (LA)
Hopkins L (KY)
Houghton A (NY)
Hyde H (IL)
Inhofe J (OK)
Ireland A (FL)
Johnson N (CT)
Kasich J (OH)
Kolbe J (AZ)
Kyl J (AZ)
Lagomarsino R (CA)
Leach J (IA)
Lent N (NY)
Lewis J (CA)
Lewis T (FL)
Lightfoot J (IA)
Livingston B (LA)

Pursell C (MI)
Quillen J (TN)
Ravenel A (SC)
Regula R (OH)
Rhodes J (AZ)
Ridge T (PA)
Rinaldo M (NJ)
Ritter D (PA)
Roberts P (KS)
Robinson T (AR)
Rogers H (KY)
Rohrabacher D (CA)
Roth T (WI)
Roukema M (NJ)
Rowland J (CT)
Saiki P (HI)
Saxton H (NJ)
Schaefer D (CO)
Schiff S (NM)
Schuette B (MI)
Schulze R (PA)
Sensenbrenner F (WI)
Shaw E (FL)
Shays C (CT)
Shumway N (CA)
Shuster B (PA)

Cox C (CA)
Craig L (ID)
Crane P (IL)
Dannemeyer W (CA)
Davis R (MI)
DeLay T (TX)
DeWine M (OH)
Dickinson B (AL)
Dornan R (CA)
Douglas C (NH)
Dreier D (CA)
Duncan J (TN)
Edwards M (OK)
Emerson B (MO)
Fawell H (IL)
Fields J (TX)
Fish H (NY)
Frenzel B (MN)
Gallegly E (CA)
Gallo D (NJ)
Gekas G (PA)
Gillmor P (OH)
Gilman B (NY)
Gingrich N (GA)
Goodling B (PA)
Goss P (FL)
Gradison B (OH)
Grandy F (IA)
Grant B (FL)

Lukens D (OH)
Machtley R (RI)
Madigan E (IL)
Marlenee R (MT)
Martin D (NY)
Martin L (IL)
McCollum B (FL)
McCrery J (LA)
McDade J (PA)
McEwen B (OH)
McGrath R (NY)
McMillan A (NC)
Meyers J (KS)
Michel R (IL)
Miller C (OH)
Miller J (WA)
Molinari G (NY)
Moorhead C (CA)
Morella C (MD)
Morrison S (WA)
Myers J (IN)
Nielson H (UT)
Oxley M (OH)
Packard R (CA)
Parris S (VA)
Pashayan C (CA)
Paxon B (NY)
Petri T (WI)
Porter J (IL)

Skeen J (NM)
Slaughter D (VA)
Smith B (OR)
Smith C (NJ)
Smith D (OR)
Smith L (MS)
Smith L (TX)
Smith P (VT)
Smith R (NH)
Smith V (NE)
Snowe O (ME)
Solomon G (NY)
Spence F (SC)
Stangeland A (MN)
Stearns C (FL)
Stump B (AZ)
Sundquist D (TN)
Tauke T (IA)
Thomas B (CA)
Upton F (MI)
Vander Jagt G (MI)
Vucanovich B (NV)
Walker R (PA)
Walsh J (NY)
Weber V (MN)
Wolf F (VA)
Wyllie C (OH)
Young C (FL)
Young D (AK)

*** NAYS (0) *****

*** NOT VOTING (26) *****

DEMOCRATS (16)

Boucher R (VA) ?
Cooper J (TN) ?
Coyne W (PA) ?
Dymally M (CA) ?
Gephardt R (MO) ?
Harris C (AL) ?

Hoagland P (NE) +
Kolter J (PA) ?
Lancaster H (NC) ?
Laughlin G (TX) ?
Lehman R (CA) ?

Lowey N (NY) ?
Payne D (NJ) ?
Pepper C (FL) ?
Staggers H (WV) ?
Wright J (TX) S

REPUBLICANS (10)

Chandler R (WA) ?
Hansen J (UT) ?
Horton F (NY) ?
Hunter D (CA) ?

James C (FL) +
Lowery B (CA) ?
McCandless A (CA) +

Schneider C (RI) ?
Weldon C (PA) ?
Whittaker B (KS) ?

KEY -- Special Categories of Not Voting

Paired For X Paired Against
+ Announced For - Announced Against
P Voted Present C Voted Present to avoid
 possible conflict of interest.
S Speaker exercised discretion not to vote
? Did not vote or make position known

**** 1989 CQ HOUSE VOTE 16 **** **HR2. Minimum-Wage Increase -**
Passage. Passage of the bill to, among other things, boost the
 minimum wage from its current \$3.35 an hour to \$4.55 over three
 years and to provide for a two-month training wage -- equal to
 85 percent of the minimum -- for employees who have never held a
 job before. The training-wage provision would expire Sept. 30,
 1992. Passed 248-171: R 22-147; D 226-24 (ND 169-3, SD 57-21),
 March 23, 1989. A "nay" was a vote supporting the president's
 position. (Story, 1989 Weekly Report p. 641)
 Item Key: 4993

***** YEAS(248) *******

DEMOCRATS (225)

Ackerman G (NY)	Frost M (TX)	Natcher W (KY)
Akaka D (HI)	Garcia R (NY)	Neal R (MA)
Alexander B (AR)	Gaydos J (PA)	Neal S (NC)
Anderson G (CA)	Gejdenson S (CT)	Nelson B (FL)
Andrews M (TX)	Gephardt R (MO)	Nowak H (NY)
Annunzio F (IL)	Gibbons S (FL)	Oakar M (OH)
Anthony B (AR)	Glickman D (KS)	Oberstar J (MN)
Applegate D (OH)	Gonzalez H (TX)	Obey D (WI)
Aspin L (WI)	Gordon B (TN)	Olin J (VA)
Atkins C (MA)	Gray W (PA)	Owens M (NY)
AuCoin L (OR)	Guarini F (NJ)	Owens W (UT)
Bates J (CA)	Hall T (OH)	Pallone F (NJ)
Beilenson A (CA)	Hamilton L (IN)	Panetta L (CA)
Bennett C (FL)	Harris C (AL)	Payne D (NJ)
Berman H (CA)	Hatcher C (GA)	Pease D (OH)
Bevill T (AL)	Hawkins A (CA)	Pelosi N (CA)
Bilbray J (NV)	Hayes C (IL)	Perkins C (KY)
Boggs L (LA)	Hayes J (LA)	Pickett O (VA)
Bonior D (MI)	Hefner W (NC)	Pickle J (TX)
Borski R (PA)	Hertel D (MI)	Poshard G (IL)
Bosco D (CA)	Hoagland P (NE)	Price D (NC)
Boucher R (VA)	Hochbrueckner G (NY)	Rahall N (WV)
Boxer B (CA)	Hoyer S (MD)	Rangel C (NY)
Brennan J (ME)	Hubbard C (KY)	Richardson B (NM)
Brooks J (TX)	Hughes W (NJ)	Roe R (NJ)
Brown G (CA)	Jacobs A (IN)	Rose C (NC)
Bruce T (IL)	Jenkins E (GA)	Rostenkowski D (IL)
Bryant J (TX)	Johnson T (SD)	Roybal E (CA)
Bustamante A (TX)	Johnston H (FL)	Russo M (IL)
Cardin B (MD)	Jones B (GA)	Sabo M (MN)
Carper T (DE)	Jones W (NC)	Sangmeister G (IL)
Carr B (MI)	Jontz J (IN)	Sawyer T (OH)
Chapman J (TX)	Kanjorski P (PA)	Scheuer J (NY)
Clarke J (NC)	Kaptur M (OH)	Schroeder P (CO)
Clay W (MO)	Kastenmeier R (WI)	Schumer C (NY)
Clement B (TN)	Kennedy J (MA)	Sharp P (IN)
Coelho T (CA)	Kennelly B (CT)	Sikorski G (MN)
Collins C (IL)	Kildee D (MI)	Sisisky N (VA)
Conyers J (MI)	Kleczka G (WI)	Skaggs D (CO)
Cooper J (TN)	Kolter J (PA)	Skelton I (MO)
Costello J (IL)	Kostmayer P (PA)	Slattey J (KS)
Coyne W (PA)	LaFalce J (NY)	Slaughter L (NY)
Crockett G (MI)	Lantos T (CA)	Smith L (FL)
Darden G (GA)	Lehman R (CA)	Smith N (IA)
de la Garza E (TX)	Lehman W (FL)	Solarz S (NY)
DeFazio P (OR)	Leland M (TX)	Staggers H (WV)
Dellums R (CA)	Levin S (MI)	Stallings R (ID)
Dicks N (WA)	Levine M (CA)	Stark P (CA)

Dingell J (MI)
Dixon J (CA)
Donnelly B (MA)
Dorgan B (ND)
Downey T (NY)
Durbin R (IL)
Dwyer B (NJ)
Dymally M (CA)
Dyson R (MD)
Early J (MA)
Eckart D (OH)
Edwards D (CA)
Engel E (NY)
Erdreich B (AL)
Espy M (MS)
Evans L (IL)
Fascell D (FL)
Fazio V (CA)
Feighan E (OH)
Flake F (NY)
Flippo R (AL)
Florio J (NJ)
Foglietta T (PA)
Foley T (WA)
Ford H (TN)
Ford W (MI)
Frank B (MA)

Lewis J (GA)
Lipinski W (IL)
Lloyd M (TN)
Lowey N (NY)
Manton T (NY)
Markey E (MA)
Martinez M (CA)
Matsui R (CA)
Mavroules N (MA)
Mazzoli R (KY)
McCloskey F (IN)
McCurdy D (OK)
McDermott J (WA)
McHugh M (NY)
McMillen T (MD)
McNulty M (NY)
Mfume K (MD)
Miller G (CA)
Mineta N (CA)
Moakley J (MA)
Mollohan A (WV)
Moody J (WI)
Morrison B (CT)
Mrazek R (NY)
Murphy A (PA)
Murtha J (PA)
Nagle D (IA)

Stokes L (OH)
Studds G (MA)
Swift A (WA)
Synar M (OK)
Tallon R (SC)
Tanner J (TN)
Torres E (CA)
Torricelli R (NJ)
Townes E (NY)
Traficant J (OH)
Traxler B (MI)
Udall M (AZ)
Unsceld J (WA)
Vento B (MN)
Visclosky P (IN)
Volkmer H (MO)
Walgren D (PA)
Watkins W (OK)
Weiss T (NY)
Wheat A (MO)
Whitten J (MS)
Williams P (MT)
Wise B (WV)
Wolpe H (MI)
Wyden R (OR)
Yates S (IL)
Yatron G (PA)

REPUBLICANS (23)

Bentley H (MD)
Boehlert S (NY)
Conte S (MA)
Davis R (MI)
Gilman B (NY)
Horton F (NY)
Johnson N (CT)
Leach J (IA)

Machtley R (RI)
Martin L (IL)
McDade J (PA)
Morella C (MD)
Pashayan C (CA)
Ridge T (PA)
Rinaldo M (NJ)
Robinson T (AR)

Rowland J (CT)
Schneider C (RI)
Shays C (CT)
Smith C (NJ)
Smith P (VT)
Walsh J (NY)
Young D (AK)

*** NAYS (171) *****

DEMOCRATS (24)

Barnard D (GA)
Byron B (MD)
Campbell B (CO)
Derrick B (SC)
English G (OK)
Hall R (TX)
Huckaby J (LA)
Hutto E (FL)

Lancaster H (NC)
Laughlin G (TX)
Leath M (TX)
Montgomery G (MS)
Parker M (MS)
Patterson L (SC)
Payne L (VA)
Penny T (MN)

Ray R (GA)
Rowland J (GA)
Sarpalius B (TX)
Spratt J (SC)
Stenholm C (TX)
Tauzin W (LA)
Thomas L (GA)
Valentine T (NC)

REPUBLICANS (147)

Archer B (TX)
Armey D (TX)
Baker R (LA)
Ballenger C (NC)
Bartlett S (TX)
Barton J (TX)
Bateman H (VA)
Bereuter D (NE)
Billirakis M (FL)
Bliley T (VA)
Broomfield W (MI)
Brown H (CO)
Buechner J (MO)

Green B (NY)
Gunderson S (WI)
Hammerschmidt J (AR)
Hancock M (MO)
Hansen J (UT)
Hastert D (IL)
Hefley J (CO)
Henry P (MI)
Herger W (CA)
Hiler J (IN)
Holloway C (LA)
Hopkins L (KY)
Houghton A (NY)

Paxon B (NY)
Petri T (WI)
Porter J (IL)
Pursell C (MI)
Quillen J (TN)
Ravenel A (SC)
Regula R (OH)
Rhodes J (AZ)
Ritter D (PA)
Roberts P (KS)
Rogers H (KY)
Rohrabacher D (CA)
Roth T (WI)

Bunning J (KY)	Hunter D (CA)	Roukema M (NJ)
Burton D (IN)	Inhofe J (OK)	Saiki P (HI)
Callahan S (AL)	Ireland A (FL)	Saxton H (NJ)
Campbell T (CA)	James C (FL)	Schaefer D (CO)
Chandler R (WA)	Kasich J (OH)	Schiff S (NM)
Clinger W (PA)	Kolbe J (AZ)	Schuetz B (MI)
Coble H (NC)	Kyl J (AZ)	Schulze R (PA)
Coleman E (MO)	Lagomarsino R (CA)	Sensenbrenner F (WI)
Combest L (TX)	Lent N (NY)	Shaw E (FL)
Coughlin L (PA)	Lewis J (CA)	Shumway N (CA)
Cox C (CA)	Lewis T (FL)	Shuster B (PA)
Craig L (ID)	Lightfoot J (IA)	Skeen J (NM)
Dannemeyer W (CA)	Livingston B (LA)	Slaughter D (VA)
DeLay T (TX)	Lowery B (CA)	Smith B (OR)
DeWine M (OH)	Lukens D (OH)	Smith L (MS)
Dickinson B (AL)	Madigan E (IL)	Smith L (TX)
Dornan R (CA)	Marlenee R (MT)	Smith R (NH)
Douglas C (NH)	Martin D (NY)	Smith V (NE)
Dreier D (CA)	McCandless A (CA)	Snowe O (ME)
Duncan J (TN)	McCollum B (FL)	Solomon G (NY)
Edwards M (OK)	McCrery J (LA)	Spence F (SC)
Emerson B (MO)	McEwen B (OH)	Stangeland A (MN)
Fawell H (IL)	McGrath R (NY)	Stearns C (FL)
Fields J (TX)	McMillan A (NC)	Stump B (AZ)
Fish H (NY)	Meyers J (KS)	Sundquist D (TN)
Frenzel B (MN)	Michel R (IL)	Tauke T (IA)
Galleghy E (CA)	Miller C (OH)	Thomas B (CA)
Gallo D (NJ)	Miller J (WA)	Upton F (MI)
Gekas G (PA)	Molinari G (NY)	Vander Jagt G (MI)
Gillmor P (OH)	Moorhead C (CA)	Vucanovich B (NV)
Gingrich N (GA)	Morrison S (WA)	Walker R (PA)
Goodling B (PA)	Myers J (IN)	Weber V (MN)
Goss P (FL)	Nielson H (UT)	Weldon C (PA)
Gradison B (OH)	Oxley M (OH)	Whittaker B (KS)
Grandy F (IA)	Packard R (CA)	Wolf F (VA)
Grant B (FL)	Parris S (VA)	Young C (FL)

*** NOT VOTING (13) *****

DEMOCRATS (8)

Coleman R (TX) ?	Pepper C (FL) #	Wilson C (TX) ?
Luken T (OH) #	Savage G (IL) ?	Wright J (TX) S
Ortiz S (TX) ?	Waxman H (CA) #	

REPUBLICANS (5)

Courter J (NJ) X	Hyde H (IL) X	Wyllie C (OH) ?
Crane P (IL) X	Smith D (OR) ?	

KEY -- Special Categories of Not Voting

# Paired For	X Paired Against
+ Announced For	- Announced Against
P Voted Present	C Voted Present to avoid possible conflict of interest.
S Speaker exercised discretion not to vote	
? Did not vote or make position known	

**** 1989 CQ HOUSE VOTE 15 **** **HR2. Minimum-Wage Increase -**
Penalties. Miller, D-Calif., amendment to boost civil penalties
for employers who violate the Fair Labor Standards Act, which
establishes the minimum wage. Employers who illegally pay less
than the minimum would have to pay back wages plus interest; any
employer who violates the law more than once in a three-year
period would be required to pay three times the unpaid wages.
Rejected 98-321: R 0-169; D 98-152 (ND 88-84, SD 10-68), March
23, 1989. (Story, 1989 Weekly Report p. 641)

***** YEAS (98) *******

DEMOCRATS (98)

Atkins C (MA)	Frank B (MA)	Owens M (NY)
Bates J (CA)	Garcia R (NY)	Pallone F (NJ)
Beilenson A (CA)	Gejdenson S (CT)	Panetta L (CA)
Berman H (CA)	Gephardt R (MO)	Payne D (NJ)
Bonior D (MI)	Gonzalez H (TX)	Pease D (OH)
Boxer B (CA)	Gray W (PA)	Pelosi N (CA)
Brennan J (ME)	Hayes C (IL)	Perkins C (KY)
Bryant J (TX)	Hertel D (MI)	Rahall N (WV)
Cardin B (MD)	Hoyer S (MD)	Rangel C (NY)
Clay W (MO)	Jones W (NC)	Rostenkowski D (IL)
Coelho T (CA)	Jontz J (IN)	Russo M (IL)
Conyers J (MI)	Kennedy J (MA)	Sabo M (MN)
Costello J (IL)	Kennelly B (CT)	Scheuer J (NY)
Coyne W (PA)	Kildee D (MI)	Schroeder P (CO)
Crockett G (MI)	Klecza G (WI)	Schumer C (NY)
de la Garza E (TX)	Kolter J (PA)	Skaggs D (CO)
DeFazio P (OR)	Kostmayer P (PA)	Smith L (FL)
Dellums R (CA)	Lehman R (CA)	Stark P (CA)
Dicks N (WA)	Leland M (TX)	Stokes L (OH)
Donnelly B (MA)	Levine M (CA)	Studds G (MA)
Downey T (NY)	Lewis J (GA)	Synar M (OK)
Durbin R (IL)	Lipinski W (IL)	Torres E (CA)
Early J (MA)	Markey E (MA)	Torricelli R (NJ)
Edwards D (CA)	Matsui R (CA)	Towns E (NY)
Engel E (NY)	McCloskey F (IN)	Trafigant J (OH)
Evans L (IL)	McDermott J (WA)	Udall M (AZ)
Fazio V (CA)	Mfume K (MD)	Unsoeld J (WA)
Flake F (NY)	Miller G (CA)	Vento B (MN)
Florio J (NJ)	Moakley J (MA)	Walgren D (PA)
Foglietta T (PA)	Morrison B (CT)	Weiss T (NY)
Foley T (WA)	Mrazek R (NY)	Wheat A (MO)
Ford H (TN)	Neal R (MA)	Yates S (IL)
Ford W (MI)	Oakar M (OH)	

***** NAYS (321) *******

DEMOCRATS (151)

Ackerman G (NY)	Guarini F (NJ)	Nowak H (NY)
Akaka D (HI)	Hall R (TX)	Oberstar J (MN)
Alexander B (AR)	Hall T (OH)	Obey D (WI)
Anderson G (CA)	Hamilton L (IN)	Olin J (VA)
Andrews M (TX)	Harris C (AL)	Owens W (UT)
Annunzio F (IL)	Hatcher C (GA)	Parker M (MS)
Anthony B (AR)	Hawkins A (CA)	Patterson L (SC)
Applegate D (OH)	Hayes J (LA)	Payne L (VA)
Aspin L (WI)	Hefner W (NC)	Penny T (MN)
AuCoin L (OR)	Hoagland P (NE)	Pickett O (VA)
Barnard D (GA)	Hochbrueckner G (NY)	Pickle J (TX)
Bennett C (FL)	Hubbard C (KY)	Poshard G (IL)

Bevill T (AL)
Bilbray J (NV)
Boggs L (LA)
Borski R (PA)
Bosco D (CA)
Boucher R (VA)
Brooks J (TX)
Brown G (CA)
Bruce T (IL)
Bustamante A (TX)
Byron B (MD)
Campbell B (CO)
Carper T (DE)
Carr B (MI)
Chapman J (TX)
Clarke J (NC)
Clement B (TN)
Collins C (IL)
Cooper J (TN)
Darden G (GA)
Derrick B (SC)
Dingell J (MI)
Dixon J (CA)
Dorgan B (ND)
Dwyer B (NJ)
Dymally M (CA)
Dyson R (MD)
Eckart D (OH)
English G (OK)
Erdreich B (AL)
Espy M (MS)
Fascell D (FL)
Feighan E (OH)
Flippo R (AL)
Frost M (TX)
Gaydos J (PA)
Gibbons S (FL)
Glickman D (KS)
Gordon B (TN)

Huckaby J (LA)
Hughes W (NJ)
Hutto E (FL)
Jacobs A (IN)
Jenkins E (GA)
Johnson T (SD)
Johnston H (FL)
Jones B (GA)
Kanjorski P (PA)
Kaptur M (OH)
Kastenmeier R (WI)
LaFalce J (NY)
Lancaster H (NC)
Lantos T (CA)
Laughlin G (TX)
Leath M (TX)
Lehman W (FL)
Levin S (MI)
Lloyd M (TN)
Lowey N (NY)
Manton T (NY)
Martinez M (CA)
Mavroules N (MA)
Mazzoli R (KY)
McCurdy D (OK)
McHugh M (NY)
McMillen T (MD)
McNulty M (NY)
Mineta N (CA)
Mollohan A (WV)
Montgomery G (MS)
Moody J (WI)
Murphy A (PA)
Murtha J (PA)
Nagle D (IA)
Natcher W (KY)
Neal S (NC)
Nelson B (FL)

Price D (NC)
Ray R (GA)
Richardson B (NM)
Roe R (NJ)
Rose C (NC)
Rowland J (GA)
Roybal E (CA)
Sangmeister G (IL)
Sarpalius B (TX)
Sawyer T (OH)
Sharp P (IN)
Sikorski G (MN)
Sisisky N (VA)
Skelton I (MO)
Slattery J (KS)
Slaughter L (NY)
Smith N (IA)
Solarz S (NY)
Spratt J (SC)
Staggers H (WV)
Stallings R (ID)
Stenholm C (TX)
Swift A (WA)
Tallon R (SC)
Tanner J (TN)
Tauzin W (LA)
Thomas L (GA)
Traxler B (MI)
Valentine T (NC)
Visclosky P (IN)
Volkmer H (MO)
Watkins W (OK)
Whitten J (MS)
Williams P (MT)
Wise B (WV)
Wolpe H (MI)
Wyden R (OR)
Yatron G (PA)

REPUBLICANS (170)

Archer B (TX)
Armey D (TX)
Baker R (LA)
Ballenger C (NC)
Bartlett S (TX)
Barton J (TX)
Bateman H (VA)
Bentley H (MD)
Bereuter D (NE)
Bilirakis M (FL)
Bliley T (VA)
Boehlert S (NY)
Broomfield W (MI)
Brown H (CO)
Buechner J (MO)
Bunning J (KY)
Burton D (IN)
Callahan S (AL)
Campbell T (CA)
Chandler R (WA)
Clinger W (PA)
Coble H (NC)
Coleman E (MO)

Hancock M (MO)
Hansen J (UT)
Hastert D (IL)
Hefley J (CO)
Henry P (MI)
Herger W (CA)
Hiler J (IN)
Holloway C (LA)
Hopkins L (KY)
Horton F (NY)
Houghton A (NY)
Hunter D (CA)
Inhofe J (OK)
Ireland A (FL)
James C (FL)
Johnson N (CT)
Kasich J (OH)
Kolbe J (AZ)
Kyl J (AZ)
Lagomarsino R (CA)
Leach J (IA)
Lent N (NY)
Lewis J (CA)

Pursell C (MI)
Quillen J (TN)
Ravenel A (SC)
Regula R (OH)
Rhodes J (AZ)
Ridge T (PA)
Rinaldo M (NJ)
Ritter D (PA)
Roberts P (KS)
Robinson T (AR)
Rogers H (KY)
Rohrabacher D (CA)
Roth T (WI)
Roukema M (NJ)
Rowland J (CT)
Saiki P (HI)
Saxton H (NJ)
Schaefer D (CO)
Schiff S (NM)
Schneider C (RI)
Schuette B (MI)
Schulze R (PA)
Sensenbrenner F (WI)

Combest L (TX)
 Conte S (MA)
 Coughlin L (PA)
 Cox C (CA)
 Craig L (ID)
 Dannemeyer W (CA)
 Davis R (MI)
 DeLay T (TX)
 DeWine M (OH)
 Dickinson B (AL)
 Dornan R (CA)
 Douglas C (NH)
 Dreier D (CA)
 Duncan J (TN)
 Edwards M (OK)
 Emerson B (MO)
 Fawell H (IL)
 Fields J (TX)
 Fish H (NY)
 Frenzel B (MN)
 Gallegly E (CA)
 Gallo D (NJ)
 Gekas G (PA)
 Gillmor P (OH)
 Gilman B (NY)
 Gingrich N (GA)
 Goodling B (PA)
 Goss P (FL)
 Gradison B (OH)
 Grandy F (IA)
 Grant B (FL)
 Green B (NY)
 Gunderson S (WI)
 Hammerschmidt J (AR)

Lewis T (FL)
 Lightfoot J (IA)
 Livingston B (LA)
 Lowery B (CA)
 Lukens D (OH)
 Machtley R (RI)
 Madigan E (IL)
 Marlenee R (MT)
 Martin D (NY)
 Martin L (IL)
 McCandless A (CA)
 McCollum B (FL)
 McCrery J (LA)
 McDade J (PA)
 McEwen B (OH)
 McGrath R (NY)
 McMillan A (NC)
 Meyers J (KS)
 Michel R (IL)
 Miller C (OH)
 Miller J (WA)
 Molinari G (NY)
 Moorhead C (CA)
 Morella C (MD)
 Morrison S (WA)
 Myers J (IN)
 Nielson H (UT)
 Oxley M (OH)
 Packard R (CA)
 Parris S (VA)
 Pashayan C (CA)
 Paxon B (NY)
 Petri T (WI)
 Porter J (IL)

Shaw E (FL)
 Shays C (CT)
 Shumway N (CA)
 Shuster B (PA)
 Skeen J (NM)
 Slaughter D (VA)
 Smith B (OR)
 Smith C (NJ)
 Smith L (TX)
 Smith L (MS)
 Smith P (VT)
 Smith R (NH)
 Smith V (NE)
 Snowe O (ME)
 Solomon G (NY)
 Spence F (SC)
 Stangeland A (MN)
 Stearns C (FL)
 Stump B (AZ)
 Sundquist D (TN)
 Tauke T (IA)
 Thomas B (CA)
 Upton F (MI)
 Vander Jagt G (MI)
 Vucanovich B (NV)
 Walker R (PA)
 Walsh J (NY)
 Weber V (MN)
 Weldon C (PA)
 Whittaker B (KS)
 Wolf F (VA)
 Young C (FL)
 Young D (AK)

*** NOT VOTING (13) *****

DEMOCRATS (8)
 Coleman R (TX) ?
 Luken T (OH) ?
 Ortiz S (TX) ?

Pepper C (FL) ?
 Savage G (IL) ?
 Waxman H (CA) ?

Wilson C (TX) ?
 Wright J (TX) S

REPUBLICANS (5)
 Courter J (NJ) ?
 Crane P (IL) ?

Hyde H (IL) ?
 Smith D (OR) ?

Wylie C (OH) ?

KEY -- Special Categories of Not Voting

Paired For X Paired Against
 + Announced For - Announced Against
 P Voted Present C Voted Present to avoid

possible conflict of interest.

S Speaker exercised discretion not to vote
 ? Did not vote or make position known

** 1989 CQ HOUSE VOTE 14 ** HR2. Minimum-Wage Increase -
 Murphy Substitute. Murphy, D-Pa., substitute to the Education
 and Labor Committee bill to raise the minimum wage from its
 current \$3.35 an hour to \$4.65 over three years. The measure
 would, among other things, increase the hourly wage to \$4.55
 over three years and provide for a two-month training wage --
 equal to 85 percent of the minimum -- for employees who have
 never held a job before. The training-wage provision would
 expire Sept. 30, 1992. Adopted 240-179: R 19-151; D 221-28 (ND
 164-7, SD 57-21), March 23, 1989. A "nay" was a vote supporting
 the president's position. (Story, 1989 Weekly Report p. 641)
 Item Key: 4991

*** YEAS (240) *****

DEMOCRATS (220)	Frost M (TX)	Nagle D (IA)
Ackerman G (NY)	Garcia R (NY)	Natcher W (KY)
Akaka D (HI)	Gaydos J (PA)	Neal R (MA)
Alexander B (AR)	Gejdenson S (CT)	Neal S (NC)
Anderson G (CA)	Gephardt R (MO)	Nelson B (FL)
Andrews M (TX)	Gibbons S (FL)	Nowak H (NY)
Annunzio F (IL)	Glickman D (KS)	Oakar M (OH)
Anthony B (AR)	Gonzalez H (TX)	Oberstar J (MN)
Applegate D (OH)	Gordon B (TN)	Obey D (WI)
Aspin L (WI)	Gray W (PA)	Olin J (VA)
Atkins C (MA)	Guarini F (NJ)	Owens M (NY)
AuCoin L (OR)	Hall T (OH)	Owens W (UT)
Bates J (CA)	Hamilton L (IN)	Pallone F (NJ)
Beilenson A (CA)	Harris C (AL)	Panetta L (CA)
Bennett C (FL)	Hatcher C (GA)	Payne D (NJ)
Berman H (CA)	Hawkins A (CA)	Pease D (OH)
Bevill T (AL)	Hayes C (IL)	Pelosi N (CA)
Bilbray J (NV)	Hayes J (LA)	Perkins C (KY)
Boggs L (LA)	Hefner W (NC)	Pickett O (VA)
Bonior D (MI)	Hertel D (MI)	Pickle J (TX)
Borski R (PA)	Hoagland P (NE)	Poshard G (IL)
Bosco D (CA)	Hochbrueckner G (NY)	Price D (NC)
Boucher R (VA)	Hoyer S (MD)	Rahall N (WV)
Boxer B (CA)	Hubbard C (KY)	Rangel C (NY)
Brennan J (ME)	Hughes W (NJ)	Richardson B (NM)
Brooks J (TX)	Jacobs A (IN)	Roe R (NJ)
Brown G (CA)	Jenkins E (GA)	Rose C (NC)
Bruce T (IL)	Johnson T (SD)	Rostenkowski D (IL)
Bryant J (TX)	Johnston H (FL)	Rowland J (GA)
Bustamante A (TX)	Jones B (GA)	Sabo M (MN)
Cardin B (MD)	Jones W (NC)	Sangmeister G (IL)
Carper T (DE)	Jontz J (IN)	Sawyer T (OH)
Carr B (MI)	Kanjorski P (PA)	Scheuer J (NY)
Chapman J (TX)	Kaptur M (OH)	Schroeder P (CO)
Clarke J (NC)	Kastenmeier R (WI)	Schumer C (NY)
Clay W (MO)	Kennedy J (MA)	Sharp P (IN)
Clement B (TN)	Kennelly B (CT)	Sikorski G (MN)
Coelho T (CA)	Kildee D (MI)	Sisisky N (VA)
Collins C (IL)	Kleczka G (WI)	Skaggs D (CO)
Conyers J (MI)	Kolter J (PA)	Skelton I (MO)
Costello J (IL)	Kostmayer P (PA)	Slattey J (KS)
Coyne W (PA)	LaFalce J (NY)	Slaughter L (NY)
Crockett G (MI)	Lantos T (CA)	Smith L (FL)
Darden G (GA)	Lehman R (CA)	Smith N (IA)
de la Garza E (TX)	Lehman W (FL)	Solarz S (NY)
DeFazio P (OR)	Leland M (TX)	Staggers H (WV)
Dellums R (CA)		

Dicks N (WA)
Dingell J (MI)
Dixon J (CA)
Donnelly B (MA)
Dorgan B (ND)
Downey T (NY)
Durbin R (IL)
Dwyer B (NJ)
Dymally M (CA)
Dyson R (MD)
Early J (MA)
Eckart D (OH)
Edwards D (CA)
Engel E (NY)
Erdreich B (AL)
Espy M (MS)
Evans L (IL)
Fascell D (FL)
Fazio V (CA)
Feighan E (OH)
Flake F (NY)
Flippo R (AL)
Florio J (NJ)
Foglietta T (PA)
Foley T (WA)
Ford H (TN)
Ford W (MI)
Frank B (MA)

Levin S (MI)
Levine M (CA)
Lewis J (GA)
Lipinski W (IL)
Lloyd M (TN)
Lowey N (NY)
Manton T (NY)
Markey E (MA)
Martinez M (CA)
Matsui R (CA)
Mavroules N (MA)
Mazzoli R (KY)
McCloskey F (IN)
McCurdy D (OK)
McDermott J (WA)
McHugh M (NY)
McMillen T (MD)
McNulty M (NY)
Mfume K (MD)
Mineta N (CA)
Moakley J (MA)
Mollohan A (WV)
Moody J (WI)
Morrison B (CT)
Mrazek R (NY)
Murphy A (PA)
Murtha J (PA)

Stallings R (ID)
Stokes L (OH)
Studds G (MA)
Swift A (WA)
Synar M (OK)
Tallon R (SC)
Tanner J (TN)
Torres E (CA)
Torricelli R (NJ)
Towns E (NY)
Traficant J (OH)
Traxler B (MI)
Udall M (AZ)
Unsoeld J (WA)
Vento B (MN)
Visclosky P (IN)
Volkmer H (MO)
Walgren D (PA)
Watkins W (OK)
Wheat A (MO)
Whitten J (MS)
Williams P (MT)
Wise B (WV)
Wolpe H (MI)
Wyden R (OR)
Yates S (IL)
Yatron G (PA)

REPUBLICANS (20)

Boehlert S (NY)
Conte S (MA)
Davis R (MI)
Gilman B (NY)
Horton F (NY)
Johnson N (CT)
Leach J (IA)

Machtley R (RI)
McDade J (PA)
Morella C (MD)
Pashayan C (CA)
Ridge T (PA)
Rinaldo M (NJ)
Robinson T (AR)

Rowland J (CT)
Schneider C (RI)
Shays C (CT)
Smith C (NJ)
Walsh J (NY)
Young D (AK)

*** NAYS (179) *****

DEMOCRATS (28)
Barnard D (GA)
Byron B (MD)
Campbell B (CO)
Cooper J (TN)
Derrick B (SC)
English G (OK)
Hall R (TX)
Huckaby J (LA)
Hutto E (FL)
Lancaster H (NC)

Laughlin G (TX)
Leath M (TX)
Miller G (CA)
Montgomery G (MS)
Parker M (MS)
Patterson L (SC)
Payne L (VA)
Penny T (MN)
Ray R (GA)

Russo M (IL)
Sarpalius B (TX)
Spratt J (SC)
Stark P (CA)
Stenholm C (TX)
Tauzin W (LA)
Thomas L (GA)
Valentine T (NC)
Weiss T (NY)

REPUBLICANS (151)

Archer B (TX)
Armey D (TX)
Baker R (LA)
Ballenger C (NC)
Bartlett S (TX)
Barton J (TX)
Bateman H (VA)
Bentley H (MD)
Bereuter D (NE)
Bilirakis M (FL)

Gunderson S (WI)
Hammerschmidt J (AR)
Hancock M (MO)
Hansen J (UT)
Hastert D (IL)
Hefley J (CO)
Henry P (MI)
Herger W (CA)
Hiler J (IN)
Holloway C (LA)

Porter J (IL)
Pursell C (MI)
Quillen J (TN)
Ravenel A (SC)
Regula R (OH)
Rhodes J (AZ)
Ritter D (PA)
Roberts P (KS)
Rogers H (KY)
Rohrabacher D (CA)

Bliley T (VA)
 Broomfield W (MI)
 Brown H (CO)
 Buechner J (MO)
 Bunning J (KY)
 Burton D (IN)
 Callahan S (AL)
 Campbell T (CA)
 Chandler R (WA)
 Clinger W (PA)
 Coble H (NC)
 Coleman E (MO)
 Combest L (TX)
 Coughlin L (PA)
 Cox C (CA)
 Craig L (ID)
 Dannemeyer W (CA)
 DeLay T (TX)
 DeWine M (OH)
 Dickinson B (AL)
 Dornan R (CA)
 Douglas C (NH)
 Dreier D (CA)
 Duncan J (TN)
 Edwards M (OK)
 Emerson B (MO)
 Fawell H (IL)
 Fields J (TX)
 Fish H (NY)
 Frenzel B (MN)
 Gallegly E (CA)
 Gallo D (NJ)
 Gekas G (PA)
 Gillmor P (OH)
 Gingrich N (GA)
 Goodling B (PA)
 Goss P (FL)
 Gradison B (OH)
 Grandy F (IA)
 Grant B (FL)
 Green B (NY)

Hopkins L (KY)
 Houghton A (NY)
 Hunter D (CA)
 Inhofe J (OK)
 Ireland A (FL)
 James C (FL)
 Kasich J (OH)
 Kolbe J (AZ)
 Kyl J (AZ)
 Lagomarsino R (CA)
 Lent N (NY)
 Lewis J (CA)
 Lewis T (FL)
 Lightfoot J (IA)
 Livingston B (LA)
 Lukens D (OH)
 Madigan E (IL)
 Marlenee R (MT)
 Martin D (NY)
 Martin L (IL)
 McCandless A (CA)
 McCollum B (FL)
 McCrery J (LA)
 McEwen B (OH)
 McGrath R (NY)
 McMillan A (NC)
 Meyers J (KS)
 Michel R (IL)
 Miller C (OH)
 Miller J (WA)
 Molinari G (NY)
 Moorhead C (CA)
 Morrison S (WA)
 Myers J (IN)
 Nielson H (UT)
 Oxley M (OH)
 Packard R (CA)
 Parris S (VA)
 Paxon B (NY)
 Petri T (WI)

Roth T (WI)
 Roukema M (NJ)
 Saiki P (HI)
 Saxton H (NJ)
 Schaefer D (CO)
 Schiff S (NM)
 Schuette B (MI)
 Schulze R (PA)
 Sensenbrenner F (WI)
 Shaw E (FL)
 Shumway N (CA)
 Shuster B (PA)
 Skeen J (NM)
 Slaughter D (VA)
 Smith B (OR)
 Smith D (OR)
 Smith L (TX)
 Smith L (MS)
 Smith P (VT)
 Smith R (NH)
 Smith V (NE)
 Snowe O (ME)
 Solomon G (NY)
 Spence F (SC)
 Stangeland A (MN)
 Stearns C (FL)
 Stump B (AZ)
 Sundquist D (TN)
 Tauke T (IA)
 Thomas B (CA)
 Upton F (MI)
 Vander Jagt G (MI)
 Vucanovich B (NV)
 Walker R (PA)
 Weber V (MN)
 Weldon C (PA)
 Whittaker B (KS)
 Wolf F (VA)
 Wylie C (OH)
 Young C (FL)

*** NOT VOTING (13) *****

DEMOCRATS (9)
 Coleman R (TX) ?
 Luken T (OH) #
 Ortiz S (TX) ?

Pepper C (FL) #
 Roybal E (CA) #
 Savage G (IL) ?

Waxman H (CA) #
 Wilson C (TX) ?
 Wright J (TX) S

REPUBLICANS (4)
 Courter J (NJ) X
 Crane P (IL) X

Hyde H (IL) X

Lowery B (CA) X

KEY -- Special Categories of Not Voting

Paired For X Paired Against

+ Announced For - Announced Against

P Voted Present C Voted Present to avoid

possible conflict of interest.

S Speaker exercised discretion not to vote

? Did not vote or make position known

** 1989 CQ HOUSE VOTE 13 ** HR2. Minimum-Wage Increase - GOP Substitute. Goodling, R-Pa., substitute to the Education and Labor Committee bill to raise the minimum wage from its current \$3.35 an hour to \$4.65 over three years. The GOP substitute, which was proposed by President Bush, would have, among other things, limited the wage increase to \$4.25 over three years and allowed employers to pay a lower, training wage -- pegged at 80 percent of the minimum -- to any new hire during the first six months on the job. Rejected 198-218: R 154-16; D 44-202 (ND 6-163, SD 38-39), March 23, 1989. A "yea" was a vote supporting the president's position. (Story, 1989 Weekly Report p. 641)
Item Key: 4990

*** YEAS(198) ****

DEMOCRATS (44)

Andrews M (TX)
Barnard D (GA)
Boucher R (VA)
Byron B (MD)
Campbell B (CO)
Carr B (MI)
Chapman J (TX)
Clement B (TN)
Cooper J (TN)
Darden G (GA)
Derrick B (SC)
English G (OK)
Flippo R (AL)
Hall R (TX)
Harris C (AL)

Hatcher C (GA)
Hayes J (LA)
Huckaby J (LA)
Hutto E (FL)
Jenkins E (GA)
Jones B (GA)
Lancaster H (NC)
Laughlin G (TX)
Leath M (TX)
Mazzoli R (KY)
McCurdy D (OK)
Montgomery G (MS)
Owens W (UT)
Parker M (MS)
Patterson L (SC)

Payne L (VA)
Penny T (MN)
Pickett O (VA)
Ray R (GA)
Rowland J (GA)
Sarpalius B (TX)
Sisisky N (VA)
Spratt J (SC)
Stallings R (ID)
Stenholm C (TX)
Tallon R (SC)
Tauzin W (LA)
Thomas L (GA)
Valentine T (NC)

REPUBLICANS (154)

Archer B (TX)
Armey D (TX)
Baker R (LA)
Ballenger C (NC)
Bartlett S (TX)
Bateman H (VA)
Bentley H (MD)
Bereuter D (NE)
Bilirakis M (FL)
Bliley T (VA)
Broomfield W (MI)
Brown H (CO)
Buechner J (MO)
Bunning J (KY)
Burton D (IN)
Callahan S (AL)
Campbell T (CA)
Chandler R (WA)
Clinger W (PA)
Coble H (NC)
Coleman E (MO)
Combest L (TX)
Coughlin L (PA)
Cox C (CA)
Craig L (ID)
Dannemeyer W (CA)
DeLay T (TX)
DeWine M (OH)
Dornan R (CA)
Douglas C (NH)

Hansen J (UT)
Hastert D (IL)
Hefley J (CO)
Henry P (MI)
Herger W (CA)
Hiler J (IN)
Holloway C (LA)
Hopkins L (KY)
Houghton A (NY)
Hunter D (CA)
Inhofe J (OK)
Ireland A (FL)
James C (FL)
Johnson N (CT)
Kasich J (OH)
Kolbe J (AZ)
Kyl J (AZ)
Lagomarsino R (CA)
Lent N (NY)
Lewis J (CA)
Lewis T (FL)
Lightfoot J (IA)
Livingston B (LA)
Lowery B (CA)
Lukens D (OH)
Machtley R (RI)
Madigan E (IL)
Marlenee R (MT)
Martin D (NY)
Martin L (IL)

Pursell C (MI)
Quillen J (TN)
Ravenel A (SC)
Regula R (OH)
Rhodes J (AZ)
Ritter D (PA)
Roberts P (KS)
Rogers H (KY)
Rohrabacher D (CA)
Roth T (WI)
Roukema M (NJ)
Saiki P (HI)
Saxton H (NJ)
Schaefer D (CO)
Schiff S (NM)
Schuette B (MI)
Schulze R (PA)
Sensenbrenner F (WI)
Shaw E (FL)
Shumway N (CA)
Shuster B (PA)
Skeen J (NM)
Slaughter D (VA)
Smith B (OR)
Smith D (OR)
Smith L (MS)
Smith L (TX)
Smith P (VT)
Smith R (NH)
Smith V (NE)

Dreier D (CA)
 Duncan J (TN)
 Edwards M (OK)
 Emerson B (MO)
 Fawell H (IL)
 Fields J (TX)
 Fish H (NY)
 Frenzel B (MN)
 Gallegly E (CA)
 Gallo D (NJ)
 Gekas G (PA)
 Gillmor P (OH)
 Gingrich N (GA)
 Goodling B (PA)
 Goss P (FL)
 Gradison B (OH)
 Grandy F (IA)
 Grant B (FL)
 Green B (NY)
 Gunderson S (WI)
 Hammerschmidt J (AR)
 Hancock M (MO)

McCandless A (CA)
 McCollum B (FL)
 McCrery J (LA)
 McEwen B (OH)
 McMillan A (NC)
 Meyers J (KS)
 Michel R (IL)
 Miller C (OH)
 Miller J (WA)
 Molinari G (NY)
 Moorhead C (CA)
 Morrison S (WA)
 Myers J (IN)
 Nielson H (UT)
 Oxley M (OH)
 Packard R (CA)
 Parris S (VA)
 Pashayan C (CA)
 Paxon B (NY)
 Petri T (WI)
 Porter J (IL)

Snowe O (ME)
 Solomon G (NY)
 Spence F (SC)
 Stangeland A (MN)
 Stearns C (FL)
 Stump B (AZ)
 Sundquist D (TN)
 Tauke T (IA)
 Thomas B (CA)
 Upton F (MI)
 Vander Jagt G (MI)
 Vucanovich B (NV)
 Walker R (PA)
 Walsh J (NY)
 Weber V (MN)
 Weldon C (PA)
 Whittaker B (KS)
 Wolf F (VA)
 Wylie C (OH)
 Young C (FL)
 Young D (AK)

*** NAYS (218) *****

DEMOCRATS (201)
 Ackerman G (NY)
 Akaka D (HI)
 Anderson G (CA)
 Annunzio F (IL)
 Anthony B (AR)
 Applegate D (OH)
 Aspin L (WI)
 Atkins C (MA)
 AuCoin L (OR)
 Bates J (CA)
 Beilenson A (CA)
 Bennett C (FL)
 Berman H (CA)
 Beville T (AL)
 Bilbray J (NV)
 Boggs L (LA)
 Bonior D (MI)
 Borski R (PA)
 Bosco D (CA)
 Boxer B (CA)
 Brennan J (ME)
 Brooks J (TX)
 Brown G (CA)
 Bruce T (IL)
 Bryant J (TX)
 Bustamante A (TX)
 Cardin B (MD)
 Carper T (DE)
 Clarke J (NC)
 Clay W (MO)
 Coelho T (CA)
 Collins C (IL)
 Costello J (IL)
 Coyne W (PA)
 Crockett G (MI)
 de la Garza E (TX)
 DeFazio P (OR)
 Dellums R (CA)
 Dicks N (WA)

Gaydos J (PA)
 Gejdenson S (CT)
 Gephardt R (MO)
 Gibbons S (FL)
 Glickman D (KS)
 Gonzalez H (TX)
 Gordon B (TN)
 Gray W (PA)
 Guarini F (NJ)
 Hall T (OH)
 Hamilton L (IN)
 Hawkins A (CA)
 Hayes C (IL)
 Hefner W (NC)
 Hertel D (MI)
 Hoagland P (NE)
 Hochbrueckner G (NY)
 Hoyer S (MD)
 Hubbard C (KY)
 Hughes W (NJ)
 Jacobs A (IN)
 Johnson T (SD)
 Johnston H (FL)
 Jones W (NC)
 Jontz J (IN)
 Kanjorski P (PA)
 Kaptur M (OH)
 Kastenmeier R (WI)
 Kennedy J (MA)
 Kennelly B (CT)
 Kildee D (MI)
 Kleczka G (WI)
 Kolter J (PA)
 Kostmayer P (PA)
 LaFalce J (NY)
 Lantos T (CA)
 Lehman R (CA)
 Lehman W (FL)
 Leland M (TX)

Neal S (NC)
 Nelson B (FL)
 Nowak H (NY)
 Oakar M (OH)
 Oberstar J (MN)
 Obey D (WI)
 Olin J (VA)
 Owens M (NY)
 Pallone F (NJ)
 Panetta L (CA)
 Payne D (NJ)
 Pease D (OH)
 Pelosi N (CA)
 Perkins C (KY)
 Pickle J (TX)
 Poshard G (IL)
 Price D (NC)
 Rahall N (WV)
 Richardson B (NM)
 Roe R (NJ)
 Rose C (NC)
 Rostenkowski D (IL)
 Roybal E (CA)
 Russo M (IL)
 Sabo M (MN)
 Sangmeister G (IL)
 Sawyer T (OH)
 Scheuer J (NY)
 Schroeder P (CO)
 Schumer C (NY)
 Sharp P (IN)
 Sikorski G (MN)
 Skaggs D (CO)
 Skelton I (MO)
 Slattey J (KS)
 Slaughter L (NY)
 Smith L (FL)
 Smith N (IA)
 Solarz S (NY)

Dingell J (MI)
Dixon J (CA)
Donnelly B (MA)
Dorgan B (ND)
Downey T (NY)
Durbin R (IL)
Dwyer B (NJ)
Dymally M (CA)
Dyson R (MD)
Early J (MA)
Eckart D (OH)
Edwards D (CA)
Engel E (NY)
Erdreich B (AL)
Espy M (MS)
Evans L (IL)
Fascell D (FL)
Fazio V (CA)
Feighan E (OH)
Flake F (NY)
Florio J (NJ)
Foglietta T (PA)
Foley T (WA)
Ford H (TN)
Ford W (MI)
Frank B (MA)
Frost M (TX)
Garcia R (NY)

Levin S (MI)
Levine M (CA)
Lewis J (GA)
Lipinski W (IL)
Lloyd M (TN)
Lowey N (NY)
Manton T (NY)
Markey E (MA)
Matsui R (CA)
Mavroules N (MA)
McCloskey F (IN)
McDermott J (WA)
McHugh M (NY)
McMillen T (MD)
McNulty M (NY)
Mfume K (MD)
Miller G (CA)
Mineta N (CA)
Moakley J (MA)
Mollohan A (WV)
Moody J (WI)
Morrison B (CT)
Mrazek R (NY)
Murphy A (PA)
Murtha J (PA)
Nagle D (IA)
Natcher W (KY)
Neal R (MA)

Staggers H (WV)
Stark P (CA)
Stokes L (OH)
Studds G (MA)
Swift A (WA)
Synar M (OK)
Tanner J (TN)
Torres E (CA)
Torricelli R (NJ)
Towns E (NY)
Traficant J (OH)
Traxler B (MI)
Udall M (AZ)
Unsoeld J (WA)
Vento B (MN)
Visclosky P (IN)
Volkmer H (MO)
Walgren D (PA)
Watkins W (OK)
Weiss T (NY)
Wheat A (MO)
Whitten J (MS)
Williams P (MT)
Wise B (WV)
Wolpe H (MI)
Wyden R (OR)
Yates S (IL)
Yatron G (PA)

REPUBLICANS (17)

Barton J (TX)
Boehlert S (NY)
Conte S (MA)
Davis R (MI)
Gilman B (NY)
Horton F (NY)

Leach J (IA)
McDade J (PA)
McGrath R (NY)
Morella C (MD)
Ridge T (PA)
Rinaldo M (NJ)

Robinson T (AR)
Rowland J (CT)
Schneider C (RI)
Shays C (CT)
Smith C (NJ)

*** NOT VOTING (16) *****

DEMOCRATS (12)

Alexander B (AR) ?
Coleman R (TX) ?
Conyers J (MI) ?
Luken T (OH) X

Martinez M (CA) ?
Ortiz S (TX) ?
Pepper C (FL) X
Rangel C (NY) X

Savage G (IL) ?
Waxman H (CA) X
Wilson C (TX) ?
Wright J (TX) S

REPUBLICANS (4)

Courter J (NJ) #
Crane P (IL) #

Dickinson B (AL) #

Hyde H (IL) #

KEY -- Special Categories of Not Voting

Paired For X Paired Against
+ Announced For - Announced Against
P Voted Present C Voted Present to avoid
 possible conflict of interest.
S Speaker exercised discretion not to vote
? Did not vote or make position known

**** 1989 CQ HOUSE VOTE 10 **** **HR2. Minimum-Wage Increase -**
Procedural Motion. Moakley, D-Mass., motion to order the
previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of
amendment) on the rule (HRes111) to provide for House floor
consideration of the bill to increase the minimum wage from its
current \$3.35 an hour to \$4.65 over three years. Motion agreed
to 238-177: R 1-167; D 237-10 (ND 168-1, SD 69-9), March 22,
1989. The rule subsequently was adopted by voice vote. Opponents
of the rule had wanted to amend it to permit consideration of a
proposal by Petri, R-Wis., to replace the proposed minimum-wage
increase with an expansion of the earned-income tax credit.
(Story, 1989 Weekly Report p. 641)
Item Key: 4988

***** YEAS(238) *******

DEMOCRATS (236)

Ackerman G (NY)	Frank B (MA)	Nelson B (FL)
Akaka D (HI)	Frost M (TX)	Nowak H (NY)
Alexander B (AR)	Garcia R (NY)	Oakar M (OH)
Anderson G (CA)	Gaydos J (PA)	Oberstar J (MN)
Andrews M (TX)	Gejdenson S (CT)	Obey D (WI)
Annunzio F (IL)	Gephardt R (MO)	Olin J (VA)
Anthony B (AR)	Gibbons S (FL)	Owens M (NY)
Applegate D (OH)	Glickman D (KS)	Owens W (UT)
Aspin L (WI)	Gonzalez H (TX)	Pallone F (NJ)
Atkins C (MA)	Gordon B (TN)	Panetta L (CA)
AuCoin L (OR)	Gray W (PA)	Parker M (MS)
Barnard D (GA)	Guarini F (NJ)	Patterson L (SC)
Bates J (CA)	Hall T (OH)	Payne D (NJ)
Beilenson A (CA)	Harris C (AL)	Payne L (VA)
Bennett C (FL)	Hatcher C (GA)	Pease D (OH)
Berman H (CA)	Hawkins A (CA)	Pelosi N (CA)
Bevill T (AL)	Hayes C (IL)	Penny T (MN)
Bilbray J (NV)	Hefner W (NC)	Perkins C (KY)
Boggs L (LA)	Hertel D (MI)	Pickett O (VA)
Bonior D (MI)	Hoagland P (NE)	Pickle J (TX)
Borski R (PA)	Hochbrueckner G (NY)	Poshard G (IL)
Bosco D (CA)	Hoyer S (MD)	Price D (NC)
Boucher R (VA)	Hubbard C (KY)	Rahall N (WV)
Boxer B (CA)	Hughes W (NJ)	Rangel C (NY)
Brennan J (ME)	Jacobs A (IN)	Ray R (GA)
Brooks J (TX)	Jenkins E (GA)	Richardson B (NM)
Brown G (CA)	Johnson T (SD)	Roe R (NJ)
Bruce T (IL)	Johnston H (FL)	Rose C (NC)
Bryant J (TX)	Jones B (GA)	Rostenkowski D (IL)
Bustamante A (TX)	Jones W (NC)	Rowland J (GA)
Byron B (MD)	Jontz J (IN)	Roybal E (CA)
Campbell B (CO)	Kanjorski P (PA)	Russo M (IL)
Cardin B (MD)	Kaptur M (OH)	Sabo M (MN)
Carper T (DE)	Kastenmeier R (WI)	Sangmeister G (IL)
Carr B (MI)	Kennedy J (MA)	Sarpalius B (TX)
Chapman J (TX)	Kennelly B (CT)	Sawyer T (OH)
Clarke J (NC)	Kildee D (MI)	Scheuer J (NY)
Clay W (MO)	Kleczka G (WI)	Schroeder P (CO)
Clement B (TN)	Kolter J (PA)	Schumer C (NY)
Coelho T (CA)	Kostmayer P (PA)	Sharp P (IN)
Collins C (IL)	LaFalce J (NY)	Sikorski G (MN)
Conyers J (MI)	Lancaster H (NC)	Sisisky N (VA)
Cooper J (TN)	Lantos T (CA)	Skaggs D (CO)
Costello J (IL)	Laughlin G (TX)	Skelton I (MO)
Coyne W (PA)	Lehman R (CA)	Slattey J (KS)

Crockett G (MI)
Darden G (GA)
de la Garza E (TX)
DeFazio P (OR)
Dellums R (CA)
Derrick B (SC)
Dicks N (WA)
Dingell J (MI)
Dixon J (CA)
Donnelly B (MA)
Dorgan B (ND)
Downey T (NY)
Durbin R (IL)
Dwyer B (NJ)
Dymally M (CA)
Dyson R (MD)
Early J (MA)
Eckart D (OH)
Edwards D (CA)
Engel E (NY)
English G (OK)
Erdreich B (AL)
Espy M (MS)
Evans L (IL)
Fascell D (FL)
Fazio V (CA)
Feighan E (OH)
Flake F (NY)
Flipppo R (AL)
Florio J (NJ)
Foglietta T (PA)
Foley T (WA)
Ford H (TN)
Ford W (MI)

Lehman W (FL)
Leland M (TX)
Levin S (MI)
Levine M (CA)
Lewis J (GA)
Lipinski W (IL)
Lloyd M (TN)
Lowey N (NY)
Manton T (NY)
Markey E (MA)
Martinez M (CA)
Matsui R (CA)
Mavroules N (MA)
Mazzoli R (KY)
McCloskey F (IN)
McCurdy D (OK)
McDermott J (WA)
McHugh M (NY)
McMillen T (MD)
McNulty M (NY)
Mfume K (MD)
Miller G (CA)
Mineta N (CA)
Moakley J (MA)
Mollohan A (WV)
Montgomery G (MS)
Moody J (WI)
Morrison B (CT)
Mrazek R (NY)
Murphy A (PA)
Murtha J (PA)
Nagle D (IA)
Natcher W (KY)
Neal S (NC)

Slaughter L (NY)
Smith L (FL)
Solarz S (NY)
Staggers H (WV)
Stallings R (ID)
Stark P (CA)
Stokes L (OH)
Studds G (MA)
Swift A (WA)
Synar M (OK)
Tanner J (TN)
Thomas L (GA)
Torres E (CA)
Torricelli R (NJ)
Townes E (NY)
Traficant J (OH)
Udall M (AZ)
Unsoeld J (WA)
Valentine T (NC)
Vento B (MN)
Visclosky P (IN)
Volkmer H (MO)
Walgren D (PA)
Watkins W (OK)
Weiss T (NY)
Wheat A (MO)
Whitten J (MS)
Williams P (MT)
Wise B (WV)
Wolpe H (MI)
Wyden R (OR)
Yates S (IL)
Yatron G (PA)

REPUBLICANS (2)
Morella C (MD)

Robinson T (AR)

*** NAYS (177) *****
DEMOCRATS (10)
Hall R (TX)
Hamilton L (IN)
Hayes J (LA)
Huckaby J (LA)
Hutto E (FL)
Leath M (TX)
Spratt J (SC)
Stenholm C (TX)
Tallon R (SC)
Tauzin W (LA)

REPUBLICANS (167)
Archer B (TX)
Armey D (TX)
Baker R (LA)
Ballenger C (NC)
Bartlett S (TX)
Barton J (TX)
Bateman H (VA)
Bentley H (MD)
Bereuter D (NE)
Bilirakis M (FL)
Bliley T (VA)
Boehlert S (NY)
Broomfield W (MI)
Brown H (CO)
Buechner J (MO)
Bunning J (KY)
Burton D (IN)

Hansen J (UT)
Hastert D (IL)
Hefley J (CO)
Henry P (MI)
Herger W (CA)
Hiler J (IN)
Holloway C (LA)
Hopkins L (KY)
Horton F (NY)
Houghton A (NY)
Hunter D (CA)
Hyde H (IL)
Inhofe J (OK)
Ireland A (FL)
James C (FL)
Johnson N (CT)
Kasich J (OH)

Quillen J (TN)
Ravenel A (SC)
Regula R (OH)
Rhodes J (AZ)
Ridge T (PA)
Rinaldo M (NJ)
Ritter D (PA)
Roberts P (KS)
Rogers H (KY)
Rohrabacher D (CA)
Roth T (WI)
Roukema M (NJ)
Rowland J (CT)
Saiki P (HI)
Schaefer D (CO)
Schiff S (NM)
Schneider C (RI)

Callahan S (AL)	Kolbe J (AZ)	Schuetz B (MI)
Campbell T (CA)	Kyl J (AZ)	Schulze R (PA)
Chandler R (WA)	Lagomarsino R (CA)	Sensenbrenner F (WI)
Clinger W (PA)	Leach J (IA)	Shaw E (FL)
Coble H (NC)	Lent N (NY)	Shays C (CT)
Coleman E (MO)	Lewis J (CA)	Shumway N (CA)
Combest L (TX)	Lewis T (FL)	Shuster B (PA)
Conte S (MA)	Lightfoot J (IA)	Skeen J (NM)
Coughlin L (PA)	Livingston B (LA)	Slaughter D (VA)
Cox C (CA)	Lowery B (CA)	Smith B (OR)
Craig L (ID)	Lukens D (OH)	Smith C (NJ)
Davis R (MI)	Machtley R (RI)	Smith D (OR)
DeLay T (TX)	Madigan E (IL)	Smith L (MS)
DeWine M (OH)	Marlenee R (MT)	Smith L (TX)
Dickinson B (AL)	Martin D (NY)	Smith P (VT)
Dornan R (CA)	Martin L (IL)	Smith R (NH)
Douglas C (NH)	McCandless A (CA)	Smith V (NE)
Dreier D (CA)	McCollum B (FL)	Snowe O (ME)
Duncan J (TN)	McCrery J (LA)	Solomon G (NY)
Edwards M (OK)	McDade J (PA)	Spence F (SC)
Emerson B (MO)	McEwen B (OH)	Stangeland A (MN)
Fawell H (IL)	McGrath R (NY)	Stearns C (FL)
Fields J (TX)	McMillan A (NC)	Stump B (AZ)
Fish H (NY)	Meyers J (KS)	Sundquist D (TN)
Frenzel B (MN)	Michel R (IL)	Tauke T (IA)
Galleghy E (CA)	Miller C (OH)	Thomas B (CA)
Gallo D (NJ)	Miller J (WA)	Upton F (MI)
Gekas G (PA)	Molinari G (NY)	Vander Jagt G (MI)
Gillmor P (OH)	Moorhead C (CA)	Vucanovich B (NV)
Gilman B (NY)	Morrison S (WA)	Walker R (PA)
Gingrich N (GA)	Myers J (IN)	Walsh J (NY)
Goodling B (PA)	Nielson H (UT)	Weber V (MN)
Goss P (FL)	Oxley M (OH)	Weldon C (PA)
Grandy F (IA)	Packard R (CA)	Whittaker B (KS)
Grant B (FL)	Pashayan C (CA)	Wolf F (VA)
Green B (NY)	Paxon B (NY)	Wyllie C (OH)
Gunderson S (WI)	Petri T (WI)	Young C (FL)
Hammerschmidt J (AR)	Porter J (IL)	Young D (AK)
Hancock M (MO)	Pursell C (MI)	

*** NOT VOTING (17) *****

DEMOCRATS (11)

Coleman R (TX) ?	Pepper C (FL) #	Waxman H (CA) ?
Luken T (OH) #	Savage G (IL) ?	Wilson C (TX) ?
Neal R (MA) ?	Smith N (IA) ?	Wright J (TX) S
Ortiz S (TX) ?	Traxler B (MI) ?	

REPUBLICANS (6)

Courter J (NJ) X	Dannemeyer W (CA) -	Parris S (VA) ?
Crane P (IL) X	Gradison B (OH) ?	Saxton H (NJ) ?

KEY -- Special Categories of Not Voting

# Paired For	X Paired Against
+ Announced For	- Announced Against
P Voted Present	C Voted Present to avoid possible conflict of interest.
S Speaker exercised discretion not to vote	
? Did not vote or make position known	

Minimum-Wage Impasse Finally Ended

A nearly decade-long stalemate between Republican administrations and Congress ended Nov. 8, when the Senate cleared for the president's signature legislation (HR 2710 — PL 101-157) to raise the hourly minimum wage. The final vote was 89-8. (*Vote 292, p. 54-S*)

President Bush signed the bill Nov. 17.

Organized labor, the Bush administration and House and Senate leaders had already agreed to a compromise by Nov. 1, when the House, on a resounding 382-37 vote, passed the bill to raise the minimum wage from \$3.35 an hour to \$4.25 an hour over two years, and to set up a lower "training wage" for teenage employees. (*Vote 324, p. 108-H*)

On June 13, Bush had vetoed an earlier Democratic-sponsored bill (HR 2) to raise the minimum wage to \$4.55 over three years. But the House on June 14 failed on a 247-178 vote to override the veto, falling 37 votes shy of the two-thirds majority needed to thwart Bush. (*Vote 86, p. 32-H; minimum-wage veto message, p. 29-C*)

That vote convinced senior statists in Congress and organized labor that pressing the point for mere political advantage would be futile. Democratic leaders began looking for a compromise with Bush, who, unlike his predecessor Ronald Reagan, had offered a specific proposal to increase the minimum wage for the first time since 1981.

BACKGROUND

The nationwide uniform minimum wage was established by the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1938, when it was set at 25 cents an hour. The last increase took place in 1981, when the wage was raised from \$3.10.

Reagan had refused throughout his two terms in office to consider an increase in the minimum wage.

Bush was therefore the first president in nearly a decade to propose an increase. But Bush had steadfastly insisted that he would accept a hike to no more than \$4.25 an hour over three years. And he also pegged that acceptance on Congress' inclusion of another provision to let employers pay a lower "training wage" to all newly hired workers during their first six months on the job.

During the 1988 presidential race and for much of the year thereafter, Democrats and organized labor leaders tried to tar Bush with the issue. But even before he had vetoed HR 2, their momentum seemed to falter. In early 1989 proponents jettisoned their earlier demand for automatic raises and reluctantly agreed to the principle of a training wage.

A coalition of labor, civil rights and women's groups spent tens of thousands of dollars on radio advertising urging Bush to sign HR 2 and coordinated a letter-writing protest by low-wage workers.

Senate Majority Leader George J. Mitchell, D-Maine, pointedly contrasted Bush's tough stand on the issue with his support for a cut in the capital-gains tax, which was widely viewed as a break for the wealthy. (*Capital gains, p. 113*)

But Bush scored his own political points by referring to economic studies indicating that a wage hike of the scale sought by Democrats would be counterproductive, putting upward pressure on prices and forcing firms to fire minimum-wage employees or cancel plans to hire new workers.

After Bush vetoed HR 2, Democrats finally signaled their willingness to compromise, and restless Capitol Hill

Republicans then began prodding Bush to seek a deal that would break the protracted partisan stalemate. According to Bill Goodling, R-Pa., ranking minority member of the House Education and Labor Committee, GOP lawmakers who backed the Bush veto were "uneasy" about the president's position and "don't want to go to the wall a second time."

Finally, White House Chief of Staff John H. Sununu and AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, who met Oct. 24 to discuss the visit to the United States of Polish Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, agreed to negotiate a solution to the minimum-wage standoff.

That talk broke the ground for rapid negotiations that resulted in House and Senate approval of HR 2710.

The only real dissent in the final hours of Senate debate came from conservative Republicans. Steve Symms, R-Idaho, who had delayed action on the measure by trying to attach a cut in the capital-gains tax rate to the wage measure, called it "another job-thwarting, unproductive, inhumane Band-Aid."

But Bush and Labor Secretary Elizabeth H. Dole beseeched senators to keep the bill free of amendments. The Senate easily killed two Republican proposals designed to ease the legislation's impact on small businesses and farmers.

Final Provisions

HR 2710, the compromise measure approved by Congress, raises the minimum wage to \$4.25 an hour by April 1, 1991. Under a provision that expires in 1993, teenagers 16 to 19 could be paid a training wage for their first three months of employment. That subminimum wage could be extended another three months if the teenager took a second job and was still being trained.

Democrats gave in on their earlier insistence that the training wage apply only to "first-hire workers" — those working their very first job. Both the vetoed Democratic proposal and the House committee-approved version of HR 2710 permitted employers to pay a subminimum wage only to workers with less than two months of total job experience. The administration said that proposal was unworkable.

But the compromise legislation also fell short of Bush's earlier plan to apply the training wage to all "new-hire" workers, regardless of how old they were or how long they had been employed in the past. Critics said such an approach could trap workers indefinitely in temporary, training-wage jobs.

The administration did succeed in taking out a provision in the bill that would have set up a minimum-wage review board by 1992 to recommend changes in the minimum-wage rate. Republicans saw this board as an attempt at "back-door indexing" of the minimum wage to future inflation increases.

The compromise retained an exemption from the minimum-wage increase for certain small businesses with gross sales under \$500,000 a year.

THE COMPROMISE SUCCEEDS

Key supporters of HR 2, which would have raised the minimum hourly wage from \$3.35 to \$4.55 within the next three years, were ready to put the hotly contested issue

behind them. Bush's whiplike veto of their bill June 13 — and House Democrats' inability to override that veto the next day — convinced senior strategists in Congress and organized labor that pressing the point for mere political advantage was futile.

"It's clear Bush will veto anything over \$4.25," said Bob McGlotten, chief lobbyist for the AFL-CIO, which had made the wage boost a top priority the past two sessions of Congress. "At this particular point, we're not interested in playing politics. We want an increase."

Little more than a month before there was bold talk among Democrats and labor leaders of trying to embarrass Bush by sending him a new bill that merely shaved a nickel or a dime off the original \$1.20-an-hour increase in HR 2. House Speaker Thomas S. Foley, D-Wash., and Mitchell vowed only minutes after Bush vetoed HR 2 on June 13 to send the president another wage-hike bill right away.

But as party strategists acknowledged, attempts to brand Bush as insensitive to ordinary workers had fallen flat. "Nobody has hassled the president over this veto," said an aide to Rep. Austin J. Murphy, D-Pa., a prime mover of HR 2. "Nobody."

There was no longer any particular rush to act on a new bill because proponents of HR 2, still smarting from their defeat in the veto battle, were reluctant to hand Bush another quick victory.

Beyond that, the White House was little disposed to bargain. Indeed, Bush seemed to welcome the chance to veto HR 2 to prove his mettle in the legislative arena.

In an interview two weeks before the June 13 veto, chief White House lobbyist Frederick D. McClure said that by holding the line on minimum wage, Bush would prove his resolve to thwart other Democratic-sponsored labor initiatives, such as the bid to require firms to give unpaid leave to parents of newborn or sick children. (*Parental leave*, p. 348)

Yet new Democratic efforts to make a deal appeared to force Bush's hand. Particularly in the House, both Republican legislators uneasy with Bush's hard-line position and conservative Democrats who bucked their leadership on the issue were anxious to find a middle ground.

Some House Republicans embarked on their own search for compromise. A bill (HR 2637) introduced by Goodling would have combined a three-year raise in the minimum wage to \$4.25 an hour with a four-month training wage.

Business lobbyists feared a band of Goodling-led moderate Republicans would break ranks with the White House if given an opportunity to vote on a package of this sort. All but 20 House Republicans backed Bush on June 14 when the House fell 37 votes shy on a vote to override his veto.

Even formerly unbending White House officials began to speak as if the door to a compromise were opening at least a crack. In a June 30 interview, lobbyist McClure hinted that the White House might reconsider its training-wage request if Democrats accepted Bush's proposal on the hourly minimum. "If that happens, perhaps we'll have to look at it again," McClure said.

Many Democrats and labor leaders, while they had fought long and hard for 30 cents more than Bush's \$4.25 hourly maximum, were finally willing to settle for the president's figure, which would amount to a 90-cent increase in the minimum wage.

Two key items remained in dispute, however. The AFL-CIO wanted to attain the \$4.25 mark within two years, rather than three years as proposed by Bush.

In addition, the president's opponents were reluctant to soften the much more restrictive approach to the training wage taken in HR 2, which would have allowed firms to pay a subminimum wage only to workers with fewer than 60 days of total job experience.

Even so, a House Democratic leadership aide in July said both the phase-in period and the training wage were negotiable.

Murphy, chairman of House Education and Labor's Labor Standards Subcommittee, introduced HR 2710, to raise the hourly minimum to \$4.25 over two years. The bill included the same 60-day training-wage provision as HR 2.

Yet an aide to Murphy said his boss could live with a three-year phase-in period. If so, that would isolate the training wage as the only bone of contention between House Democratic leaders and the White House.

In the Senate, Labor and Human Resources Chairman Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., introduced a bill identical to HR 2. But an aide said Kennedy's door remained "open to compromise."

However, obstacles to a compromise remained in House Education and Labor. Strongly wedded to a traditional liberal Democratic ideology, a majority of the committee had in the past repudiated Murphy's efforts to reach accommodations on contentious labor-management issues.

Meanwhile, several of the 28 conservative Democrats who sided with Bush against HR 2 called on party leaders to accept, at the least, Bush's call for a three-year phase-in of a \$4.25-an-hour minimum. A two-year time frame remains "totally unacceptable," said Rep. Charles W. Stenholm, D-Texas.

On the other hand, a package combining \$4.25 over three years with a three-month training wage would be "overridable," said Timothy J. Penny, D-Minn., one of three non-Southern House Democrats voting to sustain the president's veto of HR 2.

In any event, the Bush team hardly seemed anxious to bargain right away. Pleading a tight schedule, Labor Secretary Dole begged off an invitation to testify on the matter before a joint meeting of the House and Senate Labor committees.

Penny said many Democrats and labor leaders had simply fallen out of step with the American public on the minimum-wage issue. "We're pretending it's just as critical as it was in the 1930s," when a nationwide minimum wage was set for the first time in 1938 at 25 cents an hour.

HR 2710 — HOUSE ACTION

The House Education and Labor Subcommittee on Labor Standards on Sept. 14 approved a new proposal to raise the hourly minimum wage. But even though the package scaled back earlier legislation opposed by the White House, Bush administration officials called the plan "unacceptable" and said it would invite a second veto.

As a result, the House Democratic leadership suggested that it would seek changes to make the new legislation more palatable to Bush and his congressional allies on this issue.

The subcommittee's action only "starts the process," said an aide to Foley, adding that no specific revisions had been embraced by the leadership.

By a party-line vote of 7-4, the Labor Standards Subcommittee approved HR 2710 to raise the hourly minimum wage from \$3.35 to \$4.25 within two years. The measure also permitted employers to pay a subminimum "training wage" to workers with fewer than 60 days of prior job experience.

In a letter to labor whip Pat Williams, D-Mont., Labor Secretary Dole said the tack taken in HR 2710 "continues to be unacceptable to the president, and would call for a veto."

Meanwhile, restless Capitol Hill Republicans began prodding Bush to seek a compromise with Democrats that might finally break the protracted partisan stalemate. And, according to a key Republican legislator, top White House officials were receptive.

Bush's public position had not shifted since his veto of HR 2. But senior White House officials were privately signaling a willingness to scale back the president's training-wage proposal, according to Goodling.

"I think the White House is ready to compromise on the training wage," Goodling told several reporters on Sept. 19. Goodling said the White House would likely agree to a revised plan to permit firms to pay a subminimum wage to new hires for three months. Employers would then be allowed to pay the lower wage for another three months only if they could show they were providing "meaningful, worthwhile" training to the worker, Goodling said.

Asked why the White House would consider a compromise, Goodling said GOP lawmakers who backed the Bush veto are "uneasy" about this position.

Similarly, some Senate Republicans were also anxious to settle the dispute. Pete V. Domenici, N.M., one of 35 GOP senators to vote against passage of HR 2, said Sept. 20 that he had encouraged Sununu to come to the bargaining table.

He added that Minority Leader Bob Dole, Kan., had also talked to senior administration officials and that, while no agreements had been reached, the White House was willing to explore possible compromises.

Acting on a voice vote, the full Education and Labor Committee on Sept. 19 approved HR 2710 (H Rept 101-260). Although Republicans voiced strong opposition to the package, they did not insist on a roll-call vote.

Saying committee Democrats had made a significant concession on the wage rate, Education and Labor Chairman Augustus F. Hawkins, D-Calif., declared, "As far as most of us are concerned, we've gone as far as we can possibly go."

However, Labor Secretary Dole told the committee's leaders that HR 2710 would trigger a second Bush veto.

Democrats were divided on how to proceed. Although Hawkins wanted to bring his committee's proposal to a floor vote, others said this would be a mistake if, as many thought likely, the package failed to win a veto-proof margin of victory.

Floor Action

In the end, U.S. workers may have had Solidarity's Walesa to thank for the first increase in the minimum wage in nine years.

The Polish labor leader's imminent arrival in the United States in November provided a symbolic context for ending a yearlong power struggle between Bush and congressional Democrats.

A White House source said Sununu and Kirkland first agreed to negotiate a solution to the standoff holding up a minimum-wage increase during an Oct. 24 meeting to discuss Walesa's visit to the United States, scheduled for Nov. 13.

That talk broke the ground for rapid negotiations that resulted Nov. 1 in the House's approving HR 2710, by a resounding vote of 382-37. (*Vote 324, p. 108-H*)

Although one senior Democratic staffer speculated that the political embarrassment of vetoing a minimum-wage bill close to Walesa's visit may have helped prompt Bush to break the stalemate with labor, there were broader pressures on both sides to cut a deal.

Republicans and conservative Democrats in Congress — as well as senior members of the Bush administration — were growing increasingly concerned that it would be politically difficult and unpopular to again turn back minimum-wage legislation after it had been scaled back considerably from the bill Bush vetoed on June 13. That earlier Democratic initiative would have raised the hourly minimum to \$4.55 over three years.

Unlike that measure, however, HR 2710 toed the line drawn by Bush at the start of the year: no wage increase above \$4.25 an hour. Regardless of other ways in which the committee bill diverged from the administration's position, congressional Republicans told Bush, it would be difficult to sustain a veto of legislation that met this primary goal.

Once House Democrats had scheduled floor action on their revised version of HR 2710, White House officials said, the administration chose to work out remaining differences on the legislation rather than risk another public confrontation.

Republicans expressed relief at the outcome. "I think many of us feel this is not an issue where we ought to be standing and holding up anybody's getting a 30- to 40-cents-an-hour pay increase, at the same time we're talking about capital gains," Senate Minority Leader Dole said at a news conference Oct. 31. "I never thought the Republican Party should stand for squeezing every last nickel from the minimum wage."

The assessment from organized labor, which began signaling a desire for compromise shortly after the veto, was mixed. "We weren't necessarily opening any champagne corks around here," said Jay Power, a lobbyist for the AFL-CIO. "But our goal in the post-veto world was to try to get a minimum-wage increase enacted into law as quickly as possible."

What followed the meeting between Sununu and Kirkland was a series of talks among representatives of the White House, the Labor Department and the AFL-CIO on the other obstacles to agreement. Sources in the administration and Congress said the talks focused on the administration's insistence on a subminimum training wage for newly hired workers, which labor had long opposed.

That deadlock was broken when the AFL-CIO suggested, and the administration and congressional leaders accepted, the temporary training wage limited to teenage employees.

Mitchell and Foley, who were consulted during the negotiations along with Sens. Kennedy and Domenici, called the final minimum-wage agreement a victory for American workers.

But members who had been most closely involved in working out congressional compromises on the minimum wage in the months since Bush's veto painted a less rosy picture. "This is no time for any great celebration," said Hawkins. He said the best part of the proposal was a provision to allow the lower training wage to expire in 1993, when a new president might be in the White House. "In the meantime, at least we help a few people," Hawkins said.

Other key House members also expressed mixed feelings. Murphy and Goodling complained that they had been left completely "out of the loop" of the latest negotiations.

That omission was particularly harsh for Goodling, who

had pushed hard for the White House to come to the bargaining table. "To go as far as they now have gone surprises me," Goodling said of the agreement. "But I told [Bush] all along that we didn't have the veto strength if they were going to stay right where they were four months ago."

Goodling's position on the new compromise remained unclear up to the time of the House vote. The day before, Goodling said he was still undecided on how he would vote, even though he agreed, as GOP leader of the Education and Labor Committee, to manage the bill on the floor.

Members of the Rules Committee were so uncertain of what Goodling would do that they made sure that Minority Leader Robert H. Michel of Illinois would have control of the one procedural move — a motion to send the bill back to the committee — that could have blocked final action on the agreement.

Goodling ended up supporting the legislation even though he thought the administration gave up too much. But he made it no secret that he resented being excluded from the talks. "I don't care who the administration is, who the leadership is in the House and Senate; once you go beyond your authorizing committee, you're going to get burned," he said.

On the other side, many Democrats who voted for the bill still saw it as a raw deal for labor.

Gerald D. Kleczka, D-Wis., said he would join his Democratic colleagues and "hold my nose and vote" for the bill. "I will vote for this legislation because it is better than nothing," he said.

Murphy said he would have preferred to stick with his own, stronger legislation, which would have raised the wage to \$4.25 over a shorter period and limited the training wage to two months for first-time employees. "I really believe the White House would have signed my bill," he said.

One issue was left unresolved when the bill was sent to the Senate. Goodling said he would urge Kennedy to remove a provision to exempt some agricultural workers from the lower training wage, a move also backed by Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., during Senate debate Nov. 2.

Farm worker advocates pushed for the exemption out of concern that it would provide farmers with one more opportunity to pay seasonal and migrant workers less than \$3.35 an hour. Only about half of these workers were covered by laws requiring payment of the minimum wage.

HR 2710 — SENATE ACTION

By voice vote, the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee on Aug. 2 approved a bill (S 1182 — S Rept 101-117) to increase the minimum wage to \$4.55. The bill was identical to HR 2.

Proponents planned to craft a more modest proposal acceptable to Bush, and they said they had no plans to act on this particular plan. Kennedy said in a statement that he intended to offer a compromise on the Senate floor as an amendment to S 1182.

Floor Action

Organized labor, the Bush administration and House and Senate leaders had already signed off on the compromise by Nov. 1, when the House passed HR 2710.

In the final hours of Senate debate, which took up the House bill, the only real dissent came from conservative Republicans. Symms delayed action on the measure by trying to attach a cut in the capital gains tax rate to the wage measure.

But Bush and Labor Secretary Dole beseeched senators to keep HR 2710 free of amendments.

The Senate easily killed two Republican proposals designed to ease the legislation's impact on small businesses and farmers.

The bill then passed Nov. 8 on an 89-8 vote, which cleared it for the president. (*Vote 292, p. 54-S*)

The Senate, 64-34, tabled (killed) companion amendments by Symms and Orrin G. Hatch, R-Utah, that would have barred Congress from passing any legislation that would increase the business costs of certain small businesses.

The Senate also tabled, 63-35, a proposal by Phil Gramm, R-Texas, to remove a provision to prevent farmers from paying teenage migrant and seasonal workers the lower training wage. (*Votes 290, 291, p. 54-S*)

THE FIRST MINIMUM-WAGE BILL

Labor Secretary Dole on March 3 had unveiled the administration proposal to boost the minimum wage to \$4.25 over a three-year period.

That was to be coupled with a lower training wage for newly hired workers, Dole told the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee. Under the plan, employers could pay new hires \$3.35 an hour for the first six months while they were trained for the job.

The Senate panel's own measure (S 4), introduced Jan. 25 by committee Chairman Kennedy, would have increased the wage to \$4.65 over three years and did not provide for a training wage. A similar measure was killed in 1988 when Kennedy, adamantly opposed to a training wage, blocked efforts by Hatch to allow employers to pay new hires 80 percent of the minimum wage during their first three months at work. (*1988 Almanac p. 255*)

The training wage would help offset some of the job loss caused by raising the minimum, Dole told the Senate committee March 3. She estimated that 170,000 jobs could be saved. Without the training wage — and with Congress' proposal to raise the wage to \$4.65 — 650,000 jobs would be lost, because employers would either cut back on workers or wouldn't create new jobs, Dole testified.

Studies pegged job loss anywhere from 175,000 to 882,000.

Congressional Democrats complained that the Bush proposal did not mandate any training and that it did not take six months to learn how to flip a hamburger in a fast-food joint. Nor did the proposal protect employers from firing subminimum-wage workers once their six months were up.

"The market would take care of that," Dole said, adding that the cost of training a new worker would exceed the expense of raising the subminimum-wage worker's pay.

Kennedy stipulated that the lower wage should be restricted to a person's first job and should be 80 percent or 85 percent of the minimum.

Rep. Murphy had announced March 9 that House Democrats were working on their own training-wage proposal that would be "much more limited" than the administration's.

Two pressures were forcing proponents of a wage increase to accept the two-tier system, Murphy added: "An increase in the minimum wage — that's the first goal we all have — and getting something the president will sign."

The question remained: Would organized labor accept a subminimum training wage in exchange for a higher minimum wage? In 1988, the answer to that was a definite "no."

But in 1989, the answer seemed to be a qualified "maybe." "We're not conceding anything yet," said Michael L. Tiner, director of government affairs for the United Food and Commercial Workers International Union. But he added that if the price of raising the wage was accepting some sort of training wage, "it might now be worth it."

One thing was certain: Organized labor did not support the Bush administration's proposal to pay all new hires a lower wage during the first six months on the job. "We are vehemently opposed to that," said Ned McCulloch, a lobbyist with the Service Employees International Union.

In an effort to rally GOP support, Bush called the Senate panel's Republicans to the White House on March 7 for a chat about the labor agenda. "The president wanted all of us to know he was going to take a firm stand" on the minimum wage, Daniel R. Coats, R-Ind., said. Following the get-together, Coats decided not to offer an amendment to create a three-month subminimum training wage.

Dave Durenberger, R-Minn., who had promised voters he would never accept a subminimum wage, said Bush did not pressure Republicans to vote for his proposal. But the president did want enough GOP support so the vote would not "make it look like S 4 was a better proposal than Bush's," he said. Durenberger was the sole Republican to vote against Bush's proposal.

At the other end of the spectrum, Hatch, who had become the administration's point man on the issue, reiterated that he was unhappy with any type of minimum-wage increase.

HR 2 — HOUSE ACTION

The administration's minimum-wage proposal did not even come up for a vote during a March 9 House subcommittee markup of HR 2. Most of the session was spent fending off GOP amendments to the labor-backed Democratic proposal.

Aides on the Education and Labor Subcommittee on Labor Standards said they had not received a copy of the administration's bill.

What they did receive — just 15 minutes before the markup was scheduled to begin — was a letter from Labor Secretary Dole explaining the proposal and threatening to veto anything else. The panel easily approved HR 2 by a 7-4 vote.

At first, Steve Bartlett, R-Texas, tried to delay the markup. He argued that the panel had broken House rules by not holding hearings or receiving testimony from the administration.

But panel Chairman Murphy noted that Secretary Dole had refused repeated invitations to testify on the House side, despite several appearances before the Senate panel.

A quick ruling from the parliamentarian that committees were not required to hold hearings on legislation settled the dispute. By a 4-7 vote, the panel corked Bartlett's move.

Full Committee Acts

Democrats and Republicans engaged in a game of "chicken" at a full Education and Labor Committee markup March 14, and both sides refused to swerve.

On a straight party-line vote of 22-13, members approved HR 2 (H Rept 101-11). And they rejected the so-called training wage, or subminimum wage, demanded by Bush and committee Republicans.

HR 2 exempted small retail and service businesses that grossed less than \$500,000 annually and raised the tip credit to 50 percent over two years. At the time, employers could count workers' tips as 40 percent of their minimum-wage requirement. Like the Senate bill, the House version would hike the tip credit to 45 percent the first year and to 50 percent the second.

Committee Chairman Hawkins said he welcomed an appearance by Secretary Dole as a sign of administration willingness to cooperate with Congress. Hawkins said a constructive proposal by Dole would be "a true indication of the administration's commitment to a kinder, gentler nation."

Ranking Republican Goodling also applauded Bush's overtures, noting, "The previous administration was unwilling to compromise."

Insisting that any increase in the minimum wage would result in a loss of jobs, Dole presented the administration's proposal. "Legislation outside these parameters would call for a veto," Dole said.

When asked what the president's response would be to legislation raising the wage to, say, \$4.26 an hour, Dole reiterated Bush's hard-line stance, noting, "He has said, and he means it, this is as far as he will go."

The training wage, also supported by committee Republicans, was a major source of contention. Both the administration's proposal and an amendment by Bartlett to include in the bill a new-hire wage were rejected by party-line votes of 13-22.

Democrats hinted that they might offer their own training wage when the bill reached the House floor, a compromise that would be restricted to less than a six-month period and guarantee specific and "meaningful" training. But panel Democrats vociferously objected to Republican alternatives.

The subminimum-wage proposal "is nothing other than an attempt to allow some employers to escape paying some of their workers a livable wage," said George Miller, D-Calif.

Republicans argued that the training wage would afford young people a better chance to gain work experience. "It's the only really effective way to offset the job loss," Dole said.

During the markup, the panel by voice vote approved three amendments:

- By Hawkins, extending the minimum-wage requirements to employees of the House of Representatives. The amendment was approved despite some members' concerns that it might affect volunteer and internship programs on Capitol Hill.

- By Hawkins, revising the Minimum Wage Review Board established by HR 2. Originally, the bill gave the president power to appoint the chairman of the five-member board; Congress would choose the four other members. Hawkins' amendment maintained the president's power to appoint one member of the board but authorized the five members to choose their chairman.

- By Resident Commissioner Jaime B. Fuster, Pop. Dem.-Puerto Rico, to allow certain "vulnerable industries" in Puerto Rico to phase in more gradually — over a six- or seven-year period — the requirements of the legislation.

Floor Action

The House on March 23 approved HR 2. But it was a vote that satisfied few members. And it was a victory that proved to be short-lived.

In spite of the president's veto threat, Democrats — joined by a handful of Republicans — narrowly defeated the president's proposal, 198-218. The House later approved the wage measure by a more comfortable margin, 248-171. (*Votes 13 and 16, p. 8-H*)

But the vote revealed that proponents of the larger wage hike lack the two-thirds majority needed to override a presidential veto. And in a March 15 letter to Bush, 35 GOP senators pledged to support his position, killing any chances for a veto override in that chamber as well.

'Bipartisan' Compromise

The House-passed bill was a compromise measure hastily hammered out in the days before the bill went to the floor. While the Education and Labor Committee reported a version that would have boosted the minimum to \$4.65 and barred any training wage, sponsors quickly discovered that barely half of the members would vote for such a bill.

So Murphy, together with Tommy F. Robinson, D-Ark., and Tom Ridge, R-Pa., crafted what they called a bipartisan compromise aimed at winning the votes of those most reluctant to support a big wage increase: Southern Democrats whose districts were reeling from an economic slump and Republicans loath to break ranks with the president.

The Murphy-Ridge-Robinson alternative "is a step toward the administration proposal," Ridge insisted to his GOP colleagues. To the Democrats, he pleaded that any increase would be better than none. Minimum-wage workers "cannot buy a bushel of food or a pair of shoes with good intentions," he warned.

The compromise accepted by the House would not only lower the increase to \$4.55 but also create a two-month training wage, equal to 85 percent of the minimum, for first-time workers. The training-wage provision would expire Sept. 30, 1992. The measure also would expand the small-business exemption to include most businesses that gross less than \$500,000. Like the committee-approved bill, the compromise:

- Increased the tip credit from the current 40 percent to 50 percent.
- Phased in the minimum-wage hike for Puerto Rico over seven years.
- Created a review board charged with reporting annually to Congress on the need for a minimum-wage increase.
- Extended coverage to congressional employees.

While the cosponsors of the alternative tried to play both sides of the aisle, support for the compromise was given grudgingly at best.

Major R. Owens, D-N.Y., said he was voting "under protest" for "this disgraceful compromise." He asserted that the training wage would create a class of "peons or serfs or simply slave workers. We are going to have signs up saying, 'Only new hires need apply.'" Miller opposed the measure altogether, saying it was too much of a compromise.

Even Hawkins was less than enthusiastic. "It's not what I wanted, far from it. But I think it's the best we can get," he said.

Republicans' frustration with the bill took a different turn. "The rights of the minority are being denied by [Democratic] manipulation," Minority Leader Michel said during debate March 22. "The majority gets two bites of the apple."

The day before, the Rules Committee — which set the guidelines for floor debate and decided which amendments would be offered and when — had decided that the Bush proposal would be voted on first and then the Murphy alter-

native. The last one approved would win.

"We've been done in," Goodling said. "This gives them a chance to play this game all over the place," he said, predicting that some members would vote for both the administration's bill and Murphy's. In fact, five Republicans voted for both, as did 20 Democrats, mostly from the South.

The rule also shut out GOP efforts to offer an alternative to the wage increase: an expansion of the earned-income tax credit (EITC).

Pushed by Thomas E. Petri, R-Wis., the EITC — which would give low-wage working families a tax break either by allowing them to pay less taxes throughout the year or by giving them a refund at the end of the year — would be indexed for family size.

Supporters argued that an expanded EITC would target aid to those who needed it, while a minimum-wage increase would lead to job loss — 125,000 to 882,000, according to various studies — and would help people who were not poor, such as middle-class teenagers living at home.

But the Democrats argued that a labor bill was no place to change the tax code and that the Ways and Means Committee, which had jurisdiction over tax matters, had not approved an EITC.

"What are they [the majority] afraid of?" taunted Petri as he urged members to defeat the rule. "The minimum wage is a political dinosaur. I think even the dinosaur handlers believe the EITC is a better idea."

Petri's arguments were undercut by the fact that a Ways and Means subpanel had already begun hearings on various EITC bills. On a 238-177 party-line vote March 22, the House rejected efforts to block consideration of the rule and open it up for amendment. The rule itself was adopted by voice vote. (*Vote 10, p. 8-H*)

The next day, 16 Republicans broke ranks to vote against the president's bill. Even the support of 44 Democrats could not sway the outcome. The Murphy alternative garnered even more support, with 19 Republicans voting "yea" and only 28 Democrats opposing the measure. The vote was 240-179. (*Vote 14, p. 8-H*)

Before the final version of HR 2 was adopted, the House rejected a Miller amendment, 98-321, that would have beefed up penalties for employers who violate the Fair Labor Standards Act. (*Vote 15, p. 8-H*)

HR 2 — SENATE ACTION

The Bush administration scored an early victory over Democrats on the minimum-wage issue when the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee finally agreed to put the Bush subminimum-wage proposal on the table for negotiations.

But organized labor and their allies among Senate Democrats also scored one for Congress: During the first test of his proposal, Bush was unable to keep his GOP troops in line. Durenberger joined the Democrats on the Senate Labor Committee on March 8 to reject the administration proposal, 6-10. When the panel subsequently approved the Senate minimum-wage bill (S 4 — S Rept 101-6) Democrats picked up the support of both Durenberger and James M. Jeffords, R-Vt. The vote was 11-5.

In other action, the Senate panel:

- Adopted by voice vote an amendment by Paul Simon, D-Ill., to phase in the minimum-wage increase for Puerto Rico. Any industry in which the average wage was higher than \$4.65 would immediately be covered by the legislation. That would affect about 60 percent of the island territory's low-wage workers, Simon said.

- Adopted by voice vote an amendment by Tom Harkin, D-Iowa, gradually increasing the tip credit to 50 percent. Under existing law, employers could count workers' tips as 40 percent of their requirement to pay the minimum wage. A restaurant owner had to pay waiters only \$2.01 per hour; the other \$1.34 was made up in tips.

Harkin's amendment would boost that tip credit to 45 percent in 1990 and 50 percent in 1991.

- Adopted by voice vote a Jeffords amendment expanding the small-business exemption to all companies grossing less than \$500,000 a year. The existing small-business exemption was limited to retail and service industries grossing less than \$362,500 annually. Other small businesses, such as laundries and nursing homes, were not exempt from the wage requirement. S 4 would have simply raised the earnings threshold to \$500,000 for the same businesses already exempt under law.

Floor Action

Despite Bush's repeated veto threats, the Senate on April 12 voted 62-37 to pass HR 2 after substituting the text of S 4, boosting the minimum wage from \$3.35 an hour to \$4.55 over three years and allowing companies to pay employees with little work experience a lower training wage during the first two months on the job. (*Vote 39, p. 11-S*)

"I'm still hopeful, given the size of the vote, that the president will reconsider his position," Kennedy said after the vote.

But while the Democrats had the votes to pass a minimum-wage increase, neither chamber had the two-thirds majority needed to override a presidential veto. "If it came to a head-to-head fight, we would lose a veto override," Simon conceded April 12.

Most Democrats argued that a presidential veto would make it look as if Bush was turning his back on the nation's poor.

"This legislation will be a test of whether indeed we are seeking a kinder, gentler nation," said Mitchell.

But Republicans contended that it was the Democrats who were being hard-nosed.

Warning that a bigger increase coupled with a shorter training period could result in up to 800,000 jobs lost, Minority Leader Dole bluntly said the Bush increase was better than none. "If you don't have a job, it's zero dollars per hour. . . . The bottom line is, what will [Bush] sign?"

The Democrats said they had already compromised once.

The original bill would have raised the hourly wage to \$4.65 and would not have included a training wage.

But a week before the bill came to the floor, Southern Democrats Bob Graham, Fla., and David Pryor, Ark., announced a package scaling back the increase to \$4.55 and including a two-month training wage, equal to 85 percent of the minimum, for people who have never worked more than 60 days.

On April 11, the Senate voted 61-39 to adopt the compromise. Only two Southern Democrats — Ernest F. Hollings, S.C., and J. Bennett Johnston, La. — broke ranks. Democrats gained the support of eight moderate Republicans: William S. Cohen, Maine; Durenberger; Mark O. Hatfield, Ore.; John Heinz, Pa.; Jeffords; Bob Packwood, Ore.; Larry Pressler, S.D.; and Arlen Specter, Pa. (*Vote 29, p. 10-S*)

The Senate then rejected Bush's proposal by a slimmer margin, 41-58. Three senators who had voted for the Democratic measure turned around and voted for Bush's bill, too: David L. Boren, D-Okla., Jeffords and Pressler. (*Vote 30, p. 10-S*)

Senators had a second shot at the opposing alternatives the next day when Dole urged his colleagues to recommit the bill to the Labor Committee and instruct the panel to approve the president's bill instead. "We have an opportunity . . . to implement an increased minimum wage very soon," he said in his final plea. "This is the last chance maybe this year."

But the Senate blocked that move, 43-56, and then promptly passed the \$4.55 minimum-wage bill. (*Vote 38, p. 11-S*)

The Senate also adopted a dozen other amendments, including, on an 86-11 vote, one to raise the cap on the Social Security earnings test limit. In 1989, someone who continued working from ages 65 to 70 lost \$1 in benefits for every \$2 he earned above \$8,880. The amendment lifted the earnings cap to \$9,960. (*Vote 31, p. 10-S*)

HR 2 — CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

In an April 18 photo opportunity aimed at keeping the minimum-wage issue in the public spotlight, House and Senate conferees urged Bush to relax his staunch opposition to their minimum-wage proposals.

"We're willing to talk; we're willing to negotiate; we're willing to compromise," Mitchell said.

At the same time, conferees appeared unwilling to budge. "Why should we offer anything less than \$4.55?" Rep. Hawkins asked.

Yet even as House-Senate conferees agreed May 2 on a minimum-wage bill, congressional advocates of the measure were contemplating more conciliatory new legislation that Bush might be less likely to veto.

Bush had pledged to veto any increase that boosted the wage above \$4.25 an hour and that was not coupled with a lower six-month training wage for all newly hired workers, regardless of their previous work experience.

But behind the congressional bravado, supporters of the wage increase quietly acknowledged that, in this round, Bush could deliver the knockout punch: the votes in Congress to back up his veto threat. Neither chamber had approved the minimum-wage increase by the two-thirds margin needed to enact a bill into law over the president's objections.

Thus, Democrats were already plotting their next move.

Rep. Murphy said in a May 2 interview that he was ready to draft a new minimum-wage bill that would increase the wage to \$4.25 over two years, rather than the three years advocated by Bush. If Bush were to oppose this more moderate approach, "I think he would look very stingy," Murphy said.

In the Senate, Kennedy toyed with the idea of tacking the proposed \$4.55 wage onto legislation important to the president. But for the time being, he was hoping to turn up the public heat on Bush by making the president look inflexible while congressional Democrats were ready to deal. In the conference, however, some Democrats showed signs that they regretted their flexibility in supporting the training wage, long anathema to labor Democrats and union leaders.

"I only voted for it because I was trying to compromise with Bush," Sen. Howard M. Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, said angrily. "Absent that, what the devil are we doing it for?" If Bush refused to budge in the next few weeks, the senator added, he might ask to reopen the conference agreement and "dump" the training wage.

That brought an instant round of cheers from the other Democratic conferees. Rep. William D. Ford, D-Mich., called the training wage a "fraud. . . . The real question is, 'What did we buy?'"

But Murphy warned that dropping the provision could doom the conference agreement once it reached the floor. By his count, about 40 members — the 22 Republicans who supported the wage increase and as many conservative Democrats who reluctantly voted with the majority — could defect.

The House and Senate versions of the minimum-wage bill were so similar that it took very little time for conferees to iron out their disagreements.

Final House Action

Congressional efforts to boost the minimum wage from \$3.75 an hour to \$4.55 were all but doomed May 11 when the House confirmed that it lacked the votes to override the president's promised veto.

By a 247-172 vote, the House adopted the minimum-wage conference report (HR 2 — H Rept 101-47). Two-thirds of those present and voting — 290 votes, for the entire House — would have been needed to enact the increase into law over Bush's objections. Only 248 members supported HR 2 when the House originally passed it March 23. (Vote 52, p. 20-H)

In a grand finale, House Speaker Jim Wright, D-Texas, made a 10-minute speech in favor of raising the minimum wage. Wright held up one glass bowl partially filled with dimes and said that money equaled increased hourly take-home wages high-income people have received since 1981 due to tax cuts. In a second bowl, he plinked "three thin dimes," the difference between the minimum-wage increases proposed by Bush and by HR 2.

Asked if Wright — who was being dogged by allegations that he violated House ethics rules — helped boost support for the minimum-wage hike, HR 2 cosponsor Murphy at first declined to answer, then said, "Every member who takes the floor and supports passage obviously is a help." (Wright controversy, p. 36)

Final Senate Action

The political stalemate over the minimum wage stretched into another week as the Senate on May 17 gave final approval to HR 2.

"If the majority in Congress rejects my offer of a compromise . . . a veto is going to be inevitable," Bush told the American Retail Federation just before the Senate voted 63-37 to adopt the minimum-wage conference report. (Vote 68, p. 16-S)

The vote proved that Senate Democrats lacked the 67 votes needed to enact the wage increase into law over the president's objections. In the House, the margin of support for a wage hike was too slim to guarantee a veto override as well.

With a veto all but guaranteed, Senate Democrats wasted no time blasting Bush's stance.

"This threatened veto has nothing to do with the minimum wage," Mitchell told reporters after the vote. "The president has a perceived political need to look tough."

But during floor debate, Republicans once again charged that it was the Democrats who were standing in the way of a wage increase.

"A minimum-wage increase was in our grasp," Minority Leader Dole said. "Are my colleagues on the other side going to throw away 90 cents an hour, throw it away, to win a political point?"

Nonetheless, on the final vote, 10 Republicans broke party ranks and supported the conference report. They were: John H. Chafee, R.I.; Cohen; Alfonse M. D'Amato, N.Y.; Durenber-

ger; Hatfield; Heinz; Jeffords; Packwood; Pressler; and Specter. Only two Democrats — David L. Boren, Okla., and Ernest F. Hollings, S.C. — voted against the increase.

Veto Override

The booming voice of Rep. Charles A. Hayes, D-Ill., greeted lawmakers as they streamed into the House chamber late in the afternoon of June 14. The vote was on Bush's veto the day before of HR 2 — and Hayes, representing a mostly poor, heavily black district on the South Side of Chicago, was trying to whip members into line.

"Let your conscience be your guide," he bellowed over and over. "Vote yes — to override."

It was not enough. Proponents fell 37 votes shy of the two-thirds majority needed to thwart Bush. The tally was 247-178; 150 of 170 Republicans and 28 Democrats, 25 of them Southerners, backed the president. (Vote 86, p. 32-H)

Bush thus triumphed in his first veto as president.

In vetoing HR 2, Bush also managed to beat lawmakers to the punch. Foley and Mitchell scheduled a 3 p.m. news conference to make a last plea for Bush to sign the bill. But the president had taken a prepared copy of his veto message with him on a two-day trip out West. At 1:39 p.m., according to The Associated Press, an airborne Bush was notified that HR 2 had reached the White House. His veto bounced back to Capitol Hill nearly half an hour before the Democrats' news conference.

Although Congress had agreed June 13 to send the bill to the White House, Democratic leaders had waited until June 13 to send the bill to the White House. Among other things, top Democrats wanted to avoid a confrontation with Bush until the new House leadership team took charge. (House leadership, p. 40)

Despite the setback for Democrats, many of them sensed a chance to drive home a message that Bush was insensitive to ordinary working people's needs.

Some disagreed, saying Bush had protected his political flank by declaring his willingness to back a more modest increase. Others argued that the issue lacked political punch at a time of general economic prosperity. Whatever the case, this sharply contested fight was not over: Both Democratic and Republican lawmakers were scrambling to plot their next moves.

EITC Expansion Proposed

Meanwhile, a band of House Republicans hoped to break the logjam with a fresh proposal of its own. Led by Goodling, these Republicans on June 14 introduced a bill (HR 2637) to combine a raise in the minimum wage to \$4.25 per hour over three years and a compromise training wage with an expansion of the earned-income tax credit.

Under Goodling's proposal, heads of households with preschool or school-age children and incomes of up to \$45,000 would be eligible for expanded credits on a sliding scale. They estimated the cost of the plan at \$3 billion.

Rep. Murphy expressed interest in some sort of minimum-wage/EITC package as a politically winning compromise. And in his veto message, Bush indicated a willingness to "examine" changes in the EITC if his minimum-wage proposal proved unpalatable to Congress. Senate Minority Leader Dole proposed an expansion of the EITC as part of a separate package to help working families with their child-care needs. (Child care, p. 203)

In a June 14 statement, AFL-CIO leaders said EITC proposals should be handled separately from legislation to raise the minimum wage, which organized-labor leaders strongly supported.

PRESIDENT CLINTON ANNOUNCES INCREASE IN MINIMUM WAGE

Friday, February 3, 1995

To reward work in an economy that in 1994 saw the best job growth in a decade, President Clinton will today announce his proposal to raise the minimum wage to \$5.15 an hour over two years -- through two 45 cent increases.

This news comes in the midst of more good news today for the economy under the Clinton administration. This morning, the Department of Labor reported that more than 6 million jobs have been created since President Clinton took office. In addition, the unemployment rate has dropped 20 percent to date under President Clinton.

A fact sheet and charts on the President's minimum wage proposal are available in the lower press office.

House Minority Leader Richard Gephardt (D-MO) will open the announcement in the Rose Garden today, followed by Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle (D-SD). The Vice President will then speak and introduce the President for his remarks.

-30-30-30-

REWARDING WORK: THE CASE FOR INCREASING THE MINIMUM WAGE

The President's proposal would increase the minimum wage from \$4.25 to \$5.15 over two years, through two 45 cent increases. The last increase, passed by an overwhelming, bipartisan vote in 1989, and implemented in 1990 and 1991, was also a 90 cent increase in two 45 cent stages. For a full-time, year-round worker at the minimum wage, a 90 cent increase would raise yearly income by \$1,800 -- as much as the average family spends on groceries in over 7 months.

MAINTAINING THE HISTORIC VALUE OF WORK: If the minimum wage were to stay at its current level (\$4.25), it would fall to its lowest real level in forty years. Indeed, the value of the minimum wage is now 27% lower than it was in 1979, and has fallen 45 cents in real value since its last increase in April of 1991. The first half of the President's 90 cent proposal simply restores the minimum wage to its value from the last increase.

RAISING THE MINIMUM WAGE PRIMARILY HELPS ADULT WORKERS --MOST OF WHOM RELY ON THEIR MINIMUM WAGE JOBS TO SUPPORT THEIR HOUSEHOLDS: Nearly two-thirds of minimum wage workers are adults (63%); over one third of all minimum wage workers (36%) are the sole breadwinners in their families; the average minimum wage worker brought home over half of his or her family's earnings. Thus, a rise in the minimum wage is a significant boost to the standard of living to millions of households.

REWARDS WORK OVER WELFARE: The minimum wage increase provides another crucial measure to reward work and ensure that there is a strong incentive to choose work over welfare.

BETWEEN 11 MILLION AND 14 MILLION WORKERS WOULD BENEFIT FROM THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSAL TO INCREASE THE MINIMUM WAGE: An estimated 11 million workers, paid by the hour, earn between \$4.25 and \$5.14. Research indicates that an increase in the minimum wage to \$5.15 could have a "ripple" effect on another 3.5 million workers who earn within 50 cents of the new minimum wage.

EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE SHOWS THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSAL CAN INCREASE WAGES WITHOUT COSTING JOBS: Over a dozen empirical studies have found that moderate increases in the minimum wage do not have a significant impact on employment. These studies include state-specific research that shows that higher state increases in the minimum wage did not result in significant job impacts. As Nobel Laureate Robert Solow stated: "[T]he evidence of job loss is weak. And the fact that the evidence is weak suggests that the impact on jobs is small."

A 90 CENT INCREASE IN THE MINIMUM WAGE WILL LIFT A FAMILY OF FOUR OUT OF POVERTY: The dramatic extension of the Earned Income Tax Credit helped lift hundreds of thousands of working families out of poverty. Yet, by 1996, even the EITC is not enough to lift above the poverty line a family of four making the minimum wage. With the 90 cent minimum wage increase, food stamps, and the EITC, a family of four with a year-round minimum wage worker would be lifted above the poverty line.

THE LAST MINIMUM WAGE -- ALSO 90 CENTS -- GARNERED STRONG BIPARTISAN SUPPORT. In 1989, the minimum wage was passed by votes of 382 to 37 (135 Republicans) in the House, and 89 to 8 in the Senate (36 Republicans) and was supported by Senator Dole and Rep. Gingrich.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 13, 1995

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am pleased to transmit for your immediate consideration and enactment the "Working Wage Increase Act of 1995."

This draft bill would amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to increase the minimum wage in two 45 cents steps -- from the current rate of \$4.25 an hour to \$4.70 an hour on July 4, 1995, and to \$5.15 an hour after July 3, 1996. The pattern of the proposed increase is identical to that of the last increase, which passed the Congress with a broad bipartisan majority and was signed by President Bush in 1989. The first increment of the proposal simply restores the minimum wage to its real value following the change enacted in 1989.

If the Congress does not act now, the minimum wage will fall to its lowest real level in 40 years. That would dishonor one of the great promises of American life -- that everyone who works hard can earn a living wage. More than 11 million workers would benefit under this proposal, and a full-time, year-round worker at the minimum wage would get a \$1,800 raise -- the equivalent of 7 months of groceries for the average family.

To reform the Nation's welfare system, we should make work pay, and this legislation would help achieve that result. It would offer a raise to families that are working hard, but struggling to make ends meet. Most individuals earning the minimum wage are adults, and the average worker affected by this proposal brings home half of the family's earnings. Numerous empirical studies indicate that an increase in the minimum wage of the magnitude proposed would not have a significant impact on employment. The legislation would ensure that those who work hard and play by the rules can live with the dignity they have earned.

I urge the Congress to take prompt and favorable action on this legislation.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
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Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 3, 1995

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT MINIMUM WAGE EVENT

The Rose Garden

9:35 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. When we scheduled this out here, we had a different forecast. (Laughter.) But here we are, the hardy party. (Laughter.)

Today marks the completion of two full years of economic reports in our administration. This morning the Department of Labor reported that nearly six million jobs have come into our economy since I took office two years ago. 1994 was the best year for job growth in a decade. The unemployment rate has dropped 20 percent in the last two years, and the combined rates of unemployment and inflation are at a 25-year low. Ninety-three percent of this job growth has been in the private sector. That's the highest percentage of private sector jobs created in any administration in half a century -- eight times as many per month as during the four years before I took office.

The majority of these jobs have been created in higher-wage occupations. And in the 12 years before I took office, while our economy lost two million manufacturing jobs, in the last 17 months we have gained 300,000 manufacturing jobs.

I'm proud of this record, but I am also keenly aware of the fact that not all Americans have benefitted from this recovery; that too many Americans are still in what the Secretary of Labor has called, "the anxious class" -- people who are working harder for the same or lower wages.

From the end of World War II until the late 1970s, the incomes of all Americans rose steadily together. When the wealthiest Americans did better, so did the poorest working Americans in roughly the same proportion. But since 1979, the income of the top 20 percent of our people has grown significantly, while the income of the last 80 percent grew barely at all, or not at all, or actually dropped. Much of the problem in the widening income gap among working Americans depends upon whether they have skills or not to compete in the global economy.

A male college graduate today earns 80 percent more than a person with only a high-school degree. That's why we've pursued the far-reaching education agenda that the members here on this platform have been so actively involved with, making it easier and more affordable to get college loans. That's why I proposed the Middle Class Bill of Rights to help parents with their children's education and with their own and to improve the way we provide help to workers who are trying to get retraining skills.

But another no-less-important part of this problem is the declining value of full-time wages for many, many jobs. I believe if we really honor work, anyone who takes responsibility to work full time should be able to support a family and live in dignity. That is the essence of what I meant in the State of the Union address and what I have talked about for three years now with

the New Covenant. Our job is to create enough opportunity for people to earn a living if they'll exercise the responsibility to work.

That's why we fought so hard to expand the earned income tax credit -- a working family tax cut for 15 million families in 1993; precisely why we're calling on Congress today to raise the minimum wage 90 cents to \$5.15 per hour. The only way to grow the middle class and shrink the underclass is to make work pay. And in terms of real buying power, the minimum wage will be at a 40-year low next year if we do not raise it above \$4.25 an hour.

If we're serious, let me say this, too, emphatically -- if we are serious about welfare reform, then we have a clear obligation to make work attractive and to reward people who are willing to work hard. I hope more than anything that we will have a genuine bipartisan, well-founded welfare reform legislation this year that will encourage work and responsible parenting and independence. But we cannot hope to have it succeed unless the people we are asking to work can be rewarded for their labors.

Let me close with one observation about recent history. In 1990, Congress raised the minimum wage according to the exact same schedule I proposed today -- 45 cents a year for two years. That increase was passed by overwhelming majorities in both Houses with -- let me emphasize -- majority support from both parties. This has always been a bipartisan issue.

If, in 1990, because the minimum wage had not been raised in such a long time, a Republican President and a Democratic Congress could raise the minimum wage, surely, in 1995, facing the prospect that work -- full-time work could be at a 40-year low in buying power unless we act, a Congress with a Republican majority and a Democratic President can do the same for the American people.

Thank you very much. And thank you all.

END

9:41 A.M. EST

MAKING WORK PAY -- THE CASE FOR RAISING THE MINIMUM WAGE FACT SHEET

Americans know a raise in the minimum wage is one way to help make work pay. A higher minimum wage -- a floor to ensure workers that they're getting a fair deal for their efforts -- provides a foothold into the middle class for many hardworking Americans. And for those middle class Americans that already rely on the minimum wage, an increase is essential to their standard of living.

THE PROBLEM: THE MINIMUM WAGE IS WORTH LESS THAN IT USED TO BE

The American economy created more jobs in 1994 than in any calendar year for a decade. The unemployment rate fell to 5.4% in December, the lowest level in over 4 years, and the help wanted index has been climbing. However, census data for 1993 show that even in the current recovery the poverty rate has risen, and since 1979 the average real hourly wage of male high school graduates fell by 19%, and by 3% for women.

The Federal minimum wage is currently \$4.25 per hour. Adjusted for inflation, the value of the minimum wage has fallen by nearly 50 cents since 1991, and is now 27% lower than it was in 1979.

Raising the minimum wage is one way to make work pay. A recent study concluded that the decline in the real value of the minimum wage since 1979 accounts for 20% of the rise in the wage inequality for men, and 30% for women (see DiNardo, Lemieux & Fortin). Further, 20% of those living on the minimum wage the last time it was raised in 1991 were in poverty, and an additional 13% were near poverty.

MANY ADULTS RELY ON THE MINIMUM WAGE AS A LIVING WAGE

Contrary to popular opinion, the average worker affected by an increase in the minimum wage is not just a teenager flipping hamburgers. The last time the US raised the minimum wage -- almost 4 years ago -- that worker brought home 51% of his or her family's weekly earnings. The fact is, two-thirds of minimum wage workers are adults.

President Clinton expanded the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) as a way for poor families to help make ends meet -- but even with EITC, a worker in a full-time, year round job earning the minimum wage does not make enough money to meet the Federal poverty level for a family of 3 (1 worker and 2 children), which the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) predicts in 1996 will be \$12,557. For that year, a worker with 2 children earning \$8,500 -- the full-time year round wage at \$4.25 an hour -- would receive a tax credit of \$3,400 under the 1996 provisions of the EITC -- but still, this tax credit will not be sufficient to raise the family's income above the poverty line in 1996. However, for a worker with 2 children earning \$10,000 (the full-time year round wage at \$5.00 an hour), the EITC would provide the maximum tax credit (\$3,560) and increase their family income to \$13,560 -- \$1,000 above the projected poverty line in 1996.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 4.2 million workers paid by the hour earn at or below the minimum wage. An increase in this living wage is a strong response to the stagnant incomes that many of these workers face.

A MODERATE INCREASE IN THE MINIMUM WAGE DOES NOT COST JOBS

The standard criticism of the minimum wage is that it raises employer costs and reduces employment opportunities for teenagers and disadvantaged workers. However, several studies have found that the last two increases in the minimum wage had an insignificant effect on employment. Furthermore, an extension of the time-series studies that had previously been used to claim that raising the minimum wage decreases employment no longer finds a significant impact.

In a recent review of the literature, Professor Richard Freeman of Harvard, a widely respected labor economist, wrote: "At the level of the minimum wage in the late 1980s, moderate legislated increases did not reduce employment and were, if anything, associated with higher employment in some locales."

In discussing the minimum wage, Robert M. Solow, a Nobel laureate in economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, recently told the New York Times, "The main thing about (minimum wage) research is that the evidence of job loss is weak. And the fact that the evidence is weak suggests that the impact on jobs is small."

AMERICANS WANT AN INCREASE IN THE MINIMUM WAGE

A Wall Street Journal/NBC News poll of adults found that raising the minimum wage is "favored by 75% and opposed by only 20%" of respondents. This poll found that support for a minimum wage increase was stronger among blacks (77%), women (78%) and young people (85%, ages 18-34) — the groups most likely to be affected by an increase. (Wall Street Journal, December 16, 1994)

Despite expected criticism in some corners, the minimum wage has traditionally had bipartisan support. In 1989, the minimum wage increase passed the House by a vote of 382 to 37 (with 135 Republicans voting for the bill), and 89 to 8 in the Senate (with the support of 36 Republicans).

Currently, nine states and the District of Columbia have minimum wages that exceed the Federal minimum wage (Alaska, Connecticut, Hawaii, Iowa, New Jersey, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington). Hawaii's minimum wage is \$5.25 an hour; New Jersey's is \$5.05.

MAKING WORK PAY -- THE CASE FOR RAISING THE MINIMUM WAGE TALKING POINTS

Despite the growing economy and the impressive decline in unemployment under the Clinton administration, many Americans are finding it difficult to make ends meet.

- o The unemployment rate stands at 5.4%, the lowest level in 4 years.
- o The help wanted index has been climbing.
- o The average real hourly wage of male high school graduates fell by 19% since 1979, and by 3% for women.
- o A higher minimum wage -- a floor to ensure workers that they're getting a fair deal for their efforts -- provides a foothold into the middle class for hardworking Americans.

The minimum wage is worth less than it used to be. The current minimum wage is \$4.25 per hour -- or only \$8,500 per year for a full-time year round worker.

- o Adjusted for inflation, the value of the minimum wage has fallen by nearly 50 cents since 1991, and is now 27% lower than it was in 1979.
- o According to a recent study, the fall in the real value of the minimum wage since 1979 accounts for 20% of the rise in the wage inequality for men, and 30% for women.
- o 20% of those affected by the last minimum wage increase were in poverty, and an additional 13% were near poverty.

Many adults rely on the minimum wage as a living wage.

- o The last time the US raised the minimum wage -- almost 4 years ago -- that worker brought home half of his or her family's earnings.
- o Two-thirds of minimum wage workers are adults over the age of 21.

Minimum Wage Increase Talking Points
page 2

Even with the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), which President Clinton expanded in 1993, a worker in a full-time year round job earning the minimum wage does not even make enough money to meet the Federal poverty level for a family of 3 (1 worker and 2 children).

- o The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) projects that the poverty line for a family of 3 will be \$12,557 in 1996. A worker earning the current minimum wage of \$4.25 an hour and working full-time year round (\$8,500) would receive a tax credit of \$3,400 under the 1996 provisions of the EITC. This tax credit is insufficient to raise the family's income above the poverty line in 1996.
- o A worker with 2 children earning \$10,000 at a full-time year round minimum wage job paying \$5.00 an hour will receive the maximum EITC tax credit (\$3,560) and increase the family income to \$13,560 -- \$1,000 above the projected poverty line for 1996.

Americans know a raise in the minimum wage is one way to help make work pay.

- o A Wall Street Journal/NBC News poll is favored by a margin of 75% to 20%. Further, a breakout shows support among blacks of 77%, women of 78% and young adults ages 18 to 34 of 85%. These are the groups most affected by an increase in the minimum wage.

Despite current posturing, increasing the minimum wage traditionally garners bipartisan support.

- o In 1989, the vote on increasing the minimum wage was 382 to 37 in the House, and 89 to 8 in the Senate.

Currently, 9 states and the District of Columbia have minimum wages that exceed the Federal minimum wage:

- o Alaska, Connecticut, Hawaii, Iowa, New Jersey, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington have a higher minimum wage.
- o Hawaii's minimum wage is \$5.25 an hour; New Jersey's is \$5.05.

MAKING WORK PAY -- QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON RAISING THE MINIMUM WAGE

With unemployment at its lowest level in 4 years, should we be tinkering with the minimum wage? Won't an increase in the minimum wage hinder the creation of new jobs?

The minimum wage is currently valued at 27% lower in real terms than it was in 1979.

A number of recent studies have found that a moderate rise in the minimum wage has little, if any, effect on job creation starting at such a low level. In fact, "The impact of a minimum wage rise on jobs is small," the New York Times quoted Nobel Laureate Robert Solow as saying. The Times also reported that economists agree that a minimum wage rise will lift the incomes of low wage workers.

Isn't the minimum wage poorly targeted to people in poverty? The Democratic Leadership Council reports that a number of minimum wage workers are in households with earnings higher than the median worker. Wouldn't a rise in the minimum wage just help middle class teenagers?

Although some people who earn the minimum wage are teenagers, two-thirds are adults age 21 and older. The average minimum wage worker brings home about half of his or her family's earnings. Increasing the minimum wage will help these workers to make up for lost ground due to inflation -- it will help make work pay.

The minimum wage provides a foothold into the middle class. A family with two full-time year round workers would earn \$20,000 a year with a \$5.00 minimum wage.

Wouldn't a rise in the minimum wage hurt minorities and the disadvantaged due to job loss?

As the New York Times reported, most economists agree that raising the minimum wage increases the incomes of low wage workers, which more than offsets any effect on jobs.

Public support for a minimum wage increase is strong. A Wall Street Journal/NBC News poll found that 75% of adults favored a rise in the minimum wage. Support was strongest among blacks (77%), women (78%) and young workers (83%, ages 18 - 34) -- the groups most likely to earn the minimum wage.

How many workers are affected by a rise in the minimum wage?

More than 4.2 million workers paid by the hour had earnings at or below the minimum wage of \$4.25 in 1993.

How can you contemplate a rise in the minimum wage with a new Congress intent on getting government off the backs of business?

The minimum wage has historically enjoyed bipartisan support. Sens. Dole and Kassebaum and Speaker Gingrich voted for the last minimum wage increase to \$4.25 an hour in 1989.

Governors across the country are fighting against unfunded mandates. Isn't the minimum wage an unfunded mandate on businesses and states?

The minimum wage is not a new unfunded mandate. In fact, given the erosion of the value of the minimum wage over the last 15 years it is now much less of a mandate on businesses and the public sector than it used to be.

What do you say to all the businesses that will lose profit and possibly go bankrupt if the minimum wage is raised? Aren't you just antagonizing the business community by proposing a minimum wage increase?

Inflation has eroded the minimum wage so much that it is currently at its second lowest level since the 1950s. The economy has been very strong, but wages have not grown as much as they need to for the middle class to keep up.

The Clinton Administration has pursued economic policies to put our fiscal house in order, laying the foundation for the current economic expansion. But the problem is that low-wage and middle class workers have not shared fully in this recovery.

How can President Clinton claim to be a new kind of Democrat when his agenda includes increasing the minimum wage?

The President proposed to increase the minimum wage to make up for inflation during his campaign and in Putting People First.

MAKING WORK PAY -- SELECTED NEWSPAPER ENDORSEMENTS FOR RAISING THE MINIMUM WAGE

Question: What do you call a family living on the minimum wage? **Answer:** Miracle workers. Because the minimum wage isn't enough for a family to live on. At \$4.25 an hour, the current minimum wage is \$2.09 an hour less than what a family of four needs to reach the poverty cutoff. It's 27 cents lower than what is needed to support a mother and child....GOP lawmakers should stop preaching tax breaks for the rich and give some help to poor working stiffs. Increasing the minimum wage now, during an economic expansion, can help increase wage fairness and lift poor families from poverty....From 1979 to 1989, the wage was stuck at \$3.35 an hour, losing nearly half its purchasing power. The result: a wider gulf between rich and poor, and an increasing reliance of working families on food stamps, tax credits and other welfare to make ends meet....That's not the way it should be. The nation needs to narrow the gap between rich and poor. It needs to reward work. It needs to lessen dependency. And it can help do that by gradually raising the minimum wage and making it a living wage again.

USA Today
January 18, 1995

Amid all of the talk about attacking welfare and giving people more incentive to work, a realistic minimum wage stands out like a beacon that would attract more of the poor into the labor force and make work pay off more for workers already there. That is what those at both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue say they want to do. Yet the minimum wage has languished at a paltry \$4.25 an hour since 1991, losing more ground to inflation each year and further trapping its recipients in poverty....Raising the minimum wage is the most obvious means of combating that fiscal disincentive to work. Republicans interested in helping people help themselves will have a hard time arguing otherwise....The bogey-man threat of forced layoffs should the minimum wage rise carries even less legitimacy than usual. And more money in the pockets of workers means more money to be spent at the various businesses that seem so worried about a higher minimum pay scale....There is no way to reward or encourage work. Nor is there any foundation on which to build a strong society. America should redress such corrosive inequity. By substantially raising the wage floor, Washington can accomplish this without spending an extra dime from the taxpayers.

Buffalo News
Buffalo, New York
January 7, 1995

What better way is there to give people a sense of lifting themselves up rather than depending on the government to provide a decent wage? What better incentive could there be for people to want to work than a wage that would give them a start toward the American dream? The minimum wage stagnated throughout the Reagan years, stuck at \$3.35 an hour while the cost of living accelerated. Even with the higher minimum approved during the Bush administration, families barely kept up. With inflation, the wage of \$3.35 in 1981 would have to have reached \$5.51 last year to maintain its buying power....What is more important at this point would be to reaffirm the basic argument behind the minimum wage: People who are willing to work deserve adequate compensation so they can support themselves. The new Republican majority, with its core belief in self-reliance, should easily agree.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri
January 13, 1995

It is time to increase the minimum wage again. It is time to endure another round of propaganda for the sake of minimizing employee exploitation at the low end of the wage scale....It has been four years since the last increase. The level is falling further and further behind the intended benchmark of 50% of average hourly earnings that was in place when the minimum wage was established some 50 years ago....Behind the claims and the arguments is the indisputable fact that a minimum wage sets a minimum standard for fairness in a paycheck. Beyond dispute also is a current national unemployment level of 5.4% — the lowest in four years and a fair gauge of full employment.

Lincoln Journal-Star
Lincoln, Nebraska
January 15, 1995

Appendix Table. Value of the Minimum Wage, 1955-1995

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value of the Minimum Wage, Nominal Dollars</u>	<u>Value of the Minimum Wage, 1995 Dollars*</u>	<u>Minimum Wage as a Percent of the Average Private Nonsupervisory Wage</u>
1955	\$0.75	\$3.94	43.9%
1956	1.00	5.16	55.6
1957	1.00	5.01	52.9
1958	1.00	4.87	51.3
1959	1.00	4.84	49.5
1960	1.00	4.75	47.8
1961	1.15	5.41	53.7
1962	1.15	5.36	51.8
1963	1.25	5.74	54.8
1964	1.25	5.67	53.0
1965	1.25	5.59	50.8
1966	1.25	5.43	48.8
1967	1.40	5.90	52.2
1968	1.60	6.49	56.1
1969	1.60	6.21	52.6
1970	1.60	5.92	49.5
1971	1.60	5.67	46.4
1972	1.60	5.51	43.2
1973	1.60	5.18	40.6
1974	2.00	5.89	47.2
1975	2.10	5.71	46.4
1976	2.30	5.92	47.3
1977	2.30	5.56	43.8
1978	2.65	6.00	46.6
1979	2.90	5.99	47.1
1980	3.10	5.76	46.5
1981	3.35	5.68	46.2
1982	3.35	5.36	43.6
1983	3.35	5.14	41.8
1984	3.35	4.93	40.3
1985	3.35	4.76	39.1
1986	3.35	4.67	38.2
1987	3.35	4.51	37.3
1988	3.35	4.33	36.1
1989	3.35	4.13	34.7
1990	3.80	4.44	37.9
1991	4.25	4.77	41.1
1992	4.25	4.63	40.2
1993	4.25	4.50	39.2
1994	4.25	4.38	n/a
1995	4.25	4.25	n/a

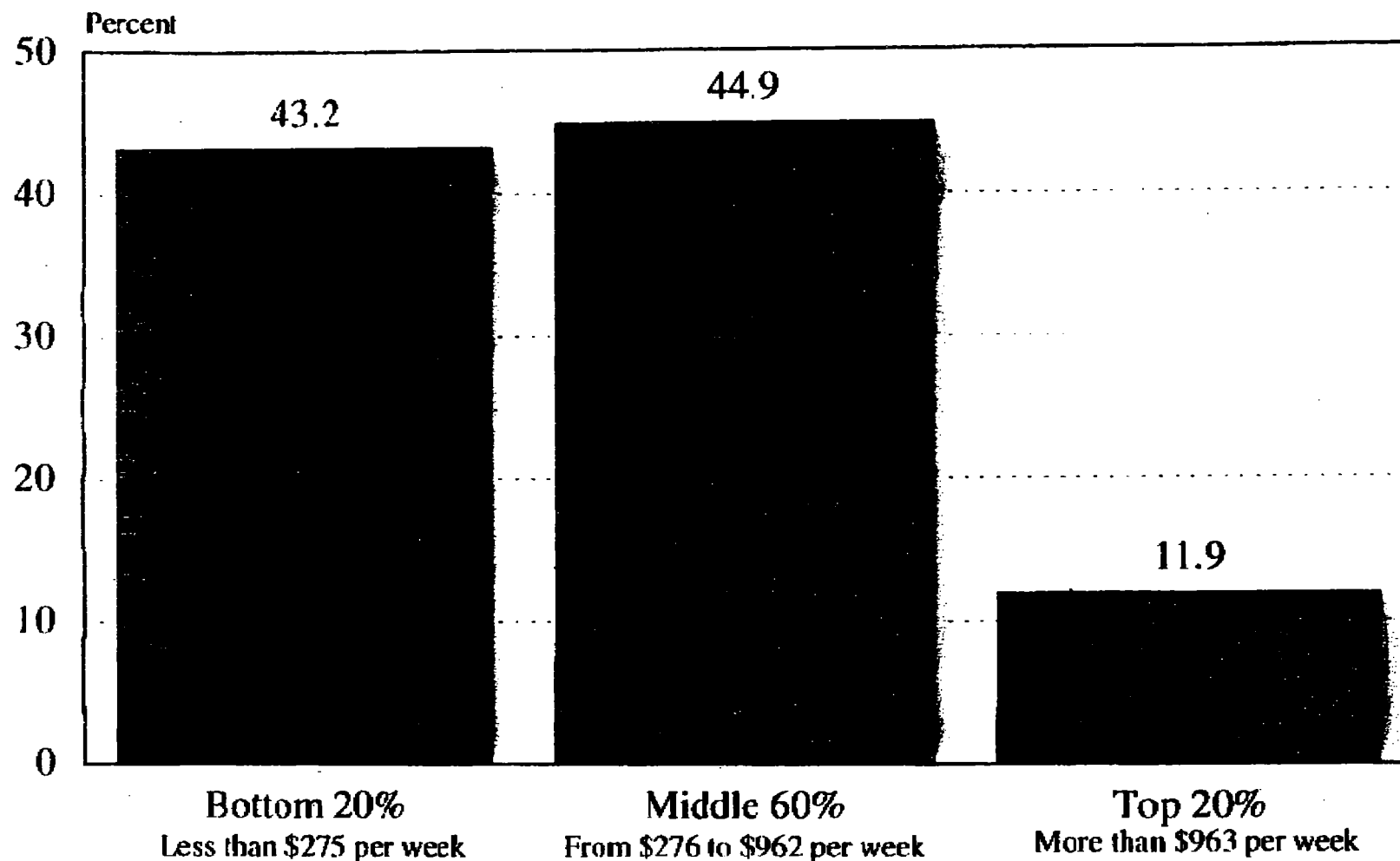
*Adjusted for inflation using the CPI-U-X1.

Source: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities

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Who was Affected by the Last Minimum Wage Increase

Distribution by Family Earnings

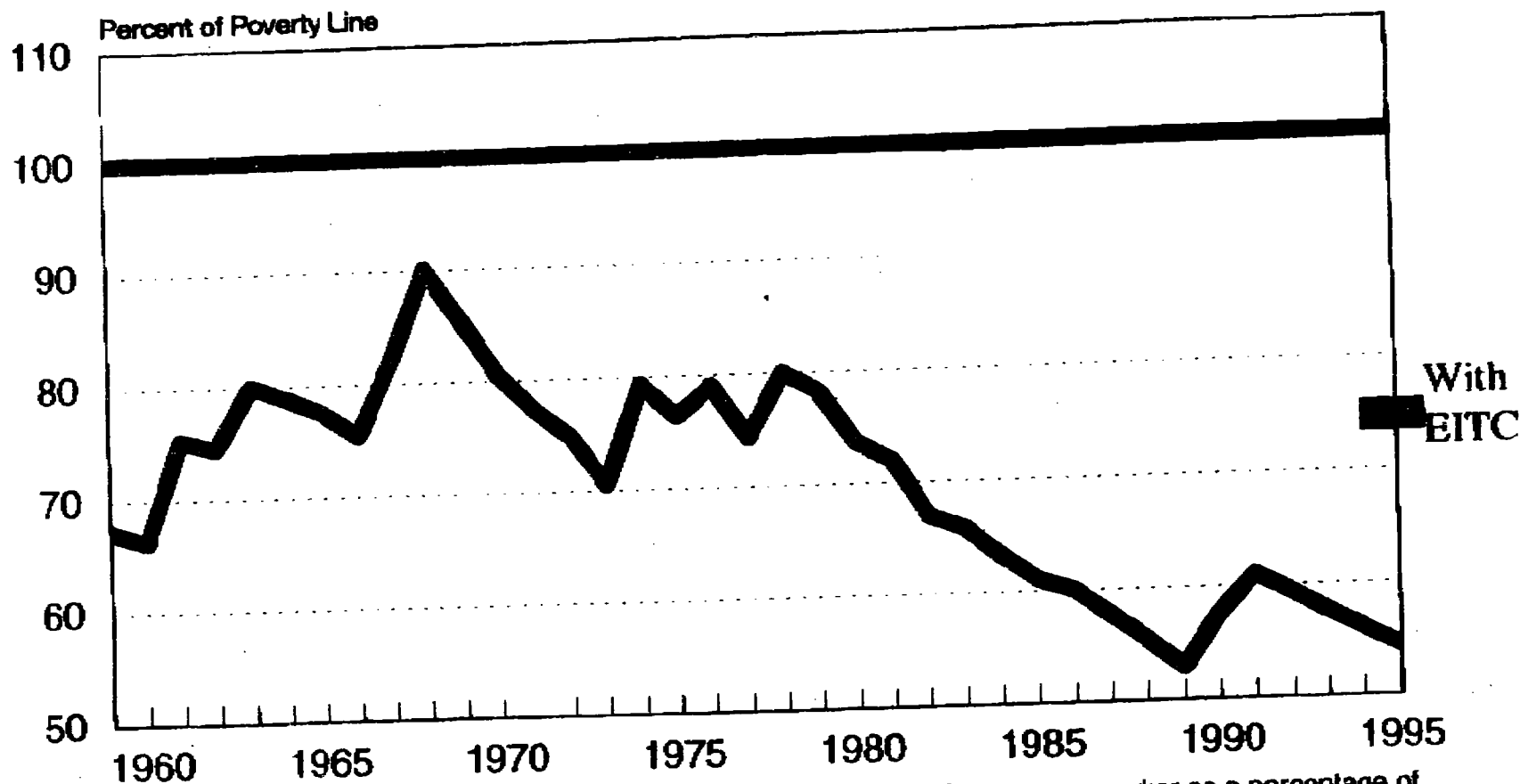


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Source: Card and Krueger (1995)

Minimum Wage Work Does Not Lift Families Out of Poverty

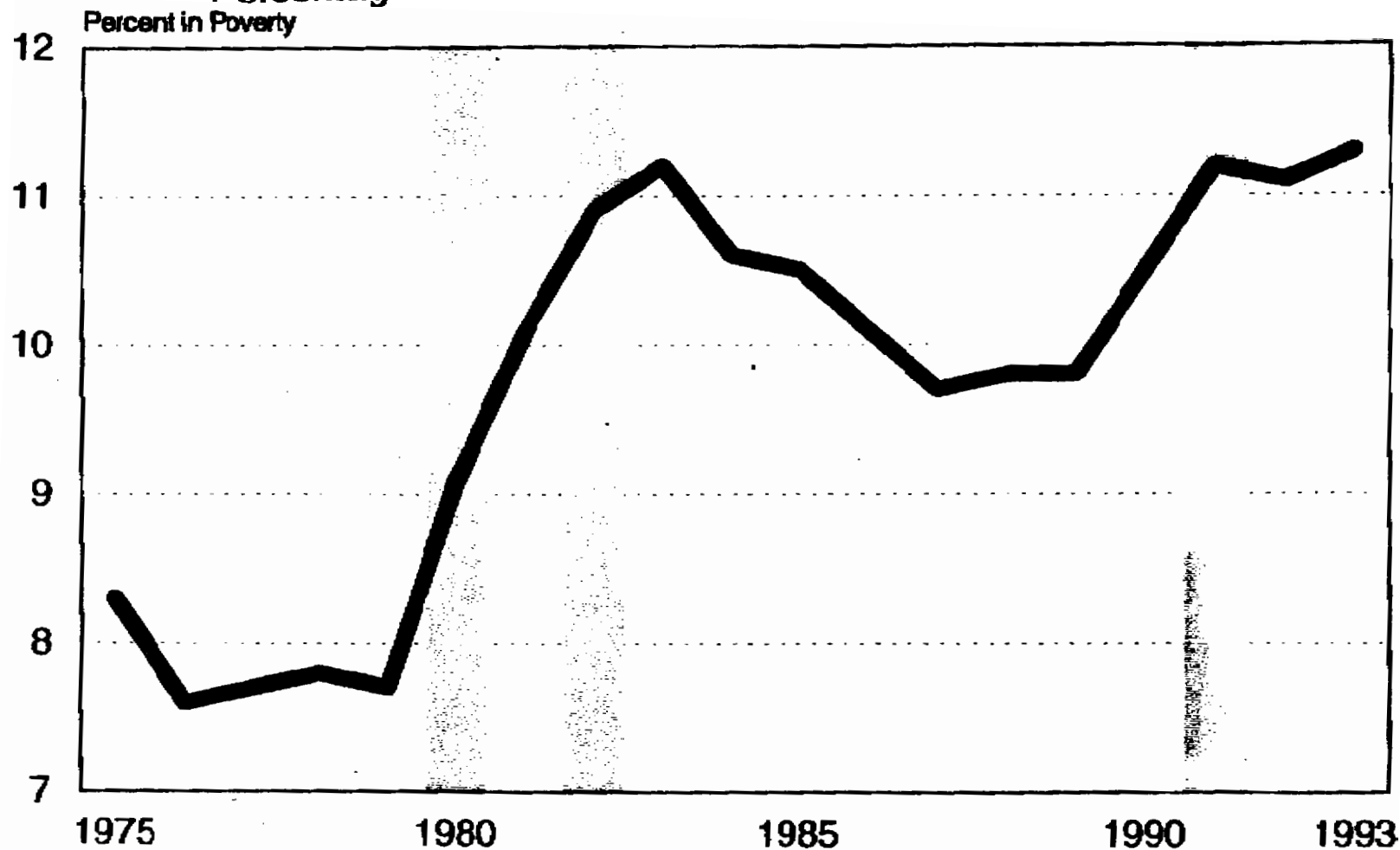
Annual Earnings at the Minimum Wage as a Percentage of the Poverty Line: 1959-1995



Note: Annual earnings for a family of four with one full-time, year-round minimum wage worker as a percentage of the four-person poverty line. The four-person poverty line for 1994 and 1995 are from Congressional Budget Office projections.

More Working Families are Poor

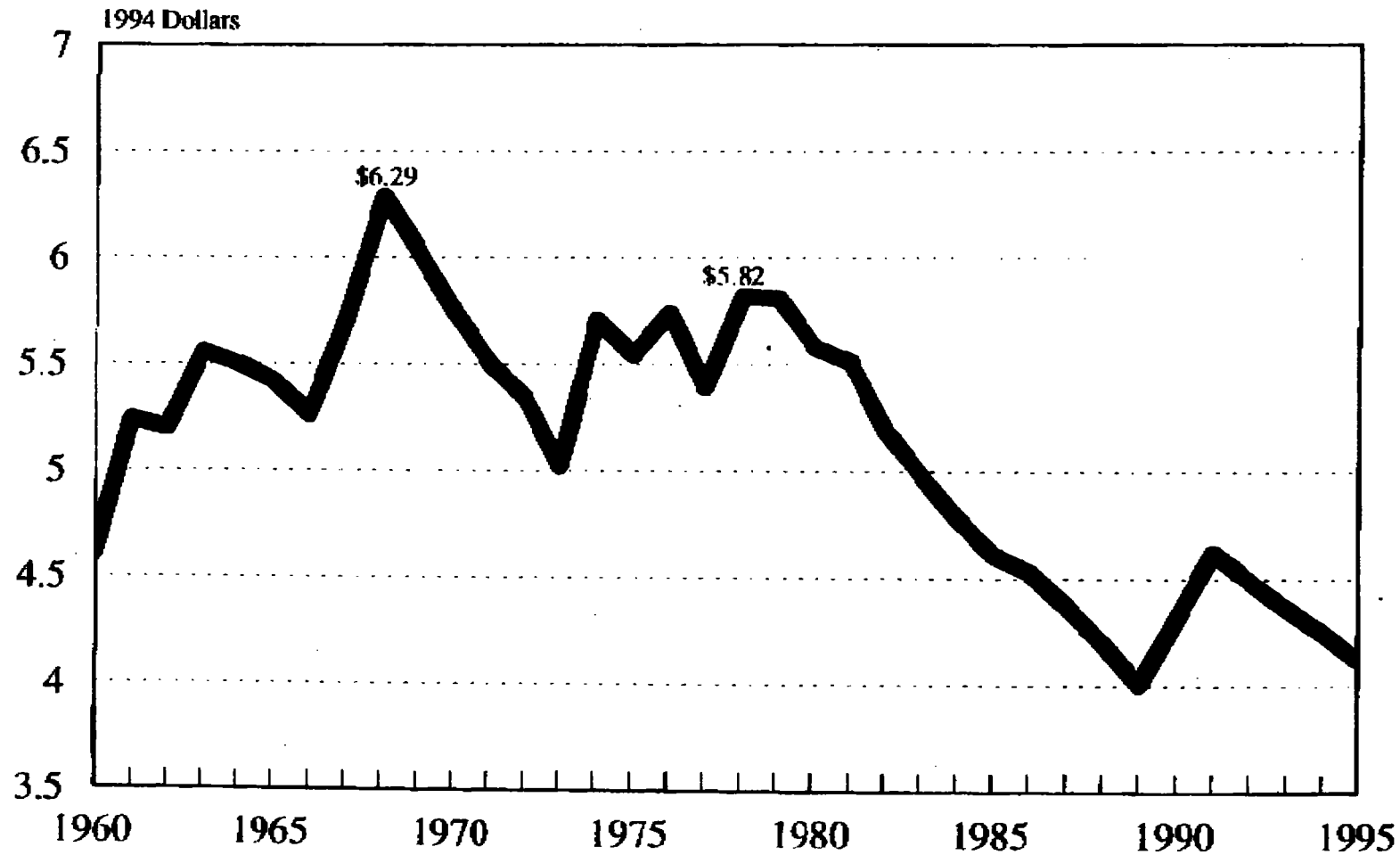
Percentage of Working Families in Poverty: 1975-1993



Source: Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey. A working family is defined as one with children where someone in the household worked.

The Real Minimum Wage

1960-1995



NOTE: Minimum wage is in 1994 CPI-U-X1 Dollars. The inflation rate for 1995 is assumed to be 3.2 percent.

REWARDING WORK: THE CASE FOR INCREASING THE MINIMUM WAGE

The President's proposal would increase the minimum wage from \$4.25 to \$5.15 over two years, through two 45 cent increases. The last increase, passed by an overwhelming, bipartisan vote in 1989, and implemented in 1990 and 1991, was also a 90 cent increase in two 45 cent stages. For a full-time, year-round worker at the minimum wage, a 90 cent increase would raise yearly income by \$1,800 -- as much as the average family spends on groceries in over 7 months.

MAINTAINING THE HISTORIC VALUE OF WORK: If the minimum wage were to stay at its current level (\$4.25), it would fall to its lowest real level in forty years. Indeed, the value of the minimum wage is now 27% lower than it was in 1979, and has fallen 45 cents in real value since its last increase in April of 1991. The first half of the President's 90 cent proposal simply restores the minimum wage to its value from the last increase.

RAISING THE MINIMUM WAGE PRIMARILY HELPS ADULT WORKERS -- MOST OF WHOM RELY ON THEIR MINIMUM WAGE JOBS TO SUPPORT THEIR HOUSEHOLDS: Nearly two-thirds of minimum wage workers are adults (63%); over one third of all minimum wage workers (36%) are the sole breadwinners in their families; the average minimum wage worker brought home over half of his or her family's earnings. Thus, a rise in the minimum wage is a significant boost to the standard of living to millions of households.

REWARDS WORK OVER WELFARE: The minimum wage increase provides another crucial measure to reward work and ensure that there is a strong incentive to choose work over welfare.

BETWEEN 11 MILLION AND 14 MILLION WORKERS WOULD BENEFIT FROM THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSAL TO INCREASE THE MINIMUM WAGE: An estimated 11 million workers, paid by the hour, earn between \$4.25 and \$5.14. Research indicates that an increase in the minimum wage to \$5.15 could have a "ripple" effect on another 3.5 million workers who earn within 50 cents of the new minimum wage.

EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE SHOWS THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSAL CAN INCREASE WAGES WITHOUT COSTING JOBS: Over a dozen empirical studies have found that moderate increases in the minimum wage do not have a significant impact on employment. These studies include state-specific research that shows that higher state increases in the minimum wage did not result in significant job impacts. As Nobel Laureate Robert Solow stated: "[T]he evidence of job loss is weak. And the fact that the evidence is weak suggests that the impact on jobs is small."

A 90 CENT INCREASE IN THE MINIMUM WAGE WILL LIFT A FAMILY OF FOUR OUT OF POVERTY: The dramatic extension of the Earned Income Tax Credit helped lift hundreds of thousands of working families out of poverty. Yet, by 1996, even the EITC is not enough to lift above the poverty line a family of four making the minimum wage. With the 90 cent minimum wage increase, food stamps, and the EITC, a family of four with a year-round minimum wage worker would be lifted above the poverty line.

THE LAST MINIMUM WAGE -- ALSO 90 CENTS -- GARNERED STRONG BIPARTISAN SUPPORT. In 1989, the minimum wage was passed by votes of 382 to 37 (135 Republicans) in the House, and 89 to 8 in the Senate (36 Republicans) and was supported by Senator Dole and Rep. Gingrich.