Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Cuellar
Davis (CA)
Davis (KY)
DeFazio
DeGette
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Eshoo
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Heinrich
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Holden
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Keating
Kelly
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Kucinich
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Latham
Latta
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Long
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Moran
Mulvaney
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Paul
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Quigley
Reed
Rehberg
Renacci
Reyes
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sanchez, Loretta
Scalise
Schiff
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Speier
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Waxman
Webster
Weiner
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Wu
Yoder
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—26

Benishek
Berkley
Bishop (GA)
Bono Mack
Clay
Culberson
Franks (AZ)
Garrett
Giffords
Graves (MO)
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Johnson (GA)
Langevin
LaTourette
Mack
Maloney
Markey
Meeks
Myrick
Olver
Rahall
Reichert
Rogers (AL)
Stark
Young (AK)

□ 0941

Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Ms. SPEIER, and Mr. LEVIN changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Mr. NEAL changed his vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 273, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted ''aye.''

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Chair, during rollcall vote No. 273, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted ''aye.''

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 273, I was unavoidably detained, but had I voted I would have voted ''aye.''

Stated against:

Mr. BENISHEK. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 273, I was at a doctors appointment across town. Had I been present, I would have voted, ''no.''

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Mr. Chair, I missed rollcall vote No. 273. If I were here, I would have voted ''no.''

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, on April 15, 2011, I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall No. 273. Had I voted I would have voted ''no'' on the Cleaver/Scott (VA) Amendment in the nature of a Substitute, rollcall 273.

The Acting CHAIR. The Committee will rise informally.

The Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MCHENRY) assumed the chair.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The Speaker announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

H.R. 1473. An act making appropriations for the Department of Defense and the other departments and agencies of the Government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2011, and the other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Committee will resume its sitting.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012

The Committee resumed its sitting.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. GRIJALVA

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. KINGSTON). It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in part B of House Report 112–62.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment in the nature of a substitute at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012.

The Congress determines and declares that this concurrent resolution establishes the budget for fiscal year 2012 and sets forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2013 through 2021.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2012 through 2021:

(1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution:

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 2012: $2,931,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $3,394,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $3,705,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $3,922,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $4,124,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $4,388,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $4,607,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $4,828,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $5,056,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $5,309,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be increased are as follows:

Fiscal year 2012: $373,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $307,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $265,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $280,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $299,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $317,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $335,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $345,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $353,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $358,000,000.

(2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 2012: $3,986,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $3,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $4,036,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $4,147,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $4,368,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $4,537,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $4,707,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $4,905,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $5,115,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $5,305,000,000.

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 2012: $3,804,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $3,938,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $4,033,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $4,160,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $4,361,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $4,503,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $4,645,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $4,874,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $5,068,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $5,263,000,000.

(4) DEFICITS (ON-BUDGET).—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits (on-budget) are as follows:

Fiscal year 2012: $873,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $544,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $328,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $238,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $237,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $115,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $39,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $46,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $12,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: −$46,000,000.

(5) DEBT SUBJECT TO LIMIT.—Pursuant to section 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 2012: $16,092,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $16,909,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $17,522,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $18,078,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $18,652,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $19,120,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $19,531,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019: $19,933,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $20,302,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $20,632,000,000.
(6) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The appropriate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:
Fiscal year 2012: $11,309,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $11,955,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $12,379,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $12,714,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $13,043,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $13,250,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $13,380,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $13,514,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $13,616,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021; $13,658,000,000.

SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2012 through 2021 for each major functional category are:
(1) National Defense (050):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $672,883,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $683,936,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $539,678,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $614,983,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $531,171,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $560,652,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $535,020,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $542,554,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $547,842,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $547,770,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $556,868,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $550,059,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $566,902,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $553,733,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $579,207,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $569,566,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $588,753,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $579,729,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $599,264,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $590,067,000,000.
(2) International Affairs (150):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $110,322,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $73,947,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $102,807,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $89,258,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $92,324,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $93,324,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $76,932,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $86,525,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $73,326,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $80,487,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $72,391,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $77,889,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $74,735,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $75,842,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $68,575,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $70,893,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $66,214,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $66,540,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $63,879,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $63,660,000,000.
(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $31,317,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $31,981,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $31,863__,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $31,852,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $32,441,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,271,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $32,778,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,535,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $33,685,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $33,354,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $34,441,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $34,045,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $35,230,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $34,799,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $36,006,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $35,522,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $36,798,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $36,299,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $37,595,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $36,995,000,000.
(4) Energy (270):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $45,893,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,456,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $38,741,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $35,415,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $31,206,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $31,636,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $20,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,880,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $17,737,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,507,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $15,230,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,852,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $15,347,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $15,356,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $10,576,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,860,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $8,141,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,966,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $5,748,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,714,000,000.
(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $57,242,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $52,941,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $55,176,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $54,425,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $53,466,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $54,061,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $49,206,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $51,830,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $49,154,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,171,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $49,029,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,515,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $50,767,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,417,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $49,348,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,695,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $49,725,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,804,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $49,171,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,348,000,000.
(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $21,905,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,931,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $22,776,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,641,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $23,298,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,896,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $22,980,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,383,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $23,219,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,618,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $23,330,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,684,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $23,669,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,997,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $23,984,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,298,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $24,351,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,666,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $24,680__,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,002,000,000.
(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $24,761,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,352,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $14,114,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,578,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $12,777,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$2,528,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $13,679,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$4,079,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $14,094,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$6,692,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $17,517,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$6,276,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $18,067,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$8,139,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $19,515,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,612,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $21,088,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,580,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $22,467,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,304,000,000.
(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $146,070,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $98,614,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $111,004,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $107,044,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $117,413,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $110,481,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $124,802,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $115,416,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $131,732,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $120,586,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $138,785,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $125,503,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $135,799,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $129,935,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $137,806,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $133,322,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $139,808,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $135,946,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $141,837,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $137,422,000,000.
(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $33,268,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,280,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $30,850,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,042,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $28,636,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $33,983,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $23,932,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,924,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $23,002,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,265,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $22,132,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,473,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $22,527,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,716,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $20,405,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,676,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $19,550,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,834,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $18,694,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,871,000,000.
(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $162,170,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $137,087,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $156,253,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $157,082,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $150,772,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $154,070,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $136,408,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $145,567,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $138,450,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $139,096,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $138,547,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $138,321,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $140,926,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $139,220,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $133,294,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $136,944,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $130,228,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $132,292,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $127,437,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $129,047,000,000.
(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $391,582,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $372,462,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $403,799,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $396,254,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $481,153,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $464,525,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $535,769,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $529,619,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $580,937,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $588,216,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $624,655,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $629,475,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $666,014,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $663,822,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $706,403,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $706,147,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $759,310,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $747,759,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $800,808,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $798,972,000,000.
(12) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $484,164,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $483,987,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $526,142,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $526,322,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $555,844,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $555,703,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $578,812,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $578,618,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $624,585,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $624,750,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $648,117,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $647,966,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $672,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $672,290,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $734,998,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $735,149,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $787,821,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $787,654,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $840,868,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $840,674,000,000.
(13) Income Security (600):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $604,346,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $576,197,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $584,859,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $576,682,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $538,868,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $536,493,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $519,260,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $522,884,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $520,528,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $525,409,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $515,553,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $516,539,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $519,548,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $513,537,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $525,122,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $526,160,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $531,706,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $531,781,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $539,225,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $539,155,000,000.
(14) Social Security (650):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $54,439,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $54,624,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $29,096,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $29,256,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $32,701,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,776,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $36,261,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $36,311,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $40,171,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $40,171,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $44,263,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $44,263,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $48,717,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,717,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $55,275__,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $55,275,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $60,397,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $60,397,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $65,979,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $65,979,000,000.
(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $162,813,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $156,565,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $158,896,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $158,024,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $157,578,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $157,877,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $151,153,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $152,405,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $157,556,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $157,708,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $153,844,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $153,717,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $147,817,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $147,987,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $157,337,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $156,862,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $160,667,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $160,195,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $164,532,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $163,950,000,000.
(16) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $79,444,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $71,155,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $71,187,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $72,396,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $69,823,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $72,175,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $66,095,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $68,593,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $68,518,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $69,819,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $67,289,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $67,995,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $69,071,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $69,083,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $68,541,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $68,612,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $71,174,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $70,936,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $72,773,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $72,477,000,000.
(17) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $25,647,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $29,209,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $25,562,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $26,496,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $26,146,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,644,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $26,685,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,937,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $27,361,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,407,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $28,146,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,948,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $29,025,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,709,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $29,991,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $29,453,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $30,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,241,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $31,497,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,922,000,000.
(18) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $371,094,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $371,094,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $426,859,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $426,859,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $490,720,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $490,720,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $546,940,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $546,940,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $599,622,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $599,622,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $642,573,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $642,573,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $675,253,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $675,253,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $696,767,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $696,767,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $714,066,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $714,066,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $718,317,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $718,317,000,000.
(19) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, −$77,917,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$77,917,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, −$80,329,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$80,329,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, −$81,798,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$81,798,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, −$84,857,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$84,857,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, −$85,946,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$85,946,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, −$91,248,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$91,248,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, −$97,099,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$97,099,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, −$101,718,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$101,718,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, −$105,645,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$105,645,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, −$110,174,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$110,174,000,000.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 223, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) and a Member opposed each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, the amendment, the budget substitute that we have before you, the people's budget, is an honest document consistent with our country's values and our country's desires.

The people's budget does not tell the American people what they want to hear; it gives the American people what they want: Fairness, protection of our social net for Americans in retirement and at the beginning of their lives, jobs, an immediate infusion of job creation to put people back to work, investments in education. And this budget is balanced by 2021, the deficit is eliminated. It is the only budget that accomplishes that that is before you today.

It does not balance the budget on the backs of the middle class, those who aspire to be in the middle class, and those that are vulnerable in our society.

It reverses a practice and it taxes those corporations and the very, very 2 percent rich in this country so they pay their just sacrifice to keeping this country healthy and turning our country around.

We end the wars that are draining our national Treasury and our people. The Progressive Caucus listened to the American people, and the people's budget is what they want.

I urge approval of this budget. It is a document that represents the very best of what the people need, and it represents a departure from a practice that has brought us to the brink of a deep recession, to a practice that has brought us to joblessness across this country and to a practice that has given the privileged all they want and transferred that responsibility to working Americans in this country.

Our budget is a document that is honest, it is straightforward and merits your support.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROKITA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Indiana is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. ROKITA. The ''people's budget''? This budget, if enacted, would end this country as we know it. This budget increases spending, Mr. Chairman, by $13 trillion over 10 years. It takes $16 trillion more from the American people over 10 years through the biggest tax increase this country has ever seen. It increases our debt $3.5 trillion over 10 years.

This isn't the people's budget. This country was founded on equal opportunity for everyone, not equal outcome. History is littered with countries and nations that have failed because they tried for equal outcome.

This country remains the greatest Nation the world has ever seen because we pride ourselves and enforce equal opportunity.

I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD).

Mr. LANKFORD. I am honored to get a chance to comment. I am very grateful we have an honest dialogue back and forth on different options.

This is a unique moment for us as a Nation to be able to look at the direction of our country and at the way we are going to do budgeting, and I have great respect for those that will come and say let's look at other ideas, and I think that's how we should come to the table. Both the President, the Senate, and the House should be coming and saying, here are the options, here are the voices, because there are different voices in America that have different perspectives, and I think that's a good, healthy debate.

Now, there are several areas that we will disagree on with this budget. We do agree that we should be working on deficit reduction. We do agree that debt is a serious problem in our Nation and we need to be able to work it down. It's how to do that.

The budget that's being presented here, the amendment in the nature of a substitute, does tax heavily those that are wealthy, but it also has a burden that's on those most vulnerable as well. And let me give you an example of that: It increases the transportation tax, that gas tax.

It not only adds an excise tax on gas companies, energy companies, so that the tax goes up, but it also adds 25 cents per gallon to the actual gas tax, and then at this time removes any other tax subsidies that are being piled on to any energy company. All those together are going to add a significant amount per gallon at the pump, beginning with just the basic option that's there of adding 25 cents. In addition, their recommendation is 43.4 cents for the gas tax itself.

That is clearly a tax that's going to hit very hard on those that are most vulnerable in our society, the people that are driving to work, that are moms commuting back and forth. I think that's the wrong direction to go. That's such a large tax on a group of people that are vulnerable.

So we do want to deal with the nature of our great deficits and of our great debt, but I don't think we need to be able to add that additional tax burden on the people that are very vulnerable.

Mr. GRIJALVA. I encourage the gentlemen at their next opportunity, the gentlemen across the aisle, to explain to the American taxpayer why they have to pay thousands of dollars on Tax Day when GE didn't have to pay a single cent and, in fact, got money back on Tax Day. Our budget is about shared sacrifice.

I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY).

□ 0950

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Chairman, there is one proposed budget that ends the war in Afghanistan, cuts Cold War-era weapons systems, completely eliminates the deficit within 10 years and aligns the Tax Code with the values of working families. And that's the people's budget submitted by the Congressional Progressive Caucus.

Instead of taking away health care from seniors by gutting Medicare, the people's budget provides more affordable health care with a robust public option that would save this Nation's taxpayers $68 billion over 7 years.

The majority's budget will cost Americans 1.7 million jobs over the next 3 years. Our budget puts America back to work with badly needed investments in transportation, infrastructure, and a 21st-century education system.

We have a choice. The majority budget which demands more sacrifice from struggling families and gives the wealthy a free ride; or the progressive budget which invests in people, creates a budget surplus, and brings our troops home.

I urge my colleagues, make a smart, fiscally responsible choice. Vote for the people's budget.

Mr. ROKITA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN).

Mrs. BLACKBURN. I appreciate the chairman for yielding to me, and I appreciate the opportunity to stand and speak against the Progressive Caucus budget because it is a budget that, once again, will spend too much money.

Mr. Chairman, one of the things that we have heard from the American people is this: they are tired of the Federal Government spending taxpayer money for programs they don't want and spending money that they don't have. And it is time for us to put this fiscal house in order.

Now, quite frankly, I think that today is a really great day. When we get to the end of this legislative day and the end of this legislative week, we will have passed the Ryan budget, which turns an enormous corner for our Nation. Over the next 10 years, it will reduce spending not by millions and billions, but by trillions—$6.2 trillion over the next 10 years.

Those are the kinds of first steps that the American people are wanting to see. That's the kind of fiscal responsibility that the American people are holding us accountable for: controlling spending, limiting spending, and making certain that there is a stable and secure environment in which economic growth and job creation can take place.

They have spoken loudly and clearly. And they have said reduce what you are spending, get your fiscal house in order, begin to focus not on the next 6 weeks or 6 months but the next 60 years, and focus on our children and our grandchildren, making certain that we are not tapping their futures and trading it to the nations that hold our debt. I think that it's so important that we begin to arrest this and get it under control and to pass the Ryan budget today.

Mr. GRIJALVA. I yield 15 seconds to the distinguished cochair of the Progressive Caucus, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. ELLISON).

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Chairman, the point was made earlier that the Progressive Caucus' budget, which addresses a gas tax, is somehow not a good thing to deal with our Nation. But the infrastructure needs of our country, over $3 trillion—according to the Society of Engineers, says that we need $3 trillion in infrastructure spending.

Let's do something and put America back to work by rebuilding our Nation's infrastructure.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from California, Ms. BARBARA LEE.

Ms. LEE. Let me thank our cochairs, Congressmen ELLISON and GRIJALVA, for their tremendous leadership.

Budgets are not just dollars and cents. They are moral documents that reflect who we are and what we believe in. The Republican budget is an assault on women, seniors, the underserved poor and low-income families. It's a shameless attempt to finance tax breaks for millionaires on the backs of the most vulnerable. The people's budget, however, offers a commonsense fiscally responsible plan that protects critical programs and services that millions of Americans depends on.

Our plan would eliminate the deficit in the next decade, put people back to work, and restore our economic competitiveness. In these difficult times, it includes additional funding for unemployment insurance to help those who've maxed out at 99 weeks to get additional benefits, recognizing there are five people to one job.

Our proposal eliminates the true drivers of our deficit, the unpaid-for Bush tax cuts and the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, and it restates the law that no permanent bases will be built in Iraq. And we protect and preserve Medicare and Social Security for the future, and it includes a public option which saves money. The people's budget invests in our people, in our communities, and in our Nation.

I urge a ''yes'' vote.

Mr. ROKITA. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 seconds.

There has been a lot of talk about budgets being moral instruments. The budget that we've proposed through the Budget Committee, the Ryan budget, is a responsible budget. And let me say, Mr. Chairman, what is immoral is balancing these choices on the backs of our children and grandchildren, Americans who haven't even been born yet. That's what's immoral.

I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. MULVANEY).

Mr. MULVANEY. I thank Mr. ROKITA for the time.

I want to applaud my colleagues in the Progressive Caucus for doing something which I think is intellectually honest. In fact, I think if you look at a couple of budgets that we're going to be looking at over the next 2 days, the budget that the Budget Committee has offered, I think is a fair and honest representation of where the Republican Party is. The Republican Study Committee budget that we'll see in just a few minutes is a fair and honest representation of where the Republican Study Committee stands. And this budget, I think, is offered as a true and honest position, a policy statement, of where the progressives in this body and in this country stand. And for that I thank them.

That being said, it's hard to imagine a document that is more different from our document. There are $16 trillion worth of tax increases in this document. To the extent that the progressives do stand and are honest in their belief that taxing and spending is the way to fix the Nation, this document certainly does contain that.

All of the 2001, 2003 tax cuts, which we affectionately refer to around here as the Bush tax cuts, are gone, not just the ones on the highest income earners, everybody. This is a tax increase on almost everybody. In fact, it is a tax increase on everybody in the entire Nation. The top marginal rates under this proposal go from 45 percent up to 49 percent. The capital gains rate goes up to as high as 49 percent.

We introduced a new concept in this budget, apparently, the progressives do, that takes the estate tax to a progressive model, where you get estate tax rates that range from 45 percent up to 65 percent. We heard a few minutes ago, my colleague, Mr. LANKFORD, talk about the fact that there's a 25-cent gas tax increase in this particular document.

This is an avalanche of new taxes. At every single turn, the motivation behind the progressives seems to be that the government needs more money, that the government needs more money and it is our obligation to give it to the government. And we simply, wholeheartedly, dismiss that idea.

But, again, I think it is nice for a change to have honest and open debate on an intellectual basis in this Chamber. I thank the progressives for at least laying out where they stand. And I think it's a good process to go through. I think we'll have a chance later on today in just a few minutes to see where we stand as a Nation, at least as a body, here on these types of changes.

I very much hope that this amendment is defeated. I think that the Republican Budget Committee alternative is a better course of action. And I would like to see this amendment defeated.

Mr. GRIJALVA. I again yield 15 seconds to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. ELLISON).

Mr. ELLISON. I have a question for the gentleman: When does the Ryan budget create a surplus?

Mr. ROKITA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLISON. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. ROKITA. The budget proposed and voted on by the committee—

Mr. ELLISON. I reclaim my time.

Mr. ROKITA. Do you want me to answer the question or not?

Mr. ELLISON. I will yield for an answer to the question, not for a filibuster.

□ 1000

Mr. ROKITA. With responsible, gradual reforms to the drivers of our debt, like Medicare and Social Security, the Ryan budget will balance.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GRIJALVA. I yield an additional 15 seconds to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. ELLISON. I asked the gentleman when the Ryan budget created a surplus. He could have given me a year; he didn't. That's because he's probably embarrassed about when that is.

Let me tell you when the Progressive Caucus budget comes to surplus: 2021. That is known as a responsible budget. We are making a surplus by 2021. And by the way, that is Heritage Foundation mathematics. It's not $16 trillion; it is $3.9 trillion over 10 years.

Mr. ROKITA. Mr. Chairman, I see where the gentleman from Minnesota is going with his question, and I yield myself 10 seconds just to answer it.

He claims responsibility in this budget. The only way they can possibly balance, and I don't agree that they will balance in that time, is by drastically raising taxes on every American. That's not responsibility because it doesn't pose a choice. That is the definition of irresponsibility, Mr. Chairman.

I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BROOKS).

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, I have a chart before me, and I hope everyone will look at it. It is based on Congressional Budget Office numbers. If you go to fiscal year 2001, you'll see that we enjoyed a $128 billion surplus. At that time we had a Republican House, a Republican Senate, and a Democrat President. Then if you'll notice, looking at the bottom, that we had a Republican Congress and a Republican President, and we had the beginning of a series of deficits, $158 billion in FY 2002, which was immediately after the 9/11 and the ramp-up as a result of our efforts to protect Americans from terrorism.

Then we go to FY '03, '04, '05, '06 and '07, you can see how the deficits have increased to a peak of $413 billion, but then the Republicans start getting things back under control. $161 billion is the deficit that America suffered in FY 2007, and that's not good. As a matter of fact, one of the reasons I was dissatisfied with the George Bush administration is because of these deficits.

But let's look at what happened after the elections in November of 2006 in which NANCY PELOSI became House Speaker and HARRY REID became majority leader of the United States Senate. These deficits, which we were getting under control, in FY '08, $459 billion; in FY '09, we almost go off the chart, $1.4 trillion. Then we lose the White House. The Democrats are in total control. In FY '10, a deficit of $1.3 trillion. In FY '11, a projected deficit of 1.6 or $1.5 trillion, depending upon who you pay attention to.

Folks, we are here today forcing this issue because America is at risk. We are at risk of insolvency and bankruptcy because the * * * Members of this body choose to spend money that we do not have. They believe in wealth transfer programs.

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Chair, point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Alabama will suspend.

The gentleman from Minnesota will state his point of order.

Mr. ELLISON. I would like the gentleman's words taken down for the reference to certain Members of this body as socialists.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman will suspend. The gentleman from Alabama will please take his seat.

The Clerk will report the words.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to strike the particular use of one word that the folks on the other side of the aisle have objected to.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

Without objection, the word is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Alabama may proceed.

Mr. BROOKS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Ladies and gentlemen of America, we all know what we're talking about here, and we all know what the definitional terms are, and I am more than happy to resume this discussion off the House floor. But for whatever reason, I'm not permitted to use one word.

Having said that, you can look at this chart and you can see the kind of deficits that we have sustained over the last 4 years, and the threat that this poses to the United States of America.

Now, this Progressive people's budget, I submit to you, is nothing more than a Trojan horse. There is an old saying: Those who do not learn from history are doomed to repeat it. Why should anyone believe that the folks who have racked of these massive deficits that put America at risk are now going to change their stripes?

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for withdrawing the word ''socialist'' from his commentary.

I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS).

Ms. WATERS. I thank the gentlemen.

Mr. Chairman and Members, the gentleman from Alabama evidently has amnesia. Clinton administration eliminated the deficit and left a balanced budget. It was the Bush administration that created the deficit.

I rise in strong support for this, the Progressive Caucus alternative balanced people's budget. During the last administration, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle maxed out our Nation's credit card for wars and tax cuts for the rich, all the while saying deficits don't matter. Now they are using our deficit crisis as a rationale to undermine programs that they have never supported and push a divisive social agenda that is a sideshow to our budget debate.

Mr. Chairman, this country is not broke. We have spent our money on wars and tax credits for the very rich, and now it is time to entertain the people's budget, a balanced budget.

The Ryan budget breaks our promise to these American families by expecting them to bear the entire burden of deficit reduction, neglecting the fact that just 4 months ago my colleagues on the opposite side of the aisle insisted on $80 billion in tax cuts for the richest 2 percent of individuals in this country.

This is a balanced budget. I ask my colleagues to support this very responsible, balanced budget.

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

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS).

□ 1010

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. I thank my colleague from Arizona for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I have never been one to stand silent in the face of injustice. Today, I see before us one of the greatest betrayals in American history—the betrayal of our seniors and the disabled who rely on Medicare for their health care. We have made a social compact with our seniors, and the Republican budget breaks that compact. It is a disgrace and a shame.

Where is our sense of fairness? Where is our outrage? We can and we must do better.

Republicans head down a very dangerous path. We cannot, we must not, and we will not balance our budget on the backs of people who can least afford it. Our seniors, the disabled, the poor, the hungry—they have done nothing wrong. They do not deserve to bear the burden of these budget cuts.

Support and vote for the people's budget. It is the right budget, it is fair, and it is just.

Mr. ROKITA. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlelady from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. My heart pains me for this day and this

budget for America. Some of us might feel as the President does, that it's a question of whether or not we are saying to the American people that they are not understanding, or that we who are fighting simply are stupid.

It's a time when you want to reflect on how great a country we live in, and it hurts my heart when I see individuals putting on the floor of the House a budget that unfairly targets low-income communities and senior citizens while protecting the wealthiest Americans, Americans who I care about, and simply eliminating any sense of responsibility for working and middle class Americans.

The people's budget saves Medicare. Those are working Americans. Those are Americans that are middle class. And then, of course, what about our disabled persons? Do you think that they are only classified as low-income? These are individuals who become seniors or disabled who need to have the kind of sacrifice. Look what happens. The people's budget protects those who cannot protect themselves.

Finally, I ask the individuals, is there any shared sacrifice that you can see in the Republican budget. The Republican budget fails to help all those who are in need? This is a good budget. Support the people's budget.

Recommendation from CPC:

Every Member mentions the first talking point below re: deficits. Then Members can address the remaining TPs below, as they feel comfortable.

Deficit: Our Budget Eliminates the Deficit by 2021.

We eliminate the deficit by 2021. Instead of eroding America's hard-earned retirement plan and social safety net, our budget targets the true drivers of deficits in the next decade: the Bush Tax Cuts, the wars overseas, and the causes and effects of the recent recession.

Jobs: Our Budget Puts America Back to Work & Restores America's Competitiveness.

We rebuild America and make it competitive again. We make smart investments. We put America back to work. You can't grow the economy by slashing programs. Our plan will spark new job growth, improve education, accelerate clean energy development and modernize the nation's infrastructure.

Taxes: Our Budget Implements a Fair Tax System.

We ask the richest and most fortunate Americans to contribute more. We stop giving handouts and huge tax giveaways to corporate special interests. The ''People's Budget'' implements a fair tax system, based on the notion that fairness and equality are integral to our society. Our budget restores fairness to a system that unfairly benefits a few while hurting the majority of Americans.

Defense: Our Budget Brings Our Troops Home.

We bring the troops back home. We ensure that our country's defense spending does not continue to contribute significantly to our current fiscal burden. It's time to stop bankrupting the country fighting unwinnable wars. We end these wars not simply to save massive amounts of money or because the majority of Americans favors it, but because these wars are making America less safe, reduce our standing in the world, and do nothing to reduce America's burgeoning energy security crisis.

Health: Our Budget Keeps Americans Healthy.

We allow real competition in health care. We will never see health care costs decrease until the government can compete and use its bargaining power to strike a better deal for Americans.

Mr. ROKITA. Mr. Chair, may I inquire as to the time on both sides?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Indiana has 3¾ minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Arizona has 6¼ minutes remaining.

Mr. ROKITA. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. We have been greeted with a Republican budget that is a profoundly negative view of the future, and you've heard some of the reasons. I want to focus on just one. It doesn't just ignore the infrastructure deficit of an America that is falling apart—over $2 trillion of unmet needs as referenced by my friend from Minnesota. It makes it worse. A 31 percent cut in already inadequate funding for national infrastructure. The Progressive Budget hears the needs of the American public and actually agrees with the truckers, the U.S. Chamber, local governments, AAA of America, indeed, the deficit commission, all suggested that, for the first time since 1993, we raise the gas tax.

My Republican friends have lost track of their Republican roots, for Republicans used to believe in infrastructure. Lincoln. Eisenhower. Eisenhower raised the gas tax. Even Reagan raised the gas tax. This progressive budget is a profound investment in infrastructure. It will put millions to work renewing and rebuilding America.

Mr. GRIJALVA. I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. ELLISON).

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Chair, the people's budget contains a provision for infrastructure development and the National Infrastructure Bank. I want to agree wholeheartedly with Congressman BLUMENAUER. We can not only put America back to work but we can strengthen the infrastructure that will make it safe to go across a bridge. We cannot neglect the bridges and the roads, the high-speed optical fiber cables and all these things that our country needs for a 21st century infrastructure. It's a jobs program. The people's budget is talking about jobs.

Mr. GRIJALVA. I yield 1 minute to the gentlelady from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO).

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the people's budget.

I heard mention that our country was based on the goal of equal opportunity. Yes. But what about ''and justice for all''? That is in our Pledge of Allegiance. We pledge that on the floor of this House every single day. This budget is not justice for all.

I was visited by advocates from Hawaii, eighth graders, who support funding for the disabled, for the blind, for our seniors. They were astounded by the anti-people priorities in the Ryan budget.

A budget has to be fair. That means the multi-millionaires in our country have to pay their fair share. That means the oil industry that's making money hand over fist, getting billions of dollars, has to pay their fair share. That means the companies that ship our jobs overseas have to pay their fair share.

Then we can invest in the future. That means education, energy self-sufficiency, infrastructure. I urge my colleagues to vote for this people's budget.

Aloha.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlelady from California (Ms. CHU).

Ms. CHU. I rise to support the people's budget. It will create millions of jobs and turn the deficit into a surplus in 10 years. Republicans have unveiled their 2012 Road to Ruin budget, but instead of focusing on creating jobs, Republicans are ripping the bandage off our economy before the scar has even healed.

The people's budget focuses on real solutions. Instead of billion-dollar handouts to Big Oil, we're investing in job creation and loans for higher education. Instead of ending Medicare as we know it, we keep our promise of secure health care for seniors. Instead of giving more tax breaks to millionaires and billionaires, we're committed to tax relief for the middle class.

We must eliminate the deficit, but we must do it responsibly, and that means taking the Republican target off the backs of working families.

Mr. ROKITA. Mr. Chair, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RIBBLE).

Mr. RIBBLE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in opposition to the Congressional Progressive Caucus substitute budget. One of the concerns I have as an American citizen and a small business owner for 30 years is this document right here. This is the Internal Revenue Code. It is 9,959 pages long. This plan that is offered up today will add hundreds if not thousands of pages of additional complexity.

Recently, we all heard about a large U.S. corporation that had billions of dollars in profits and paid zero taxes. Mr. Chairman, the reason they were able to do that is because their attorneys knew what was buried in this document. Do we really need to make it more complicated and more complex? I think not.

I also oppose this because they talk about the benefits to lower income Americans. Yet by removing the 2001 and 2000 tax credits and tax rates and returning them to their previous levels, you will increase on the poorest Americans from 10 percent to 15 percent, a full 50 percent increase in their tax rates. On top of it, small business

owners will see their tax rates go to 45 percent.

Think of the small business owner in northeast Wisconsin, who will also pay an 8 percent State income tax, will pay a 5 or 6 percent sales tax, will pay 50 cents a gallon gasoline tax, will pay property tax, will pay FICA tax, will pay Social Security tax. I'm beginning to wonder if all they will do in their life is pay taxes.

I urge my colleagues to reject this proposal.

□ 1020

Mr. GRIJALVA. I yield myself 10 seconds.

If I may, I have a simple inquiry for the gentleman from Wisconsin.

As part of the fairness in our Tax Code, I would like to ask, is it fair that, let's say, Warren Buffett should pay a lower income tax rate than his receptionist? Is that fairness in our Tax Code?

Mr. RIBBLE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRIJALVA. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. RIBBLE. I would concur that it's not fair.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GRIJALVA. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York, Congressman RANGEL.

Mr. RANGEL. Thank you for giving me this opportunity.

This substitute budget is listed as the ''Progressive budget.'' For reasons that clearly anyone can take a deep breath and see, as opposed to what Mr. RYAN is presenting to us as Republican, this is really what our country is all about: building on the great things that we've done and making certain that the young people who follow us will be able to say that we have improved their opportunities.

Make no mistake about it: Borrowing trillions of dollars and paying interest on that money puts us in a very bad economic position, not only in our country, but throughout the world. I assume that none of us here wants to spend a lot of time pointing fingers at each other about how we got to be where we are.

One thing is abundantly clear: If America is going to be progressive, it has to find a progressive solution in order to get out of that.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The gentleman from Arizona has 1½ minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Indiana has 2 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Indiana has the right to close.

Mr. ROKITA. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, I yield for the purpose of making a unanimous consent request to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH).

(Mr. FATTAH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Progressive budget substitute.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Arizona has 1½ minutes remaining.

Mr. GRIJALVA. I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA).

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Chairman, in closing, budgets are more than collections of numbers; they are a statement of our values. The Congressional Progressive Caucus budget is a reflection of the values and priorities of working families in this country. Our budget charts a path that keeps America exceptional while addressing the most pressing problems facing the Nation today.

Our budget eliminates the deficit and stabilizes the debt by 2021. It does this in a manner consistent with the aspirations of the American people. It does this by restoring our economic competitiveness so that we can all experience the fullest definition of the American Dream: that each of our children will do better than we did.

We did not set these goals arbitrarily. Our budget was crafted by listening to the American people. In poll after poll, they are telling us that they want us to preserve Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid; to make higher education more affordable; to expand job training programs; to invest in roads, research and, above all, in great schools for our children.

We can do all of these things and eliminate our deficit. We have a moral imperative to do so. The people's budget is fair; it is just; it is a step towards moving this debate back to the true center.

I urge a ''yes'' vote on the Progressive budget. It is the people's budget. Please vote for our amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Indiana has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. ROKITA. In closing, I would like to recall the words of the gentleman from South Carolina, who spoke about the honesty of this proposed amendment.

I think it was an appropriate thing to say. This is an honest proposal. I believe that the proponents of this amendment believe everything that's in the amendment as a possible solution—but honesty, Mr. Chairman, does not equal responsibility.

This isn't the people's budget that is being proposed. It is the ''blank check'' budget. You see, it doesn't force any choices. It spends $13 trillion over 10 years. It taxes the American people. It has the Federal Government confiscate from the American people an additional $16 trillion over 10 years. That's not forcing choices. That's not being responsible. Every family in this Nation understands, when they prepare their budgets, they have to make choices. There are different priorities. This just opens up by fiat the right of the Federal Government to dip into the wallets of every American.

I heard a lot about tax cuts for the rich, Mr. Chairman. I want to be clear that the budget that came out of the Budget Committee calls for revenue-neutral tax reform. We are motivated by the same reform principles that are in the President's fiscal commission: to broaden the tax base and to lower tax rates for everybody.

I was looking at some statistics. The bottom 50 percent of taxpayers pays less than 3 percent of the income taxes. In fact, 47 percent of individuals pay no Federal income tax whatsoever.

Our idea is tax neutral. It's revenue neutral. It lowers the tax rates for everybody. It makes all of us pay something, and it doesn't give tax cuts to the rich. We are planning to take away the loopholes so that those who are better off than we are can't take advantage of high-priced lobbyists.

I ask my colleagues to vote ''no'' on this proposed amendment.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Chairman, the Republican budget proposal pulls a bait and switch on seniors, people with disabilities, the poor, and anyone who hopes to grow old with dignity in this country. It dismantles bedrock American programs—Medicare and Medicaid—and opens Social Security to future attack.

The Republican plan takes Medicare's promise of guaranteed health benefits and swaps it out for a voucher for private insurance—one that's intentionally structured to diminish in value. Seniors will be at the mercy of big insurance companies and left to pay bigger bills out-of-pocket.

The Republican plan changes Medicaid to a block grant program. States' funding will fall far short. They'll be forced to slash programs that now cover much-needed health care for kids, the poor, and the disabled.

The Republican plan is morally bankrupt and takes the most cynical view of our country's future. It says we should reward the wealthiest Americans and corporations with trillions in tax breaks and pay for them by slashing essential programs that work.

I applaud the President for attacking the Republican budget proposal and calling it what it is: a plan to reduce the deficit on the backs of our most vulnerable populations and middle class families.

We know there is a better, fairer way.

The People's Budget—put forth by the Congressional Progressive Caucus—works for all Americans and puts people back to work.

In contrast to the House Republican budget, it balances our budget in 10 years—while preserving Medicare, improving health reform, maintaining our commitment to education, and making the investments in our infrastructure that will create jobs.

It does so by ending the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan and bringing sanity to our bloated defense budget.

Rather than destroying our safety net like the Republican budget does, the People's Budget ensures that the wealthiest Americans and Wall Street pay their fair share of taxes.

The People's Budget would end tax breaks for oil companies and corporations that ship jobs offshore, and it would require Wall Street to pay for the damage it did to our economy.

I recently sent a survey to my constituents asking how we should cut the deficit. The results show that 85 percent want to close loopholes benefiting Wall Street and corporations;

78 percent want the Bush tax cuts for the wealthy to end; and 64 percent want defense spending cut. In contrast, only 13 percent think we should cut domestic spending for education and children, and only 12 percent want cuts to Medicare or Social Security.

The People's Budget represents the priorities of my constituents and is the real path to prosperity. I'm proud to support it and urge all of my colleges to do the same while voting no on the reckless Republican budget.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona will be postponed.

The Committee will rise informally.

The Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) assumed the chair.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a bill and concurrent resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 1308. An act to amend the Ronald Reagan Centennial Commission Act to extend the termination date for the Commission, and for other purposes.

H. Con. Res. 33. Concurrent resolution permitting the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust.

H. Con. Res. 43. Concurrent resolution providing for a conditional adjournment of the House of Representatives and a conditional recess or adjournment of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 216. An act to increase criminal penalties for certain knowing and intentional violations relating to food that is misbranded or adulterated.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 106–286, the Chair, on behalf of the President of the Senate, and after consultation with the Majority Leader, appoints the following Members to serve on the Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China:

The Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS).

The Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN).

The Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN).

The Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN).

The Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY).

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 101–509, the Chair, on behalf of the Majority Leader, announces the reappointment of Steve Zink of Nevada to the Advisory Committee on the Records of Congress.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 106–554, the Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore and upon the recommendation of the Majority Leader, appoints the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) to the Board of Directors of the Vietnam Education Foundation, vice the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WEBB).

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 100–696, the Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, appoints the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) as a member of the United States Capitol Preservation Commission, vice the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Committee will resume its sitting.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012

The Committee resumed its sitting.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. GARRETT

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. KINGSTON). It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in part B of House Report 112–62.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012.

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2012 is hereby established and that the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2011 and for fiscal years 2013 through 2021 are set forth.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2011 through 2021:

(1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution:

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 2011: $1,664,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: $1,866,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $2,128,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $2,325,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $2,426,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $2,523,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $2,694,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $2,809,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $2,959,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $3,120,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $3,287,000,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:

Fiscal year 2011: −$0.
Fiscal year 2012: −$25,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: −$227,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: −$346,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: −$406,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: −$448,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: −$482,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: −$527,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: −$544,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: −$561,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: −$597,000,000,000.

(2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 2011: $2,961,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: $2,617,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $2,502,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $2,540,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $2,624,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $2,744,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $2,808,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $2,862,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $2,975,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $3,067,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $3,154,000,000,000.

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 2011: $3,117,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: $2,740,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $2,673,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $2,650,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $2,706,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $2,818,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $2,872,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $2,919,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $3,038,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $3,131,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $3,219,000,000,000.

(4) DEFICITS (ON-BUDGET).—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits (on-budget) are as follows:

Fiscal year 2011: $1,453,000,000,000.