

Boehlert Ford
Boehner Fossella
Bonilla Frank (MA)
Bonner Franks (AZ)
Bono Frelinghuysen
Boozman Frost
Boswell Gallegly
Boucher Garrett (NJ)
Boyd Gerlach
Bradley (NH) Gibbons
Brady (PA) Gilchrest
Brady (TX) Gillmor
Brown (OH) Gingrey
Brown (SC) Gonzalez
Brown, Corrine Goode
Brown-Waite, Goodlatte
Ginny Gordon
Burgess Goss
Burns Granger
Burr Graves
Burton (IN) Green (TX)
Buyer Green (WI)
Calvert Greenwood
Camp Grijalva
Cannon Gutierrez
Cantor Hall
Capito Harman
Capps Harris
Capuano Hart
Cardin Hastings (FL)
Cardoza Hastings (WA)
Carson (IN) Hayes
Carson (OK) Hayworth
Carter Hefley
Case Hensarling
Castle Herger
Chabot Hill
Chandler Hinchey
Chocola Hinojosa
Clay Hobson
Clyburn Hoeffel
Coble Hoekstra
Cole Holden
Collins Holt
Conyers Honda
Cooper Hooley (OR)
Costello Hostettler
Cox Houghton
Cramer Hoyer
Crane Hunter
Crenshaw Hyde
Crowley Inslee
Cubin Isakson
Culberson Israel
Cummings Issa
Cunningham Istook
Davis (AL) Jackson (IL)
Davis (CA) Jackson-Lee
Davis (FL) (TX)
Davis (IL) Jefferson
Davis (TN) Jenkins
Davis, Jo Ann John
Davis, Tom Johnson (CT)
Deal (GA) Johnson (IL)
DeFazio Johnson, E. B.
DeGette Johnson, Sam
Delahunt Jones (NC)
DeLauro Kanjorski
DeLay Kaptur
Deutsch Keller
Diaz-Balart, L. Kelly
Diaz-Balart, M. Kennedy (MN)
Dicks Kennedy (RI)
Dingell Kildee
Doggett Kilpatrick
Dooley (CA) Kind
Doolittle King (IA)
Doyle King (NY)
Dreier Kingston
Duncan Kirk
Dunn Kleczka
Edwards Kline
Ehlers Knollenberg
Emanuel Kolbe
Emerson Kucinich
Engel LaHood
English Lampson
Eshoo Langevin
Etheridge Lantos
Evans Larsen (WA)
Everett Larson (CT)
Farr Latham
Fattah LaTourette
Feeney Leach
Ferguson Lee
Filner Levin
Flake Lewis (CA)
Foley Lewis (GA)
Forbes Lewis (KY)

Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Lynch
Majette
Maloney
Manzullo
Markley
Marshall
Matheson
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCotter
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Mica
Michaud
Millender-
McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murtha
Musgrave
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Nethercutt
Neugebauer
Ney
Norwood
Nunes
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Pascarell
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen

Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Sanchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanders
Sandlin
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons

Simpson
Skeltson
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Sullivan
Sweeney
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Turner (OH)

Turner (TX)
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—13

DeMint
Gephardt
Gutknecht
Hulshof
Jones (OH)

Matsui
Murphy
Northup
Rodriguez
Rogers (AL)

Tancredo
Tanner
Tauzin

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS) (during the vote). Members are advised there are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1804

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H. RES. 581, SENSE OF HOUSE REGARDING RULES OF COMPENSATION FOR CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AND MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. DREIER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 108-454) on the resolution (H. Res. 585) providing for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 581) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding rates of compensation for civilian employees and members of the uniformed services of the United States, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

MAKING IN ORDER AT ANY TIME CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3550, TRANSPORTATION EQUITY ACT: A LEGACY FOR USERS

Mr. DREIER. I ask unanimous consent that it be in order at any time for the Speaker, as though pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, to declare the

House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of H.R. 3550, and that consideration of the bill proceed according to the following order:

The first reading of the bill is dispensed with;

All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived;

General debate shall not exceed 2 hours and 40 minutes with 2 hours and 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, including a final period of 10 minutes following consideration of the bill for amendment, and 30 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means;

After the initial period of general debate, the Committee of the Whole shall rise without motion; and,

No further consideration of H.R. 3550 shall be in order except pursuant to a subsequent order of the House.

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

There was no objection.

REFUSAL OF THE HOUSE TO EXTEND UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BENEFITS

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

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives again today refused to extend unemployment compensation benefits. Almost 1 million Americans since December have lost have seen their unemployment benefits expire. That is 1 million people. That is 1 million families, people who are looking for work, people who cannot find work in this economy.

In my state of Ohio, 300,000 people have lost their jobs. That is 2,000 people every week. Two hundred and sixty people have lost their jobs every single day of the Bush administration.

Their answer is more tax cuts for the wealthy, hoping it trickles down, and more trade agreements that hemorrhage jobs overseas.

We should extend unemployment compensation benefits to those 1 million workers. We should pass Crane-Rangel, a bipartisan initiative to give incentives to American manufacturers to hire Americans and to manufacture in this country.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF PERSONNEL AND BENEFITS, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KLINE) laid before the House the following communication from Estelle Jones, Office of Personnel and Benefits, Office of the Chief Administrative Officer.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, March 29, 2004.

Hon. DENNIS J. HASTERT,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a civil subpoena for documents issued by the Superior Court of California, Riverside County.

After consulting with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House.

Sincerely,

ESTELLE JONES,

Director, Office of Personnel and Benefits.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

TALE OF TWO BUDGETS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EMANUEL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, the House is on the verge of passing a \$2.3 trillion budget with a \$521 billion deficit, showing that it is impossible to finance three wars with three tax cuts and come up with a different result outside of a \$521 billion hole in the budget.

This budget repeats the same mistakes that have resulted in a jobless economy and a wage recession in America. It continues the status quo of the administration's economic policies that have resulted in nearly 3 million Americans losing their jobs, 43 million Americans without health care, of which 33 million Americans work but have no health care, and 2 million Americans who used to be part of the middle-class and now are in the level of poverty, and wages are frozen, and \$1 trillion worth of corporate assets and individual net worth have been called into bankruptcies.

What do you do when have you this type of economic results? You think you would change your economic policies. No. This budget puts your foot on the accelerator, expecting a different result but repeating the same economic mismanagement.

During the 2000 election, President Bush said he was opposed to nation-building. Who knew it was America he was talking about? This budget and the President's economic vision is really a tale of two budgets: one for America, and one for Iraq.

We have spent well over \$100 billion of the taxpayers' money on Iraq's occupation. But here in America, we have gotten shortchanged. What do I mean by that?

In Iraq, we are offering universal health care and free job training. In

America, 44 million Americans are without health care; and nearly 8.2 million Americans are without jobs.

In the area of health care, 2,200 Iraqis are receiving and health professionals are receiving training, 8,000 volunteers are receiving medical training; and in America, under the President's budget, the health training funds cut by 64 percent.

One hundred and fifty health clinics and hospitals have been rebuilt to serve 3 million Iraqis, providing 100 percent prenatal and infant coverage. In America, under the President's budget, community health care clinics have been cut by 91 percent. Maternal and child health care, Healthy Start, family planning, all frozen.

Veterans, \$60 million is spent to retrain Iraqi veterans; and our veterans budget has been gutted by \$257 million. Veterans health care has been cut to where every veterans organization has opposed the President's budget and the budget passed here by the Republicans.

In the area of education, we have rebuilt 2,300 schools in Iraq. We have underfunded No Child Left Behind by \$8 billion.

Iraqi universities are getting \$20 million for higher ed partnerships. In America, we have cut Perkins loans; and Pell Grants have been frozen for the last 3 years.

Police. \$500 million is spent on the Iraqi police training, but the community police program in the United States has been cut by \$659 million.

In the area of housing, \$470 million is spent on Iraqi housing, yet \$791 million is cut from section 8 housing vouchers.

In the area of environment, we are paying for \$3.6 billion in water and sewer treatment facilities in Iraq. Here in America, in the President's budget, the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, which deals with all our clean water and drinking water for Americans, has been cut by \$500 million.

Ports infrastructure. The Port of Umm Qasar was completely rebuilt, and yet the Army Corps of Engineers cannot afford U.S. port security upgrades since their budget has been cut by 63 percent.

As President Bush seeks reelection, he can say he kept his commitment against nation-building. The problem is the target was America.

This is a tale of two budgets, one for America and one for Iraq; two priorities, one for America and one for Iraq; two sets of values, one for America, one for Iraq; and two sets of books, one for Iraq, one for America.

I have no problem investing in Iraq's future, but that future cannot be a more promising future than the one we promise here for our own children. Compared to how Americans view their futures, we cannot deny Americans the same dreams of affordable health care, education, police on the street, a safe place to live and job training.

America will no longer be the most generous nation in the world if the future they promise their children is one

that is less promising than one we are talking about overseas.

Now if your economic results here at home were nearly 3 million Americans have lost their jobs, nearly \$3 trillion has been added to the Nation's deficit in 3 years of budget, you would think you would change your economic policies. No. So what we will do is put our foot on the accelerator and press forward try and expect a different result, having tried 3 years in a row and producing the same result. We need a change and a new direction of the budget values and America's future.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

MEDICARE MODERNIZATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I am here tonight to talk about the Medicare Modernization Act, the reform bill that was passed by this body back in December.

I think the first question to ask is, who remembers what they were driving in 1960 or perhaps what a parent was driving in 1960? One of the most popular cars at that time was a Rambler; and if one thinks about the options available and the safety features in that car, we would really be amazed at how far we have come. There were no seat belts. There were no air bags. There were no GPS systems. There was just a lot different with vehicular travel back then.

And I think it is a wonderful analogy to think about when we are talking about health care in this country. Because Medicare in its inception in the 1960s really has changed very little over the years; and what we have is a situation where our seniors are faced with the same type of options, the same menu of services that they have had over the last 40 years. That is why we needed to pass the Medicare reform bill, and that we did.

The bill provides, I think, seniors with access to choices in health care, with easier access to health care, and it also provides immediate relief for the rising need for access in prescription drugs.

□ 1815

Under the Medicare Modernization Act, seniors have a choice. First of all, when we are talking about the prescription drug program, that program is completely voluntary.

It is voluntary, and seniors in my district, some of whom have existing coverage, will not have to participate in the program. It is not a one-size-fits-