

## JUVENILE DIABETES

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

Mr. KLEIN of Florida. Madam Speaker, last weekend, I participated in the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation Walk to Cure Diabetes in my hometown of Boca Raton, Florida. I participated in this walk to help bring attention to the urgent need for finding a cure for juvenile diabetes.

I also walked in honor of two children in my district, Sydney Lubetkin and Nicky Pollack. Nicky was diagnosed with juvenile diabetes as an infant, and Sydney was diagnosed with the illness just this past year.

Juvenile diabetes is a serious disease that inflicts tens of thousands of children across the United States. Not only does this illness cost us \$100 billion in health care costs alone, but living with juvenile diabetes requires 24-7 care. Children must constantly take insulin shots and have their blood checked numerous times a day, and their diet and exercise regimen must always be under strict surveillance. In severe cases, juvenile diabetes can cause blindness, heart failure, stroke and, worst case, death.

This is why I signed on as a sponsor of House Resolution 4 that urges Congress to appropriate \$1.6 billion annually. I thank Members for their support.

## DEMOCRATS WANT TO RAISE TAXES

(Mrs. MILLER of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Madam Speaker, the Democrats in the campaign last fall said they only wanted to raise taxes on the rich. But I think it is interesting how they define the rich. Take, for instance, the fact that they call for the lowest tax bracket of 10 percent to rise to 15 percent. Madam Speaker, the rich are not a part of the 10 percent bracket.

They are going to resurrect the marriage penalty tax, costing the average married couple \$466 a year more in taxes. They are going to cut the child tax credit in half, costing 31 million American families more in taxes. And if the Democrats are only raising taxes on the rich, it does seem that their definition of "rich" is anyone who is married or has children. In fact, anyone who gets a paycheck.

They said they only wanted to raise taxes as a last resort. But with the budget we will be voting on today, they have just made reservations for a long stay, with the American taxpayers footing the nearly \$400 billion bill, the largest tax increase in American history.

That didn't take long.

## REPUBLICAN RHETORIC ABOUT BUDGET ASTOUNDING

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, the Republican rhetoric about the Democratic budget still echoes in the Chamber, and the misrepresentation is astounding.

Why, just last night, jaws dropped across America as the author of the Republican alternative referred to the Concord Coalition, a respected centrist organization, as a "left-wing think tank".

Well, the Republicans have zero credibility when it comes to the budget. Last year, when they were in complete control, they couldn't even pass a budget resolution. They couldn't even pass the appropriations process, leaving town with 11 of the 13 budgets unfinished. The wheels completely fell off. These are the folks who gave us the rainforest in Iowa, the Bridge to Nowhere.

This is why 77 prominent national organizations have endorsed the Democratic budget, from the American Legion to Ducks Unlimited, the Environmental Coalition, the Military Officers Association to Veterans of Foreign Wars and the National Education Association.

I am proud of this Democratic alternative. I hope people read it to see through the Republican rhetoric.

## DEMOCRAT BUDGET RAISES TAXES

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

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, the Democrat budget raises taxes, plain and simple. You can cite all of these other groups that say one thing or another, but the group that counts is the Congressional Budget Office. That is the official scorekeeping agency that measures our budgets.

And according to the Congressional Budget Office, the Democrat budget provides for the largest tax increase in American history. Either that, or they don't balance the budget. They can't have it both ways. They are saying they balance the budget, and the only way they balance the budget is by raising taxes, cutting the child tax credit in half, bringing back the marriage tax penalty, bringing back the death tax, raising tax rates across the board on all income tax payers, repealing the 10 percent for low-income Americans, bringing back higher tax rates on capital gains and dividends which create jobs and help seniors save.

In fact, if their tax plan comes to fruition, if they actually accomplish what they are seeking to accomplish, they will tax the small businesses of America at higher tax rates than the largest corporations in America.

Madam Speaker, these tax cuts created jobs. They created 7.6 million jobs. Don't raise taxes.

## COMING TOGETHER IN UNITY

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

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, Monday evening begins the Jewish celebration of Passover. Passover is when the Jews remember when they were enslaved in Egypt and Moses led the Jewish people out of bondage and to freedom.

It is an important holiday, and one in which we remember where we came from and about how good God has been to us and about being enslaved and being in bondage. During this holiday, Jews remember others who have been enslaved and call on Jews to remember and never forget and to try to see that others are not enslaved.

Partly for that reason, I introduced some time ago H.R. 194 to have our country make an apology for the history of slavery and Jim Crow laws we had in this country. That was an error, that was wrong, and it needs to be apologized for, and a dialogue needs to begin to understand about slavery and its effects.

I wish everybody a happy holiday season and hope we all come together in unity to apologize for slavery.

## EQUIPPING OUR NATIONAL GUARD

(Ms. SHEA-PORTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SHEA-PORTER. Madam Speaker, from its birth before the Revolutionary War, the National Guard has served as our first defense against catastrophic disaster. We all remember the scenes during Hurricane Katrina. The National Guard came to the rescue. They were the ones in the helicopters, along with the Coast Guard, rescuing people after FEMA had collapsed and had not fulfilled its responsibilities.

After we invaded Iraq, it was our brave soldiers in the National Guard that once again answered the call to duty. They have served side by side with the regular forces doing an incredible job. They also have a job to do in our country, though. But multiple deployments and use of equipment has degraded the equipment they have at home to protect us in our own States.

The National Guard currently has about 40 percent of the equipment that it needs at home. The American people deserve to know this, that we do not have the equipment that we need, and the National Guard has a right to have the equipment so they can fulfill their duty in case of a national domestic disaster.

I thank the National Guard and their families who stand by day after day, serving us during any kind of catastrophe. I urge the American public to

ask Congress and ask the executive branch to make sure that our National Guard has the equipment at home they need.

**CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008**

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COHEN). Pursuant to House Resolution 275 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 99.

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**IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE**

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 99) revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2007, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2008, and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2009 through 2012, with Mrs. TAUSCHER (Acting Chairman) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Wednesday, March 28, 2007, all time for general debate had expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the concurrent resolution is considered read for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

**H. CON. RES. 99**

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),*

**SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008.**

(a) DECLARATION.—The Congress determines and declares that the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2007 is revised and replaced and that this is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2008, including appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2009 through 2012.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2008.

**TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS**

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.  
Sec. 102. Major functional categories.

**TITLE II—RESERVE FUNDS**

Sec. 201. Reserve fund for the State Children's Health Insurance Program.  
Sec. 202. Reserve fund for reform of the alternative minimum tax.  
Sec. 203. Reserve fund to provide for middle-income tax relief and economic equity.  
Sec. 204. Reserve fund for agriculture.  
Sec. 205. Reserve fund for higher education.  
Sec. 206. Reserve fund for improvements in medicare.  
Sec. 207. Reserve fund for creating long-term energy alternatives.  
Sec. 208. Reserve fund for affordable housing.

Sec. 209. Reserve fund for equitable benefits for Filipino veterans of World War II.  
Sec. 210. Reserve fund for Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act reauthorization.  
Sec. 211. Reserve fund for receipts from the Bonneville Power Administration.  
Sec. 212. Reserve fund for Transitional Medical Assistance.

**TITLE III—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT**

Sec. 301. Program integrity initiatives.  
Sec. 302. Advance appropriations.  
Sec. 303. Overseas deployments and emergency needs.  
Sec. 304. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.  
Sec. 305. Adjustments to reflect changes in concepts and definitions.  
Sec. 306. Compliance with section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990.  
Sec. 307. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

**TITLE IV—POLICY**

Sec. 401. Policy on middle-income tax relief.  
Sec. 402. Policy on defense priorities.  
Sec. 403. Policy on college affordability.

**TITLE V—SENSE OF THE HOUSE**

Sec. 501. Sense of the House on servicemembers' and veterans' health care and other priorities.  
Sec. 502. Sense of the House on the Innovation Agenda: A commitment to competitiveness to keep America #1.  
Sec. 503. Sense of the House on homeland security.  
Sec. 504. Sense of the House regarding the ongoing need to respond to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.  
Sec. 505. Sense of the House regarding long-term sustainability of entitlements.  
Sec. 506. Sense of the House regarding the need to maintain and build upon efforts to fight hunger.  
Sec. 507. Sense of the House regarding affordable health coverage.  
Sec. 508. Sense of the House regarding extension of the statutory pay-as-you-go rule.  
Sec. 509. Sense of the House on long-term budgeting.  
Sec. 510. Sense of the House regarding pay parity.  
Sec. 511. Sense of the House regarding waste, fraud, and abuse.  
Sec. 512. Sense of the House regarding the importance of child support enforcement.  
Sec. 513. Sense of the House on State veterans cemeteries.

**TITLE VI—RECONCILIATION**

Sec. 601. Reconciliation.

**TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS**

**SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.**

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2012:

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

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:  
Fiscal year 2007: \$1,904,706,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2008: \$2,050,797,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2009: \$2,106,926,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2010: \$2,163,721,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2011: \$2,394,551,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2012: \$2,597,096,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2007: \$0.  
Fiscal year 2008: \$0.  
Fiscal year 2009: \$0.  
Fiscal year 2010: \$0.  
Fiscal year 2011: \$0.  
Fiscal year 2012: \$0.

(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 2007: \$2,380,614,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2008: \$2,495,291,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2009: \$2,516,301,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2010: \$2,569,952,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2011: \$2,684,936,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2012: \$2,716,188,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2007: \$2,300,065,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2008: \$2,465,888,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2009: \$2,565,305,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2010: \$2,600,718,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2011: \$2,691,358,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2012: \$2,700,809,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2007: -\$395,359,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2008: -\$415,091,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2009: -\$458,379,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2010: -\$436,997,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2011: -\$296,807,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2012: -\$103,713,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2007: \$8,927,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2008: \$9,461,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2009: \$10,036,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2010: \$10,591,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2011: \$11,001,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2012: \$11,231,000,000,000.

(6) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The appropriate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:

Fiscal year 2007: \$5,042,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2008: \$5,269,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2009: \$5,524,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2010: \$5,743,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2011: \$5,805,000,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2012: \$5,663,000,000,000.

**SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2007 through 2012 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2007:  
(A) New budget authority, \$525,797,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$534,270,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2008:  
(A) New budget authority, \$506,995,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$514,401,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2009:  
(A) New budget authority, \$534,705,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$524,384,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2010:  
(A) New budget authority, \$545,171,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$536,433,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2011:  
(A) New budget authority, \$550,944,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$547,624,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2012:  
(A) New budget authority, \$559,799,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$548,169,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2007:  
(A) New budget authority, \$28,795,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$31,308,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2008:  
(A) New budget authority, \$34,675,000,000.  
(B) Outlays, \$33,096,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2009: