

Weiner	Wilson (OH)	Yarmuth
Welch (VT)	Wu	
Wexler	Wynn	

NAYS—183

Aderholt	Galleghy	Pence
Akin	Garrett (NJ)	Perlmutter
Alexander	Gerlach	Peterson (MN)
Altmire	Giffords	Peterson (PA)
Bachmann	Gilchrest	Petri
Barrett (SC)	Gingrey	Pickering
Bartlett (MD)	Goode	Platts
Barton (TX)	Gordon	Poe
Bilbray	Granger	Porter
Bilirakis	Graves	Price (GA)
Bishop (UT)	Hall (TX)	Pryce (OH)
Blunt	Hastings (WA)	Putnam
Boehner	Hayes	Radanovich
Bonner	Heller	Ramstad
Bono Mack	Hensarling	Regula
Boozman	Herger	Rehberg
Brady (TX)	Hill	Reichert
Broun (GA)	Hobson	Reynolds
Brown (SC)	Hoekstra	Rogers (AL)
Burgess	Hulshof	Rogers (KY)
Burton (IN)	Inglis (SC)	Rogers (MI)
Buyer	Johnson, Sam	Rohrabacher
Calvert	Jones (NC)	Ros-Lehtinen
Camp (MI)	Keller	Roskam
Campbell (CA)	King (IA)	Royce
Cannon	King (NY)	Ryan (WI)
Cantor	Kingston	Sali
Capito	Knollenberg	Saxton
Carney	Lamborn	Schmidt
Carter	LaTourette	Sensenbrenner
Chabot	Latta	Sessions
Coble	Lewis (CA)	Shadegg
Cole (OK)	Lewis (KY)	Shays
Conaway	LoBiondo	Shimkus
Crenshaw	Lucas	Shuler
Culberson	Lungren, Daniel E.	Shuster
Davis (KY)	E.	Simpson
Davis, David	Mack	Smith (NE)
Davis, Tom	Manzullo	Smith (NJ)
Deal (GA)	Marchant	Souder
Diaz-Balart, L.	Marshall	Stearns
Donnelly	McCarthy (CA)	Stupak
Doolittle	McCaul (TX)	Terry
Drake	McCotter	Thompson (CA)
Dreier	McCrery	Thornberry
Duncan	McHenry	Tiaht
Ehlers	McHugh	Tiberi
Ellsworth	McKeon	Turner
Emerson	McMorris	Upton
English (PA)	Rodgers	Walden (OR)
Etheridge	Mica	Walsh (NY)
Everett	Miller (FL)	Wamp
Fallin	Miller (MI)	Weldon (FL)
Feeney	Miller, Gary	Weller
Ferguson	Mitchell	Westmoreland
Flake	Moran (KS)	Whitfield (KY)
Forbes	Murphy, Tim	Wilson (NM)
Fortenberry	Musgrave	Wilson (SC)
Fossella	Myrick	Wittman (VA)
Foxx	Neugebauer	Wolf
Franks (AZ)	Nunes	Young (FL)
Frelinghuysen	Pearce	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Gohmert

NOT VOTING—23

Blackburn	Kline (MN)	Ruppersberger
Boustany	LaHood	Rush
Cubin	Linder	Sullivan
DeGette	McCullum (MN)	Tancredo
Hooley	Oberstar	Udall (CO)
Hunter	Pitts	Woolsey
Issa	Rangel	Young (AK)
Jordan	Renzi	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1149

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1036 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. 312.

□ 1150

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. 312) revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2008, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2009, and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2010 through 2013, with Mr. PASTOR (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 12, 2008, 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. 312

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

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009.

(a) DECLARATION.—The Congress determines and declares that the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2008 is revised and replaced and that this is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2009, including appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2010 through 2013.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—
Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2009.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

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

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

Sec. 201. Reconciliation in the House of Representatives.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 301. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for SCHIP legislation.
Sec. 302. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers.
Sec. 303. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for education benefits for servicemembers, veterans, and their families.
Sec. 304. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for infrastructure investment.
Sec. 305. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for renewable energy and energy efficiency.
Sec. 306. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for middle-income tax relief and economic equity.
Sec. 307. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for reform of the alternative minimum tax.
Sec. 308. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education.

Sec. 309. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for affordable housing.
Sec. 310. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for medicare improvements.
Sec. 311. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for health care quality, effectiveness, and efficiency.
Sec. 312. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Medicaid and other programs.
Sec. 313. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for trade adjustment assistance and unemployment insurance modernization.
Sec. 314. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for county payments legislation.
Sec. 315. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for San Joaquin River restoration and Navajo Nation water rights settlements.
Sec. 316. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the National Park Centennial Fund.
Sec. 317. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for child support enforcement.

TITLE IV—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

Sec. 401. Program integrity initiatives.
Sec. 402. Oversight of government performance.
Sec. 403. Point of order against advance appropriations.
Sec. 404. Overseas deployments and emergency needs.
Sec. 405. Budgetary treatment of certain discretionary administrative expenses.
Sec. 406. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.
Sec. 407. Adjustments to reflect changes in concepts and definitions.
Sec. 408. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE V—POLICY

Sec. 501. Policy on middle-income tax relief.
Sec. 502. Policy on defense priorities.

TITLE VI—SENSE OF THE HOUSE

Sec. 601. Sense of the House on the Innovation Agenda and America Competes Act.
Sec. 602. Sense of the House on servicemembers' and veterans' health care and other priorities.
Sec. 603. Sense of the House on homeland security.
Sec. 604. Sense of the House regarding long-term fiscal reform.
Sec. 605. Sense of the House regarding waste, fraud, and abuse.
Sec. 606. Sense of the House regarding extension of the statutory pay-as-you-go rule.
Sec. 607. Sense of the House on long-term budgeting.
Sec. 608. Sense of the House regarding the need to maintain and build upon efforts to fight hunger.
Sec. 609. Sense of the House regarding affordable health coverage.
Sec. 610. Sense of the House regarding pay parity.
Sec. 611. Sense of the House regarding subprime lending and foreclosures.
Sec. 612. Sense of House regarding the importance of child support enforcement.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2013:

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

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

Fiscal year 2008: \$1,879,540,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009: \$2,027,124,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010: \$2,205,864,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011: \$2,442,025,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012: \$2,669,315,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,771,740,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2008: \$0.
 Fiscal year 2009: –\$70,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010: \$23,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011: \$14,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012: \$16,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$17,000,000,000.

(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 2008: \$2,556,254,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009: \$2,529,246,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010: \$2,564,161,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011: \$2,698,039,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012: \$2,740,065,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,866,862,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2008: \$2,462,616,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009: \$2,563,380,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010: \$2,622,295,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011: \$2,716,979,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012: \$2,728,965,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$2,857,394,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2008: \$583,076,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009: \$536,256,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010: \$416,431,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011: \$274,954,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012: \$59,650,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$85,654,000,000.

(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 2008: \$9,567,484,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009: \$10,199,551,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010: \$10,724,264,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011: \$11,103,954,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012: \$11,295,107,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$11,495,218,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2008: \$5,396,807,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009: \$5,753,900,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010: \$5,981,334,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011: \$6,047,654,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012: \$5,885,687,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013: \$5,744,120,000,000.

SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2008 through 2013 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$590,686,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$576,173,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$542,497,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$573,362,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$550,414,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$560,726,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$557,026,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$560,099,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$565,800,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$556,699,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$576,223,000,000.

(B) Outlays, 568,829,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$32,648,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$32,843,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$37,111,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$35,702,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$38,516,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$36,918,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$39,433,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$37,679,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$40,247,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$38,154,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$40,677,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$38,346,000,000.

(3) General Science, Space, and Technology

(250):

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,407,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$26,456,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$29,934,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$28,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$31,165,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$30,604,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$32,474,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$32,201,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$33,853,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$33,564,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$35,298,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$34,477,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$3,548,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,681,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$4,674,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$2,192,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$4,645,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$2,878,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$4,712,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$3,371,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$4,803,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$3,738,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$4,895,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$4,020,000,000.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment

(300):

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$32,560,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$34,440,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$38,651,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$35,576,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$33,782,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$36,192,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$34,670,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$36,420,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$35,568,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$36,745,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$36,490,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$37,299,000,000.

(6) Agriculture (350):

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$22,456,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,528,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$21,529,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,279,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$21,719,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$20,680,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$21,891,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$20,876,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$22,263,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,435,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$22,621,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,816,000,000.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$11,216,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,381,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$9,560,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$3,722,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$13,887,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,835,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,998,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$2,193,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$9,246,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,735,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$9,642,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,648,000,000.

(8) Transportation (400):

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$79,794,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$77,795,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$73,444,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$80,443,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$77,507,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$83,861,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$78,534,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$86,062,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$79,485,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$88,134,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$80,478,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$90,443,000,000.

(9) Community and Regional Development

(450):

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$20,029,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$27,819,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$14,553,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$24,251,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$14,826,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,816,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$15,134,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$17,874,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$15,450,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$15,817,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$15,755,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$15,561,000,000.

(10) Education, Training, Employment, and

Social Services (500):

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$90,077,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$90,729,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$95,235,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$90,947,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$102,594,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$98,345,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$105,612,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$103,135,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$107,828,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$104,397,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$101,690,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$103,490,000,000.

(11) Health (550):
 Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$285,101,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$286,688,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$306,795,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$305,334,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$323,767,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$324,138,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$344,749,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$343,718,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$367,766,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$366,312,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$393,085,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$391,326,000,000.
 (12) Medicare (570):
 Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$390,458,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$390,454,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$420,191,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$419,974,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$445,225,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$445,349,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$494,370,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$494,193,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$491,353,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$491,110,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$552,389,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$552,503,000,000.
 (13) Income Security (600):
 Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$389,865,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$394,100,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$411,699,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$414,032,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$417,519,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$418,617,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$426,924,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$427,541,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$412,355,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$412,831,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$427,988,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$427,703,000,000.
 (14) Social Security (650):
 Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$19,378,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$19,378,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,308,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,308,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,794,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$23,794,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,330,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$27,330,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$30,342,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$30,342,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$33,162,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$33,162,000,000.
 (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
 Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$86,365,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$83,551,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$93,268,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$92,443,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$96,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$95,710,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$101,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$101,475,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$99,115,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$98,271,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$105,094,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$104,266,000,000.
 (16) Administration of Justice (750):
 Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$46,237,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$44,282,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$48,104,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$47,936,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$49,101,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$49,602,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$50,338,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$50,596,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$51,622,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$51,501,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$52,967,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$52,542,000,000.
 (17) General Government (800):
 Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$56,407,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$56,920,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,520,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$23,890,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$19,961,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$19,987,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,611,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$20,496,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,319,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,332,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,007,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,787,000,000.
 (18) Net Interest (900):
 Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$349,296,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$349,296,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$334,233,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$334,233,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$370,534,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$370,534,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$406,997,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$406,997,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$427,954,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$427,954,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$436,292,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$436,292,000,000.
 (19) Allowances (920):
 Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$531,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 (B) Outlays, \$307,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$150,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$53,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$200,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$164,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$200,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$178,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$200,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$200,000,000.
 (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
 Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$86,330,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$86,330,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, -\$67,060,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$67,060,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$70,645,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$70,645,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$73,364,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$73,364,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$76,104,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$76,104,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$79,691,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$79,691,000,000.
 (21) Overseas Deployments and Other Activities (970):
 Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$108,056,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$28,901,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$70,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$74,809,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 (B) Outlays, \$47,407,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 (B) Outlays, \$18,251,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,176,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,775,000,000.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) CHANGES IN MANDATORY SPENDING.—Not later than September 12, 2008, the House Committee on Ways and Means shall report a reconciliation bill making changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce direct spending by \$750,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013.

(b) CHANGES IN REVENUE.—Not later than July 15, 2008, the House Committee on Ways and Means shall report a reconciliation bill making changes in laws within its jurisdiction that will reduce total revenues by \$70,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2009 and will increase total revenues by \$70,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2010 through 2013.

(c) ADJUSTMENTS TO ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—

(1) Upon the reporting to the House of any bill that has complied with reconciliation instructions, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may file with the House appropriately revised allocations under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and revised functional levels and aggregates.

(2) Upon the submission to the House of any conference report recommending a reconciliation bill in which a committee has complied with its reconciliation instructions, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may file with the House appropriately revised allocations under section 302(a) of such Act and revised functional levels and aggregates.

(3) Allocations and aggregates revised pursuant to this subsection shall be considered to be allocations and aggregates established by the concurrent resolution on the budget pursuant to section 301 of such Act.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

SEC. 301. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR SCHIP LEGISLATION.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report, which contains matter within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Energy and Commerce that expands coverage and improves children's

health through the State Childrens Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) under title XXI of the Social Security Act and the program under title XIX of such Act (commonly known as Medicaid) and that increases new budget authority that will result in no more than \$50,000,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 2008 through 2013, and others which contain offsets so designated for the purpose of this section within the jurisdiction of another committee or committees, if the combined changes would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 302. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR VETERANS AND SERVICEMEMBERS.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that—

- (1) enhances medical care for wounded or disabled military personnel or veterans;
- (2) maintains affordable health care for military retirees and veterans;
- (3) improves disability benefits or evaluations for wounded or disabled military personnel or veterans, including measures to expedite the claims process;
- (4) expands eligibility to permit additional disabled military retirees to receive both disability compensation and retired pay;
- (5) eliminates the offset between Survivor Benefit Plan annuities and veterans' dependency and indemnity compensation; or
- (6) provides or increases benefits for Filipino veterans of World War II or their survivors and dependents;

by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 303. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR EDUCATION BENEFITS FOR SERVICEMEMBERS, VETERANS, AND THEIR FAMILIES.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that enhances education benefits or assistance for servicemembers (including Active Duty, National Guard, and Reserve), veterans, or their spouses, survivors, or dependents by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 304. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides for increased investment in infrastructure projects by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 305. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides tax incentives for or otherwise encourages the production of renewable en-

ergy or increased energy efficiency; encourages investment in emerging energy or vehicle technologies or carbon capture and sequestration; provides for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions; or facilitates the training of workers for these industries ("green collar jobs") by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 306. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR MIDDLE-INCOME TAX RELIEF AND ECONOMIC EQUITY.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides for tax relief for middle-income families and taxpayers or enhanced economic equity, such as extension of the child tax credit, extension of marriage penalty relief, extension of the 10 percent individual income tax bracket, elimination of estate taxes on all but a minute fraction of estates by reforming and substantially increasing the unified credit, extension of the research and experimentation tax credit, extension of the deduction for small business expensing, extension of the deduction for State and local sales taxes, and a tax credit for school construction bonds, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 307. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REFORM OF THE ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides for reform of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 by reducing the tax burden of the alternative minimum tax on middle-income families by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 308. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR HIGHER EDUCATION.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that makes college more affordable or accessible through reforms to the Higher Education Act of 1965 or other legislation by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 309. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides for an affordable housing fund, offset by reforming the regulation of certain government-sponsored enterprises, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 310. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICARE IMPROVEMENTS.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that improves the Medicare program for beneficiaries and protects access to care, through measures such as increasing the reimbursement rate for physicians while protecting beneficiaries from associated premium increases and making improvements to the prescription drug program under part D, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 311. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR HEALTH CARE QUALITY, EFFECTIVENESS, AND EFFICIENCY.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that—

- (1) provides incentives or other support for adoption of modern information technology, including electronic prescribing, to improve quality and protect privacy in health care;
- (2) establishes a new Federal or public-private initiative for research on the comparative effectiveness of different medical interventions; or
- (3) provides parity between health insurance coverage of mental health benefits and benefits for medical and surgical services, including parity in public programs;

by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 312. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICAID AND OTHER PROGRAMS.

(a) REGULATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS.—In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that prevents or delays the implementation or administration of regulations or other administrative actions that would affect the Medicaid, SCHIP, or other programs by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

(b) TRANSITIONAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE AND QUALIFYING INDIVIDUALS.—In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that extends the transitional medical assistance program or the qualifying individuals program, which are included in title XIX of the Social Security Act, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 313. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE MODERNIZATION.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report

that reauthorizes the trade adjustment assistance program to better meet the challenges of globalization or modernizes the unemployment insurance system to improve access to needed benefits by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 314. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR COUNTY PAYMENTS LEGISLATION.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides for the reauthorization of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-393) or makes changes to the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-565) by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 315. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR SAN JOAQUIN RIVER RESTORATION AND NAVAJO NATION WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENTS.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that would fulfill the purposes of the San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement Act or implement a Navajo Nation water rights settlement as authorized by the Northwestern New Mexico Rural Water Projects Act by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 316. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE NATIONAL PARK CENTENNIAL FUND.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides for the establishment of the National Parks Centennial Fund by the amounts provided in such measure for that purpose if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 317. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that improves Federal child support collection efforts or results in more collected child support reaching families by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit or decrease the surplus for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2013 or for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

TITLE IV—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 401. PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES.

(a) ADJUSTMENTS TO DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.—

(1) CONTINUING DISABILITY REVIEWS AND SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME REDETERMINATIONS.—In the House, prior to consideration of a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for fiscal year 2009 that appropriates \$264,000,000 for continuing disability reviews and Supplemental Security Income

redeterminations for the Social Security Administration, and provides an additional appropriation of up to \$240,000,000, and the amount is designated for continuing disability reviews and Supplemental Security Income redeterminations for the Social Security Administration, the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of the additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2009.

(2) INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE TAX COMPLIANCE.—In the House, prior to consideration of a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for fiscal year 2009 that appropriates \$6,997,000,000 to the Internal Revenue Service and the amount is designated to improve compliance with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and provides an additional appropriation of up to \$490,000,000, and the amount is designated to improve compliance with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of the additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2009.

(3) HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL PROGRAM.—In the House, prior to consideration of a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for fiscal year 2009 that appropriates up to \$198,000,000 and the amount is designated to the health care fraud and abuse control program at the Department of Health and Human Services, the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2009.

(4) UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM INTEGRITY ACTIVITIES.—In the House, prior to consideration of a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for fiscal year 2009 that appropriates \$10,000,000 for in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews for the Department of Labor and provides an additional appropriation of up to \$40,000,000, and the amount is designated for in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews for the Department of Labor, the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2009.

(b) PROCEDURE FOR ADJUSTMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the House, prior to consideration of a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall make the adjustments set forth in subsection (a) for the incremental new budget authority in that measure and the outlays resulting from that budget authority if that measure meets the requirements set forth in subsection (a), except that no adjustment shall be made for provisions exempted for the purposes of titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 under section 404 of this resolution.

(2) MATTERS TO BE ADJUSTED.—The adjustments referred to in paragraph (1) are to be made to—

(A) the allocations made pursuant to the appropriate concurrent resolution on the budget pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; and

(B) the budgetary aggregates as set forth in this resolution.

SEC. 402. OVERSIGHT OF GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE.

In the House, all committees are directed to review programs within their jurisdiction to root out waste, fraud, and abuse in program spending, giving particular scrutiny to

issues raised by Government Accountability Office reports. Based on these oversight efforts and committee performance reviews of programs within their jurisdiction, committees are directed to include recommendations for improved governmental performance in their annual views and estimates reports required under section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the Committee on the Budget.

SEC. 403. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, except as provided in subsection (b), a bill or joint resolution making a general appropriation or continuing appropriation, or an amendment thereto or a conference report thereon, may not provide for advance appropriations.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—In the House, an advance appropriation may be provided for fiscal year 2010 for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the report to accompany this resolution or the joint explanatory statement of managers to accompany this resolution under the heading "Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations" in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$27,558,000,000 in new budget authority, and for 2011, accounts separately identified under the same heading.

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term "advance appropriation" means any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations or any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2009 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2009.

SEC. 404. OVERSEAS DEPLOYMENTS AND EMERGENCY NEEDS.

(a) OVERSEAS DEPLOYMENTS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES.—In the House, if any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report makes appropriations for fiscal year 2008 or fiscal year 2009 for overseas deployments and related activities, and such amounts are so designated pursuant to this subsection, then new budget authority and outlays resulting therefrom shall not count for the purposes of titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(b) EMERGENCY NEEDS.—In the House, if any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report makes appropriations for discretionary amounts, and such amounts are designated as necessary to meet emergency needs, then the new budget authority and outlays resulting therefrom shall not count for the purposes of titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

SEC. 405. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and section 4001 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989, the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the budget shall include in its allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the Committee on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and of the Postal Service.

(b) SPECIAL RULE.—In the House, for purposes of applying section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, estimates of the level of total new budget authority and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any off-budget discretionary amounts.

SEC. 406. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations and aggregates made pursuant to this resolution shall—

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

(2) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and

(3) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

(b) **EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates contained in this resolution.

(c) **BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.**—In the House, for purposes of this resolution, the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget.

SEC. 407. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.

In the House, upon the enactment of any bill or joint resolution providing for a change in concepts or definitions, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may make adjustments to the levels and allocations in this resolution in accordance with section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (as in effect prior to September 30, 2002).

SEC. 408. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

The House adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of the House, and these rules shall supersede other rules of the House only to the extent that they are inconsistent with other such rules of the House; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of the House to change those rules at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of the House.

TITLE V—POLICY

SEC. 501. POLICY ON MIDDLE-INCOME TAX RELIEF.

It is the policy of this resolution to—

(1) minimize fiscal burdens on middle-income families and their children and grandchildren;

(2) provide immediate relief for the tens of millions of middle-income households who would otherwise be subject to the alternative minimum tax (AMT) under current law, in the context of permanent, revenue-neutral AMT reform; and

(3) support extension of middle-income tax relief and enhanced economic equity through policies such as—

(A) extension of the child tax credit;

(B) extension of marriage penalty relief;

(C) extension of the 10 percent individual income tax bracket;

(D) elimination of estate taxes on all but a minute fraction of estates by reforming and substantially increasing the unified tax credit;

(E) extension of the research and experimentation tax credit;

(F) extension of the deduction for State and local sales taxes;

(G) extension of the deduction for small business expensing; and

(H) enactment of a tax credit for school construction bonds.

This resolution assumes that the cost of enacting such policies is offset by reforms within the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 that promote a fairer distribution of taxes across families and generations, economic efficiency, higher rates of tax compliance to close the “tax gap,” and reduced taxpayer burdens through tax simplification.

SEC. 502. POLICY ON DEFENSE PRIORITIES.

It is the policy of this resolution that—

(1) the Administration’s budget requests should comply with section 1008, Public Law 109-364, the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007, and the Administration should no longer attempt to fund overseas military operations through emergency supplemental appropriations requests;

(2) the Department of Defense should exclude nonwar requirements from its funding requests for Iraq and Afghanistan;

(3) implementing the recommendation of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (commonly referred to as the 9/11 Commission) to adequately fund cooperative threat reduction and nuclear nonproliferation programs (securing “loose nukes”) is a high priority and should receive far greater emphasis than the President’s budget provides;

(4) readiness of our troops, particularly the National Guard and Reserve, is a high priority, and that greater emphasis needs to be placed on mitigating equipment and training shortfalls;

(5) TRICARE fees for military retirees under the age of 65 should not be increased as the President’s budget proposes;

(6) military pay and benefits should be enhanced to improve the quality of life of military personnel;

(7) improving military health care services continues to be a high priority and adequate funding to ensure quality health care for returning combat veterans should be provided;

(8) higher priority defense needs could be addressed by funding missile defense at an adequate but lower level, not providing funding for development of space-based missile defense interceptors, and by restraining excessive cost and schedule growth in defense research, development and procurement programs;

(9) the Department of Defense should reassess current defense plans to ensure that weapons developed to counter cold war-era threats are not redundant and are applicable to 21st century threats;

(10) sufficient resources should be provided for the Department of Defense to do an aggressive job of addressing as many as possible of the 1,260 unimplemented recommendations made by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) over the last 7 years to improve practices at the Department of Defense, including investigation of the billions of dollars of obligations, disbursements and overcharges for which the Department of Defense cannot account;

(11) savings from the actions recommended in paragraphs (8) and (10) of this section should be used to fund the priorities identified in paragraphs (3) through (7);

(12) the Department of Defense report to Congress on its assessment of cold war weapons and progress on implementing GAO recommendations as outlined in paragraphs (9) and (10) by a time determined by the appropriate authorizing committees; and

(13) the GAO report to the appropriate congressional committees by the end of the 110th Congress regarding the Department of Defense’s progress in implementing its audit recommendations.

TITLE VI—SENSE OF THE HOUSE

SEC. 601. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON THE INNOVATION AGENDA AND AMERICA COMPETES ACT.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) the House should provide sufficient funding so that our Nation may continue to be the world leader in education, innovation and economic growth;

(2) last year, Congress passed and the President signed the America COMPETES

Act, bipartisan legislation designed to ensure that American students, teachers, businesses, and workers are prepared to continue leading the world in innovation, research, and technology well into the future;

(3) this resolution supports the efforts authorized in the America COMPETES Act, providing substantially increased funding above the President’s requested level for 2009, and increased amounts after 2009 in Function 250 (General Science, Space and Technology) and Function 270 (Energy);

(4) additional increases for scientific research and education are included in Function 500 (Education, Employment, Training and Social Services), Function 550 (Health), Function 300 (Environment and Natural Resources), and Function 370 (Commerce and Housing Credit), all of which receive more funding than the President’s budget provides;

(5) because America’s greatest resource for innovation resides within classrooms across the country, the increased funding provided in this resolution will support initiatives within the America COMPETES Act to educate tens of thousands of new scientists, engineers, and mathematicians, and place highly qualified teachers in math and science K–12 classrooms; and

(6) because independent scientific research provides the foundation for innovation and future technologies, this resolution will keep us on the path toward doubling funding for the National Science Foundation, basic research in the physical sciences, and collaborative research partnerships, and toward achieving energy independence through the development of clean and sustainable alternative energy technologies.

SEC. 602. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON SERVICEMEMBERS’ AND VETERANS’ HEALTH CARE AND OTHER PRIORITIES.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) the House supports excellent health care for current and former members of the United States Armed Services—they have served well and honorably and have made significant sacrifices for this Nation;

(2) this resolution provides \$48,150,000,000 in discretionary budget authority for 2009 for Function 700 (Veterans Benefits and Services), including veterans’ health care, which is \$4,888,000,000 more than the 2008 level, \$3,602,000,000 more than the Congressional Budget Office’s baseline level for 2009, and \$3,232,000,000 more than the President’s budget for 2009; and also provides more discretionary budget authority than the President’s budget in every year after 2009;

(3) this resolution provides funding to continue addressing problems such as those identified at Walter Reed Army Medical Center to improve military and veterans’ health care facilities and services;

(4) this resolution assumes the rejection of the health care enrollment fees and pharmaceutical co-payment increases in the President’s budget;

(5) this resolution provides additional funding above the President’s inadequate budget levels for the Department of Veterans Affairs to research and treat veterans’ mental health, post-traumatic stress disorder, and traumatic brain injury; and

(6) this resolution provides additional funding above the President’s inadequate budget levels for the Department of Veterans Affairs to improve the speed and accuracy of its processing of disability compensation claims, including funding to hire additional personnel above the President’s requested level.

SEC. 603. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON HOMELAND SECURITY.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) this resolution assumes additional homeland security funding above the President's requested level for 2009 and every subsequent year;

(2) this resolution assumes funding above the President's requested level for 2009, and additional amounts in subsequent years, in the four budget functions—Function 400 (Transportation), Function 450 (Community and Regional Development), Function 550 (Health), and Function 750 (Administration of Justice)—that fund most nondefense homeland security activities; and

(3) the homeland security funding provided in this resolution will help to strengthen the security of our Nation's transportation system, particularly our ports where significant security shortfalls still exist and foreign ports, by expanding efforts to identify and scan all high-risk United States-bound cargo, equip, train and support first responders (including enhancing interoperable communications and emergency management), strengthen border patrol, and increase the preparedness of the public health system.

SEC. 604. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING LONG-TERM FISCAL REFORM.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) both the Government Accountability Office and the Congressional Budget Office have warned that the Federal budget is on an unsustainable path of rising deficits and debt;

(2) using recent trend data and reasonable policy assumptions, CBO has projected that the gap between spending and revenues over the next 75 years will reach 6.9 percent of GDP;

(3) publicly held debt will rise from 36 percent today to 400 percent of GDP by the decade beginning in 2050 under CBO's alternative policy scenario;

(4) the most significant factor affecting the long-term Federal fiscal landscape is the expectation that total public and private health spending will continue to grow faster than the economy;

(5) the House calls upon governmental and nongovernmental experts to develop specific options to reform the health care system and control costs, that further research and analysis on topics including comparative effectiveness, health information technology, preventative care, and provider incentives is needed, and that of critical importance is the development of a consensus on the appropriate methods for estimating the budgetary impact and health outcome effects of these proposals; and

(6) immediate policy action is needed to address the long-term fiscal challenges facing the United States, including the rising costs of entitlements, in a manner that is fiscally responsible, equitable, and lasting, and that also honors commitments made to beneficiaries, and that such action should be bipartisan, bicameral, involve both legislative and executive branch participants, as well as public participation, and be conducted in a manner that ensures full, fair, and timely Congressional consideration.

SEC. 605. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) all committees should examine programs within their jurisdiction to identify wasteful and fraudulent spending;

(2) title IV of this resolution includes cap adjustments to provide appropriations for agencies that control programs that accounted for a significant share of improper payments reported by Federal agencies: Social Security Administration Continuing Disability Reviews, the Medicare/Medicaid Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control Program, and Unemployment Insurance Program Integrity;

(3) title IV also includes a cap adjustment for the Internal Revenue Services for tax compliance efforts to close the \$300,000,000,000 tax gap;

(4) the resolution's deficit-neutral reserve funds require authorizing committees to cut lower priority and wasteful spending to accommodate any new high-priority entitlement benefits; and

(5) title IV of the resolution directs all committees to review the performance of programs within their jurisdiction and report recommendations annually to the Committee on the Budget as part of the views and estimates process required by section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act.

SEC. 606. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING EXTENSION OF THE STATUTORY PAY-AS-YOU-GO RULE.

It is the sense of the House that to reduce the deficit, Congress should extend the PAYGO rules originally enacted in the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990.

SEC. 607. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON LONG-TERM BUDGETING.

It is the sense of the Congress that the determination of the congressional budget for the United States Government and the President's budget request should include consideration of the Financial Report of the United States Government, especially its information regarding the Governments net operating cost, financial position, and long-term liabilities.

SEC. 608. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING THE NEED TO MAINTAIN AND BUILD UPON EFFORTS TO FIGHT HUNGER.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) 35.5 million Americans (12.6 million of them children) are food insecure—uncertain of having, or unable to acquire, enough food, and that 11.1 million Americans are hungry because of lack of food;

(2) despite the critical contributions of the Department of Agriculture nutrition programs (particularly the food stamp program), which significantly reduced payment error rates while providing help to partially mitigate the effects of rising poverty and unemployment, significant need remains, even among families that receive food stamps;

(3) nearly 25 million people, including more than nine million children and nearly three million seniors, sought emergency food assistance from food pantries, soup kitchens, shelters, and local charities last year;

(4) legislation that passed the House with bipartisan support was an appropriate first step toward ensuring that nutrition assistance keeps up with inflation and rising food prices; and

(5) Department of Agriculture programs that help us fight hunger should be maintained and that the House should continue to seize opportunities to reach Americans in need and to fight hunger.

SEC. 609. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING AFFORDABLE HEALTH COVERAGE.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) nearly 47 million Americans, including nine million children, lack health insurance;

(2) people without health insurance are more likely to experience problems getting medical care and to be hospitalized for avoidable health problems;

(3) most Americans receive health coverage through their employers, and a major issue facing all employers is the rising cost of health insurance;

(4) small businesses, which have generated most of the new jobs annually over the last decade, have an especially difficult time affording health coverage, because of higher administrative costs and fewer people over whom to spread the risk of catastrophic costs;

(5) because it is especially costly for small businesses to provide health coverage, their

employees make up a large proportion of the Nation's uninsured individuals; and

(6) legislation consistent with the pay-as-you-go principle should be adopted that makes health insurance more affordable and accessible, with attention to the special circumstances affecting employees of small businesses, and that lowers costs and improves the quality of health care by encouraging integration of health information technology tools into the practice of medicine, and by promoting improvements in disease management and disease prevention.

SEC. 610. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING PAY PARITY.

It is the sense of the House that rates of compensation for civilian employees of the United States should be adjusted at the same time, and in the same proportion, as are rates of compensation for members of the uniformed services.

SEC. 611. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING SUBPRIME LENDING AND FORECLOSURES.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) over the last six months, the Nation has experienced a significant increase in the number of homeowners facing the risk of foreclosure with estimates of as many as 2.8 million subprime and other distressed borrowers facing the loss of their homes over the next five years;

(2) the rise in foreclosures not only has an immediate, devastating impact on homeowners and their families, but it also has ripple effects—

(A) local communities experiencing high levels of foreclosures experience deterioration as a result of the large number of vacant foreclosed and abandoned homes;

(B) rising foreclosure rates can accelerate drops in home prices, affecting all homeowners; and

(C) home mortgage default and foreclosure rates increase risk for lenders, further restricting the availability of credit, which can in turn slow economic growth; and

(3) the rise in foreclosures is not only a crisis for subprime borrowers, but a larger problem for communities as a whole, and considering the multi-layered effects of increasing foreclosures, the House should consider steps to address this complex problem.

SEC. 612. SENSE OF HOUSE REGARDING THE IMPORTANCE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) additional legislative action is needed to ensure that States have the necessary resources to collect all child support that is owed to families and to allow them to pass 100 percent of support on to families without financial penalty; and

(2) when 100 percent of child support payments are passed to the child, rather than administrative expenses, program integrity is improved and child support participation increases.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. No amendment to the concurrent resolution is in order except the amendments printed in House Report 110-548. Each amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report, and shall not be subject to amendment.

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE NO. 1 OFFERED BY MS. KILPATRICK

The Acting CHAIRMAN. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in House Report 110-548.

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment in the nature of a substitute No. 1 offered by Ms. KILPATRICK:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009.

The Congress determines and declares that the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2009, including appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2010 through 2013.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2013:

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

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

Fiscal year 2009: \$2,113,137,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: \$2,333,975,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: \$2,520,860,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: \$2,736,299,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: \$2,838,866,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2009: \$16,013,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: \$151,111,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: \$92,835,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: \$82,984,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: \$84,126,000,000.

(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 2009: \$2,597,686,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: \$2,630,042,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: \$2,761,520,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: \$2,790,731,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: \$2,929,212,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2009: \$2,596,055,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: \$2,680,087,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: \$2,777,894,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: \$2,790,731,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: \$2,919,409,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2009: \$482,918,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: \$346,112,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: \$257,034,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: \$54,432,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: \$80,543,000,000.

(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 2009: \$10,146,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: \$10,601,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: \$10,963,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: \$11,149,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: \$11,344,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2009: \$5,701,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: \$5,858,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: \$5,907,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: \$5,740,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: \$5,593,000,000.

SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2009 through 2013 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$542,497,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$573,362,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$550,414,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$560,726,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$557,026,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$560,099,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$565,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$556,699,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$576,223,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$568,829,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$40,506,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$37,529,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$41,911,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$39,535,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$42,828,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$40,665,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$43,642,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$41,307,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$44,072,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$41,672,000,000.

(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$30,049,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$28,761,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$31,280,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$30,704,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$32,589,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$32,312,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$33,968,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$33,677,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$35,413,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$34,591,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,374,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$2,423,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,345,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$3,354,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,412,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$3,983,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,503,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$4,370,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,595,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$4,684,000,000.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$41,428,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$37,340,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$36,559,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$38,557,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$37,447,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$39,030,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$38,345,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$39,424,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$39,267,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$40,038,000,000.

(6) Agriculture (350):

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$22,094,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$21,726,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$22,284,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$21,226,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$22,456,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$21,436,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$22,828,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$21,995,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$23,186,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$22,376,000,000.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$11,022,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$4,913,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$15,349,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$7,245,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$10,460,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$3,617,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$10,708,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$3,188,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$11,104,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$3,110,000,000.

(8) Transportation (400):

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$74,619,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$81,067,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$78,682,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$84,845,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$79,709,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$87,159,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$80,660,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$89,274,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$81,653,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$91,609,000,000.

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$16,546,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$24,684,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$16,819,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$22,720,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$17,127,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$19,392,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$17,443,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$17,669,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$17,748,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$17,507,000,000.

(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$115,485,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$96,894,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$122,844,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$118,545,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$125,862,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$123,385,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$128,078,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$124,647,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$121,940,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$123,740,000,000.

(11) Health (550):

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$323,727,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$310,812,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$340,699,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$337,134,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$361,681,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$359,998,000,000.

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$384,698,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$383,092,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$410,017,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$408,170,000,000.
 (12) Medicare (570):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$420,691,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$420,420,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$445,725,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$445,825,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$494,870,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$494,693,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$491,853,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$491,610,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$552,889,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$553,003,000,000.
 (13) Income Security (600):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$419,956,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$420,166,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$425,776,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$426,298,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$435,181,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$435,414,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$420,612,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$421,056,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$436,245,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$435,944,000,000.
 (14) Social Security (650):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,308,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,308,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,794,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$23,794,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,330,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$27,330,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$30,342,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$30,342,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$33,162,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$33,162,000,000.
 (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$97,404,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$96,269,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$100,136,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$99,789,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$105,936,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$105,581,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$103,251,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$102,386,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$109,230,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$108,398,000,000.
 (16) Administration of Justice (750):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$52,104,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$52,184,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$53,101,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$53,336,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$54,338,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$54,526,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$55,622,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$55,474,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$56,967,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$56,542,000,000.
 (17) General Government (800):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$24,020,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$24,328,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,461,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$20,469,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,111,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$20,985,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,819,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,827,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,507,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$22,283,000,000.
 (18) Net Interest (900):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$333,566,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$333,566,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$367,308,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$367,308,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$401,371,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$401,371,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$421,521,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$421,521,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$429,535,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$429,535,000,000.
 (19) Allowances (920):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$2,350,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,554,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$2,200,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,915,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$2,150,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$2,031,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$2,150,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$2,101,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$2,150,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$2,132,000,000.
 (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$67,060,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$67,060,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$70,645,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$70,645,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$73,364,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$73,364,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$76,104,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$76,104,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, -\$79,691,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, -\$79,691,000,000.
 (21) Overseas Deployments and Other Activities (970):
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$70,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$74,809,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 (B) Outlays, \$47,407,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 (B) Outlays, \$18,251,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,176,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,775,000,000.

TITLE II—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REPORT TO CONGRESS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—
 (1) between 2001 and 2007, GAO provided the Department of Defense with 2864 recommendations, many related to improving their business practices and, to date, the Department of Defense has implemented 1389 recommendations and closed 215 recommendations without implementation; and

(2) the GAO estimates that the 1389 implemented recommendations have yielded the Department of Defense a savings of \$63.7 billion between fiscal years 2001 and 2007.

(b) ASSUMPTION; REPORT.—
 (1) ASSUMPTION.—This resolution assumes \$300,000,000 to be used by the Department of Defense to implement the remaining 1260 recommendations of the Government Accountability Office.

(2) REPORT.—The Secretary of Defense should submit a report to Congress within 90 days that demonstrates how each such recommendation will be implemented, and, in the case of any such recommendation that cannot be implemented, a detailed reason for such inability to implement such recommendation.

SEC. 202. REDEPLOYMENT.

It is the sense of the Congress that—
 (1) the war in Iraq should end as safely and quickly as practicable and our troops should be brought home;

(2) the performance of United States military personnel in Iraq and Afghanistan should be commended, their courage and sacrifice have been exceptional, and when they come home, their service should be recognized appropriately; and

(3) the purpose of funds made available by this Act should be to transition the mission of United States Armed Forces in Iraq and undertake their redeployment, and not to extend or prolong the war and occupation.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 1036, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK) and a Member opposed each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan.

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, at this time, the Congressional Black Caucus will present our 2009 budget for the fiscal year: Tough Choices, Right Priorities.

The Federal budget is \$3.1 trillion. Of these four main entitlements: Medicare, programs for over 40 million Americans, disabled children, low-income; Medicaid, 40 million children, low-income, disabled; Medicare, 44 million seniors' health program; and veterans, who have worked to build our country's security over these many years.

The budget we have before us invests in American families. It invests in our children, in our families, and it secures us at the same time.

There is no tax increase in this budget. And you will hear over and over from the other side that we're increasing taxes. We are not. We are rolling back those permanent tax cuts, for any American citizen who earns over \$200,000 will have the regular tax procedure. What we're rolling back and increasing the revenue so that we invest in America's families are incomes over \$200,000, that we might ensure all of America's children, that we might invest and save Medicare, as well as Medicaid.

We will increase the funding for No Child Left Behind, our premier education program that has never been properly funded. Education is the equalizer. America now falls behind the major nations of the world because our education system is crumbling, and our Congressional Black Caucus budget invests in education. We also offer money

in our Justice Department for having safer communities across America.

We will present to you our 2009 Congressional Black Caucus budget. It is fair, it reduces the deficit, and it invests in America's children and in America's families.

It is my opportunity, as we move on and present the various Members who will speak, that we will show you that this budget is a budget that America needs: tough choices, right priorities.

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

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. First of all, let me commend the gentlelady from Michigan and the other colleagues for bringing forth an alternative budget. As a member of the Budget Committee for the past 6 years, I know how difficult it is to put together a budget of this magnitude. It takes a lot of work and a lot of dedication, so I commend my colleagues for doing this.

This is a true substitute budget, Mr. Chairman. It highlights the stark differences between the Democrats' priorities and the Republican priorities. And yes, it does increase taxes by actually more than \$1.1 trillion. I think that bears repeating. It increases taxes by more than \$1.1 trillion over the next 5 years. This includes actually \$427 billion in increases on top of the \$683 billion in the underlying Democratic budget.

The differences between the Republican budget priorities and those of my Democrat friends, frankly, are rather clear. They're crystal clear. The Democratic budget that came to the floor yesterday will raise taxes by \$683 billion over the next 5 years. Apparently, however, some of my Democratic friends think that that increase is still not enough, so this substitute raises taxes by, as I said before, \$1.1 trillion over the next 5 years. Now, however, Mr. Chairman, the Republican substitute that will be offered later today does not raise a single penny in taxes. It contains absolutely no tax increases.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to take some time to discuss frankly the underlying Democratic budget.

Last year, the Democratic budget promised to raise taxes by \$217 billion, and a lot of us were shocked because that was such a huge tax increase. A lot of us thought that was a lot of money. But this year they offer a newer and, frankly, bolder, more dramatic budget and more dramatic tax increase than last year. The underlying Democratic budget raises taxes by over \$683 billion over 5 years. It sets up years and years of even higher spending and higher taxes.

Mr. Chairman, at last week's committee markup, the Budget Committee that I am privileged to serve on, a number of my Republican colleagues

and I offered several amendments to extend the widely popular middle class tax provisions. And we're going to hear that this budget and the underlying Democratic budget only raises taxes on the wealthy. Well, we had that debate also in the Budget Committee. So, we offered some amendments to see if, in fact, that maybe they had just made a mistake. And yet, not one of these commonsense tax relief amendments were adopted. Every single Democrat on the committee voted against these amendments.

And I want to talk about what those amendments are, because, again, we're going to hear time and time again, oh, that's tax cuts for the wealthy. Let's talk about the specifics of the amendments that were voted down, that did not receive one single Democratic vote in the committee.

They voted against extending the \$1,000 child tax credit. You know, I don't know, maybe it's different in the rest of the country, but in Florida, not only the wealthy have children. And they voted against that, against extending the \$1,000 child tax credit. And that's raising taxes on families with children by \$51 billion.

They voted against extending the marginal tax rates for all Americans and, thus, increasing taxes by \$326 billion. They voted against, Mr. Chairman, eliminating the death tax. Now, I thought we could at least all agree that there should be, as a friend of mine here once said on the floor, "no taxation without respiration," but no, they voted against eliminating the death tax, increasing taxes again by 181 additional dollars.

They voted against extending tax relief for married couples, increasing taxes by \$25 billion on married couples.

□ 1200

And, again, I don't know, maybe Florida is different; but at least in the State of Florida not only the wealthy get married. That is a tax increase on every married couple in the entire country.

They voted against extending the 10 percent tax bracket for the very-low-income taxpayers. That's correct; we will hear time and time again, no, we only want to raise taxes on the wealthy. Yes, but then why did they vote against extending the 10 percent tax bracket for the very-low-income taxpayers?

Again, extending the State and local sales deduction for States like Florida, Nevada, and Texas, where people should be able to deduct what they pay in sales taxes because we don't have an income tax, which is deductible in other States, this provision expires this year. But the Democratic budget rejected this deduction, increasing taxes on Floridians and others right away.

My friends on the other side of the aisle claim they support tax relief, and they'll say it time and time again; but, frankly, their actions just don't match their rhetoric.

Those amendments were defeated in committee just a few days ago. Those amendments which are not tax cuts for the wealthy, as we're going to hear, no. They were for middle-class American families in the United States, and they voted against every single one of those amendments. And, again, every single one of them our colleagues on the Democratic side voted against those tax cuts for middle America, for American families, for small businesses, et cetera. Again, not one single Democrat voted for these tax cuts for the middle class.

But these tax provisions affect real people, Mr. Chairman, real American families, workers, and small business owners. Let's take a look at what these tax increases mean. Again, these are real numbers. This is not theory. This is not rhetoric:

A family of four with \$50,000 in annual income, not wealthy people but a family of four with \$50,000 in annual income, would see its tax bill increase by \$2,100. That's \$2,100 in tax increases in 2011 as a result of the Democrats' budget. That's a 191 percent increase in their Federal taxes.

Forty-eight million married couples will see their tax bills rise by an average of \$3,000; 12 million single women with dependents will face a tax increase of nearly \$1,100; 18 million seniors, seniors, will see a tax increase of more than \$2,100 in the year 2011; 27 million small business owners, Mr. Chairman, which are the backbone of our economy, which are the job creators in our economy, will see their tax bills increase by over \$4,000. More than six million taxpayers who previously had no Federal income tax liability will become subject to the individual income tax in 2011. Again, these are low-income Americans, because, again, unfortunately, the 10 percent bracket has gone away, and also their child deduction will go away.

These are just a few examples, not rhetoric, concrete specific examples of how this amendment and the underlying bill will affect hardworking American families, the American taxpayer.

With this budget, 116 million American taxpayers will see their tax increase by an average of \$1,800 in the year 2011. That's actually the underlying bill. With this amendment it would be even higher than that.

I often hear my Democratic friends say that a budget sets priorities. And it's obvious that this budget and this amendment to the budget set priorities. And what are those? More runaway spending and much higher taxes. That's what this budget offers and what this amendment offers. More of the same, just more taxes, more spending, more taxes, more spending, and no reform.

Some people, I guess, believe in this budget, and this amendment shows that some people believe that the Federal Government just doesn't have enough money and that the people

have too much money in their wallets; so the Federal Government needs to take it from them because we can do a better job here. The bureaucracy and those smart men and women in Congress, we know much better how to spend people's money than they do.

But, Mr. Chairman, wait. Like those TV commercials: but wait, there's even more. This budget does absolutely nothing to address the huge entitlements, the crisis that our Nation faces. As entitlement programs continue to grow, this underlying budget contains no instructions to reform them so that we will be able to keep them so that they can continue to serve the people that they are serving and they will not bankrupt those programs and also not bankrupt the country.

Again, the truth is, Mr. Chairman, that Medicare and Medicaid are both growing at more than 7 percent a year. Social Security is growing at 7 percent per year. These huge growth rates are, unfortunately, unsustainable for our economy, for those programs, for our fiscal future. We must tackle this crisis. We must reform them to save those programs and also to make sure that we save the fiscal situation in this country. And if we don't, if we put it off for another 5 years, as this amendment does and as the underlying budget does, it will just make the situation worse. We have to act on that now.

Mr. Chairman, this substitute budget and the underlying Democratic budgets are both deeply flawed. They both raise taxes on hardworking Americans to a level that we have never seen. We know what higher taxes will do. It will kill job creation. I mean, we all agreed to that. When we wanted to make sure that we avoided a recession, what did this Congress do on a bipartisan level? We cut taxes because we know that cutting taxes, on a bipartisan level we know, that helps economic growth. But yet this amendment and the underlying budget will increase taxes on the American people without precedent, at levels that, frankly, have no precedent. And this is just more of the same.

And for those reasons, Mr. Chairman, I would respectfully request that we vote down this amendment.

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

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, I am honored to yield 4 minutes to the chairperson of our House Congressional Black Caucus Budget Task Force, as well as a proud member of the House Democratic Budget Committee, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. I thank the gentlewoman for her leadership in the Congressional Black Caucus.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to begin the discussion on the budget with where we are. And I'd like to use charts because a lot of rhetoric goes back and forth.

This is a statement of where we are right now. You will see the budget deficit year by year was improved in the 8 years of Democratic leadership on the

budget and in the last few years has totally collapsed. It has collapsed to the point where we had a surplus projected, a 5- or 10-year surplus of \$5.5 trillion, a surplus projected for those 10 years starting in 2001. Those 10 years look like they're going to come in at a \$3 trillion deficit. That's an \$8.8 trillion deterioration. That's an average of over \$800 billion a year deterioration in the budget.

We didn't create any jobs during this time. This job performance under this administration is the worst since Herbert Hoover. You can say what you want, but that's just the arithmetic fact.

The Congressional Black Caucus is dealing with this budget responsibly. We, first of all, repeal the tax cuts that put us into the ditch to begin with. You can call that process whatever you want. You can rant and rave, but the fact is we are repealing all of those tax cuts that got us in the ditch, except those tax cuts that primarily affect that portion of your income under \$200,000. Under \$200,000 those tax cuts are protected. Those tax cuts that primarily affect your income over \$200,000, those are the ones that we are repealing. We are able to, with that money, balance the budget and to go into surplus.

The red is the President's budget, which is significantly worse than the Congressional Black Caucus every year. The Congressional Black Caucus has a lower deficit in the first 3 years and a higher surplus in the next 3 years than either the President's budget or the Democratic budget. We are so responsible, in fact, that we save interest on the national debt. Cumulative compared to the President we save \$23 billion in the fifth year alone, \$48 billion saved in interest over the 5 years compared to the President's budget.

We are also able to spend on our priorities. Education, compared to the President's budget, \$160 billion more on education, particularly No Child Left Behind; \$119 billion more in health care, particularly children's health that the President vetoed. Veterans benefits, \$60 billion over the President's budget. We're not charging our veterans fees for the services that they desperately need. And justice programs, prevention programs, after-school programs, and Second Chance Programs to make our communities safer, almost \$35 billion extra.

This budget is responsible. It invests in our priorities, and it is much more fiscally responsible than the President's budget.

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Chairman, at this time I would like to recognize, frankly, one of the most talented and one of the most knowledgeable Members in the United States Congress on fiscal matters, that is, the ranking member of the Budget Committee, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN), for 5 minutes.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

First off, Mr. Chairman, I would like to congratulate the gentlewoman from Michigan and the gentleman from Virginia. The gentleman from Virginia is a knowledgeable man who's very sincere, who understands the budget process, and I want to congratulate you for bringing a budget to the floor. It's not easy to write a budget resolution, and it's important to bring a budget to the floor that reflects your priorities. So first of all, to the CBC, I simply want to congratulate you and your staff for doing this because that's how a debate works here. It's not enough just to criticize; it's important to propose things.

Now for the criticizing part. I simply want to talk about the underlying Democratic Party budget. And there was a debate yesterday about this for a number of hours, whether there's a tax increase in the Democrats' budget or not.

Well, when we hear the Democrat chairman say that they are balancing the budget, that is what their budget does. It is certified by the Congressional Budget Office as actually achieving balance. So we need to accept the fact that their budget does balance.

There's only one reason, there's only one way that it balances. It does so by passing the largest tax increase in American history.

Now, here's what they do with their budget: this red line, which is what we call the Congressional Budget Office baseline, that is the line they use to show that they are achieving a balanced budget. The green line here says here's what the line would be if you don't raise taxes, if you keep the marriage penalty repealed, if you don't raise the child tax credit, and so on. This is the difference between the two budgets.

So when we hear our friends on the other side of the aisle say, We're balancing the budget and we're not raising taxes, they can't have it both ways. It's simply not correct. It's simply untrue. You can't, on the one hand, say you're balancing the budget, which by very definition requires by their math you raise taxes in order to achieve balance, and then not say you're raising taxes.

The question is this: What taxes are we talking about? Are these taxes that just hit wealthy people? No. Everybody who pays income tax rates will see a giant tax increase. All income tax rates will be increased under the Democratic budget. The per child tax credit will get cut in half, from \$1,000 per child to \$500 per child. That means every family in America will see a \$500 per child tax increase. The marriage penalty will come back in full force. That hits people, on average, \$1,400 for married couples. Capital gains and dividends tax, which is the tax on our pensions and our 401(k)s, that goes on. And the death tax comes back in full force.

The question before us now, Mr. Chairman, is this: We are almost going

into a recession. We are clearly in an economic downturn. Is this the time for a tax increase? I think the answer is no.

The other question is this: We have high prices. It costs a lot to fill the gas tank today. It costs a lot to send kids to school. It costs a lot of money for health insurance. Where I come from in Wisconsin, it costs a lot to heat your home. So the real question for this Congress here and for the American people is, Can you afford the Democrats' tax hike? Can you afford the massive tax increases? We are paying higher prices for everything in America today. Our paychecks for working men and women in America aren't going as far as they used to go. So at this time can we afford this tax increase?

We think there's a better way. And in 2 hours we will be showing the American people the better way we think we ought to go, and that is let's balance the budget, but let's do it not by raising taxes but by controlling spending.

The big problem I also see with the Democratic budget in addition to that it has the largest tax increase in history is that it doesn't think there is any waste in Washington.

□ 1215

They believe we should keep earmarking this place. They believe there is no room to find waste, fraud, abuse and inefficiencies in government. We disagree. We think that there is waste in Washington. We think that there is fraud in the way our taxpayer dollars are being spent. And we think we ought to say this earmark system is coming unglued.

This earmarking system needs to be cleaned up. All this pork, 11,000 pieces of which left this Congress last year, to the tune of \$14.9 billion. Let's say stop it for this year and let's clean it up. Let's have a bipartisan commission, clean up the way Congress porks this place up. Save that money. Reduce the deficit. Make sure we don't raise taxes and clean up the way Congress spends taxpayer dollars.

By simply saying no to pork this year and banking that savings in this budget, we can make sure that that per child tax credit stays. We can make sure that people don't pay higher taxes by virtue of simply being married.

Those are the choices we have before us today. We in the Republican budget say no more pork. Let's protect paychecks, and let's make sure we are not taxing people for having children or for getting married.

That's the values we have in our budget. And we think we can go farther and say, let's reform government. Let's reform spending. Let's clean it up. Let's not raise taxes.

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Virginia be permitted to control the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 seconds.

First of all, the gentleman indicated that we have nothing in there for waste, fraud and abuse. In fact, we spend \$300 million in the Defense Department budget to make sure that they follow through on the GAO recommendations to reduce fraud, waste and abuse.

Furthermore, we protect all of those tax cuts for that portion of the taxpayers' income under \$200,000. It is just the tax cuts over \$200,000 that primarily got us in the ditch.

At this point, Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlelady from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN).

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of the Congressional Black Caucus alternative budget which exercises fiscal and moral responsibility. And I thank Chairwoman KILPATRICK and Congressman SCOTT for their leadership.

The President's budget contains disastrous cuts which the base Democratic budget goes a long way to restoring. But people who have been left out of the health, education and the economic mainstream need more to ensure the equality, fairness and justice which our country has promised.

The CBC budget does this while balancing the budget and bringing back a surplus. Our budget will strengthen our Nation's overwhelmed and under-resourced health care system, extend the Children's Health Insurance Program, strengthen Medicaid and Medicare, save and expand programs to build the diverse work force we need, and increase health information technology.

We fund more vital services for people with HIV/AIDS, increase funding to our National Center and rural, infant, mental health and other critically needed programs.

Very importantly, for the first time, the CBC budget creates a Health Equity Fund, a bold but long overdue step that would fund the Health Equity and Accountability Act of 2007 and begin to eliminate the health disparities that claim the lives of 100,000 African Americans and other people of color every year. And we do this by providing tax relief where it is needed, recalibrating taxes so that they are fair, and we put that money where it is needed most.

Mr. Chairman and colleagues, the time is now to pass a budget that balances tough decisions with fiscal and moral responsibility and reflects the needs of all Americans and not just a privileged few.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in full support of the Congressional Black Caucus' alternative budget—Tough Choices—Right Priorities: Exercising Fiscal and Moral Responsibility. Thank you, Chairwoman KILPATRICK and Congressman SCOTT, for your leadership.

The President's budget contains disastrous cuts which make it blatantly clear that his priorities are out of sync with African-Americans and all Americans.

The base Democratic budget is a good budget. It goes a long way to restoring the cuts and eliminations the President proposes, but people who have for so long been left behind and left out of the health care mainstream and others, need more to ensure the equality, fairness, and justice which this country promises to all.

The CBC alternative budget provides additional critical funding to health, education, crime prevention, economic opportunity and more, this while still maintaining sound fiscal policy, providing moral leadership while balancing the budget and bringing back a surplus in five years.

As a physician and as the chair of the CBC Health Braintrust, I want to focus on the health care fixes the CBC budget provides.

The CBC budget alternative will strengthen our Nation's overwhelmed and under-resourced health care system, champions critically important health care needs, and fills the gaps in health care access and quality that detrimentally affect our Nation's health care providers, and the overall health care system. It expands the State Children's Health Insurance Program to insure the majority of the Nation's 9 million uninsured children and strengthens Medicaid and Medicare. It also saves title VII programs to build the diverse workforce we need; it implements health information technology to improve continuity and safety of care.

We fund the Ryan White Program including ADAP, National Minority AIDS Education and Training Centers, and the other vital services for persons with HIV/AIDS; increase funding to the National Center on Minority Health and Health Disparities at NIH and save rural, infant, mental health and other critically needed health programs that the President wants to terminate.

Mr. Chairman, very importantly, for the first time, the CBC budget creates a health equity fund. It is a bold but long overdue step that would finally put our money where our mouth is and finally fund the Health Equity and Accountability Act of 2007 and begin to eliminate the health disparities that literally claim the lives of 100,000 African-Americans and other people of color every single year—bringing wellness within the reach of millions of innocent, hard-working Americans who are now in poorer health, un- and under-insured, and more likely to become disabled or die prematurely from preventable causes during what ought to be their most productive years.

Mr. Chairman and colleagues, the time has come for us—as lawmakers—to pass a budget that delicately balances tough decisions with fiscal and, more important, moral responsibility in a manner that reflects the needs of all Americans and not just a privileged few.

The alternative CBC budget does just that and I encourage all of my colleagues to support it.

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 seconds.

I want everybody to kind of listen to this debate, to just listen to see where you hear one reduction in this amendment or in the underlying budget, one reduction in Federal spending, one reduction in waste, one cut in waste, one program that is eliminated, one thing in the Federal Government that should get a little bit less money. Please listen to that, and what you will hear is

just the opposite. More spending. More spending. More spending, more Federal programs, and not one reduction.

Is the Federal Government so efficient there is nothing that can be reduced? I don't think so.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON).

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank Chairwoman KILPATRICK, the Congressional Black Caucus and my colleague, Congressman SCOTT from Virginia, for their leadership and unwavering support for the development of this alternative budget.

The CBC alternative budget is filled with progressive and visionary funding that is motivated by principle and compassion. It is a budget that voices the concerns and needs of the poor, the children, and the elderly that have been so easily set aside by this current administration.

The CBC alternative budget understands that our Nation's transportation system is the backbone of our economy and our way of life, neither of which we cannot afford to shortchange.

Funding included in the CBC budget also supports great competitiveness in science and technology. As a senior member of the House Science Committee, I feel it is important to invest in our children's futures, which is also an investment in our own future.

Provisions for the science and technology fields will address access to higher education, enrichment programs in the STEM fields, and spur critical research and development to meet the needs of this country.

Our Nation's future depends more and more on the quality of our innovative ideas. The fruits of these investments meet vital national needs and improve the quality of life for all Americans.

The CBC alternative budget also provides funding for programs and services crucial to the American people, rather than continuing to provide tax breaks for those who least need it.

By repealing several of the tax cuts implemented under the current administration, the CBC budget provides robust funding for much-needed programs and services. Such programs include health care for uninsured children, education, and job training programs, an expanded GI Bill for post-9/11 veterans, as well as increases in benefits and services, juvenile justice prevention and intervention programs, community and regional development, public housing, the Army Corps of Engineers, and homeland security needs.

Mr. Chairman, we are in a position to provide funding for long-neglected programs and to advance on our promise for progress.

The CBC alternative understands that our Nation's transportation system is the backbone of our economy and our way of life, neither of which we can afford to shortchange.

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and technology. As a senior Member of the House Science Committee, I feel it is important to invest in our children's futures. Provisions for the science and technology fields will address access to higher education, enrichment programs in STEM fields, and spur critical research and development to meet the needs of our country.

Our Nation's future depends more and more on the quality of our innovative ideas. The fruits of these investments meet vital national needs and improve the quality of life for all Americans.

I ask, Mr. Chairman, that Members of this body listen to their conscience.

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. I reserve my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California, Ms. Maxine Waters.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank Mr. SCOTT for the tremendous effort that he has put forward to help develop this CBC alternative budget.

We have before us perhaps the most important piece of legislation that we will vote on all year; the budget resolution that sets forth the priorities this House will pursue for the remainder of the year.

I am very pleased to join with my colleagues in the Congressional Black Caucus to present an alternative budget, a budget that is wise, prudent, responsible and balanced. I have many concerns, deep concerns with health care, education, criminal justice elements of the resolution. But I think I want to focus my time on housing and community development, given my position as the chair of the subcommittee that bears that name.

We have all witnessed the instability of our economy in the face of turmoil directly resulting from the housing and mortgage market. Incredibly, at a time when we should be focusing more resources on this area, the President's budget slashes programs that provide housing and supportive services to our country's poorest disabled and elderly households. It starves the local housing authorities of funds they need to sustain and modernize public housing stock, and once again seeks to cripple the Community Development Block Grant program.

Specifically, the President's budget reduces funding for HUD 202 supportive housing for the elderly by 27 percent. If enacted, this cut would leave funding for this program at a level 40 percent below its fiscal year 2001 appropriations. The CBC adds \$300 million to the President's request to rectify this cut.

There are a number of other cuts, but let me draw your attention to the proposed elimination of the HOPE VI program, which the House of Representatives recently voted to reauthorize on a bipartisan vote of 271-130. The CBC budget adds \$1 billion to restore this program.

Let me also bring to your attention a cut in the Community Development Block Grant program of \$657 million

and a zeroing out of the section 108 Loan Guarantee program. If enacted, the President's budget would culminate a multi-year attack on CDBG that could put the program at a funding level of about one-half of its appropriation in fiscal year 2001.

I ask support of the CBC budget. I believe that all of America would be served well by this budget.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I reserve.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California, Ms. BARBARA LEE.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, let me thank my colleague from Virginia for his leadership. Also I want to thank the chairwoman of the Congressional Black Caucus, Congresswoman Carolyn Cheeks Kilpatrick, for her leadership and all of our staff for their very diligent work in putting together this fiscally and morally responsible budget.

This budget rejects the President's budget and his attack on working families, minority communities and many of our most vulnerable populations like seniors and low-income individuals. Instead it, invests in the right priorities for our Nation.

It calls for the implementation of GAO's recommendation to cut waste, fraud and abuse at the Defense Department. We have witnessed billions and billions of dollars disappear, lost or misspent through companies such as Halliburton or Blackwater. We have found, and the GAO has found, that there is at least now a savings of \$63.7 billion between fiscal year 2001 and 2007. We want them to complete their audit, and this budget will allow them to do that so we can realize these savings and invest in our communities, in our families and in our children.

This budget also recognizes that domestic security enhances national security. It makes critical investments to build housing and to strengthen our communities. It fully funds SCHIP and increases funding to fight HIV/AIDS. It expands education and job training programs and rebuilds schools destroyed by Hurricane Katrina.

In short, the Congressional Black Caucus budget is fiscally and it is morally responsible. I urge my colleagues to support it.

Let me just highlight the HIV/AIDS budget. We have not received the type of increases for the minority AIDS initiative that our communities need so desperately. The HIV/AIDS pandemic is wreaking havoc on the African American and now unfortunately the Latino communities in our country. And so this bill funds the Ryan White HIV/AIDS program in a way that it should be funded, but it also funds the minority AIDS initiative in the manner that it should be funded.

Also let me just say we have seen such massive cuts in programs for education, such as for our historically black colleges and universities. This budget makes sure that our historically black colleges and universities

receive the type of funding they need to educate our young people.

Also it is important to recognize the Congressional Black Caucus understands that our children need health care this, and this budget provides the funding through SCHIP for health care for our children, our most precious resources, who are our future. And it is a shame and disgrace that we haven't been able to do what we needed to do.

So I thank the gentleman from Virginia for making sure this budget is fiscally and morally responsible.

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 seconds.

I think if you ask the American taxpayer if it helps our domestic security to increase their taxes by \$1.1 trillion over the next 5 years like this amendment does, they would probably tell you that no, and that frankly, it puts their domestic security in great jeopardy, or the \$683 billion in tax increases in the underlying Democratic budget. I think obviously the answer would be the same.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 seconds to remind the public of where we are and how we got in the ditch, and these taxes they are talking about is just repealing what got us into the ditch.

I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN).

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Thank you, Member SCOTT, and I thank you for the stellar job that you have done on this budget. I thank Chairwoman KILPATRICK for what she has done as well.

The Members on the other side talk about control spending. I think we need to give some indication of what "control spending" is. Control spending occurs when you spend \$144 billion per year on war and you cut Medicaid by \$500 billion over 10 years.

□ 1230

Control spending is spending \$12 billion a month on war, and you are cutting Medicaid by \$100 billion over 10 years.

Control spending means that you can't fully fund health care, education, first responders and infrastructure repair; but you can spend \$243,550 per minute on war.

It is time for us to assess our priorities. If we can spend \$395 million per day on war, then we can spend \$32 million to fully fund FHIP, the Federal initiative to make sure that we end discrimination in housing. We can fund it for 1 year for \$32 million. It has been cut. In 2006 we had 27,000 housing discrimination complaints; 18,000 were resolved. The administration is presently requesting \$26 million in 2008. That is a 15 percent cut, given that \$6 million of it will go toward a study.

FHIP is a way to end discrimination in housing. We have to have the will to fund it. If we fund FHIP, we can end housing discrimination. The Fair Housing Initiative Program deserves to be

funded, and let's control spending in some other areas and take care of home.

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I reserve my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE).

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Virginia. I rise in favor of the CBC alternative budget.

Mr. Chairman, a nation is judged by how it treats its most vulnerable; and during the last 7 years, families have experienced a decline in their income, increased hunger, skyrocketing home heating costs, and higher taxes. This has had a devastating impact on children, families, and our seniors; and that is why our CBC budget assumes extension of these family-friendly tax cuts, but just not extending the tax cuts, for example, for corporate offshoring of jobs.

The CBC budget goes above and beyond the President's budget request. Yes, we are spending. We are spending to reinvest in the future of America's children by providing increased funding for the State Child Health Insurance Program, the Low Income Heating and Energy Assistance Program, the child welfare services, the Child Care and Development Block Grants, the Community Supplemental Food Program, child nutrition programs, and Child Support Enforcement to address the problem of the 13 million children who live in poverty.

The CBC budget also recognizes the importance of fueling the global economy by providing increased funding for educational programs like TRIO and Head Start, and fully funds No Child Left Behind.

The CBC program also increases funding for Pell Grants and Perkins loans to ensure that young people will continue to have the opportunity to get a college education and, again, support America's aspiration to stay ahead in the global economy.

Last week, a government report revealed that employers made their deepest cut in staffing in almost 5 years in the month of February. The report showed that there was a net loss of 63,000 jobs, according to the Labor Department. The CBC budget acknowledges the importance of job training programs by providing increased funding for programs under the Workforce Investment Act.

Along with laying a strong foundation for children, families and seniors and workers, the CBC budget also takes care of our Nation's veterans by providing increased funding for post-traumatic stress disorder and mental health services. It is imperative that we provide veterans with the necessary resources to guarantee excellent health care for these courageous men and women.

Most importantly, the Congressional Black Caucus alternative budget applies over \$16 billion to reduce the egregious Federal deficit.

I want to thank my colleagues, and particularly the gentleman from Virginia who worked on this budget.

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

As you have heard, yes, we have heard time and time again this amendment does, and the underlying budget does, increase spending. And how do they pay for the increased spending? Well, \$1.1 trillion over the next 5 years in increased taxes. Let me repeat that: \$1.1 trillion in increased taxes. Including who? Who would get taxed? Well, everybody would get a tax increase, including, for example, reducing the child tax credit in half; including raising taxes by not extending the 10 percent tax bracket for the very-low-income taxpayers of this country; including not extending the tax relief for married couples.

This \$1.1 trillion in increased taxes would hit every American, every small business, every family, every taxpayer.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself an additional 30 seconds to remind the public that we are in the ditch. We are repealing what got us in the ditch; but we are protecting those tax cuts, many of which were just mentioned, those that affect that portion of your income under \$200,000. But the alternative is to stay in the ditch.

We have a problem in that we have got Social Security we are going to end up having to pay in a few years. We have got more money coming in in Social Security than going out now. That is going to change in 2018, and we are not setting aside any money for that. We have a credible plan to get us out of the ditch by repealing what got us into the ditch.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, let me thank the gentleman from Virginia for the leadership of the Budget Committee and the CBC budget effort that he has led continuously, and Congresswoman KILPATRICK, the chairperson of the Congressional Black Caucus.

It is important to note that I think Americans are tired of the "I's and me's" budget, and that is the budget of this administration, a lot of "I's," a lot of "me's," but never a lot of "we's."

I think it is evident that this budget, the Congressional Black Caucus budget, reflects some of the startling facts that Americans are facing. First, the loss of 63,000 jobs in the last month under this administration, the categorizing of this administration as second only to former President Hoover in having the worst economy in the Nation's history. And, of course, if you just go out and talk to Mr. and Mrs. Smith or Mr. and Mrs. Gonzalez or many others, they will tell you that a recession is on the way.

This budget acknowledges the needs of our Nation. It provides the honor to our veterans by increasing that budget for health care, benefits and educational opportunities \$60.9 billion. Today we honored the wounded warriors. We spoke to some of them, who said that we are now being assessed for our benefits.

This is what this budget does: it provides more dollars for Community Development Block Grants going into our community for nutrition programs and housing programs by \$27.4 billion. I can tell you that the City of Houston has 1,500 senior citizens on a waiting list to rehab their homes that need this budget.

In addition, this administration has had the worst civil rights enforcement ever in the history of the United States. This budget ups the President's budget by \$200 million to help those who have been discriminated against.

As you can see, this tells you about the income of Americans under this administration. It is now minus. Minus. Americans are losing money. They are now losing income. We are now in the red. Americans are struggling. If you listen to the Nation's reports about foreclosures, you will find out that Americans are losing their homes by the hundreds. You will find out that the foreclosure market is stalled to the extent that so many people are losing their homes and not trying to regain them. What does that mean? People are out in the streets looking for housing.

Let me applaud Mr. SCOTT and the CBC budget team for recognizing the concept of competitiveness. For in addition to reflecting the need for increased science activity, I am very glad that they have added moneys to aeronautics. They have likewise put in a \$175 million plus-up on aeronautics research.

Right now as we stand here today, *Endeavor* is making its way to the international space station. It is there now putting forward outstanding research that will bring about jobs. And that is maintained.

Let me also thank them in my concluding remarks to recognize that we must continue to provide for the soldiers, but we want those troops home. We have in this budget language that suggests that any dollars given to the administration must be used to redeploy our troops home. These are the same troops in Iraq and Afghanistan who have been redeployed once, twice, three times, four times. Their families are suffering. This bill provides us with an outlet for these returning soldiers by increasing the educational budget and providing, of course, more for health care, and, yes, fighting the international drudge of HIV/AIDS.

So I am grateful for a budget that does not stand on I's and me's. It stands on the we's and the us of America. It gives the Americans, Mr. and Mrs. America, the opportunity to dig out of a hole, to stand above this terrible income gap, and to be able to stand again in a great Nation.

This is a great budget. I ask my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC) Budget Substitute for the Fiscal Year Budget for 2009, introduced by my distinguished colleague from Michigan, Representative CAROLYN CHEEKS KILPATRICK and my colleague from Virginia, Representative ROBERT C. "BOBBY" SCOTT.

While I support the Budget as put forth by our majority on the Budget Committee. I believe there is more that needs to be done when this country is on the verge of a recession, the housing market is at one of its worst points in history, and we have a growing population of uninsured Americans.

CBC BUDGET RESCINDS TAX CUTS

The CBC budget rescinds tax cuts for the top two income tax rates and rescinds capital gains and dividend tax cuts in addition to closing other loopholes. By rescinding these tax cuts, the CBC budget fully funds No Child Left Behind (NCLB), the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), and it provides additional funding for the fight against global AIDS, Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) and higher education among other items.

BALANCES THE BUDGET

Even after funding these priorities, the CBC alternative budget still manages to balance the budget after FY12 and in fact creates a surplus of \$141 billion. The Democratic budget is also in surplus in FY12, but does not fund the priorities of the American people at the same levels as the CBC budget. In comparison, the President's budget deficit in the FY12 is -31 billion.

Moreover, in FY08-FY12, the CBC budget's total cumulative deficit is \$107 billion better than the Democratic budget and \$339 billion better than the President's budget. As a result, over the next five years, the CBC budget saves \$18.3 billion on interest on the national debt compared to the Democratic budget and 27.7 billion compared to the President's budget.

The bottom line is that the CBC budget chooses programs important to the American people over tax cuts for those who need it least. At the same time, it reduces the deficit and reaches a surplus in FY 2012.

ADVANCING THE PRIORITIES OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

We must not only be economically healthy, but assist in balancing it with the health, education, and security of our citizens. The CBC budget will advance the priorities of the American people by:

Covering all eligible children with health insurance through funding SCHIP, with \$119.3 billion more than the President's budget and \$84.6 billion more than the Democratic budget to help one of our most vulnerable populations—children;

Ensuring No Child Left Behind (NCLB) has increased funding for Head Start programs, IDEA, college access programs, college loan programs and job training with \$162.7 billion more than the President's budget and \$101.2 billion more than the Democratic budget;

Honoring our veterans by increasing funding for health care, benefits and educational opportunities with \$60.9 billion more than the President's budget, and \$17.7 billion than the Democratic budget;

Making more local communities with support through increases to Community Development

Block Grants, nutrition programs and housing programs with \$27.4 billion more than the President's budget and \$20 billion more than the Democratic budget; and

Contributing to the global community by investing in child survival and, health, international family planning and the global effort to fight AIDS with \$11.5 billion more than the President's budget and \$16.9 billion more on international affairs than the Democratic budget.

HEALTH INITIATIVES

The CBC budget under the Health Function 550 included a program that I continually push for increased funding, and that is the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation. Hope for juvenile diabetes cure lies in research. Real progress is being made, thanks largely to government funding of the Special Diabetes Program. However without the renewal of the program, federal support for Type I Diabetes will be reduced by 35 percent

The health and health care spending in the CBC budget alternative is the fiscally, socially and morally appropriate and responsible response to the President's FY 09 healthcare budget proposal, which showcases grave cuts to every office and agency, as well as to every program that is integrally important to efforts to eliminate health disparities and improve the health, well being and life opportunities of all Americans.

The CBC budget alternative, unlike the President's FY 09 budget, strengthens our nation's overwhelmed and under-resourced health care system, champions the critically important health care needs of health care seekers, and fills the gaps in health care access and quality that detrimentally affect our nation's health care providers and the overall health care system.

The CBC budget alternative makes a more than \$174 billion additional investment in the health, health care, well being and thus life opportunities of not only African Americans, but all Americans. Additionally, the budget makes this very wise investment as it generates monies to reduce the nation's deficit.

The CBC budget alternative strengthens and expands the State Children's Health Insurance Program to ensure that the majority of the nation's 9 million uninsured children have access to health care. This is of particular relevance to the CBC because a disproportionate number of the 9 million uninsured children today are African American or Hispanic. Without reliable access to quality health care, children are in poorer health, are less productive in school and in their communities, and are less likely to fulfill their life's potential.

HEALTH EQUITY FUND

The CBC budget alternative creates the Health Equity Fund, which will help ensure that this nation take a giant step forward in efforts to reduce and eliminate all health disparities and achieve health equity.

STRENGTHENS MEDICARE

The CBC budget alternative strengthens Medicare—a critically important program that ensures that our nations' senior citizens, as well as those living with disabilities, have access to the health care services and treatments they need to live longer, healthier and fuller lives.

The CBC budget alternative also: saves Title VII (health professions training) programs, which are integral to strengthening and

expanding tomorrow's health care workforce; funds the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program in a manner that allows it to expand ADAP, the efforts of National Minority AIDS Education Training Centers, and the other important services and treatments offered to our most vulnerable with HIV infection; funds the Minority AIDS Initiative in a manner that will build the needed capacity in racial and ethnic minority communities throughout the nation to respond and address HIV/AIDS;

It is our children that will bring forth a thriving future. We need to invest in tomorrow by investing in them today. This starts with their physical well-being. Children, who cannot see the doctor when they are sick, research programs that are not adequately funded to find a cure for diseases such as diabetes, hurt our future generations, and not help lay a foundation for a bright future.

EDUCATION AND AFRICAN AMERICANS IN TEXAS

A quality education continues to be the best pathway to social and economic mobility in this country. As a Member and Senior Whip of the Congressional Black Caucus, I have consistently advocated for the maintenance of Historically Black Colleges and Universities. This budget provides greater funding to our nation's schools and colleges than even our Democratic budget supplies.

For African Americans health and education concerns spill beyond budgetary issues into the criminal justice consequences. In Texas, over 87,000 African-Americans are incarcerated compared to approximately 48,000 African-Americans attending college or university.

The disparity between the percentages of our youth in prison versus the number of young people in college, particularly in the African-American community, is disturbing to say the least. Higher education continues to be one of the main pathways to social and economic mobility, particularly in the African-American and Hispanic communities.

THE REPUBLICAN BUDGET SUBSTITUTE

Under the Republican Budget the national debt continues to explode. The gross federal debt reached \$9.0 trillion at the end of 2007. The CBO projects that the debt will rise by a total of \$3.9 trillion at the end of 2008. This unprecedented rise in debt puts our President in the history books. During the seven years of the current Administration, the government has posted the highest deficits in this nation's history. The President's 2009 Budget continues the failed policies that brought us to this point.

CBC BUDGET COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S AND DEMOCRATIC BUDGETS

The CBC budget improves the deficit by \$564 billion over the President's budget and \$152 billion over the Democratic budget.

The CBC budget saves on interest on the national debt \$48.1 billion compared to the President's budget, and \$22.7 billion compared to the Democratic budget.

The CBC budget spends more over five years on healthcare, veterans, education and justice than either the President's budget or the Democratic budget. The CBC budget also addresses the President's shortfalls in funding critical Homeland Security programs such as the Port Security Grant Program and grants for First Responders.

PORT OF HOUSTON AND SECURITY MEASURES

Just yesterday, I had the pleasure of meeting with the Port Authority of Houston. They

were here to discuss their security measures but also their need for continued federal dollars. The Bush Administration claims they want to secure our nation but cuts funding in areas that are important to our local security such as the ports in Houston, Texas. The CBC seeks to cure that shortfall.

PAY-GO AND SUNSET PROVISIONS

The President's budget and the Republican alternatives violate pay-go and the fiscal responsibility that reconciliation is intended to achieve, by proposing tax cuts that are not offset.

The sunsets for the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts were part of the tax legislation which Republicans voted for and passed. The expiration of the tax cuts is their policy. The Democratic budgets actually calls for the extension of many of these tax cuts, but responsibly requires that tax cut extensions, like other policies, must be fiscally sound, and not make the deficit worse.

CONCLUSION

This important piece of legislation gives us a budget that is balanced fiscally and morally. It does not sacrifice the great many programs and services that this nation needs for a War that the President seems never to end.

Defense of our nation is important, however, we must not support only one portion of the budget to the detriment of everything else. The CBC budget makes tough choices that result in a fiscally and morally responsible budget that will fund essential programs and services vital to our communities and the American people as a whole.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the Congressional Black Caucus Budget Substitute for FY2009.

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the ranking member of the Budget Committee, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN).

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I don't know what kind of statistical contortion must have gone through producing that last chart. We just finished 52 consecutive months of job growth, the largest expansion in our Nation's history.

But more to the point is this issue of whether we are raising taxes here or not, because we need to be honest with the American people. The underlying Democratic budget, don't take my word for it, it raises taxes. Take the Senate's word for it. Because just this morning on a 99-1 vote in the U.S. Senate, they rejected the logic of this budget. They said we want to preserve the middle-class tax cuts, which they define as the kid credit and the marriage penalty and 10 percent bracket and some others. But they changed the budget by \$341 billion to prevent \$341 billion of the \$683 billion tax increase from taking place.

So don't take my word for it, but the Democrats and the Republicans in the Senate. All but one person said we should not raise taxes as much as the House Democrats are raising taxes; let's raise taxes half as much.

So the point is this: our friends on the other side of the aisle can come up

with reserve funds and senses of Congress and preferences and hopes and dreams and aspirations. But what counts is what you put in the budget. And if you are coming to the floor and saying you are balancing the budget, by the way this budget is written, it only does so by giving us the largest tax increase in American history. No sense of Congress, no empty reserve fund can change that fact.

Don't listen to me. Listen to the fact that the Senate looked at this same budget and said, that is not what we want to do. We want to preserve some of these tax cuts, and they just voted 99-1 to do just that. They decided to raise taxes half as much as the Democrats here in the House are doing.

So what really matters are budgets, because that is the numbers. They don't lie. This budget that we are voting on, this underlying budget, gives us the largest tax increase in American history. Let me read a few of them:

Some 116 million taxpayers will see an average tax increase of more than \$1,800 per year.

More than 6 million low-income individuals and couples who currently pay no taxes will be no longer exempt.

A family of four earning \$50,000 will see their taxes increase by \$2,100.

Approximately 48 million married couples will face an average tax increase of \$3,000 per year.

Low-income families with one or two children will no longer be eligible for the refundable child tax credit.

Roughly 12 million single women with children will see their taxes increase by \$1,100 a year.

About 18 million seniors will be subjected to tax increases of more than \$2,100 a year.

Tax bills for an estimated 27 million small business owners will increase by more than \$4,000 each.

That is what the underlying Democratic budget does. It was rejected in the Democratically controlled Senate. It ought to be rejected in this House here today.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Ms. CORRINE BROWN).

□ 1245

I want to thank the gentleman, Mr. SCOTT, for his leadership on the CBC budget.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Congressional Black Caucus alternative budget offered today. The CBC budget once again proposed to change a 7-year Republican policy that I have called Reverse Robin Hood, stealing from the poor to give tax breaks to the rich.

You might ask why the Democratic budget, which I support, needs improvement. The Democratic budget needs improvement because when America has a cold, the African American community has pneumonia. The CBC budget reversed the deep cuts that have been made to the programs that

serve the neediest Americans. This year's Congressional Black Caucus budget covers all eligible children with health care insurance through funding for CHIP, \$84 billion more than the Democratic budget and \$119 billion more than the President's; ensures no child is left behind by funding education and providing increased funding for Head Start, college access programs, college loans, and job training programs, \$101 billion more than the Democratic budget and \$162 billion more than the President's; honors our veterans by increasing funding for health care, benefits, and educational opportunities, \$17 billion more than the Democratic budget and \$60 billion over the President's budget; makes local community more secure by fully funding justice, gang prevention, and local law enforcement programs, as well as ensuring every voice counts by funding the Help America Vote Act.

We talk about a stimulus, and the only stimulus is the investment in our people, in education, in health care, in job training, so support economic and fiscal recovery. Vote "yes" on the budget. I encourage us to vote for the economic recovery by voting for the CBC budget.

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I once again want to commend our colleagues from the CBC. They have done a lot of work to put this budget together. It is not an easy task to do. It takes a lot of work, not only from the members, from their staffs, so I want to commend them for putting together a work product that I know they spent a lot of time and a lot of effort on, and they must be commended for that.

Obviously, as you have heard today, we have some huge disagreements. This amendment would raise taxes by more than \$1.1 trillion, that's trillion with a "T," over the next 5 years.

It's \$427 billion above and beyond the already \$683 billion in tax increases in the underlying Democratic budget that, frankly, was pretty much just rejected in a very strong vote in the Senate, 99-1.

The reason there was a 99-1 vote was because the Senators on both sides of the aisle, Republicans and Democrats, do not want to support eliminating all of these middle class tax cuts, the tax cuts on families, the tax cuts per child, et cetera, et cetera, which is why they rejected that and adopted an amendment to have half the size of the tax increase that the underlying budget has. Half that size of an increase in taxes is still way too high.

However, the underlying budget that the House is looking at, again, would raise taxes on the American people by \$683 billion over the next 5 years, and this amendment goes even further than that by increasing taxes \$1.1 trillion over the next 5 years.

For those reasons and many others, I respectfully would ask to vote against this amendment. But I do want to end one more time by commending the gen-

tleman from Virginia and all his colleagues for doing a lot of work and putting together a work program that requires a lot of effort and a lot of work, even though, again, when it came out, obviously it's a \$1.1 trillion tax increase, which is why, among other reasons, we cannot support it.

I would respectfully then ask my colleagues to vote against this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I just want to make a couple of closing comments. First on defense, the number on defense, we keep the same number on the defense budget. However, we have different priorities. Those priorities will be debated in a different forum.

The \$70 billion for the war we restrict to redeployment. We want those troops back as soon as practicable, consistent with our national security interests.

On waste, fraud, and abuse, we just don't talk about waste, fraud, and abuse. We spend \$300 million to implement the GAO's studies and recommendations for how you can reduce fraud, waste, and abuse in the military. We make them spend the money to actually implement those recommendations.

Our budget eliminates the fees and copays that the President's budget has for our veterans. It is insulting to try to balance the budget on the backs of our courageous veterans. We do have entitlement reform, \$150 billion in entitlement reform, by reducing the subsidies to private corporations who provide Medicare Advantage. Those that provide, those are the subsidies that you get nothing for. Medicare could do it cheaper, \$150 billion cheaper, and that's the reform that we have.

A lot has been said about tax cuts. We repeal what got us in the ditch. We protect those tax cuts that primarily affect that portion of your income under \$200,000.

In summary, this is where we are, back in the ditch. We repeal the tax cuts that got us into the ditch. One of those tax cuts that we want to repeal is a \$20 billion tax cut referred to as PEP and Pease, affecting personal exemptions and standard deductions. The only people that get this essentially are millionaires. If you make over \$1 million you get this much tax cut; \$200,000 to \$1 million, you get that much tax cut; \$100,000 to \$200,000 you don't need ink to draw the bar; and \$100,000, out of this \$20 billion, you get, on average, zero. All of those tax cuts, we have said, had the greatest expansion in recent history.

Let's talk about the arithmetic. Arithmetic fact, worst job growth since Herbert Hoover. Look at the job growth of all the Presidents down to President Hoover; worst, this administration, and they are bragging about it.

We have a responsible budget that reduces the deficit, goes into surplus. It's

a responsible budget that also funds many of our priorities: education, health care, veterans, justice. It is a responsible budget, and I would ask for the House to adopt this budget.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the CBC FY09 alternative budget. I'm particularly excited today, because last night the Second Chance Act of 2007, a bipartisan piece of legislation, unanimously passed the Senate. I look forward to President Bush signing the legislation and the appropriation of money in DOJ to fund vital programs which the bill promotes.

Indeed, currently, the Administration FY09 budget proposes to: Merge 30 grant programs under State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance for a reduction in funding of \$1.008 billion; collapse 14 Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) for a reduction in funding of \$587.2 million; consolidate Weed and Seed programs for a reduction in funding of \$32.1 million; collapse 7 juvenile justice grants into 1 grant program for a reduction in funding of \$198.5 million; and lastly, merge current formula and discretionary grant programs into 1 program for a reduction in funding of \$120 million, for an overall collapse of 70 DOJ programs into 5 programs and a reduction in funding totaling \$1.5 billion.

These cuts come as America's prisons reach an alltime high and State incarceration costs are bursting at the seams. According to the latest study, between 1987 and 2007, States spent more than double on corrections (+127 percent) while higher education spending has been moderate (+21 percent).

It's with this in mind that I categorically support CBC's proposed budget, which includes \$4 billion dollars to these vital DOJ programs. The CBC has made tough choices, established right priorities while exercising fiscal and moral responsibility to reduce recidivism and State incarceration costs.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the Congressional Black Caucus, CBC, Budget Substitute for the Fiscal Year Budget for 2009, introduced by my distinguished colleague from Michigan, Representative CAROLYN CHEEKS KILPATRICK and my colleague from Virginia, Representative ROBERT C. "BOBBY" SCOTT.

While I support the Budget as put forth by our majority on the Budget Committee, I believe there is more that needs to be done when this country is on the verge of a recession, the housing market is at one of its worst points in history, and we have a growing population of uninsured Americans.

CBC BUDGET RESCINDS TAX CUTS

The CBC budget rescinds tax cuts for the top two income tax rates and rescinds capital gains and dividend tax cuts in addition to closing other loopholes. By rescinding these tax cuts, the CBC budget fully funds No Child Left Behind, NCLB, the State Children's Health Insurance Program, SCHIP, and it provides additional funding for the fight against global AIDS, Community Development Block Grants, CDBG, and higher education, among other items.

BALANCES THE BUDGET

Even after funding these priorities, the CBC alternative budget still manages to balance the budget after FY12 and in fact creates a surplus of \$141 billion. The Democratic budget is also in surplus in FY12 but does not fund the priorities of the American people at the same

levels as the CBC budget. In comparison, the President's budget deficit in the FY12 is –31 billion.

Moreover, in FY08–FY12, the CBC budget's total cumulative deficit is \$107 billion better than the Democratic budget and \$339 billion better than the President's budget. As a result, over the next 5 years, the CBC budget saves \$18.3 billion on interest on the national debt compared to the Democratic budget and \$27.7 billion compared to the President's budget.

The bottom line is that the CBC budget chooses programs important to the American people over tax cuts for those who need it least. At the same time, it reduces the deficit and reaches a surplus in FY 2012.

ADVANCING THE PRIORITIES OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

We must not only be economically healthy but assist in balancing it with the health, education, and security of our citizens. The CBC budget will advance the priorities of the American people by:

Covering all eligible children with health insurance through funding SCHIP, with \$119.3 billion more than the President's budget and \$84.6 billion more than the Democratic budget to help one of our most vulnerable populations—children;

Ensuring No Child Left Behind, NCLB, has increased funding for Head Start programs, IDEA, college access programs, college loan programs and job training with \$162.7 billion more than the President's budget and \$101.2 billion more than the Democratic budget;

Honoring our veterans by increasing funding for health care, benefits and educational opportunities with \$60.9 billion more than the President's budget, and \$17.7 billion than the Democratic budget;

Making more local communities with support through increases to Community Development Block Grants, nutrition programs and housing programs with \$27.4 billion more than the President's budget and \$20 billion more than the Democratic budget; and

Contributing to the global community by investing in child survival and health, international family planning and the global effort to fight AIDS with \$11.5 billion more than the President's budget and \$16.9 billion more on international affairs than the Democratic budget.

HEALTH INITIATIVES

The CBC budget under the Health Function 550 included a program that I continually push for increased funding, and that is the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation. Hope for juvenile diabetes cure lies in research. Real progress is being made, thanks largely to Government funding of the Special Diabetes Program. However without the renewal of the program, Federal support for Type I Diabetes will be reduced by 35 percent.

The health and health care spending in the CBC budget alternative is the fiscally, socially and morally appropriate and responsible response to the President's FY09 health care budget proposal, which showcases grave cuts to every office and agency, as well as to every program that is integrally important to efforts to eliminate health disparities and improve the health, well-being and life opportunities of all Americans.

The CBC budget alternative, unlike the President's FY09 budget, strengthens our Nation's overwhelmed and under-resourced health care system, champions the critically important health care needs of health care

seekers, and fills the gaps in health care access and quality that detrimentally affect our Nation's health care providers and the overall health care system.

The CBC budget alternative makes a more than \$174 billion additional investment in the health, health care, well-being and thus life opportunities of not only African-Americans, but all Americans. Additionally, the budget makes this very wise investment as it generates monies to reduce the Nation's deficit.

The CBC budget alternative strengthens and expands the State Children's Health Insurance Program to ensure that the majority of the Nation's 9 million uninsured children have access to health care. This is of particular relevance to the CBC because a disproportionate number of the 9 million uninsured children today are African-American or Hispanic. Without reliable access to quality health care, children are in poorer health, are less productive in school and in their communities, and are less likely to fulfill their life's potential.

HEALTH EQUITY FUND

The CBC budget alternative creates the Health Equity Fund, which will help ensure that this Nation take a giant step forward in efforts to reduce and eliminate all health disparities and achieve health equity.

STRENGTHENS MEDICARE

The CBC budget alternative strengthens Medicare—a critically important program that ensures that our Nation's senior citizens, as well as those living with disabilities, have access to the health care services and treatments they need to live longer, healthier and fuller lives.

The CBC budget alternative also: saves Title VII (health professions training) programs, which are integral to strengthening and expanding tomorrow's health care workforce; funds the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program in a manner that allows it to expand ADAP, the efforts of National Minority AIDS Education Training Centers, and the other important services and treatments offered to our most vulnerable with HIV infection; funds the Minority AIDS Initiative in a manner that will build the needed capacity in racial and ethnic minority communities throughout the Nation to respond and address HIV/AIDS.

It is our children that will bring forth a thriving future. We need to invest in tomorrow by investing in them today. This starts with their physical well-being. Children who cannot see the doctor when they are sick, research programs that are not adequately funded to find a cure for diseases such as diabetes, hurt our future generations, and do not help lay a foundation for a bright future.

EDUCATION AND AFRICAN-AMERICANS IN TEXAS

A quality education continues to be the best pathway to social and economic mobility in this country. As a Member and Senior Whip of the Congressional Black Caucus, I have consistently advocated for the maintenance of Historically Black Colleges and Universities. This budget provides greater funding to our Nation's schools and colleges than even our Democratic budget supplies.

For African-Americans, health and education concerns spill beyond budgetary issues into the criminal justice consequences. In Texas, over 87,000 African-Americans are incarcerated compared to approximately 48,000 African-Americans attending college or university. The disparity between the percentages of our

youth in prison versus the number of young people in college, particularly in the African-American community, is disturbing to say the least. Higher education continues to be one of the main pathways to social and economic mobility, particularly in the African-American and Hispanic communities.

THE REPUBLICAN BUDGET SUBSTITUTE

Under the Republican Budget the national debt continues to explode. The gross Federal debt reached \$9.0 trillion at the end of 2007. The CBO projects that the debt will rise by a total of \$3.9 trillion at the end of 2008. This unprecedented rise in debt puts our President in the history books. During the 7 years of the current Administration, the Government has posted the highest deficits in this Nation's history. The President's 2009 Budget continues the failed policies that brought us to this point.

CBC BUDGET COMPARED TO THE PRESIDENT'S AND DEMOCRATIC BUDGETS

The CBC budget improves the deficit by \$564 billion over the President's budget and \$152 billion over the Democratic budget.

The CBC budget saves on interest on the national debt \$48.1 billion compared to the President's budget, and \$22.7 billion compared to the Democratic budget.

The CBC budget spends more over 5 years on health care, veterans, education, and justice than either the President's budget or the Democratic budget. The CBC budget also addresses the President's shortfalls in funding critical Homeland Security programs such as the Port Security Grant Program and grants for First Responders.

PORT OF HOUSTON AND SECURITY MEASURES

Just yesterday, I had the pleasure of meeting with the Port Authority of Houston. They were here to discuss their security measures but also their need for continued Federal dollars. The Bush administration claims they want to secure our Nation but cuts funding in areas that are important to our local security such as the ports in Houston, Texas. The CBC seeks to cure that shortfall.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Under the proposed CBC budget, there is a greater emphasis on the administration of justice and the protection of all Americans. The CBC budget funds programs that the President's budget had severely reduced or not funded at all. These programs must be funded. The CBC budget funds the Justice Assistance Grant Program, Juvenile Justice Programs, the Byrne Weed and Seed Program, Office of Violence Against Women, COPS and JAG programs. All of these programs help keep American communities safe and provide for greater law enforcement at the Federal, State, and local enforcement levels. The CBC budget reinvests in DOJ Prisoner Reentry Program. In addition, the CBC budget invests in our children by requiring funding for Boys and Girls clubs. This investment in our communities and in our children helps keep our youths safe and out of the prison system.

GENERAL SCIENCES, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY

The CBC budget proposes to invest heavily in our Nation's development in science, space, and technology. The CBC budget invests \$31 million in NASA educational programs and \$8 million in HBCU-UP. The CBC budget also invests in the NSF Education and Research Programs, with a special emphasis on minority post doctorates. The CBC budget not only invests in minorities, it also invests in women by

providing over \$500,000 for Graduate Research Fellowships for Women in Engineering and Computer Science.

ENERGY

The CBC budget addresses the environment, energy, and natural resources. The CBC budget provides for \$250 million to the weatherization assistance and it provides for \$400 million for the energy efficiency and renewable energy programs. These programs are of particular interest to the people of Texas and I think it is necessary for America to remain a vital, energy efficient country. With respect to natural resources and the environment, the CBC budget provides \$100 million for EPA funding and \$1 billion for the HBCU Historic Preservation Program.

EDUCATION, TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT, AND SOCIAL SERVICES

The proposed CBC budget puts greater emphasis on education, training, employment, and social services. These are critical to the needs of Americans and minority populations in general.

The CBC budget provides funding for the No Child Left Behind Act. Included in that act is funding for Title I, Safe and Drug Free Schools, 21st Century Learning Centers, and Teacher Quality Programs. We must continue to invest in our children because they represent the future of America.

The CBC budget also recognizes that there must be investment in Head Start, mentoring, and dropout prevention. The proposed CBC budget provides \$50 million to vocational programs and increases the funding of HBCUs by \$200 million. The CBC budget provides for \$50 million in investment in minority science and engineering improvement. The CBC budget provides \$2 million for Thurgood Marshall Legal Fund, which is a very important measure for educating minority qualified minority lawyers. In addition, the CBC budget invests in adult employment and training activities.

PAY-GO AND SUNSET PROVISIONS

The President's budget and the Republican alternatives violate pay-go and the fiscal responsibility that reconciliation is intended to achieve, by proposing tax cuts that are not offset.

The sunsets for the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts were part of the tax legislation which Republicans voted for and passed. The expiration of the tax cuts is their policy. The Democratic budgets actually calls for the extension of many of these tax cuts, but responsibly requires that tax cut extensions, like other policies, must be fiscally sound, and not make the deficit worse.

CONCLUSION

This important piece of legislation gives us a budget that is balanced fiscally and morally. It does not sacrifice the great many programs and services that this Nation needs for a war that the President seems never to end.

Defense of our Nation is important, however, we must not support only one portion of the budget to the detriment of everything else. The CBC budget makes tough choices that result in a fiscally and morally responsible budget that will fund essential programs and services vital to our communities and the American people as a whole.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the Congressional Black Caucus Budget Substitute for FY2009.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the Congressional Black Caucus budget alternative.

Our friends on the other side of the aisle have criticized this proposal because they say that it raises taxes and spending.

The fact is, our Republican colleagues have different priorities than we do. In these perilous economic times, the Congressional Black Caucus believes our priority should be to help those Americans who are losing their jobs and their homes, who can't afford health care, higher education, and job training, who have to decide between paying the gas bill or paying for prescription drugs.

The Republicans want to know where the cuts are in the CBC budget. Their budget slashes Medicare, Medicaid, the Low Income Heating and Energy Assistance Program and countless other critical social service programs. They think these programs are unnecessary; their priority is to preserve the Bush tax cuts, more than 99 percent of which go to people making more than \$225,000 per year. More than 85 percent of the money we lose due to these cuts goes to households with incomes above \$500,000 per year; 65 percent goes to households with incomes above \$1 million. In fact, \$51 billion next year alone will go to tax breaks for millionaires.

By rescinding Bush's tax cuts, the Congressional Black Caucus increases funding for needed social programs while reducing the deficit even more than the Republicans do.

It would seem the Republicans' concern is not fiscal responsibility, but preserving tax cuts for the rich, even if this grows the national debt. And, of course, we aren't even discussing the President's war today, which spends \$12 billion dollars a month, more than most of these social service programs spend in a year, or 5 years, or 10 years. The debate today is clear. It's about priorities. We believe in keeping working Americans in their homes; the Republicans want to make sure the rich can stay in their mansions and yachts.

I want to draw particular attention to some of my personal priorities within the CBC budget alternative. I am happy that the CBC accepted my proposal to add \$10 million to the National Health Service Corps to help train the next generation of doctors to go into underserved communities without being crippled by educational debt.

The CBC budget also includes several of my proposals to increase funding for Department of Justice programs.

The highly successful COPS program focuses on local strategies to fight crime and has been praised by federal, state, and local law enforcement and political officials. The President's budget terminates the COPS program. In contrast, the CBC fully funds COPS at \$500 million for FY 2009.

I also recommended, and the CBC budget includes, increased funding for other vital local law enforcement programs, including Drug Courts and the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants. In addition, we significantly increase funding for programs serving juveniles who have entered our justice system, in an effort to break the cycle of crime and violence and to help these children to become productive members of our society.

It's about priorities, and the choice today is clear. Supporting the CBC budget means prioritizing the basic needs of the American people. Supporting the Republicans' proposal means continuing our current course, where the rich keep getting richer, while the needs of the poor and middle class are neglected.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chairman announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 126, noes 292, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 137]

AYES—126

Abercrombie	Gutierrez	Napolitano
Ackerman	Hare	Neal (MA)
Andrews	Harman	Norton
Baca	Hastings (FL)	Obey
Baldwin	Hinchee	Olver
Becerra	Hirono	Pallone
Berman	Holt	Pascarell
Bishop (GA)	Honda	Pastor
Blumenauer	Hoyer	Payne
Boswell	Jackson (IL)	Price (NC)
Brady (PA)	Jackson-Lee	Richardson
Bralley (IA)	(TX)	Rothman
Brown, Corrine	Jefferson	Roybal-Allard
Butterfield	Johnson (GA)	Ruppersberger
Capps	Johnson, E. B.	Ryan (OH)
Capuano	Jones (OH)	Sánchez, Linda
Castor	Kaptur	T.
Christensen	Kennedy	Sarbanes
Clarke	Kildee	Shakowsky
Clay	Kilpatrick	Scott (GA)
Cleaver	Kucinich	Scott (VA)
Clyburn	Langevin	Serrano
Cohen	Larson (CT)	Sherman
Conyers	Lee	Sires
Costello	Levin	Slaughter
Crowley	Loeb sack	Solis
Cuellar	Lofgren, Zoe	Stark
Cummings	Lowey	Sutton
Davis (AL)	Lynch	Thompson (MS)
Davis (CA)	Maloney (NY)	Tierney
Delahunt	Markey	Towns
DeLauro	Matsui	Tsongas
Doyle	McCollum (MN)	Van Hollen
Ellison	McDermott	Velázquez
Emanuel	McGovern	Wasserman
Engel	McNulty	Schultz
Faleomavaega	Meek (FL)	Waters
Farr	Meeks (NY)	Watson
Fattah	Miller (NC)	Watt
Filner	Miller, George	Waxman
Frank (MA)	Moore (WI)	Weiner
Green, Al	Moran (VA)	Wexler
Grijalva	Nadler	Wynn

NOES—292

Aderholt	Boren	Cole (OK)
Akin	Boucher	Conaway
Alexander	Boyd (FL)	Cooper
Allen	Boyda (KS)	Costa
Altmire	Brady (TX)	Courtney
Arcuri	Broun (GA)	Cramer
Bachmann	Brown (SC)	Crenshaw
Bachus	Brown-Waite,	Culberson
Baird	Ginny	Davis (KY)
Barrett (SC)	Buchanan	Davis, David
Barrow	Burgess	Davis, Lincoln
Bartlett (MD)	Burton (IN)	Davis, Tom
Barton (TX)	Buyer	Deal (GA)
Bean	Calvert	DeFazio
Berkley	Camp (MI)	DeGette
Berry	Campbell (CA)	Dent
Biggert	Cannon	Diaz-Balart, L.
Bilbray	Cantor	Diaz-Balart, M.
Bilirakis	Capito	Dicks
Bishop (NY)	Cardoza	Dingell
Bishop (UT)	Carnahan	Doggett
Blackburn	Carney	Donnelly
Blunt	Carter	Doolittle
Boehner	Castle	Drake
Bonner	Chabot	Dreier
Bono Mack	Chandler	Duncan
Boozman	Coble	Edwards

Ehlers	Larsen (WA)	Reynolds
Ellsworth	Latham	Rodriguez
Emerson	LaTourette	Rogers (AL)
English (PA)	Latta	Rogers (KY)
Eshoo	Lewis (CA)	Rogers (MI)
Etheridge	Lewis (KY)	Rohrabacher
Everett	Linder	Ros-Lehtinen
Fallin	Lipinski	Roskam
Feeney	LoBiondo	Ross
Ferguson	Lucas	Royce
Flake	Lungren, Daniel	Ryan (WI)
Forbes	E.	Salazar
Fortenberry	Mack	Sali
Fortuno	Mahoney (FL)	Sanchez, Loretta
Fossella	Manzullo	Saxton
Foster	Marchant	Schiff
Fox	Marshall	Schmidt
Franks (AZ)	Matheson	Schwartz
Frelinghuysen	McCarthy (CA)	Sensenbrenner
Galleghy	McCarthy (NY)	Sessions
Garrett (NJ)	McCaul (TX)	Sestak
Gerlach	McCotter	Shadegg
Giffords	McCreery	Shays
Gilchrest	McHenry	Shea-Porter
Gillibrand	McHugh	Shimkus
Gingrey	McIntyre	Shuler
Gohmert	McKeon	Shuster
Gonzalez	McMorris	Simpson
Goode	Rodgers	Skelton
Goodlatte	McNerney	Smith (NE)
Gordon	Melancon	Smith (NJ)
Granger	Mica	Smith (TX)
Graves	Michaud	Smith (WA)
Green, Gene	Miller (FL)	Snyder
Hall (NY)	Miller (MI)	Souder
Hall (TX)	Miller, Gary	Spratt
Hastings (WA)	Mitchell	Stearns
Hayes	Mollohan	Stupak
Heller	Moore (KS)	Sullivan
Hensarling	Moran (KS)	Murphy (CT)
Herger	Murphy (CT)	Murphy, Patrick
Herseth Sandlin	Murphy, Patrick	Murphy, Tim
Higgins	Murphy, Tim	Murtha
Hill	Murtha	Musgrave
Hinojosa	Musgrave	Myrick
Hobson	Myrick	Neugebauer
Hodes	Neugebauer	Ortiz
Hoekstra	Ortiz	Paul
Holden	Paul	Pearce
Hulshof	Pearce	Pence
Inglis (SC)	Pence	Perlmutter
Inslee	Perlmutter	Peterson (MN)
Israel	Peterson (MN)	Peterson (PA)
Issa	Peterson (PA)	Petri
Johnson (IL)	Petri	Pickering
Johnson, Sam	Pickering	Pitts
Jones (NC)	Pitts	Platts
Jordan	Platts	Poe
Kagen	Poe	Pomeroy
Kanjorski	Pomeroy	Porter
Keller	Porter	Price (GA)
Kind	Price (GA)	Price (OH)
King (IA)	Price (OH)	Putnam
King (NY)	Putnam	Radanovich
Kingston	Radanovich	Rahall
Kirk	Rahall	Ramstad
Klein (FL)	Ramstad	Regula
Kline (MN)	Regula	Rehberg
Knollenberg	Rehberg	Reichert
Kuhl (NY)	Reichert	Reyes
Lamborn	Reyes	
Lampson		

NOT VOTING—16

Bordallo	LaHood	Space
Boustany	Lewis (GA)	Tancredo
Cubin	Oberstar	Woolsey
Davis (IL)	Rangel	Young (AK)
Hooley	Renzi	
Hunter	Rush	

□ 1316

Mr. ISRAEL changed his vote from “aye” to “no.”

Messrs. EMANUEL, CLEAVER, COHEN, PALLONE and Ms. KAPTUR changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. SPACE. Mr. Chairman, I was unavoidably detained during rollcall vote 137. Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
NO. 2 OFFERED BY MS. LEE

The Acting CHAIRMAN. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in House Report 110-548.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment in the nature of a substitute No. 2 offered by Ms. LEE:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009.

The Congress determines and declares that the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2008 is revised and replaced and that this is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2009, including appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2010 through 2018.

SEC. 2. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2018:

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

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

Fiscal year 2008: \$1,895,099,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: \$2,133,180,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: \$2,325,649,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: \$2,531,506,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: \$2,671,192,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: \$2,772,290,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: \$2,958,205,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: \$3,077,843,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: \$3,229,982,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: \$3,392,139,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: \$3,565,088,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2008: \$4,441,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: \$36,056,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: \$142,785,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: \$103,481,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: \$17,877,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: \$17,550,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: \$49,669,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: \$49,578,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: \$49,647,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: \$49,781,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: \$49,781,000,000.

(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 2008: \$2,673,946,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: \$2,616,978,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: \$2,715,278,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: \$2,867,630,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: \$2,931,558,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: \$3,115,760,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: \$3,254,760,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: \$3,391,086,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: \$3,574,696,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: \$3,696,318,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: \$3,804,202,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2008: \$2,555,301,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: \$2,633,489,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: \$2,742,901,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: \$2,868,360,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: \$2,906,718,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: \$3,098,022,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: \$3,237,564,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: \$3,369,163,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: \$3,556,338,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: \$3,672,919,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018: \$3,784,879,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2008: \$680,203,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: \$500,309,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: \$417,252,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: \$336,854,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: \$235,527,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: \$325,732,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: \$299,359,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: \$291,320,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: \$326,356,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: \$280,780,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: \$219,791,000,000.

(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 2008: \$9,665,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: \$10,261,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: \$10,786,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: \$11,228,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: \$11,595,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: \$12,035,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: \$12,446,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: \$12,846,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: \$13,259,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: \$13,637,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: \$13,963,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2008: \$5,494,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: \$5,815,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: \$6,043,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: \$6,172,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: \$6,185,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: \$6,284,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: \$6,351,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: \$6,405,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: \$6,495,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: \$6,541,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: \$6,528,000,000,000.

SEC. 3. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2009 through 2013 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, \$590,686,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$576,173,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009:
(A) New budget authority, \$447,581,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$511,354,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010:
(A) New budget authority, \$459,368,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$480,072,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:
(A) New budget authority, \$472,272,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$476,871,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, \$485,586,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$475,791,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, \$499,094,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$490,585,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, \$513,212,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$503,768,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, \$527,678,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$518,179,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, \$542,899,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$537,546,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$558,342,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$548,691,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$574,487,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$559,777,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, \$32,648,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$32,843,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$78,708,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$58,091,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$80,799,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$69,354,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$82,696,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$75,316,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$84,581,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$78,716,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$86,082,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$82,004,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$88,183,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$83,742,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$90,302,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$85,752,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$92,503,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$87,813,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$94,708,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$89,907,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$96,989,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$91,849,000,000.
 (3) General Science, Space, and Technology
 (250):
 Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,407,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$26,456,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,934,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$27,645,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$28,472,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$28,507,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$29,071,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$29,297,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$29,679,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$29,917,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$30,290,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$30,026,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$30,930,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$30,417,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$31,576,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$30,991,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$32,255,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$31,754,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$32,933,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$32,288,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$33,645,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$32,956,000,000.
 (4) Energy (270):
 Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$3,548,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,681,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$33,874,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$11,831,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$33,832,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$22,716,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$33,880,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$28,901,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$33,950,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$30,073,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$34,022,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$31,681,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$33,989,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$31,695,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$345,096,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$31,850,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$34,203,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$31,917,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$34,318,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$32,019,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$34,443,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$32,167,000,000.
 (5) Natural Resources and Environment
 (300):
 Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$45,960,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$42,952,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$46,290,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$45,834,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$47,182,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$47,922,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$48,070,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$48,656,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$48,968,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$49,384,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$49,890,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$50,111,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$44,106,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$46,623,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$45,045,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$45,838,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$47,484,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$47,643,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$49,976,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$49,972,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$52,998,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$51,603,000,000.
 (6) Agriculture (350):
 Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,456,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,528,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,529,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,279,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,719,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$20,680,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,891,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$20,876,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,263,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,435,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,621,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,816,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,003,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$22,180,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,278,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,483,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,605,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,754,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,102,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$22,136,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,445,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$22,443,000,000.
 (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
 Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$11,216,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,381,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$9,899,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$3,998,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$13,887,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,886,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$8,998,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$2,197,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$9,246,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,742,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$9,642,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,651,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$9,742,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,366,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$9,677,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$985,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$9,360,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$442,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$19,282,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,249,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$14,300,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$5,138,000,000.
 (8) Transportation (400):
 Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$98,594,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$87,772,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$97,798,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$98,321,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$86,607,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$97,871,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$90,527,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$98,670,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$95,470,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$103,030,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$99,456,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$108,070,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$94,588,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$107,880,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$97,628,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$109,579,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$100,659,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$112,823,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$103,685,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$116,645,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$95,302,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$119,603,000,000.
 (9) Community and Regional Development
 (450):
 Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,029,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$27,819,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,178,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$25,473,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,470,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$24,372,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,804,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$22,173,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,149,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,076,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,483,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,109,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,843,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,045,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,202,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,368,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, \$22,577,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,726,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,960,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$22,100,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,352,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$22,512,000,000.
 (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
 Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$100,077,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$93,665,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$152,938,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$114,540,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$159,402,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$154,790,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$163,118,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$160,122,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$166,089,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$162,091,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$160,703,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$161,936,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$163,075,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$160,666,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$165,862,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$162,859,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$168,896,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$165,817,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$172,108,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$168,982,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$175,190,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$172,248,000,000.
 (11) Health (550):
 Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$315,101,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$316,688,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$325,947,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$322,038,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$342,990,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$342,678,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$364,074,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$362,827,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$387,180,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$385,634,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$412,555,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$410,734,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$461,751,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$459,405,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$490,571,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$488,275,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$522,027,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$519,484,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$560,796,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$558,123,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$598,392,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$595,600,000,000.
 (12) Medicare (570):
 Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$390,458,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$390,454,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$420,086,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$419,880,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$445,118,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$445,247,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$494,261,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$494,084,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$491,241,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$490,999,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$552,274,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$552,389,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$592,257,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$592,056,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$634,929,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$634,673,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$712,077,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$712,180,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$740,467,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$740,257,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$767,646,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$767,378,000,000.
 (13) Income Security (600):
 Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$435,615,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$435,150,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$474,208,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$472,869,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$488,352,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$486,209,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$505,021,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$502,945,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$498,262,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$495,754,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$519,205,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$517,057,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$532,617,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$531,454,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$547,151,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$545,700,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$567,206,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$565,806,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$576,948,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$575,380,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$587,245,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$585,652,000,000.
 (14) Social Security (650):
 Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$19,378,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$19,378,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,208,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,220,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,692,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$23,696,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,226,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$27,226,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$30,235,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$30,236,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$33,053,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$33,053,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$36,065,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$36,066,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$39,363,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$39,364,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$43,054,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$43,054,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$47,046,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$47,046,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$51,400,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$51,400,000,000.
 (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
 Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$86,365,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$83,551,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$94,258,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$100,762,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$96,246,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$97,493,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$100,984,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$101,609,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$97,137,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$97,053,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$138,057,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$137,573,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$139,850,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$139,467,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$141,742,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$141,300,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$147,423,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$147,195,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$145,847,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$145,682,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$144,051,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$143,814,000,000.
 (16) Administration of Justice (750):
 Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$46,237,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$44,282,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$45,858,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$45,610,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$44,784,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$46,744,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$45,924,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$46,897,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$47,107,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$47,069,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$48,349,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$47,990,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$49,617,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$49,236,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$53,261,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$52,875,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$55,606,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$55,180,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$57,212,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$56,799,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$58,887,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$58,413,000,000.
 (17) General Government (800):
 Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$56,407,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$56,920,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,841,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$24,171,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,273,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$20,289,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,159,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,008,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,853,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,856,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$22,527,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$22,301,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,285,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$23,044,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,728,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$23,650,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$24,430,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$24,444,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$25,115,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$24,867,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$25,848,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$25,566,000,000.
 (18) Net Interest (900):
 Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$350,038,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$350,038,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$336,143,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$336,143,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$372,731,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$372,731,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$411,018,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$411,018,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$437,665,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$437,665,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$456,148,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$456,148,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$478,881,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$478,881,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$499,189,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$499,189,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$517,770,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$517,770,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$533,414,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$533,414,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$548,262,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$548,262,000,000.
 (19) Allowances (920):
 Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$108,056,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$28,901,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$5,760,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$39,491,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$26,291,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$11,032,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$3,302,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,478,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$805,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$445,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$327,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$302,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$177,000,000.
 (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
 Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$ -86,330,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$ -86,330,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$ -67,060,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$ -67,060,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$ -70,645,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$ -70,645,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$ -73,364,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$ -73,364,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$ -76,104,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$ -76,104,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$ -79,691,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$ -76,691,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$ -82,234,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$ -82,234,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$ -85,193,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$ -85,193,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$ -88,338,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$ -88,338,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$ -96,941,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$ -96,941,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$ -101,681,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$ -101,681,000,000.
 (21) Overseas Deployments and Other Activities (970):
 Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$ _____,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$ _____,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$ _____,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$ _____,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$ _____,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$ _____,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$ _____,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$ _____,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$ _____,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$ _____,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$ _____,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$ _____,000,000.

SEC. 4.
 The Acting CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to House Resolution 1036, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) and a Member opposed each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Along with my colleague from California, Congresswoman LYNN WOOLSEY, I cochair the Congressional Progressive Caucus. And let me just take a moment to acknowledge our cochair, Congresswoman WOOLSEY, whose hard work, whose brilliant intellect, and whose soaring spirit really is with us today,

even though she's at home recuperating very well from back surgery. She'll be back very soon to continue to fight to bring our young men and women home from Iraq.

I rise today to offer the Congressional Progressive Caucus budget. We call it our antipoverty, pro-opportunity, peace, and security budget.

Budgets really are moral documents. They provide a road map to identify and invest in our Nation's values and our priorities. The CPC alternative budget reflects our American mainstream values by making the right investments to fight poverty, to grow our economy, to assist survivors of Hurricane Katrina, to bring common sense to our national security budget, and to redeploy our troops and military contractors from Iraq.

Our budget does this in a way that not only balances our priorities but balances the Federal budget. Our budget stands in stark contrast to the President's very cynical proposal that he presented to us last month.

The Progressive budget rejects the President's budget and its attack on working families, minority communities, and many of our most vulnerable populations, like seniors and low-income individuals.

The Progressive budget rejects the President's ongoing occupation of Iraq that's costing taxpayers \$12 billion, \$12 billion each month. And the Progressive budget rejects the President's \$200 billion cuts to Medicare and Medicaid that would raise premiums for our Nation's seniors and cut payments to the doctors and hospitals who serve them.

Our budget is different. It faces the poverty crisis in America head on, starting with redress and reconstruction for gulf coast victims of Hurricane Katrina. It is designed to reverse the Iraq recession by providing a vital stimulus to jump-start the economy. It is the only budget that brings common sense to national security by reinvesting the President's bloated defense funding request for the Pentagon, the highest since World War II.

The Progressive alternative will provide at least \$551 billion for domestic, nonmilitary discretionary spending in fiscal year 2009, \$131.9 billion above the President's request. As part of this increase in domestic discretionary spending, the Progressive Caucus budget also includes \$73 billion to develop a sustained, coordinated, public private sector strategy that recommit America to a renewed war on poverty. This will cut the poverty rate in America in half in a decade. This goal is in line with H. Con. Res. 198, a resolution that I introduced which passed unanimously in the House in January.

We have budgeted the dollars to bring millions of children out of poverty by expanding the earned income tax credit for larger families and making the child tax credit fully refundable for any family earning more than \$3,000. It will also finally begin to fully redress the continuing plight of the survivors of Hurricane Katrina.

Our alternative would provide the funds for the housing and the health care, education, and infrastructure investment, and the vital social services needed to bring people back to Louisiana and Mississippi.

Our budget would also immediately provide \$118 billion to fund the most effective stimulus programs available to the government. We extend unemployment insurance, food stamp benefits, and critical Medicaid payments to States that will not only help keep State governments solvent, but keep more workers healthy and productive. The economic stimulus package will include assistance for low-income and unemployed people that were ignored by the first stimulus.

Additionally, the CPC budget provides foreclosure relief and includes new investments to rebuild our Nation's schools, fix our highways and bridges, and build new affordable housing. These initiatives will create jobs that will help keep more families in their homes.

Now, all of these vital programs will be a down payment on our rebuild and reinvest in America initiative. This long-term, sustainable project will create green jobs, reinvigorate our schools, and foster a new commitment to excellence in our students. We will repair our water, power, and transportation systems so that America cannot only compete in the global economy, but once again lead.

The Progressive budget also brings common sense to national security spending, providing \$468 billion, which is \$68 billion under the President's bloated request. Our budget cuts government waste, fraud, and abuse, and eliminates outdated and ineffective Cold War air weapons systems that were developed to fight an enemy that really no longer exists.

Most importantly, the CPC budget will end the occupation of Iraq by rapidly and safely redeploying our troops and military contractors. We have wasted far too much money on this occupation already, over a half trillion dollars to date. We cannot afford to spend another \$3 trillion that some have estimated this will take.

So this budget achieves all these goals and brings the Federal budget, mind you, into budget by fiscal year 2012 and, upon the completion of our reinvest and rebuild America initiative, back into balance in 2018. I urge this body to reject the President's draconian cuts to vital programs for working American families and to support the CPC's alternative budget.

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

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

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, there are three different budgets that are offered by our

friends on the other side of the aisle, the Democrats, today. They have many common elements. This one, perhaps, though, is the worst. It's the worst in that it raises taxes by the highest amount on working families all across America, especially at a time when they're trying to stretch their paychecks to make sure that they can keep a roof over their head, to make sure that they can fill up their cars and their pickup trucks, to make sure that maybe for the first time they're able to send somebody to college.

Now, we know that the main Democrat alternative, the one that ultimately will be voted on by the majority of our friends on the other side of the aisle, that has over a \$600 billion tax increase included in it. That's roughly \$3,000 for every family in America. That's the average tax increase that will be imposed upon families over the next 5-year period.

Now, this particular budget increases taxes by almost a third more. So I haven't, Mr. Chairman, quite had the time to do the back-of-the-envelope calculation, but who knows, maybe they're raising taxes by \$4,000 per family.

And not unlike all the other Democrat budgets we hear, they're saying, well, we don't really want to raise taxes on working families, and we really want to give them tax relief.

But what I don't see, Mr. Chairman, is any effort whatsoever for people to put their vote where their rhetoric is.

If I've done my homework properly, over the last 6 years there have been 21 different votes on the House floor to stop these huge automatic tax increases that are part of current law. And yet, my guess is, and I don't have the list in front of me, that most of my friends on the other side of the aisle kept those tax increases, and so now they're going to be imposed on working people.

Now we're told, well, it's not really a tax increase. It's just the expiration of tax relief. Well, that's kind of interesting, because I can tell you that is a fine distinction that's going to be lost on the working men and women of the Fifth Congressional District of Texas.

If you wake up one day and your paycheck, if you're making the same salary next year that you made last year, and all of a sudden your taxes are higher, I can tell you, to the school teacher in Mesquite, Texas, that's a tax increase. To the rancher in Mineola, Texas, that's a tax increase. To a factory worker in Garland, that's a tax increase. So I know that it's very common and seems to be favorable within the Halls of Congress to say, well, there's no tax increase; we're just letting tax relief expire. Well, ultimately, especially in 2011 when the full brunt of this tax increase occurs, working families all across America will be hit, and it will impact, again, their ability to keep a roof over their head, their ability to send someone to college.

The Republican budget doesn't have any tax increases in it. It also, on the

other hand, has no tax cuts in it. But what it does do is it prevents automatic tax increases that are part of current law from occurring.

Now, a second part of this budget, which is common with all the Democrat budgets, is it does nothing, nothing about the proliferation of earmarks. There's been a huge debate in the United States Congress about what to do about earmarks.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I'll admit not all earmarks are bad, but the system is bad. And our friends on the other side of the aisle told us they would come here and clean them up. They said they'd cut them in half. But last year we had the second highest amount of earmarks that we've ever had.

We were told there would be transparency, yet we had almost 300 of what we call air-dropped earmarks that just somehow appear mystically out of the heavens into these bills that nobody knows they're there and no opportunity to come to the House floor to debate.

And so here we have on the one hand, Mr. Chairman, we have working families struggling, struggling to stretch their paychecks, and yet our friends on the other side of the aisle want to perpetuate the status quo of earmarks, which many Americans are now waking up to the fact that all too often someone in Congress is taking a bite out of their paycheck so that some Member of Congress can keep theirs. It's not fair to them, particularly in tough, challenging economic times.

□ 1330

So in the Republican budget, we declare a year-long moratorium on earmarks. And we give that money to the taxpayer. We say, You know what, it's more important that you are able to pay your heating bill, and it is more important that you be able to put gasoline in your car than it is to fund some kind of monument to me as has been done for the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. It's more important that you have \$2 million than some Member of Congress get a monument to himself.

We say it's more important, again, that the rancher in Mineola, Texas, is able to send a kid to college than it is to send \$100,000 to make sure we have proper landscaping in the L.A. fashion district.

These are two very distinct differences. So we are having the largest tax increase in American history to pay for more congressional earmarks, and clearly this budget and every other Democrat budget needs to be summarily rejected by this body.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE. I would like to yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK), the Chair of the Financial Services Committee, who has had a very good handle on what it takes to bring our economy back.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I thought the Republican

budget deficits that we have seen since they took power in 2001 were pretty big, but the rhetoric deficit between what they say and economic reality is even bigger. There are zero tax increases or cuts in any of these budgets. The tax situation at the end of the year, the end of this fiscal year, will be the same.

Now, the gentleman from Texas is worried about people who will be facing tax increases later on. By the way, he says tax increases that are in current law, that's current law that the Republicans passed.

I didn't vote for the current law, so they don't like what they put into the law. But the people I talk with, working people in my district, no, they are not worried about estate taxes on \$20 million. They're not worried about incomes over \$200,000.

The gentleman did make an accurate point. He said, What about the person whose paycheck will be exactly the same next year? Well, before the Republicans took over, her paycheck wasn't exactly the same. They used to go up. Paychecks used to increase. Only with the Republicans in power have we seen this freeze on real pay, in fact, a decrease in real pay.

Let me tell you why I am for the Progressive budget, because I do believe we ought to save the taxpayers money. I am prepared to say that when the Republicans were in power, we won the Cold War. They apparently don't recognize that, because they've got a budget that's still fighting it. In addition to the enormous waste of lives and American prestige and everything else that is involved in the Iraq war and the enormous waste of money there, we are still funding weapons in this budget. Now, many of these weapons are great weapons, but they have one defect: they have no enemy. A weapon without an enemy is a pretty silly thing to have.

So I like the Progressive budget because, among other things, it brings under control this enormous increase in Pentagon spending, and apparently according to my right-wing Republican colleagues, spending on weapons that we don't need is good spending. Spending to pay for health care for children is bad spending. I think they get it exactly opposite and the Progressive budget is the way to fix that.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Chairman, at this time I would yield 5 minutes to the distinguished ranking member of the Budget Committee, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN).

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I wish my friend from Massachusetts would have stayed at the mike.

I simply want to ask if the Democratic budget balances the budget, if it achieves balance. Would the gentleman care to answer the question if the Democratic budget achieves balance in 2012?

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. If the gentleman will yield to me, I haven't looked at that part. I was addressing

the assertion that it raises taxes in this current year.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. My question was, Does the budget achieve balance in 2012?

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. I will give the answer.

No. I don't think it does, anymore than the President's does or yours does.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Oh, well, that's different than what the Budget chairman says.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Well, if the gentleman has me confused with the chairman, I would like to hear from the chairman.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Reclaiming my time from the chairman of Financial Services, I'm not sure if he's on the same page as the chairman of the Budget Committee. The chairman of the Budget Committee is claiming that their budget balances the budget by 2012. I'll take him at his word, and actually it's correct. The Congressional Budget Office certifies that the Democratic budget does indeed balance in 2012. Here is how they certify it balances in 2012: by raising taxes.

They simply cannot say on the one hand they're balancing the budget, and then on the other hand not raising taxes. Because the only way their budget balances is only by raising taxes.

So, Mr. Chairman, don't listen to me. Listen to the 99 Senators who just voted this morning to validate everything I just said. Ninety-nine Senators, just a couple hours ago, voted for the Baucus amendment, the Democratic chairman of the Finance Committee's amendment, that said the tax increases in this budget are just a little too big; let's cut them in half. Let's reduce the tax increases by \$341 billion. So it's only about a \$300 billion tax increase. The Senate budget now has half the tax increase in it that this budget here does.

My friends, the Progressives, I want to compliment them because they're bringing a budget to the floor that reflects the principles that respect their values, and they are putting their rhetoric where their mouth is by bringing a budget to the floor, and I want to commend my Progressive friends for doing that. That's what we all should be doing.

You hear me criticizing the underlying budget. You hear me criticizing the Progressive budget. But we will be bringing our own budget to the floor in just a few minutes to show what we stand for; and what we stand for is controlling spending, is doing an earmark moratorium and saving that money. By just saying "no" to earmarks for a year, as our budget proposes to do, we can pay for making the child tax credit permanent, making the marriage penalty repeal permanent. Just those two things.

So at the end of the day, Mr. Chairman, it's about choices. It is about values. Do we want pork, or do we want

more money in paychecks of Americans? Pork or paychecks? We are going to vote for paychecks. And the reason we're going to vote for putting more money in people's paychecks, for protecting their paychecks, is because people's paychecks aren't stretching as far as they used to.

You have high gas prices, high home health heating prices, high health care prices, high food prices. The last thing the American workers need today, the last thing American families need today is an average \$3,000 tax increase. We shouldn't be taxing people because they're married. We shouldn't be raising taxes \$500 per child. We shouldn't be making small businesses pay a higher tax rate than the largest corporations in America. Yet, that is exactly what the Democratic budget does.

It's what the Progressive budget does as well. It's what the Congressional Black Caucus budget does as well. It's a difference of opinion. It's a difference of values. We think Washington spends too much money. And my friend from California, she was right when she said it is about morals; it is about values. And we have different ideas.

We believe that the engine of economic growth, what makes America great, is its people, are the families, the workers, the small businesses, the entrepreneurs of America.

We also believe we have a moral imperative to make right by future generations. You know, my parents told me that the legacy of America is you leave the next generation better off. You make them safer, more prosperous, and will to them a higher standard of living.

We may sever that relationship because of the unsustainable past of our entitlement programs which each of these budgets makes worse. The Democratic budget, just in two programs, sends two programs, Medicare and Social Security, \$14 trillion deeper in debt. That's wrong. That's giving our children and grandchildren a huge debt, a higher debt.

We think we need to go the other direction. We need to reform these programs so it can fulfill the mission of health and retirement security, but do so while still guaranteeing our children and grandchildren get a better future, a more prosperous future, a higher standard of living. That's why we should vote "no" on all of these budgets.

Ms. LEE. I yield myself 30 seconds.

First of all, the Democratic budget does balance by 2012. The Congressional Black Caucus budget balances by 2012. The Congressional Progressive Caucus budget balances by 2012. There are people in this country making over \$1 million, \$1 million, and all that we do is we provide the tax cuts which will expire in 2010 for the people in our country who make over \$1 million. That's the top 1 percent, mind you, 1 percent of taxpayers, and that brings us at least \$222 billion.

I yield now 3 minutes to the gentlelady from California (Ms. WATERS), who chairs the Housing and Community Opportunity Subcommittee of the Financial Services Committee and who has helped us put together this budget, especially the Rebuild America's Communities budget, who has worked on our housing issues, Katrina issues and so many issues for so many years. And this section of this budget is a remarkable section, and I hope everyone will listen to her so they can understand exactly what we did in our Progressive Caucus budget.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank Congresswoman BARBARA LEE and Congresswoman LYNN WOOLSEY for their leadership on the Progressive Caucus for all of the work that they do, not only putting this alternative budget together, but the leadership they have provided to this Congress and trying to get this Congress moving in the right direction and representing all of the people.

I certainly did not want to take my time responding to the gentleman from Wisconsin, but we need to understand the definitions. When he talks about raising taxes, what he's really talking about is the fact that both of these budgets, the Congressional Black Caucus budget and the Progressive Caucus budget simply will eliminate the tax giveaways to the richest corporations in America. And that's what he calls raising taxes, the very people who are responsible for getting us in this subprime mess that we are in now where we have people who are losing their homes to foreclosures.

Having said all of that, I have already spoken about my support for the Congressional Black Caucus. And I'm offering today my very, very strong support for the Progressive Caucus budget.

Many of the priorities are the same in these two budgets, including vastly increasing funds for housing and community development, veterans education, health programs, and energy independence. I strongly support these increases.

As I said, when I talked about the Congressional Black Caucus budget, they had eliminated HOPE VI, a program that would provide decent housing for the most vulnerable people in our society in a responsible way. They tried to reduce the CDBG program, the program that goes to these small cities and to these towns that are using them for infrastructure and helping senior citizens and youth. And this budget would put the money back in to make them continue to be credible programs.

Let me talk a little bit about the economic stimulus. The components of the economic stimulus package included in the Progressive Caucus budget, for which we have been advocating for many weeks now, are certainly needed to help those Americans hardest hit by the worsening economic situation.

Most importantly, stimulation will come from increased funds for housing

assistance and community development. The economic downturn came from the devastating housing market, and that is where we need to focus our resources.

The Progressive Caucus also targets unemployment, insurance, food stamps, FMAP and health care aid and large infrastructure projects in each of our States to invest in our cities and create new jobs. With well-founded fears of a recession being discussed at dinner tables across the country, these investments are absolutely necessary to support our constituents and stimulate our economy.

The Progressive Caucus also focuses on cutting the fat from our bloated Pentagon budget. Our military is still preparing to fight the Cold War against the USSR. I won't go any further than that.

I thank the gentlewoman for the time, and I'd like to express my support for the Progressive Caucus.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Chairman, how much time is remaining on each side?

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas has 19 minutes. The gentlewoman from California has 18 minutes.

□ 1345

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I think it is very important for all the American people who are following this debate, we always hear these claims that all we're going to do is somehow tax the rich. Well, again we've heard the gentlelady from California say that this budget balances, but according to the Congressional Budget Office, headed up by a Democrat, their appointee, the only way that that budget balances or any of the Democrat budgets balance is by huge automatic tax increases that will take place over the next few years. And under the tax increases that will take place in current law, you're going to have 116 million taxpayers see an average tax increase of \$1,800 a year.

More than 6 million low-income individuals and couples who currently pay no tax, no tax, will no longer be exempt. Approximately 48 million married couples will face an average tax increase of \$3,000 a year. Low-income families with one or two children will no longer be eligible for the refundable child tax credit in 2011. Roughly 12 million single women, and we know that often to be poor in America is to be a single mother, 12 million single women will see their tax increases by \$1,100 per year. And again, don't take my word for it, go to the Congressional Budget Office and look at the numbers and their impact on all the different tax brackets. Those who are at the lowest bracket today, the 10 percent bracket, are going to see their taxes increase 50 percent to a 15 percent bracket.

So I hope the American people are watching this debate very closely, because every time we hear the Demo-

crats say, oh, we're just going to tax the wealthy, we're going to tax the wealthy, that's a sign for any working American to hold on to their wallet, Mr. Chairman. That's what that sign is.

And we're also debating today the AMT, the alternative minimum tax, which would have been more aptly named the "absolute maximum tax." Well, when that was brought to the floor by Democrats in the first place, Mr. Chairman, we were told that's going to only impact 150 high-income Americans, and yet today we know it threatens 25 million Americans with an additional tax payment of over \$2,000 a year.

So our friends on the other side of the aisle can't have it both ways. Either you do not balance the budget, or if you do, you certainly have no spending discipline in your budget, then you're doing it through the tax increases. And look at the numbers of your Congressional Budget Office. They say you will impose the single largest tax increase in American history. And it's not just aimed for the wealthy; it's aimed at all.

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

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio, Congressman DENNIS KUCINICH.

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Progressive Caucus budget because it includes home foreclosure relief. The foreclosure crisis is at the epicenter of our economic slowdown, and northeast Ohio is among the hardest hit in the Nation.

Hardworking American families deserve financial security. Foreclosure undermines the physical, emotional, and financial security of America's families, has a detrimental effect on the greater community. Neighborhoods with foreclosed properties are likely to experience declining property values. Cuyahoga County, which includes Cleveland, my hometown, had 11,000 foreclosures in 2005, more than triple the number a decade earlier.

My home State of Ohio has the ninth highest rate of foreclosures, and fourth nationwide for the number of preforeclosure and foreclosure filings. So I'm urging my colleagues to support this budget for that reason. But there's another reason, too.

We can talk about the transfer of wealth, which is a lot of the discussions that go on. This whole government is an engine to transfer the wealth of the country upwards. We have to recognize it. If there is one engine that's transferring the wealth upwards with great acceleration it's the war. Because this war would be as if every American family took out a checkbook and wrote out a check already for \$16,000 and handed it over to the government. Already it has cost each family in this country \$16,000. And if we continue this war, if you read Joseph Stiglitz, the Nobel Prize winning economist, the war is going to cost \$3

trillion, and by the time we get over it, it will be upwards of \$5 trillion.

Let's talk about how this budget is being used to accelerate the wealth of the Nation. Now, portend, it's the Progressive budget which offers an alternative which says, end the war, stop funding the war, stop funding wasteful military spending. We want a secure Nation, but we cannot secure our Nation on lies. The war is based on lies. We're on the fifth anniversary of this war. We went into war based on lies at a cost of \$3 trillion now, 4,000 of our troops, a million innocent Iraqis, the morality of the United States, our position in the world all under attack because the truth wasn't told.

This budget is the truth. This budget gives the American people an opportunity to finally have their basic needs met. And those needs are going to continue to be neglected as long as we stay riveted to a war that is based on lies.

Bring those troops home. The Progressive budget does it. Stop the war. The Progressive budget does it. Take a new direction with our international policy. The Progressive budget does it. Take care of things here at home. The Progressive budget does it. Vote for the Progressive budget.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Chairman, at this time, I will yield 4 minutes again to the distinguished ranking member of the Budget Committee, the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. I thank the gentleman for yielding. And I thank the gentleman for all the work he has done on making us fiscally secure, being fiscally responsible, and bringing fiscal sanity to Congress. He's one of the leaders.

Mr. Chairman, the problem in Washington is not that we have too little tax money coming in. The problem in Washington is spending is too high.

Let me show you what this chart shows. It's a little complicated. The red line shows you the Democrats' line of higher taxes. The blue line shows you the revenue line that our budget will do, which is lower taxes. That's the difference of the marriage penalty, the child tax credit, income tax rates across the board, capital gains, dividends, the death taxes. The green line is the current spending trajectory that we are on. Let me describe what it looks like in just one program, as foreseen in the Democratic budget.

Under the Democratic budget, the Medicare program today has an unfunded liability of \$34 trillion. What does that mean per household, per family? Three hundred thousand dollars. Right now, every family in America would have to put in \$300,000 just to make Medicare secure, just to make Medicare viable and solvent. Under the Democratic budget, they increase that debt by \$11 trillion in just 5 years. This 5-year budget says that in 5 years, by the time their budget expires, it will be about a \$400,000 burden to every single household in America. You can buy a pretty darn nice house for \$400,000.

Let me explain what this looks like across the board. And that's just one program where they're raising the debt by \$11 trillion. This is the one that counts the most, Mr. Chairman.

For the last 40 years, the Federal Government has been pretty consistent in how much money it has had to tax to pay for the Federal Government. Washington had had to tax about 18.3 cents on the dollar for every dollar made in America. About 18.3 cents of the dollar made in America went to pay for Washington. Well, because of the baby boomers, because of their retirement, this isn't a Democrat thing or a Republican thing. It's just what's happening in America, because we are doubling the amount of retirees we have in this country, we're going from 40 million retirees to 78 million retirees. And these programs are what we call pay-as-you-go, where current workers pay a current tax to finance the benefits for current beneficiaries.

So I'm paying my payroll taxes and my income taxes for my mom, who's on Medicare and Social Security. That's the way the system works. And it works out well if you have an equal ratio of workers and beneficiaries, but we don't. The reason we don't is because our birth rates declined after the baby boomer generation. There's nothing wrong, nothing sinister about it. It's just that it is what it is.

And so we're increasing our tax-consuming generation. We're increasing the beneficiaries by 100 percent, but we're only increasing the taxpayers by 17 percent. That, in a nutshell, is why we have this fiscal train wreck. That, in a nutshell, is why we're staring at these enormous debts in our country's future.

What does that mean to the future of our country? What does that mean for our children and our grandchildren? I'll tell you what it means to my three children. My son Sam is 3, my son Charlie is 4, my daughter Liza is 6. By the time my three children are exactly my age, and I'm not the oldest guy around here, by the time they are my age, they will have to pay twice what we pay in taxes just to keep today's Federal Government going for them at that time.

Let me say it a different way. Instead of taking 18.3 cents out of every dollar made in America today, when my three kids are my age, they're going to have to spend 40 cents on every dollar made in America just to pay the bills to the Federal Government.

Mr. Chairman, we have real competition that we have staring us in the face. We have competition from India, from China. The age of the global economy is here with us whether we like it or not, it is here. You can't extend and give a prosperous Nation a higher standard of living to the next generation if we're doubling their taxes. If we say today it's 18 cents on the dollar, and tomorrow it's 40 cents on the dollar, you can't give our children and grandchildren a chance at a great career at

a higher standard of living in this new competitive era we're in. If we do go down this path, we're going to give more and more jobs to China, to India, to other countries.

So we say what we ought to do is do what our employers want us to do. The people that sent us here to Congress want us to fix this problem. They want us to fulfill the mission of healthy retirement security and do it without bankrupting future generations, and do it so we can stay competitive in a global economy so that we can pass a better future on to future generations. That's why this budget should be defeated.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes now to the gentlelady from Texas, whose voice is heard loud and clear in terms of her priorities with regard to the Progressive Caucus budget, Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON-LEE.

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, it is interesting to listen to my good friends about the tax cuts that they believe will generate happiness in America. I want to remind my friends that the last 8 years have been governed by a Republican administration that has had as the definition of their viability in this country that they are the big tax cutters. And they're right. If you're making a million dollars or you're Warren Buffet, you're celebrating and dancing in the streets. That's the tax cuts that my friend is talking about. But if you're hardworking, middle class Americans that have looked toward the dream that Americans have offered, those who built cars with their hands or drive trucks, teachers and nurses, the very people who made America great, the kind of salt of the Earth that a Thomas Edison came from or a George Washington Carver, then you're not dancing in the street. In fact, you're trying to pick the pieces up and walk through the street.

Because if you look at what this administration has generated, \$1.47 in 2001, now the average price per gallon \$3.13, maybe going to \$4, because right now the price per barrel of oil is \$110 dollars a barrel. Not only hurting those hardworking Americans, but even in Texas, some of the refineries that hire blue collar workers can barely make it because they can't make a recovery when they're paying \$110 a barrel for gas or for oil. They don't answer that question.

The Progressive budget is a budget that addresses the heartburn of America. What it says to his children and their grandchildren is that we believe in a domestic agenda that gets you out of the pits of depression and economic recession. We believe in helping children and parents work by improving and expanding early child care and increasing Head Start. If you've got a 1962 car, 1977, 1999, barely you can make it, trying to get to work and pay

child care. We get them out of the doldrums of the recession.

We understand that there are people who are now evicted who were homeowners. We give out 200,000 housing vouchers so that those in my district alone, 25,000 people on the waiting list for section 8 and other housing resources, not because they can't work, because there are no facilities for them and because the market is out of control. This is what the Progressive budget does.

And then it takes to the least of those, those children in the foster care system that circle around in the system. Who knows who they turn out to be. Maybe it's the unfortunate young men that found themselves on the streets of North Carolina to take the life of a coed.

There are tragedies out there, and this budget understands that investing in America and these workers will make a difference. That's why this budget supports an increase in the EITC to increase work incentives and reduce poverty. And it brings the troops home. That's where the money is going. And it doesn't stifle competition. It promotes the space program. It applauds science and math for young people to aspire to space, but it gives those whose pocket has a hole in it, it gives them opportunity.

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It is a bill, a budget, that stamps out poverty, that recognizes that it is important to not ignore those who you can ignore because they're not in front of you.

I applaud Warren Buffett for his ingenuity and his greatness in terms of his economic prowess. But I also applaud Mrs. Jones who gets up every morning at 3 a.m. trying to get to work. This is what she's facing.

The domestic budget by the Progressive Caucus should be supported.

I rise today in support of the budget substitute offered by the Congressional Progressive Caucus. I support this budget proposal because it represents the mainstream values of our great nation, providing crucial boosts in domestic spending by eliminating expenditure on outdated and obsolete military technologies.

SECOND ECONOMIC STIMULUS

This budget includes funding for a second economic stimulus package, designed to infuse \$119.9 billion into our struggling economy. While I was very pleased to see the passage earlier this year of an economic stimulus package injecting \$145.9 billion into the economy in 2008, I continue to be concerned about a number of important provisions that were omitted from the package. The "Economic Stimulus #2" package included in the Progressive Caucus budget includes more effective stimulus tools to meet the outstanding needs of the American people.

The Progressive Caucus budget extends Federal spending for unemployment insurance and food stamp benefits, and it increases Federal spending on Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) Medicaid payments to states. In addition, this budget recognizes the

crisis posed by rising home foreclosure rates, and it provides home foreclosure relief and housing assistance. The Economic Stimulus #2 package also includes the creation of jobs repairing the nation's schools, transportation infrastructure, and public housing.

ANTI-POVERTY PLATFORM

In addition to the inclusion of the second economic stimulus package, this alternative budget is also unique because it includes a focused and concerted anti-poverty platform. The Progressive Caucus's "Anti-Poverty and Opportunity Initiative" is committed to cutting the poverty rate in America in half over the next ten years, and we will begin to do so under this budget. This alternative budget invests \$73.05 billion in FY09 and increases to \$129.3 billion in FY 18 for a sustained, coordinated public-private sector strategy.

POVERTY AND THE PEOPLE

This morning Tavis Smiley shared with the Tom Joyner Morning Show, his thoughts and the American people's thoughts, on what is really going on in America. He shared how we have easily gotten side-tracked with non-essential staff and consultants to the CLINTON and OBAMA campaigns and to the exploits of Governor Spitzer; all the while forgetting the issues of importance to the people.

Eradicating poverty is something the Progressive Caucus is addressing with its funding of anti-poverty legislation.

CHILDREN AND THE BUDGET

As Chair of the Congressional Children's Caucus and the Progressive Caucus, I am proud to support this budget alternative because it contains provisions designed to help our children succeed.

This budget improves and expands early child care and it increases Head Start funding. It will help parents and families by making the Child Tax Credit fully refundable and expanding the EITC for larger families. It also fully funds Community Development Block Grants and distributing grants to families with disabled members and as such promises to lift every child out of deep poverty. Furthermore, this budget provides for the improvement of Child Support Distribution as well as helping abused and neglected children by improving the Foster Care system.

Specifically the Progressive budget:

Iraq—projects complete U.S. military redeployment out of Iraq before the end of FY09—savings of at least \$135 billion and replicated in subsequent years.

Target waste, fraud, and abuse, starting with Pentagon savings—projects enactment of the Common Sense Budget Act, which would save at least \$60 billion/year on largely obsolete Cold War-era weapons systems plus tens of billions more in waste, fraud, and abuse in DOD spending identified by the nonpartisan Government Accounting Office, GAO—savings of at least \$687 billion over ten years;

Repeal of Bush tax cuts for the top 1 percent of taxpayers—due to expire in 2010 regardless and beyond—savings of at least \$222 billion;

Crackdown on corporate welfare—increased revenue of at least \$18–50 billion/year throughout the next decade from the elimination of some of the many corporate tax loopholes throughout the tax code, including but not limited to special tax breaks for the oil and gas industry and other extraction industries;

SMART Security Alternative to Preemption Doctrine—shifts some spending and increases other non-military spending to enhance homeland security and fight the root causes of terrorism—21st century diplomacy and meeting basic human needs (e.g. HIV/AIDS/TB/Malaria, universal basic education for all);

Global Warming and Energy Independence—funding for immediate, cost-effective steps to redress global warming and the rapid acceleration of renewable energy development and commercialization;

Education for All—fully fund the ESEA and IDEA and improve Teacher Corps and job training;

Medicare for All—affordable, accessible, quality health care for all Americans, starting with fully funding of the SCHIP program to ensure that every American child eligible is covered for basic health insurance;

Guaranteed Veterans' Health Care—ensure whatever federal funding is needed to provide health care (including mental health care) for All America's veterans (including but not limited to veterans of the Iraq and Afghanistan military operations);

Fairness for Middle-Class—increase funding to protect fundamental worker rights, enforce fair credit and lending practices, and promote livable wages and safe workplaces;

Renew the Social Contract and 21st Century Safety Net—substantially increase funding for decent affordable housing, anti-hunger programs, and more quality child care for low-income and impoverished Americans (including Hurricane Katrina victims); and

Rebuild America's Communities—increase funding for Community Development Block Grants, Hurricane Katrina relief and reconstruction, community policing, and priority clean-up of leaking underground storage tanks that threaten the drinking water of nearly half of all Americans—a down payment on the implementation of other urgently needed environmental justice programs.

PENTAGON AND DEFENSE SPENDING

The Progressive Caucus Budget will be the only budget substitute offered in this debate that will actually cut even one penny from the Pentagon budget below the full amount that President Bush requested for Fiscal Year 2009—a 7.4 percent increase boost over last year (not counting Iraq and Afghanistan operations).

UNIFIED SECURITY BUDGET

If Congress fully funds President Bush's military budget request of \$707 billion (including Iraq operations more accurately at \$170 billion and Afghanistan operations) for next fiscal year, our Nation will spend more on our armed forces next year than at any time since World War II. As Bush administration officials defend their latest defense spending request before congressional committees, they and their supporters are also arguing for a substantial increase above this amount in future years, even as they disingenuously project spending on the current operations in Iraq and Afghanistan to go down.

A consistent theme of these presentations is that military spending currently represents a relatively low percentage of our national Gross Domestic Product. We should spend more, according to this argument, because we can. The fallacy of this argument is readily apparent as we fall deeper into debt.

The Bush Administration's national security doctrine of pre-emptive warfare, drawn up before the current wars were launched, prescribes an expansive, global role for the U.S. military, one that even current levels of spending and manpower don't come close to covering. After five years of failed tests, it's time to ask: Does the Bush doctrine of preemptive warfare and its costs make sense? What we must ask ourselves is does it make us safer and more secure?

No Member of this Congress can claim credibly to be fiscally responsible and not tackle head-on the soaring, unsustainable financial costs of the Iraq debacle. Accordingly, we hope virtually all of our Republican colleagues and most Blue Dog Democrats will stop paying for this foreign policy disaster with a credit card that seemingly has no limits.

SAVINGS

The Progressive Caucus Budget is the most transparent and accurate, when it comes to scoring the fiscal impact of on-going U.S. military operations in Iraq. We can save at least \$135 billion if we end the U.S. military occupation of Iraq by the end of FY09.

The Progressive budget will save at least \$135 billion over the subsequent nine fiscal years if we change the Bush policy, end the U.S. military occupation of Iraq, don't establish permanent military bases in Iraq, and bring virtually all U.S. troops and military contractors no later than September 30, 2009.

Let me state that we already approved \$70 billion of the \$170 billion in President Bush's supplementary request for FY08. The remainder to be voted upon in April 2008 or soon thereafter should be strictly fenced, so that it can only be used for the safe and orderly re-deployment of U.S. troops and military contractors.

CUTTING OUTDATED AND UNNEEDED WEAPONS SYSTEMS (\$60 BILLION/YEAR)

The Defense Department is wrought with waste, fraud, and abuse as it continues to spend in excess of \$60 billion a year on hold-over Cold War era weapons systems.

It's time that we bring some common sense back to the budget process and see to it that the basic human needs of all Americans come before the needs of the military industrial complex. The Progressive Caucus budget targets weapons programs that are either outdated or poorly conceived from the very beginning for elimination. Despite what a handful of giant defense contractors would have us believe, this inexcusable waste actually makes us less safe.

COMBATING GLOBAL HIV/AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS, AND MALARIA (\$5.412 BILLION)

It is also in our national security interest for America to do more to meet the world's growing humanitarian crises. Let me cite just one example from our Progressive Caucus Budget.

Over the last five years the United States has achieved significant progress in fighting the global HIV/AIDS pandemic. Direct funding provided to developing countries heavily impacted by HIV/AIDS through the Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief has supported treatment for over 1.45 million people with life saving anti-retroviral medications.

Additionally, U.S. contributions to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria have supported AIDS treatment for another 1.4 million people, while also providing treatment for tuberculosis to over 3.3 million people, and distributing 46 million insecticide treated bed nets to protect against malaria.

In line with pending legislation in the House and Senate to reauthorize the Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, and to continue U.S. involvement with the Global Fund, this increase in funding will fully fund our efforts to combat the global HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria pandemics for the next five years.

This increase in funding will help reach the goal of preventing 12 million new HIV infections; treating at least 3 million people living with HIV/AIDS—including 450,000 children; providing care for 12 million individuals affected by HIV/AIDS—including 5 million orphans and vulnerable children in communities affected by HIV/AIDS; and training and retaining at least 140,000 new health care professionals for HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care.

This overall level of funding will fundamentally help our programs achieve sustainability as we increase program linkages and strengthen country ownership of these important initiatives.

INVESTING IN CLEAN RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

If we want a more peaceful, secure world, then America must act with a sense of urgency to end our growing dependency upon imported oil and bring on line the full range of renewable energy technologies. We need a national commitment to accelerate the development and commercialization of renewable energy sources on the scale of the Manhattan Project during World War II or the moon shot of the 1960s. That is what we provide in the Progressive Caucus Budget.

It calls for spending \$30 billion/year for the next decade to create 3 million new, clean energy jobs to free America from foreign oil dependence. We want to reinvest in the competitiveness of American industry, rebuild our cities, create good jobs for working families, and ensure good stewardship of both our national economy and the environment we share with the rest of the world.

INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS

Our Nation faces a crumbling transportation infrastructure that is being asked to handle ever-increasing loads. Between 1955 and 2005, the U.S. population grew by 130 million to 295 million. Over the next 50 years it is expected to grow by 140 million to 435 million. Over the next 30 years, 88 percent of that growth will occur in the south and west. By 2030, the population of people over 65 will have grown from 35 million to 70 million. More than 70 percent of the Nation's population growth and 80 percent of its economic growth are expected to take place in metropolitan areas. At the same time, rural States will face the enormous cost of preserving the network of roads they have built over the past 80 years. Congestion on our Nation's highways gets worse by the year as funding fails to keep pace.

The Progressive Caucus Budget reverses this trend with additional transportation funding over a ten-year period to strengthen our infrastructure and provide millions of new construction jobs. The Federal Highway Trust Fund is facing shortfalls that need to be met and this Budget addresses those needs by funding the gap between what we need to maintain the current system versus the degradation that is projected over the life of this Budget.

TRANSPORTATION STIMULUS (\$18 BILLION IN FY09)

Every billion dollars spent on infrastructure creates 42,000 new jobs. States have identi-

fied 3,000 projects (see below) that could be up and running in 30–90 days for a total cost of \$18 billion dollars. In a time when the economy is in trouble due to the over-inflated price of housing and the sub-prime mortgage market, the people in most need of jobs are construction workers. Funding transportation projects puts these people to work, in good paying jobs, which serve an overall benefit to the economy.

As a woman, a mother, a Member of Congress, and the Progressive Caucus, I am proud of the initiatives taken by the Progressive Caucus and morally compelled to support this budget.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I'm not sure the hard-working men and women of America need a chart to know how expensive gasoline is, and I was interested in my friend from Texas's history lesson. But there is a more recent history lesson that I believe the American people could benefit from.

Elections have consequences. The Democrats took control of the Senate and took control of the House in January of 2007. They've been in control of the Nation's economy now for 15 months. This is what the price of oil was when the Democrats took control of this body. Here's where the price of oil is now. Roughly double.

Since the Democrats took control of this body, Mr. Chairman, job growth has been cut in half, and the economy has actually lost over 80,000 jobs in the most recent 2 months. The average family's grocery bill has increased about \$70 per month since the Democrats took control of Congress. The stock market has lost about 10 percent of its value since the Democrats took control of Congress. Home prices have fallen roughly 8 percent since the Democrats took control of Congress. Consumer price inflation has increased over 4 percent, the largest calendar year increase since the early 1990s, since the Democrats have taken control of Congress. That is the more recent history lesson that the American people can profit from.

There is another aspect, though, of these Democrat budgets that, again, I believe deserve very special attention. I want to again thank the ranking member for his insight into the peril that these budgets present to future generations and really the threat to the retirement security of our children and grandchildren because these budgets compromise it.

We know that Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security won't be around for future generations unless they are reformed. But I want to focus again on the fact that this budget and every Democrat budget will raise taxes on hardworking American families by at least \$3,000 a month.

And what do they do with that money? They keep alive an earmark system that far too many Americans have rightfully concluded that all too often represent the victory of secrecy over transparency and special interest

over the national interest and privilege over merit. So they're going to raise taxes on American families \$3,000 a year. And what are they going to pay for? Well, they are going to pay for things like \$2 million to study yoga in the Defense bill that was placed in by a Democrat Member of Congress. And perhaps they don't have a bridge to nowhere, but according to CBS News, we have an arch to nowhere. A Democrat Member of Congress wanted to rebuild an arch in a park.

We fund the Doyle Center for Manufacturing Technology, named after a Democrat Member of Congress. I have already mentioned the Charlie Rangel Center. They raise taxes on the American people, \$3,000 a family, to pay for the Charlie Rangel Center for Public Service. I've already mentioned the fact that they are spending \$100,000 for the L.A. fashion district for "signage and streetscape improvements." One of the district's main thoroughfares, Robertson Boulevard, is known as a "great place to spot celebrity shoppers." The Democrat budgets keep these earmarks alive and well and raise taxes on the American people \$3,000 a year to pay for it.

There's \$231,000 for something called the Lincoln Airport Commission, an airport in Illinois that does not even exist, the executive director of whom apparently is on the staff of a Democrat Member of the United States Congress.

In order to raise taxes \$3,000 a year on American families, the Democrats also continue to fund earmarks like \$300,000, requested for a Democrat Member, to help train future employees of Hollywood movie sets. I'm sure the movie studios are struggling as they make their multimillions at the box office. And \$2 million for the "paint shield" for protecting people from micro-bio threats, which was given to one specific company. No competitive bid. They just handed the money to Sherwin-Williams and said no need to compete. No need to show merit. We're going to raise taxes on the American family \$3,000 a year to pay for more earmarks. And the list goes on and on.

Two very different budgets, Mr. Chairman. The Republican budget says enough's enough; declare a year-long moratorium on earmarks and fix this broken system. Every single Democrat budget, Mr. Chairman, says the status quo is fine. Let's keep these earmarks acoming. Let's make sure we take from the family paychecks so some Member of Congress can keep theirs.

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

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, let me again thank Congresswoman BARBARA LEE and Congresswoman WOOLSEY for their steadfast commitment to addressing the

concerns of the most heavily impacted Americans in this most disruptive economic season.

Let me remind my friends that we are speaking of a Congress Democratically led for a little over a year. In that time frame, we have, in fact, increased the minimum wage. We have waged a valiant fight for the Children's Health Insurance Program to insure 10 million children.

But what you have seen that has occurred, if you will, under this administration, which is really the definition of this Republican minority, they are the residents on the ship captained by this administration. So if they want to talk about what burdens are falling on the American people, the Democratic House and Senate leadership is no more than a year, but the helm of this government has been captained by a Republican administration. And we can clearly see that a surplus existed under the past administration, under the Clinton administration; but under this administration not only have we eaten up the surplus, thrown hardworking Americans under the bus, but it is growing and growing and growing. Now, that is with the so-called tax cuts that this administration insists on making permanent, that the Progressive budget recognizes cannot continue to eat away in the pockets of those who go out and work every day.

And to my good friend on the earmarks, let me suggest to him that he might read some of the studies that say that earmarks are fairly distributed.

This is the cause of our depression. The Progressive budget should be supported.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Chairman, at this time I yield 2½ minutes to the distinguished ranking member on the Budget Committee.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, as the gentleman from Texas mentioned, we are not saying all earmarks are bad. Some of them are worthy. Some of them are vetted. Some of them fit within the proper role of the Federal Government. But a lot of them are bad. A lot of them are wasteful. A lot of them probably go outside of what most people think is the proper role of the Federal Government.

The point is we don't have all the answers on how to make it work right. That's why we think we ought to have a commission of an equal number of Democrats, an equal number of Republicans, the Kingston-Wolf Commission is what everybody calls it, to figure out how to make these things work right so that Congress can regain the trust and confidence of the American people. But in the meantime, let's say "no" to these earmarks for a year. Let's do a moratorium. That's what we do.

Do you know what we can accomplish by actually having a moratorium of earmarks for 1 year? By banking those savings, by saying "no" to earmarks for a year and carrying those savings in our budget, we can make

sure that we're not going to cut the child tax credit in half; that we are not going to tax people for being married. We can make permanent the \$1,000 per-child tax credit, the repeal of the marriage tax penalty.

Let me just read along this list of earmarks that we have: an ode to Tom Daschle, a nice guy, former Senate majority leader, a \$1 million earmark to create a center for Tom Daschle in South Dakota. Or we could look at the Hippie Museum. This one's been pretty well known, \$1 million to commemorate hippies at Woodstock. Or we can look at the sailing earmark, they call it, a 65-foot catamaran sailing around Monterey Bay. It sounds like a fun thing to do. Why should people in Wisconsin pay their Federal taxes to pay for that? Or we could take a look at all the lists and lists and lists that go on. One of my personal favorites is the "ferry to nowhere." That came from our side of the aisle, \$50 million for a Navy expeditionary marine craft, just a ferry to go to a peninsula that serves 40 people.

The point is, Mr. Chairman, we're not saying that Republicans are so much better than Democrats on all of this. We're saying Congress is broken in this area. Let's fix it. But in the meantime, let's save this money. Let's have a time out. Let's fix this problem so that we can regain the trust and take that money and do two really important things: let's not tax people for being married, and let's not raise taxes on American families by \$500 per child. We can do those two things by simply saying "no" to earmarks this year. That's what our budget will do.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to now yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from California, a very active and strong member of the Hispanic Caucus (Ms. SOLIS).

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of the Congressional Progressive Caucus budget.

As Chair of the Hispanic Task Force on Health and the Environment, this budget speaks to the growing need to create green collar jobs and reinvest in our country, and I am very proud that they were able to include that language in this proposed budget.

It also increases Federal spending for unemployment insurance and food stamps. And we know that Latinos are hard-pressed and hard hit when it comes to bad economic times in this country, and we are no different. Right now in my district in East Los Angeles, we see upwards of 7.2 percent of unemployment and foreclosures occurring almost every hour. In my district alone, 650,000 people have already lost their home. It's time for a change. It's time for a new direction.

This budget also increases Federal spending on Federal Medicaid assistance percentage payments to our States, which are sorely in need of that assistance right now, providing help, again, for foreclosures and housing assistance; reinvesting and creating jobs

in the near term repairing the Nation's schools, transportation, and infrastructure.

I also want to touch base on something that's very deeply of much concern with our community, and that is with respect to education and health care overall. And I'll tell you the temperature of the patient in terms of Latinos, African Americans, and people of color is not good. Right now what we see is 40 million people that don't have health care insurance. About 40 percent of those happen to be Latino children under the age of 6. We know there has to be a change. We need to promote a budget that will provide that kind of safety net for all Americans.

Our budget also increases veterans funding in 2009 by \$3.6 billion, something that we should keep as an honorable deed when we say that we want to send our soldiers out there to defend, first and foremost, our liberties. Let's make sure that we take care of them when they come home. A high percentage tend to be those young men and women of color using the military because they have no other way of gaining access. When they come home, whether they are disabled or not, they need to have the kind of assistance that's ready made available for them where they don't have to trek 2 hours to get on a bus to go down to the nearest Veterans Administration to get help and assistance. We need to change that and this budget does that.

In terms of the environment and global warming, Latinos' low-income communities are always hard-pressed. We need to reverse that trend and make sure that EPA gets the full assistance that they need to enforce our current laws that will create a better level playing field for all Americans.

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This budget addresses that issue.

Again, I would like to say that I am strongly supportive of the Congressional Progressive Caucus budget and would ask the Members of the House to support this budget in a new direction and new reform for this country.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire how much time is remaining on each side.

The Acting CHAIRMAN (Mr. SERRANO). The gentleman has 4½ minutes remaining. The gentlewoman has 7 minutes remaining.

Mr. HENSARLING. At this time, Mr. Chairman, I would like to yield 2½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON), one of the prime authors of the Kingston-Wolf earmark moratorium bill.

Mr. KINGSTON. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I want to say from the beginning I am supporting the Republican budget. And I do find it ironic that a Congress that just distributed a one-time \$1,200 per household tax credit is now going to turn around and raise taxes by \$3,155 per household. It doesn't make sense. And for that reason, I'm planning to

vote "no" on the Democrat tax increase budget and support the Republican alternative.

But also I wanted to speak specifically about the earmark portion. I'm a member of the Appropriations Committee, and I realize that if you are a member of one party, you might not always disagree with the members of the other party. For example, if you are a Democrat right now, you might not be in complete agreement with the Bush budget. Likewise, if you're a Republican, should a President from another party get elected, you might not agree with their budget all the time. Therefore, it is important for equal branches of government to have a say-so in the construction of a budget.

Within that framework, it is often important that Congress have the ability to earmark. However, I want to say that, as a Republican, earmarking got out of control under our Republican watch. We know that for a fact. Any Republican who is denying that probably has his head in the sand. And I want to give Democrats credit. They have tried to reform earmarks. However, unfortunately, the reforms haven't been apparent, they haven't been given the credit, and they haven't been enough. We still have work to do.

Therefore, I am supporting the Kingston-Wamp-Wolf approach, which is to call for a bipartisan, bicameral select committee to review earmarks, with a moratorium for the time period that the select committee is in existence. And I know that ours isn't, the moratorium is lifted when they come back, report back to Congress. In this bill there's a 1-year moratorium. But I think either way you can take a step back and look, what is the process and how can we improve it?

Because as an appropriator, we are always focused on appropriations earmarks, and yet the infamous Bridge to Nowhere did not come from an appropriations bill. It came from a transportation bill.

In December 2006, we passed a tax relief bill that had, I think, over 100 different types of earmarks on it. But because it was a tax bill, they weren't defined as earmarks. We see the same thing in trade bills. I believe that all earmarks should be put on the table and the process should be reviewed. And that should include the White House earmarks. That is why it is important for us, on a bipartisan, bicameral basis, to take a step back and see what we can do to improve this. We all agree earmarks should not increase a budget but work within the existing budget limits passed by Congress.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan, the Chair of the Judiciary Committee, Congressman CONYERS, and thank him for his leadership.

Mr. CONYERS. I thank the cochair of the caucus for allowing me to make it clear to our friends on the other side of the aisle that the budget, as a document of what it is we believe in, what

we put our money down in support of, expresses in some greater way the values of the Nation. And so we come to this 2008 budget consideration in the midst of what some call an economic downturn, others call a recession and other things.

Now, what we have done, and if there are parts of the Progressive Caucus budget that are specifically objected to, I would like to invite our friends on the other side to let us know what they are so that we can continue our work on it, because the Progressive Caucus every year always introduces an alternative budget. We've been getting more support on it each year.

It's our hope that with your enlightened analysis of it, we will get more support. I'm looking for the day when we get a bipartisan vote on the Progressive Caucus budget. I think it's possible. I think it states our priorities that don't have "Democratic" or "Republican" stamped on them. What we are saying is let's look at these issues in the budget and point out which ones make your favorite, make the hit list, and which ones don't match the aspirations and viewpoints of the minority.

I thank you, Madam Floor Manager. I rise today in support of the budget alternative offered by the Congressional Progressive Caucus, CPC.

We often say that the Federal budget is a moral document, expressing the values and priorities of our Nation.

During this economic downturn, when more families are facing unemployment, foreclosure and bankruptcy, our top priority should be protecting our most vulnerable citizens and keeping more Americans from falling into poverty.

The President, however, seems to have his priorities upside-down. In this final budget proposal of his presidency, he once again sacrifices services for low- and moderate-income families failing to provide adequate funding for health care, housing, child care, job training and a host of other programs.

Even though the President cuts these vital programs, his budget still makes the deficit worse, because it continues to give stunningly high tax cuts to the rich. Tax cuts for millionaires alone will cost \$51 billion in FY '09.

The CPC alternative budget gets our priorities straight. In stark contrast to the President's proposal, the CPC budget puts the needs of the economically vulnerable ahead of the needs of millionaires.

The CPC budget proposal is the only one under consideration today that cuts wasteful cold war era defense spending, according to standards recommended by the GAO, so that we can employ our scarce resources to help people, not to keep feeding the military industrial complex for weapons we don't need.

I want to draw attention today to the efforts of the Congressional Out of Poverty Caucus, which I co-chair along with my colleagues Ms. LEE, Mr. HONDA, Mr. BACA and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.

Under Ms. LEE's leadership, the House recently passed by unanimous consent H. Con. Res. 198, which commits the Congress to cutting poverty in half in the next decade. With the passage of H. Con. Res. 198, the House went on record, with unanimous, bipartisan support, making the alleviation of poverty a priority for this government.

For the good of the Nation, it is imperative that we live up to our commitment. The Congress must take action to make good on this promise.

The CPC budget promotes policy initiatives that can move us toward this goal by expanding programs with a proven track record of success in reducing poverty, like the Earned Income Tax Credit. We don't need more war and tax breaks for the rich. We need jobs, job training and better access to health care, child care and education. The CPC budget provides these critical tools that can help Americans lift themselves out of poverty.

Let's get our priorities straight. Let's pass the CPC budget alternative.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Chairman, am I correct in assuming I have the right to close?

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas has the right to close.

Mr. HENSARLING. In that case, I reserve my time.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, let me say a couple of things as I close in response to my colleagues on the other side of the aisle.

First, let me just talk about the argument with regard to tax increases. Our budget provides for tax fairness. We want to bring back some real justice in the Tax Code. Let me just say to you that the Progressive Caucus believes that individuals earning \$1 million or more a year, which is the top 1 percent of our country, that those tax breaks should be rolled back, the tax bracket should be rolled back to 39.6 percent. That raises at least \$96 billion. I finally think that that \$96 billion can be put into restoring some of the very draconian cuts in our budget to initiatives such as education and health care which the President has cut.

Secondly, we're talking about repealing capital gains and dividends tax breaks raises at least \$74.4 billion. I think that that \$74.4 billion can restore the 50 education programs, including student financial aid, which the President has sought to cut. We also want to roll back the estate tax break, raising at least \$74 billion. I think that that \$74 billion can go to restore those deep cuts to highway infrastructure or, of all things he is slashing, support for law enforcement. I think that those resources could better be used in those areas.

Also, we're talking about in terms of repealing all additional tax breaks for the top 1 percent. That means we have \$177 billion. Maybe that could go to help restore the energy assistance for low-income families that the President cut. Or maybe it could go to restore the renewable energy and energy conservation programs that the President decided to cut.

And what about this when you talk about tax increases? How about what we want to do to eliminate the corporate tax incentives for offshore jobs? The Tax Code has a number of preferences that directly or indirectly encourages, mind you, encourages United States companies to relocate oper-

ations and jobs overseas. How about using those revenues to create some jobs and to invest in job training programs which, of course, the President wants to cut in his budget? That makes sense to me. That's about fairness. That's not about tax increases.

We're not talking about increasing taxes on middle-income individuals. We're talking about tax fairness, restoring some tax fairness to the Tax Code. And I don't believe that anyone in our country, if they knew the bogus nature, I think, of this argument with regard to what all of us are trying to do to bring some fairness into the Tax Code, I think the American people would say, what is wrong with raising revenue from those making over \$1 million a year? They actually didn't really support that tax cut when they received it, so what's wrong with creating jobs in our own country rather than giving tax breaks for sending jobs offshore? I don't think the American people see that as being the wrong way to use our tax dollars. I don't think that they would worry at all about us repealing some of these estate taxes and individual tax breaks for the 1 percent.

And so I think that when you talk about tax increases, we need to be honest and say what we're really talking about, and that's giving tax breaks, continuing to give tax breaks for the very wealthy while our young people, our children, our senior citizens, the poor, low-income, middle-income individuals are struggling to just manage to survive through this recession that has been created, yes, by many of these tax cuts, but also by this deep hole that we are digging in terms of the Iraq war and the Iraq recession.

I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CONYERS. I thank you so much. I just wanted to commend you before our debate closes on the Progressive Caucus proposal, because I'm hearing for the first time, we want to get beyond partisan positions, progressive partisan positions, progressive or conservative positions.

Ms. LEE. In fact, this is a moral document. A budget should be a moral document. We have bipartisan support from Catholic Charities, from many faith groups, from many organizations around the country.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from California has expired.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Chairman, I want to congratulate my friends on the other side of the aisle. Although we have very strong disagreements, I respect their principle and I respect the passion that they bring to the floor in this debate. We on this side of the aisle have our passion. We have our principles. And I think, Mr. Chairman, that

it's important to note that no matter what Democrat budget you're talking about, there's really only one Democrat budget, and they differ from the Republican budget in many different ways. Theirs values the government budget. Ours values the family budget. Every Democrat budget, including this Progressive budget, will increase taxes on the American family, the largest single tax increase in American history, by over \$3,000 per family. The Republican budget will prevent those tax increases while hardworking American families are trying to fill up their cars, send their kids to college, and put food on the table.

Second of all, every Democrat budget provides the highest amount of government spending we've ever seen. More government. If you think the answer to your problems is more government, then maybe you want this Democrat budget. If you think the answer to your problems is more freedom, more opportunity, a secure paycheck, and greater career opportunities, then you want the Republican budget.

The Democrat budgets are silent, silent on earmark reform. They want to preserve the status quo. They will continue to take a bite out of people's paychecks again so that some Member of Congress might keep theirs.

But for as bad as what these budgets do, they are even worse for what they don't do. They are stone cold silent on the number one fiscal challenge in the land, and that is out-of-control entitlement spending. Mr. Chairman, Medicare, Medicaid, Social Security will not be here for future generations unless we reform them. We are on the verge of being the first generation in American history to leave the next generation with a lower standard of living, double their taxes with just the government we have today. I will not sit idly by, nor will any Republican, and let that happen.

Defeat the Democrat budget. Vote for less government, more freedom, and our children's future.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Congressional Progressive Caucus, CPC, PC fiscal year 2009 alternative budget. In an attempt to meet head on the administration's proposed fiscal year 2009 upside-down budget priorities, the CPC budget calls for a more humanitarian approach addressing the current deficit and economic downturns.

Indeed, CPC's alternative budget:

Funds a second economic stimulus package designed to pump \$118.9 billion into our declining economy and help the hardest hit low- and middle-income Americans;

Repeals the President's tax cuts for the top 1 percent of taxpayers;

Leaves no child behind by fully funding NCLB and IDEA while improving Teacher Corps and job training;

Provides Medicare for all with affordable, accessible quality health care for all Americans;

Renews the Social Contract and 21st Century Safety Net by substantially increasing funding for decent affordable housing, anti-

hunger programs, and more quality childcare; and foremost

Rebuilds America's communities that are being plagued by the aftermath of Katrina by substantially increasing funding for Community Development Block Grants, community policing, and priority cleanup of leaking underground storage tanks that threaten the drinking water of nearly half of all Americans.

Collectively, these provisions reflect a commitment to addressing socioeconomic woes affecting middle- to-lower class Americans across the country. I commend CPC for their pledge to cut the poverty rate in America in half during the next decade and for a progressive budget that appropriates funding to much needed programs.

Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chairman announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 98, noes 322, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 138]

AYES—98

Abercrombie	Gutierrez	Moore (WI)
Ackerman	Hare	Nadler
Baca	Hastings (FL)	Napolitano
Baldwin	Hinchee	Neal (MA)
Becerra	Hirono	Norton
Blumenauer	Holt	Olver
Brady (PA)	Honda	Pallone
Butterfield	Inslee	Pastor
Capps	Jackson (IL)	Payne
Capuano	Jackson-Lee	Ryan (OH)
Castor	(TX)	Sánchez, Linda
Christensen	Jefferson	T.
Clarke	Johnson (GA)	Schakowsky
Clay	Johnson, E. B.	Scott (GA)
Cleaver	Jones (OH)	Serrano
Clyburn	Kagen	Slaughter
Cohen	Kaptur	Solis
Conyers	Kilpatrick	Stark
Crowley	Kucinich	Thompson (MS)
Cummings	Larson (CT)	Tierney
Davis (IL)	Lee	Towns
Delahunt	Levin	Tsongas
Doyle	Lewis (GA)	Velázquez
Ellison	Loftgren, Zoe	Wasserman
Engel	Lynch	Schultz
Faleomavaega	Maloney (NY)	Waters
Farr	Markey	Watson
Fattah	McCollum (MN)	Watt
Filner	McDermott	Waxman
Frank (MA)	McGovern	Weiner
Gordon	McNulty	Welch (VT)
Green, Al	Meek (FL)	Wexler
Green, Gene	Meeks (NY)	Wynn
Grijalva	Miller, George	

NOES—322

Aderholt	Berman	Boucher
Akin	Berry	Boyd (FL)
Alexander	Biggert	Boyda (KS)
Allen	Bilbray	Brady (TX)
Altmire	Bilirakis	Braley (IA)
Andrews	Bishop (GA)	Brown (GA)
Arcuri	Bishop (NY)	Brown (SC)
Bachmann	Bishop (UT)	Brown, Corrine
Bachus	Blackburn	Brown-Waite,
Baird	Blunt	Ginny
Barrett (SC)	Boehner	Buchanan
Barrow	Bonner	Burgess
Bartlett (MD)	Bono Mack	Burton (IN)
Barton (TX)	Boozman	Buyer
Bean	Boren	Calvert
Berkley	Boswell	Camp (MI)

Campbell (CA)	Hoyer	Porter
Cannon	Hulshof	Price (GA)
Cantor	Inglis (SC)	Price (NC)
Capito	Israel	Pryce (OH)
Cardoza	Issa	Putnam
Carnahan	Johnson (IL)	Radanovich
Carney	Johnson, Sam	Rahall
Carter	Jones (NC)	Ramstad
Castle	Jordan	Regula
Chabot	Kanjorski	Rehberg
Chandler	Keller	Reichert
Coble	Kennedy	Reyes
Cole (OK)	Kildee	Reynolds
Conaway	Kind	Richardson
Cooper	King (IA)	Rodriguez
Costa	King (NY)	Rogers (AL)
Costello	Kingston	Rogers (KY)
Courtney	Kirk	Rogers (MI)
Cramer	Klein (FL)	Rohrabacher
Crenshaw	Kline (MN)	Ros-Lehtinen
Cubin	Knollenberg	Roskam
Cuellar	Kuhl (NY)	Ross
Culberson	Lamborn	Rothman
Davis (AL)	Lampson	Roybal-Allard
Davis (CA)	Langevin	Royce
Davis (KY)	Larsen (WA)	Ruppersberger
Davis, David	Latham	Ryan (WI)
Davis, Lincoln	LaTourette	Salazar
Davis, Tom	Latta	Sali
Deal (GA)	Lewis (CA)	Sanchez, Loretta
DeFazio	Lewis (KY)	Sarbanes
DeGette	Linder	Saxton
DeLauro	Lipinski	Schiff
Dent	LoBiondo	Schmidt
Diaz-Balart, L.	Loebsack	Schwartz
Diaz-Balart, M.	Lowey	Scott (VA)
Dicks	Lucas	Sensenbrenner
Dingell	Lungren, Daniel	Sessions
Doggett	E.	Sestak
Donnelly	Mack	Shadegg
Doolittle	Mahoney (FL)	Shays
Drake	Manzullo	Shea-Porter
Dreier	Marchant	Sherman
Duncan	Marshall	Shimkus
Edwards	Matheson	Shuler
Ehlers	Matsui	Shuster
Ellsworth	McCarthy (CA)	Simpson
Emanuel	McCarthy (NY)	Sires
Emerson	McCaul (TX)	Skelton
English (PA)	McCotter	Smith (NE)
Eshoo	McCrery	Smith (NJ)
Etheridge	McHenry	Smith (TX)
Everett	McHugh	Smith (WA)
Fallin	McIntyre	Snyder
Feeney	McKeon	Souder
Ferguson	McMorris	Space
Flake	Rodgers	Spratt
Forbes	McNerney	Stearns
Fortenberry	Melancon	Stupak
Fortuño	Mica	Sullivan
Fossella	Michaud	Sutton
Foster	Miller (FL)	Tanner
Fox	Miller (MI)	Tauscher
Franks (AZ)	Miller (NC)	Taylor
Frelinghuysen	Miller, Gary	Terry
Galegally	Mitchell	Thompson (CA)
Gerlach	Mollohan	Thornberry
Giffords	Moore (KS)	Tiahrt
Gilchrest	Moran (KS)	Tiberi
Gillibrand	Moran (VA)	Turner
Gingrey	Murphy (CT)	Udall (CO)
Gohmert	Murphy, Patrick	Udall (NM)
Gonzalez	Murphy, Tim	Upton
Goode	Murtha	Van Hollen
Goodlatte	Musgrave	Visclosky
Granger	Myrick	Walberg
Graves	Neugebauer	Walden (OR)
Hall (NY)	Nunes	Walsh (NY)
Hall (TX)	Obey	Walz (MN)
Harman	Ortiz	Wamp
Hastings (WA)	Pascrell	Weldon (FL)
Hayes	Paul	Whitfield (KY)
Heller	Pearce	Wilson (NM)
Hensarling	Pence	Wilson (OH)
Herger	Perlmutter	Wilson (SC)
Herseth Sandlin	Peterson (MN)	Wittman (VA)
Higgins	Peterson (PA)	Wolf
Hill	Petri	Wu
Hinojosa	Pickering	Yarmuth
Hobson	Pitts	Young (FL)
Hodes	Platts	
Hoekstra	Poe	
Holden	Pomeroy	

NOT VOTING—14

Hooley	Oberstar
Hunter	Rangel
LaHood	

Renzi	Tancredo	Woolsey
Rush	Weller	Young (AK)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIRMAN
The Acting CHAIRMAN (during the vote). Members are advised there are 2 minutes left on this vote.

□ 1453

Mr. MORAN of Virginia changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

Messrs. KAGEN and BECERRA changed their vote from "no" to "aye." So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CARNEY) having assumed the chair, Mr. SERRANO, Acting Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 312) revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2008, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2009, and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2010 through 2013, had come to no resolution thereon.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

MARCH 12, 2008.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI, Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: I have the honor to transmit herewith a facsimile copy of a letter received from Mr. Matthew Tusing, Deputy Secretary of State, Office of the Secretary of State of Indiana, indicating that, according to the unofficial returns of the Special Election held March 11, 2008, the Honorable André D. Carson was elected Representative to Congress for the Seventh Congressional District, State of Indiana.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER, Clerk.

Enclosure.

MARCH 12, 2008.

Hon. LORRAINE C. MILLER, Clerk, House of Representatives, The Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR MS. MILLER: This is to advise you that the unofficial results of the Special Election held on Tuesday, March 11, 2008, for Representative in Congress from the Seventh Congressional District of Indiana show that André D. Carson received 45,598 or 54.04% of the total number of votes cast for that office.

It would appear from these unofficial results that André D. Carson was elected as Representative in Congress from the Seventh Congressional District of Indiana.

To the best of our knowledge and belief at this time, there is no contest in this election.