

some of my friends are against it, and I will support my friends.’

This steady and collaborative approach to governance led to many accomplishments that were only overshadowed by the strength of Governor King’s character and the size of his heart. With the helpful guidance of his wife, Alice, he made the Children, Youth, and Families Department a new State agency to look out for New Mexico’s children, and he made sure the students statewide had access to kindergarten, and their schools had steady funding, no matter if they lived in a growing city or in a quiet little farm.

He valued the land, and he made sure it was protected through an environmental improvement agency. And his commonsense approach to finances led to the creation of the State’s Rainy Day Fund and the Mineral Trust.

Governor King’s accomplishments were many, but his legacy will be shaped by his deep affection for our State and his ability to connect with New Mexicans. He remembered names and family members all over the State, whether you were a mom or a dad or a brother or a sister. When he walked into a general store, a local restaurant or a farmhouse, he made sure to extend his hand to everyone and ask them with a drawl, “How are y’all doing?” When they returned the question, he answered, “Mighty fine, mighty fine” before starting a conversation.

Our State and our country are better for Governor King’s service, and his words and deeds will long echo in our State. For generations, people will remember Governor King’s legacy and benefit from his work, and I hope all New Mexicans will heed his most important lessons and take some time to talk to their neighbors and get to know them, help their communities, and give a little back to our State. If we do this, if we all work a little bit harder, with a little more compassion and a little more common sense, when someone asks you how you’re doing, we might be able to look them in the eye and say, “Mighty fine, mighty fine.”

We’re going to miss you, Bruce.

#### HONORING GOVERNOR BRUCE KING OF NEW MEXICO

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

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague BEN RAY LUJÁN from the great State of New Mexico. I also want to thank the gentleman from New Mexico’s First Congressional District, MARTIN HEINRICH, for helping to arrange this tribute to one of New Mexico’s greatest citizens. Bruce King is, without a doubt, a New Mexico legend. If you never got a chance to meet him, then all I can tell you is that you missed an opportunity to meet someone who really was a dedicated public servant and a good man.

Many of us that are public servants in New Mexico today have learned from

his example. One thing I learned from Bruce King was how important it is to stay in touch with the people that you represent. In fact, I first met Governor King in the steer barn at the Lea County Fair. And over the years, it seemed that you would run across the Governor shaking hands at nearly every fair in New Mexico. Bruce King was New Mexico. A lot of people describe him as “the cowboy Governor,” and that could mean a lot of different things to a lot of different people. But for Bruce King, it meant that his heart was as big as our skies. It meant that his handshake was as good as his word. It meant the only way he knew how to work was hard. It meant his family and the people he represented always came first, and that he was willing to look out for their needs. It meant that when he had to make tough choices, he stuck by them, even when that meant that he had to make sacrifices.

It also meant that he led by example. During one of his terms as Governor, Bruce King had to contend with an energy crisis like the rest of the country. He didn’t just tell New Mexicans that they had to save energy. He showed them by trading in his motorcade for a horse. For a while, Bruce would actually ride his horse from the Governor’s mansion in Santa Fe to the State capitol as a way of showing folks that he was willing to do his part.

When I ran for Congress, I kept telling voters that I was running to put New Mexico’s families first in everything that I did. Governor King did that when he created the Children, Youth and Families Department in New Mexico that looks after the well-being of our children and our loved ones. He put New Mexico families first because, in a lot of ways, the people of New Mexico were his family. He put the education of our kids first when he changed the way we fund our schools back home.

In too many States, wealthy neighborhoods have the best schools while poor rural areas or inner city schools have to scramble for funds every year because their families are poor. Governor King changed that. He made sure that every single child in New Mexico got a shot at an education when he made sure that all money for education was doled out equally for every school district. He knew that one child’s education was not more important than another’s, and countless New Mexicans have benefited from that change.

In a recent interview, Bruce told a story about how he started making a few people angry on the Santa Fe County Commission when he, as a first-term commissioner, kept pushing the county employees to get roads paved faster. He remembered that one person took him aside and said, “Bruce, you’re new here, and you don’t know how things are done.” He just smiled and told him, “I understand the way things are done. The people pay their taxes on time, and they expect us to do our work on time. That’s how it’s done.”

Governor King’s service to our Nation and our State should never be forgotten. As a county commissioner, speaker of the House and as Governor, he was one of those unique public officials who never had forgotten where he came from. He listened sincerely to the needs and concerns of his constituents, and then he got to work addressing those issues because he cared deeply about the State of New Mexico. He showed the rest of the country what it meant to be a New Mexican. He brought out the best in all of us.

That’s probably why so many of his political rivals became friends of his afterwards. For so many years, Bruce King was ours. Now the cowboy Governor’s ridden off into the sunset one last time, and he will be missed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

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

(Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. DEFAZIO addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

#### REVISIONS TO THE 302(a) ALLOCATIONS AND BUDGETARY AGGREGATES ESTABLISHED BY THE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEARS 2010 AND 2014

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

Mr. SPRATT. Madam Speaker, under section 421(a)(4) of S. Con. Res. 13, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010, I hereby submit a revision to the budget allocations and aggregates for certain House committees for fiscal year 2010 and the period of fiscal years 2010 through 2014. This adjustment responds to House consideration of the bill H.R. 3961, the Medicare Physician Payment Reform Act of 2009. Corresponding tables are attached.

For the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, this revised allocation is to be considered as an allocation included in the budget resolution, pursuant to section 427(b) of S. Con. Res. 13.

	Fiscal year 2009	Fiscal year 2010	Fiscal years 2010–2014
<b>Current Aggregates:<sup>1</sup></b>			
Budget Authority .....	3,668,601	2,882,149	n.a.
Outlays .....	3,357,164	3,002,606	n.a.
Revenues .....	1,532,579	1,653,728	10,500,149
<b>Change for Medicare Physician Payment Reform Act (H.R. 3961):</b>			
Budget Authority .....	0	1,177	n.a.
Outlays .....	0	1,177	n.a.
Revenues .....	0	0	0

	Fiscal year 2009	Fiscal year 2010	Fiscal years 2010–2014
<b>Revised Aggregates:</b>			
Budget Authority .....	3,668,601	2,883,326	n.a.
Outlays .....	3,357,164	3,003,783	n.a.
Revenues .....	1,532,579	1,653,728	10,500,149

n.a. = Not applicable because annual appropriations Acts for fiscal years 2011 through 2014 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.  
<sup>1</sup> Current aggregates do not include the disaster allowance assumed in the budget resolution, which if needed will be excluded from current level with an emergency designation (section 423(b)).

DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION—AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE 302(A) ALLOCATIONS FOR RESOLUTION CHANGES  
(Fiscal years, in millions of dollars)

House Committee	2009		2010		2010–2014 total	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
Current allocation:						
Ways and Means .....	0	0	6,840	6,840	37,000	37,000
Change for Medicare Physician Payment Reform Act (H.R. 3961):						
Ways and Means .....	0	0	1,177	1,177	37,546	37,546
Revised allocation:						
Ways and Means .....	0	0	8,017	8,017	74,546	74,546

HEALTH CARE REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GINGREY) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank you for the recognition, and I thank on the minority side, my side, the Republican side for allowing me to take this hour this evening to talk about health care reform and talk about what happened on the floor of the House today in regard to what's known as the doc fix bill. I think it's very important, Mr. Speaker, that we take this time so that all of our colleagues will have a full understanding of what's been going on. Certainly we've all been here, but we each have not had equal access to the deliberations and the writing of bills and the writing of amendments and of course motions to recommit and this sort of thing. So this, hopefully, Mr. Speaker, will be an information hour for all of our colleagues as we move forward.

When the bill was first marked up—the bill, the Pelosi health care reform act of 2009, Mr. Speaker, when it was first marked up back in July of this year in the three committees of this House, the Energy and Commerce Committee, the Ways and Means Committee, and the Education and Labor Committee, there were certain issues that gave me great pause. I do happen to sit on one of those three committees, Energy and Commerce.

When we began to mark up that bill at the time, Mr. Speaker, as you recall, it was H.R. 3200. Now the bill that we voted on and passed last Saturday night is H.R. 3962. But in their original bill, and in the bill that has passed the House, I had great concern, as did many of my colleagues, especially on this side of the aisle, Mr. Speaker, with a section in there called Comparative Effectiveness Research Council. We had trouble with another section in there that created something known as the health services coordinator. But let me

get back to that Comparative Effectiveness Research Council, Mr. Speaker, for just a second because basically, as you read through that portion of the bill, it was obvious that these bureaucrats would decide based on hopefully accurate research, scientific research, what was the best treatment for each and every disease known unto man, but that hopefully it would be a recommendation that this research council could give to our practicing physicians.

We know, Mr. Speaker, that medicine is not an exact science like physics and chemistry. It's a science, yes, but not an exact science. There is a lot of art to the practice of medicine. Doctors have a sixth sense, if you will, many times where a diagnosis is made based on just an observation or a feeling or, indeed, a sixth sense and not necessarily a scientific test or a specific lab result. So that was why, Mr. Speaker, I felt very concerned with this Comparative Effectiveness Research Council, if this bill is enacted in its current form.

Of course it looks like the Senate is going to be taking up the bill sometime soon. And if this is in there, indeed, these people, these bureaucrats, these nonmedical government folks will have the opportunity to say, Doctor, you can or cannot do that procedure. You can or cannot order that test. You can or cannot prescribe that medication based on, hopefully, what is best based on research. But could they do it, Mr. Speaker, simply based on cost? And the answer, regrettably, is, yes, they could. Yes, they could. That's why I proffered, submitted an amendment when we were marking up the bill that said that no bureaucratic decision or recommendation from this Comparative Effectiveness Research Council could force a physician, especially based on cost, that could lead to denial and eventually to rationing.

Now that seemed like such a good amendment, Mr. Speaker, that I was very optimistic, indeed, that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle—there are about 56 of us on the Energy

and Commerce Committee. I think there are 35 Democrats and 21 Republicans. But I was optimistic. And yes, indeed, that amendment passed on a voice vote, and people on the committee I think realized that that was a concern, and they didn't want this to happen either. Now unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, when the Speaker—you are sitting in for her—but when the Speaker of the House of Representatives, NANCY PELOSI, got the three bills from the three committees and sort of combined and came up with H.R. 3962 that, indeed, we voted on last Saturday night, that amendment disappeared miraculously, as did 15 other Republican amendments that were passed in committee. And in the dark of night, poof, they're gone.

You know, this is a pretty serious retraction, subtraction from the bill, and my fear, my concerns, Mr. Speaker, just this week have really come home to roost. Now I don't know how many of my colleagues have had the opportunity to read about, see about on television the United States Preventive Services Task Force, an entity embedded within the Department of Health and Human Services. Oh, by the way, Medicare and Medicaid is also embedded within the Department of Health and Human Services. Well, this little-known-to-some but well-known-to-many United States Preventive Services Task Force has come out, Mr. Speaker, with a recommendation that says that women should no longer practice breast self-examination in trying to detect early, at the earliest opportunity, if they have a suspicious lump.

They went even further and said that women should not routinely have a mammogram done every 2 years starting at age 40; they should put that off until age 50.

Now when an entity like this makes a recommendation, Mr. Speaker, it eventually becomes not a suggestion, but it essentially becomes, for all intents and purposes, a mandate.