

According to Dr. Peter Orszag, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in his recent testimony before the Housing Budget Committee on which I sit, "the single most important step we could take to put this Nation back on a path to fiscal responsibility is to address rising health care costs." He further stated that "health care is the key to our fiscal future. We cannot afford inaction."

I could not agree more, Madam Speaker. But this is not just an economic or a fiscal imperative; it is also a moral one. For many years I have continually heard from Rhode Islanders who are struggling to pay their share of health care premiums, as well as from businesses that can no longer afford to operate under the existing system. Those constituents who are fortunate to have access to health insurance are struggling in the face of increasingly daunting costs, while many of them are afraid, of course, that they will lose the benefit altogether.

Now, this cannot simply continue any longer, and I am very pleased that within the last 2 months, this Congress and President Obama have already taken extraordinary steps to begin addressing these challenges by expanding coverage and investing in innovative technologies that will ensure better treatments and outcomes for the future.

On February 4 Congress passed and the President enacted a bill to provide health coverage to 11 million low-income children through SCHIP, the State Children's Health Insurance Program, which I was proud to support. Also included in the Recovery Act were a number of important measures to provide additional funding to State Medicaid programs, extend health benefits to the unemployed, and ensure proper investment into health information technology so that we can achieve higher quality care with greater efficiency.

As recently as last week, President Obama signed an executive order lifting the ban on Federal funding for embryonic stem cell research, an act, I believe, will fundamentally alter the course of science and medicine in the same manner as did the discovery of the first vaccine or X-rays or other significant medical discoveries.

We have made amazing strides in a short period of time, but there is obviously so much more work to be done. I believe it is incumbent upon us, as policymakers, to offer a new vision for health care in America, one that contains costs, improves quality, increases efficiency, promotes wellness, guarantees universal coverage, and encourages investment in treatments and cures for the 21st century.

Madam Speaker, I look forward to working with my colleagues in Congress, the President, health care providers, community advocates, business leaders, families, and patients across the country to find real solutions that permanently address the longstanding need to health reform in America.

HONK IF YOU'RE PAYING MY MORTGAGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. McCLINTOCK) for 5 minutes.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, I have been asked to present more than 6,000 postcards that were generated by the Armstrong and Getty radio show to protest policies that can best be described by the new bumper sticker "Honk if You're Paying My Mortgage" or today's reprise "Honk if You're Paying AIG's Bonuses."

These postcards represent the first stirring of the public against some of the excesses that we are seeing out of this administration on the mortgage issue.

Rick Santelli of CNBC struck a nerve last month when he asked, "How many of you want to pay your neighbor's mortgage who has an extra bathroom and can't pay their bills?" Jack Armstrong and Joe Getty, who host the popular radio talk show in Northern California, asked the same question of their listeners. And here's their response:

On each of these thousands of postcards is the story of a responsible family struggling to make ends meet in the worst recession in a generation, families who are meeting their obligations, who are staying current with their mortgages, even though many of them are upside down on their home values and owe more than their home is worth. And they're watching as this government says to borrowers who lied on their applications, who put no money down and accepted teaser rates, and who withdrew all of the equity of their home to pay for stuff, don't worry, we'll force your neighbor to pay your mortgage.

They're watching as this government says to lenders like AIG who knowingly made loans to people they knew couldn't afford them, who made millions creating the housing bubble, don't worry, we'll cover your million dollar bonuses with taxpayer money.

But the families who sent in these postcards keep making their payments, many eating into their savings, foregoing vacations, postponing retirements, turning down consumer purchases because they stand by their word. These are the families that turned down the opportunity to flip that house, to make that quick fortune, to cash in on their equity for a second home or a boat they couldn't afford. They are the 92 percent of borrowers who are making their mortgage payments, despite all of the incentives that this administration's offering them to stop. And these postcards are eloquent testimony to their resentment at being required to bail out the banks and the borrowers who created the housing bubble, who caused the credit collapse, and who now are being subsidized, bailed out, and lavished with multi-million dollar bonuses paid for with our tax money.

Joe Getty asked the question yesterday, "What has happened to the words 'sadder but wiser'? What has happened to that American tradition that you make your own decisions, good or bad, and then you live with those decisions?"

The President tells us that if your neighbor's home is on fire, you don't quibble over who pays for the water. And that's true. But as Jack Armstrong pointed out, if my neighbor burns down his house by shooting off Roman candles in his living room, I'll be darned if I'm going to pay for him to rebuild it.

Armstrong and Getty, Rick Santelli, and others are speaking for the vast silent majority of Americans who pay their bills, who honor their commitments, and who make this country run.

The President recently said that we are all to blame. Well, no, we not all to blame. Those families who passed up the get-rich-quick real estate seminars and turned down the loans they couldn't afford or settled for a smaller home or who rented because that's what they could afford, they're not to blame, and they shouldn't be left holding the bag.

Ninety-two percent of Americans are making their mortgage payments not only because it's the right thing to do, but because they know that the sooner the market corrects itself, the sooner our homes will begin to appreciate once again.

By prolonging the real estate correction, by propping up bad loans, by undermining responsible homeowners, and by rewarding the smartest guys in the room who created this catastrophe with taxpayer-paid bonuses, this government is extending the agony and postponing the day when the market will bottom out and home buyers can safely re-enter the housing market.

Madam Speaker, I take great hope from the public's response to Armstrong and Getty's invitation to protest the mortgage bailouts. It means that the American spirit is not dead, that there are still millions of Americans who believe in individual responsibility and integrity. And even if such people are in short supply in Washington today, they still comprise the vast majority of our Nation, and that great silent majority is fast tiring of remaining silent.

CENSUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCHENRY. Madam Speaker, tomorrow the President's nominee for Commerce Secretary will have his confirmation hearing in the Senate.

Gary Locke, the former Governor of Washington State, is the third nominee for this Cabinet position. As you recall, the second nominee, Senator JUDD GREGG, withdrew his name from consideration.

Senator GREGG objected to the President's intention to move control of the Census Bureau from the Commerce Department into the White House. This unprecedented move to politicize the 2010 Decennial Census has met with strong opposition from across the political spectrum. The Obama administration has since backtracked and attempted to downplay its role regarding the census. To his credit, Governor Locke has expressed his intention to not cede control of the 2010 census to the White House should he be confirmed.

I have encouraged our colleagues in the Senate Commerce Committee to ask Governor Locke several important questions at tomorrow's hearing, two of which are: What would he consider to be an inappropriate political interference from the White House regarding the census, and how would he respond to attempts from the White House to exert political influence over the conduct of the census?

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I suspect that Governor Locke's responses to these questions will determine his fate in the Senate.

But there is a second and equally important point of contention and controversy over the census. The statistical adjustment of census data is prohibited by Federal law. However, there are some partisans who refuse to give up the cause of data manipulation. They want to manipulate the census results for political gain, for their own political gain, and, in the process, undermine the integrity of the country's entire statistical system.

I hope that our colleagues in the Senate will question Governor Locke about his thoughts regarding statistical adjustment. Governor Locke expressed his willingness to use adjustment as an "accuracy check." This comment must be expanded upon for members of the Senate Commerce Committee and all interested parties. Republicans and Democrats alike must truly guard the integrity of the constitutionally-mandated census in the United States. The appropriate allocation of Federal funds depend upon an accurate census.

My colleagues and I on the Census Subcommittee, of which I am the ranking member, are working to ensure that the 2010 Decennial Census is apolitical, fair and accurate. Governor Locke's confirmation should rest upon whether he shares this goal; a census free of White House political pressure and partisan influence and free of manipulation, and data manipulation in particular.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Ms. Wanda Evans, one of his secretaries.

PRESENTING A PROPER BUDGET FOR AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Madam Speaker, just a few moments ago the President of the United States made a press statement in which he outlined parts of his budget and then challenged the Republicans, or those who might oppose his budget, to come up with alternatives. Well, let me say in the spirit of St. Patrick, as a great descendant of the Irish aisle, I accept that challenge. I accept that challenge on behalf of my colleagues on this side of the aisle, but also on behalf of my constituents.

When I was home this weekend, I heard from many of them. In fact, I continued to hear from them on the plane ride back from Sacramento here to Dulles Airport. They said, please tell the President this: Let's get our priorities straight. Fix the financial system first. Get the economy working right. Then we will talk about your other ideas.

So I would say to the President, the better idea that I have from my constituents back home is set your sights on righting the financial institutions in America.

Now, what we have heard from the President by and large is well, it is somebody else's fault. It was the fault of the previous administration. And there may be some truth to that. But let's remember, for instance, with AIG it was Treasury Secretary Geithner who negotiated that deal with AIG. It was this administration that allowed something like \$30 billion to go to AIG just recently without any strings attached.

Let's focus on the situation we have with respect to our financial institutions first. The President tells us we have to do all these other things first. Well, as Warren Buffett said the other day, he doesn't think Franklin Delano Roosevelt said on the day after Pearl Harbor, "What a great opportunity for us to expand government. We shouldn't let this crisis be wasted."

Let's not listen to some around the President who say that a crisis like this gives us a great opportunity to do all of the things we have wanted to do with respect to government. Let's get down to the basics.

So let's talk about the budget that the President has presented to us. It increases spending by \$1 trillion over the next decade. It includes an additional \$250 billion placeholder for another financial bailout. It likely leads to a 12 percent increase in discretionary spending. It permanently expands, makes larger, the Federal Government by nearly 3 percent of the gross domestic product over pre-recession levels. In other words, the answer to big government and big spending and big taxing and big borrowing is more big government, big spending, big taxes and big borrowing.

It raises taxes on all Americans by \$1.4 trillion over the next decade. It raises taxes on 3.2 million taxpayers by an average of \$300,000 over the next decade.

The President said look, he is going to raise taxes on the rich, but 95 percent of Americans are going to get a better deal. Well, guess what? His cap-and-trade plan, if adopted, is a cap-and-tax plan. He calls it cap-and-trade. It actually is cap-and-tax, because it increases the cost of anything basically produced by fossil fuels in America. That means your air conditioning, that means your heating, that means your transportation. That means it is going to be placed into the cost of food being developed, of food being delivered to us. It is going to wipe out any suggested tax relief that the average family gets, and more. And the average family uses these things as a higher percentage of these income than do the rich, therefore they will be disproportionately impacted.

So, Madam Speaker, let's look at what the President has presented. I love his melodious tones as he explains to us he is not for more spending, he is not for more taxes, he is not for more borrowing, he is not for expansion of entitlement programs. But his budget does precisely all of those things. It is a net increase in taxes on every American. It is an increase in spending. It is an increase in borrowing on my children and my grandchildren and everyone's children and grandchildren. It is the greatest transfer of wealth from one generation to another in the history of the United States.

Madam Speaker, you don't have to dislike a President of the United States personally, you don't have to dislike what he is trying to do, to dislike his policies, particularly if they undercut the very promises he is making, if they undercut the very things he says we want to do. We stand ready to join him. We stand ready to join him in meeting the goals that he sets up. But, Madam Speaker, this budget taxes too much, spends too much, borrows too much. It is in fact a repudiation of the very goals he has established.

THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET AND TAXES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Madam Speaker, I also come down to the floor to talk about the President's budget, and I am going to focus on the issue of taxing. There is one provision in the tax increase of the President's budget that is very detrimental to our country and to our society, and that is the carbon tax aspect of this. Imagine paying more for every piece of energy that you use. That is what this cap-and-trade, cap-and-tax plan will do.

I have seen the direct result of placing taxes and additional regulatory burdens on my congressional district in