

the future leaders of this country by combining educational activities and lifelong values with fun. The Boy Scouts of America believes—and through nearly a century of experience, knows—that helping youth is the key to building a more conscientious, responsible, and productive society.

I congratulate the Juniata Valley Boy Scout Council, a National Quality Council, for 80 years of service. I would also like to congratulate the Seven Mountains Boy Scout Camp, a nationally recognized camping program, on its 75th anniversary.

DONATE LIFE MONTH

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

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, as the co-chair of the Congressional Organ and Tissue Donation Awareness Caucus, I am pleased to rise today in recognition of Donate Life Month, honoring all of the men and women who have made the decision to give the gift of life through organ donations.

In 2007, over 28,000 people received transplants. Still, over 100,000 people are currently, today, on the waiting list. The numbers grow each day. Despite amazing advances in medical technology and the tremendous work of the transplant community, sadly, many of the patients will not live long enough to receive a transplant.

Today, each of you have an opportunity to make a difference in the life of a daughter or mother, a father or a brother or a husband that is coping with a life-threatening illness. I encourage each of my colleagues to make a pledge today that has nothing to do with politics but everything to do with making a difference and that is to join me in supporting Donate Life Month by becoming an organ donor.

AN AMERICAN CLEAN ENERGY ECONOMY AND ENERGY INDEPENDENCE

(Mr. PERLMUTTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, for decades, Washington has ignored the energy crisis imperiling our economy, our national security, and our planet. Now President Obama is committed to a comprehensive energy plan that will generate millions of clean energy jobs, break our dependence on foreign oil, and reduce the threat of deadly pollution.

With the depletion of the world's oil reserves and the growing disruption of our climate, the development of clean, renewable energy sources is the growth industry of the 21st century. President Obama says that our economic future demands we must lead the competition for clean energy. The President's energy policy will jump-start the creation of an American clean energy sec-

tor that will create millions of energy jobs.

His policy will break us from our dependence upon foreign oil and begin making America energy independent, and it will stop the pollution that we have going into our atmosphere. It is time to take a new tack on energy.

ENERGY INDEPENDENCE THROUGH RENEWABLE ENERGY

(Mr. TEAGUE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. TEAGUE. Madam Speaker, when I was 17 years old, I went to work in the oil fields making \$1.50 an hour on a pulling unit to help support my family. Over the years, I have done just about everything there is to do in oil and gas around New Mexico. People know that I am an oilman, and I am proud of that.

In 2007 when I announced that I would be running for Congress, people were surprised to find an oilman like myself campaigning for energy independence through renewable energy. I told people in Hobbs, Roswell, Carlsbad and all across southern New Mexico that technologies like wind, solar and biofuels were not only good for the environment but would also create jobs in our communities and bolster our national security.

If we are going to keep up with an increasing demand for energy, we need to put Americans to work producing energy from the wind, the sun and such new and strange things as algae. Our energy future should not be defined by dependence on one source of energy, the vast majority of which we do not control.

Like I said, I am an oilman, always have been, always will be; but sometimes it takes an oilman to say it: America simply can't continue to be addicted to foreign sources of oil.

□ 1030

HEALTH INSURANCE COSTS (FAMILIES USA REPORT)

(Ms. CASTOR of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to the dramatic rise in the cost of health care for American families and the need to take action.

Yesterday, Families USA, a national health advocacy group, released a report that showed in my home State of Florida and all across the country, more and more families are dealing with huge increases in premiums and copays. The report explains that for many years now, rising health care costs have been devouring a larger and larger portion of family income. Health care costs were too high even before this economic crisis. And now the rising costs are a serious drag on economic recovery for middle class families and businesses, unless we act soon.

The Families USA report highlights how vital it is that we tackle health care reform now to help American families out of this middle class squeeze. Our health care reform efforts must be focused on making care more affordable for families and businesses.

To lower costs, we must focus on prevention, computerizing medical records, eliminating waste, and more cost-effective treatments.

Thankfully, the White House and many in Congress are committed to taking action this year.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. CON. RES. 13, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. TAUSCHER). Pursuant to section 2 of House Resolution 371, proceedings will now resume on the conference report to accompany the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 13) setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2010, revising the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2009, and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2011 through 2014.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. When proceedings were postponed on Tuesday, April 28, 2009, 20 minutes of debate remained on the conference report.

The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT) has 10 minutes remaining and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN) has 10 minutes remaining.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Madam Speaker, I get a little bit of a sense of *deja vu* this morning. We've kind of been around this vote a while. But we got some new news this morning that's troubling news. The economy in the first quarter of this year has declined by 6.1 percent, 6.1 percent negative economic growth, the worst drop in our economy now since the mid 1970s. And if you look at the data, it shows you that the American consumer is more or less hanging in there. It's the investment from businesses that has dried up. It is business investment that's not occurring in this economy that's creating this great recession leading to all these job losses.

So as we look at this budget, I think a few new points ought to be brought to light since we have been around this budget quite a bit, which is, number one, looking at the economic data underneath this budget. It shows you that the debt and deficits that are currently projected in this budget are going to go much higher.

If you take a look at the economic assumptions that the Office of Management and Budget uses, they're a whole lot rosier than what's occurring. If you look at their inflation projections, which inflation just came in at 2.9 percent this quarter, they're a whole lot rosier, meaning put reality into the

budget and the deficits and debts go even higher.

We already see that the Congressional Budget Office is telling us, versus the President's budget numbers, were about \$2.1 trillion deeper into deficits. Now with this new data, even more red ink.

But worse yet, as I just described, the current bad economic numbers we got, business investment is down. That means businesses are not investing.

So what does this budget do? It raises taxes on investment. It raises taxes on businesses.

You've got to remember, Madam Speaker, that almost 70 percent of our jobs come from small businesses. More than half of those who pay those top tax rates are small businesses. It's those industrial companies that are in the business parks that ring the sides of our cities in Elkhorn and Janesville and Kenosha and Racine, Wisconsin. That's where most people get their jobs.

So what does this bill do? It raises taxes on those small businesses. It actually raises their taxes such to the point where they pay a higher tax rate than the largest corporations in America.

This budget also repeals tax deferral. Now, what does that mean? That means all of our big businesses that make things in America and sell them overseas, we're going to tax them twice and make our exports even less competitive. We're going to tax business investment. What does it do on capital gains and dividends, on the seed corn and seed capital that funds the innovations, that funds the entrepreneurial startups, that the small businesses go to to get their money to expand and invest and create jobs? It raises taxes on that as well.

So we are raising taxes on the very things that give us business investment and give us jobs. We are raising taxes on the very things that make up our pensions, our 401(k)s, and our college savings plans. And we are raising these taxes \$1.5 trillion a year in order to chase ever higher spending.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. I yield myself an additional 30 seconds to say that we are raising taxes, the most we have ever done. I know the chairman will give us some convoluted explanation on how this is actually cutting taxes. Keeping taxes where they are on some tax policies is not cutting taxes; it's keeping taxes where they are. Making them go up means you're raising them to chase higher spending. The higher taxes in this bill never catch the higher spending; so we have a mountain of debt among the likes we have never seen before.

That is why we have such a difference of opinion with this budget. That is why we offered a principled alternative to this budget, which is controlling spending, keeping taxes low, and getting our debt under control.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SPRATT. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOYER. I thank the chairman for yielding. I thank the ranking member for his views.

There is a disagreement, Madam Speaker. We have had a substantive disagreement for a long time. In fact, when I was elected to the Congress in 1981, we had a very substantive disagreement on what the economic policies would produce in terms of the supply-side economic theory. My view, which differs from Mr. RYAN's, is that it produced large deficits, and it produced large deficits in every year that it was practiced in the 29 years that I have been here. Only in the 8 years where President Clinton had the veto pen and said no, we're not going to go down that road, did we produce surpluses. Now, they were produced in large part because of an economy that rose more rapidly than any of us expected because of the chip, the information technology explosion, all of which was to the best interest of our country. We had a \$5.6 trillion surplus projected in 2001 by President Bush as a result. Unfortunately, we pursued a policy with which I disagreed and which I said would produce high deficits and would not help our economy. In fact, we produced high deficits, and our economy was in the worst shape that any President has inherited an economy since Franklin Roosevelt. President Obama was confronted with an economy that was in substantial decline.

Today the House has the rare opportunity to set America on a responsible course for the future. I congratulate Mr. SPRATT, I congratulate Mr. BOYD and Ms. DELAURO, members of the conference, for the courage and leadership they have displayed. Mr. SPRATT has been, as always, extraordinarily informed and extraordinarily involved with all of our Members in trying to get to this point. The course that we set ourselves on, in my view, is one of lasting prosperity, and I urge my colleagues to seize this opportunity.

Along with the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, this budget is a key part of our response to this recession. We have the power to emerge from this recession a stronger Nation, one with a future of clean energy and energy independence and a workforce ready to compete with the best in the world and a reformed system of health care. This budget provides for those objectives. We also have a chance to vote for the principles of fiscal responsibility and put ourselves on a truly sustainable course.

There is a real difference in this House, in the Senate, and in this country about what fiscal responsibility

means. I believe it means we pay for what we buy rather than simply cutting our revenues, increasing our purchases, and hoping somehow something magical will happen to balance the budget. It has never happened in the 20 years that I have served with Republican Presidents pursuing that philosophy.

On energy, the budget funds incentives for cutting-edge research and clean energy jobs, as well as an energy-efficient, money-saving, critically necessary smart grid.

On education this budget builds upon the recovery plan with additional support for early childhood education, elementary and secondary school students, and efforts to help more Americans obtain a college degree. It expands access to education in the make-or-break years of early childhood—I think critical if we are going to be competitive in world markets. It increases Pell grants to help more students afford higher education and promotes job training and significant education reform.

On health care this budget responds to the skyrocketing costs that are straining families and businesses across this Nation. Family premiums have more than doubled since the year 2000, and over the past 5 years, our total health care spending has increased at more than twice the rate of inflation, consuming more and more of our economy and our budget each year. This budget fights that trend by making a significant down-payment on the reform, taking steps to lower health care costs, improve quality, and expand access. That is what America voted in 2008. That is the responsibility that we are carrying out.

The budget also allows us to use reconciliation to provide for an up-or-down vote on reforming health care, not as an option or first resort but as a fallback if partisanship blocks progress.

Essentially we're saying the majority will make policy. It didn't take 60 percent to elect the President. It didn't take 60 percent to elect any of us to this body. The premise of our Founding Fathers was if a majority of Americans believe we ought to move in a direction, that's the direction we ought to move. That has proved a very successful policy for over two centuries. It is a policy that we are providing for here. It is a policy that was provided for by the Republicans when they were in charge time after time after time.

As the bipartisan Concord Coalition points out: "The budget reconciliation process was used in 1997, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2003, and 2005 to reduce taxes," as opposed to deficit reduction, which, of course, reconciliation is designed to address.

Moreover, a case can be made that health care reform that includes spending restraints and squeezes inefficiencies out of the system is integral to reining in the rapid growth of health care costs, which is a major, a major driver of deficits.

I want to stress that last point. It is essential that health care reform includes difficult choices to cut costs, which will eventually result in lower deficits. Why? Because of the \$2.4 trillion that we spend on health care, half of that comes from the government, either Federal or State.

All of these investments are vital to our future economic health and competitiveness. As President Obama recently pointed out: "A cash-strapped family may cut back on all kinds of luxuries but will insist on spending money to get their children through college."

Our country is in the same position. These tough times are no excuse to cut back on investments that will pay off many times over down the road.

□ 1045

Finally, this budget puts America back on the path of fiscal responsibility. It's no secret that past budgets have made easy choices and kicked the difficult ones down the road.

Let me say, as I have said so many times before, it takes no courage whatsoever to cut taxes. None. Zero. What takes courage, political courage, if we want to buy things, is to pay for them. That's what takes courage. You can make one of two decisions: Don't buy and keep revenue stable, or buy and pay for so that your children aren't paying for it. Those are the decisions that I am prepared to make and, very frankly, have made over the last 40 years that I have been in office.

This House needs to make those choices. That's why ALLEN BOYD, JOHN SPRATT and others have pursued so vigorously statutory PAYGO requirements. That's why I am in such support of them.

In 1990, statutory PAYGO led to that surplus that I referred to. Jettisoning that in the early part of this decade led to the deficits that we have experienced.

And why did you jettison PAYGO? Because you were unprepared to pay for the revenue losses that you voted for.

But by passing this budget we will be leaving a different legacy, one that makes clear that our government must pay for what it buys. This budget cuts the deficit from 10.5 percent of GDP in 2009 to 3 percent of GDP in 2013—in other words, by nearly two-thirds. Those savings come from spending restraint and oversight that save taxpayer money. We must do that. We cannot pursue the policies that we have been pursuing. They are not sustainable.

Most importantly, the House is strongly committed to statutory PAYGO. President Obama asked Congress, and again I quote, to develop a PAYGO law that would help return the Nation to a path of fiscal responsibility, and that is what we intend to do.

That is what this budget does. The House will not consider any bills on

middle-income tax cuts, the estate tax, AMT relief, or the sustainable growth rate in the Medicare program unless they include statutory PAYGO, they are fully offset, or statutory PAYGO has already been enacted. Everybody wants to deal with those four issues. Let us see if everybody is prepared in this generation to pay for them and not pass those costs on to the next generation.

I urge my colleagues to approve this conference report, pass this budget and show our constituents that the priorities they voted for in 2008 are ours as well.

I again congratulate the chairman, the members of the conference committee and the members of the Budget Committee for their leadership and for their courage.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to our distinguished minority whip, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR).

Mr. CANTOR. I thank the gentleman. Madam Speaker, I sit here and I listen to the majority leader, and it strikes me that in my four terms having served in this body, I do not think that there has ever been a time when there are two more divergent views of the direction in which we should take this country.

The news today demonstrated that the last quarter we saw a 6.5 percent shrinkage in the GDP in this country, two consecutive quarters of GDP shrinkage, more than any in 60 years. We've got serious, serious economic challenges facing us in America, Madam Speaker, and our priority should be to get this economy back on track, to get people back to work in America.

Right now, 650,000 people lose their jobs every month. If you do the math, that is about 15 people a minute lose their jobs. That's real. When you lose your job, you don't have a vision of how you can even get through the month or put food on the table.

That's where, Madam Speaker, I have difficulty with the budget being brought forward. Because if our primary responsibility here is to create an environment where the job creators can go back to work and put people back to work, this budget falls woefully short.

How can you say that we are helping the small businesses of this country, the true economic engines of America, when we are taxing them and making it more difficult for them to maintain the jobs they have got and increase their payrolls?

The other side may say, oh, there is only 3 percent of small business people that actually are impacted by higher taxes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. CANTOR. Well, 50 percent of the people that get a tax hike here are small business people. How can we expect our economy to rebound?

Madam Speaker, this budget creates so much uncertainty on the part of investors, on the part of families, I don't see how we are going to work our way out of these economic doldrums.

To say that the energy policy is going to create green jobs, that's great in theory. But I can tell you the cap-and-trade plan that's working its way through this House right now is going to result in a national energy tax imposing up to \$3,000 per household every year. How can that help the working families of this country right now?

Madam Speaker, we can do better. We can work together to achieve meaningful savings for the taxpayers. We can get off of this spending spree and refuse to put \$70,000 per added debt on every man, woman and child in this country.

Madam Speaker, we can do better. The Republicans stand ready to work with you in making sure that's the case.

Mr. SPRATT. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BOYD).

(Mr. BOYD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOYD. Thank you, Chairman SPRATT. I appreciate your work on getting us to this point.

Ladies and gentlemen, you hear from the other side of this aisle criticism of this budget. I assume that means they believe we should go back to the policies that were followed in the last 8 years, and I want to review where those policies got us under the previous administration and the previous Republican-controlled Congress.

Unemployment, when George W. Bush came into office, was less than half of what it is today at 8.5 percent. Job growth in the previous 8 years under President Clinton had been approximately 250,000 new jobs created per month.

This month, after 8 years of the policies that are espoused by the ranking member, Mr. RYAN, and the distinguished minority whip, Mr. CANTOR, we are shrinking, losing 650,000 jobs on a monthly basis now.

GDP growth. Under President Clinton, that average growth was 3.7 percent annual rate. Now our economy is shrinking at the rate of 6.1 percent on a monthly basis. Median income, median wages are down.

Deficits. They speak for themselves. When President Bush took over, there was a surplus as far as the eye could see. Under the policies of the previous administration, now we have structural deficits as far as the eye can see. That is what President Obama has inherited.

Health coverage. During the 8 years of the Bush administration, over 5 million Americans lost their health coverage. That is at the very core of our economic problems, the health coverage problems in this Nation. Many would call it the misery index.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SPRATT. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. BOYD. President Reagan talked about the misery index. I think if you look at all those economic indicators, there is not one economic indicator that shows that we are better off than we were 8 years ago.

As a matter of fact, every economic indicator indicates that we are much worse off.

Ladies and gentlemen, it's time for a new direction. We must restore fiscal responsibility into this budgeting process. That's one of the things that Chairman SPRATT, Speaker PELOSI, and Majority Leader HOYER have given us through this budget process, and I am very proud to support this budget conference report and ask you to do the same.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SPRATT. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS).

(Mr. ANDREWS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANDREWS. I thank my friend, the chairman, for yielding and congratulate him and thank him for his tremendous leadership in this effort.

The minority whip said that the House faces a choice between two very distinctive strategies. He is absolutely right. The strategy that the minority would like to pursue is a strategy that has been tried and has failed. It has led us to the peril that we face today.

The strategy that we would initiate is a return to principles that have succeeded. Following their strategy, for every one job their strategy has created, we have created 108. For every \$1 of economic growth their strategy has created, ours has created \$1.69.

The middle-class family that began this decade saw its purchasing power decrease by \$500 a year by the time the last President left office. During the 1990s, that same family saw its purchasing power increase by \$5,000.

The choice before the country is which strategy works. Ours does. Vote "yes."

Mr. SPRATT. Madam Speaker, how much time remains?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. There are 5½ minutes for the gentleman from South Carolina and 3½ minutes for the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. SPRATT. I yield myself 3½ minutes.

Madam Speaker, we are here this morning to pick up where we left off yesterday, but really we are here to pick up the tab left over by the Bush administration.

The Bush administration has left us with an economy in recession, a Nation \$5 trillion deeper in debt, and a budget in deficit, deep deficit, \$1.845 trillion according to the CBO.

This is the hand dealt us. After 8 years of the Bush administration, we have to play the ball where it lies.

After listening to the debate on the other side of the aisle, I think it would be helpful to start by pointing out what this budget is not. This is not a budget that increases spending. Total spending in 2009 will be \$3.9 trillion. If we pass this resolution, total spending in 2010 will be \$3.6 trillion. That's \$300 billion less, not more. And all the initiatives we specify will be paid for.

Despite what you have heard on the floor, this is not a budget resolution that increases taxes. It lowers taxes by \$764 billion over 5 years and by \$1.7 trillion over 10 years. It renews the middle-income tax cuts. It extends the estate tax at the 2009 level. This is not about tax increases. It's about tax decreases.

This is not a budget resolution that increases the deficit. Far from it. By 2014, this budget resolution will reduce the deficit from \$1.845 trillion this year to \$525 billion next year. This is a deficit reduction budget.

Let me also answer the extravagant claims made on the floor about how much debt accumulation will occur under this bill. Look at table 5 in your blue book here and look at the bottom line in debt net of financial assets. In the budget year, the first budget year, the debt net of financial assets is \$8.072 trillion. In 2014 it's \$10.642 trillion.

Now I am not here to tout a \$2.5 trillion addition to our national debt, although it pales in comparison to what happened under Mr. Bush. But I am simply saying this is better by far than anything you have heard characterized on the House floor.

Now the budget is about more than numbers. It's about values, visions and investments. And what we have to tout and talk about in offering this budget resolution to the House is what it will do for health care in our country, and particularly for the 46 million people who do not have coverage; what it will do for the educational system of this country if we can tell every child in America, yes, you can, you can get a higher education, Pell Grants will help you do so; what it will do to help build energy independence and reduce the carbon emissions in this country. We can have energy innovation.

All of this is provided for in this bill. And I would emphasize all of it is provided for in deficit-neutral reserve funds which do not add to the bottom line the debt of the United States. This is what we are presenting here.

Now the deficit before us is a structural deficit. It's part cyclical, but mostly structural. It's built into the budget that we have to deal with. After 8 years of the Bush administration, there is a massive mismatch between revenues and spending in the budget that creates the huge deficits we have got today.

□ 1100

We cannot turn this big battleship around overnight, but we can put it on the right path towards fiscal responsibility again. And that is exactly what

this budget resolution does. That is why everybody in the House who believes in budget reduction, believes in fiscal responsibility, should vote for this budget resolution.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to our distinguished House Conference chairman, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE).

(Mr. PENCE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the budget conference report because it borrows too much, spends too much and taxes too much, and the American people know it.

At a time when every American family is sitting down around kitchen tables making sacrifices and making the hard choices necessary to get through these difficult days, here in Washington, D.C., we see a Democratic majority and a new administration bring forward a budget that will double the national debt in 5 years and triple the national debt in 10, a \$1.2 trillion deficit in 2010 and deficits of nearly \$1 trillion a year every year for the next 10 years.

The distinguished majority leader spoke of "political courage" on the floor just moments ago, but let me say there are no profiles in courage in this budget. The truth is, the Democratic majority in this administration has brought to the floor the most fiscally irresponsible budget in American history.

Congress should be doing what every American family is doing—cutting expenses and finding within themselves the faith, and, yes, the courage to get through these times with sacrifice. Instead, here in Washington, D.C., it is more government, more spending, more debt and more taxes.

In just 100 days, a new administration and this Democratic majority have decided to continue and to greatly expand the mistakes of the past. But we can do better, and I believe, for the sake of our children and our grandchildren, we must do better.

Let's reject this conference report and start over with a budget that will serve ourselves and our posterity with fiscal responsibility.

Mr. SPRATT. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS).

(Mr. ANDREWS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANDREWS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, the gentleman from Indiana just said that we don't want to repeat the mistakes of the past. He is right. So this budget does not repeat those mistakes. It does not give massive tax reductions to the wealthiest people in the country and hope they do the right thing with the money. It does not ignore the health care, education and energy needs of our country for the long term and weaken our global position. Finally, it does not further the

path of deregulation of our markets, our financial system, which has led to the cataclysmic meltdown of the U.S. economy in recent weeks and months.

No, this does not repeat the mistakes of the past. It is a new direction. It is a new opportunity. It is a new strategy that we believe will speak to the needs of the unemployed American, the American without health insurance, all of us who pay rising utility bills, and each of us who wants the finest quality education for our children.

This is a change. It is what the people asked for in November, and, with the help of the majority, it is what we will deliver today.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

Madam Speaker, this is a big moment. This is a big moment in our history that the historians will look back to as a key pivot in American history and the American experiment and the American project.

What this budget does not do is it does not practice Clinton economics. It does not practice the kind of economics we have had in this country that gave us the longest peacetime expansion, the kind of economics that gave us unprecedented prosperity. Bill Clinton cut tax rates and controlled spending in a bipartisan budget agreement in 1997 which paved the way for the surpluses that later occurred, which were projected, that went away. It was bipartisan.

This is different. This is new. This budget takes a look at those mistakes made in the past that we are hearing all these criticisms of, too much spending, too much debt, and what does it do? It adds to it. Instead of controlling spending, as the critics have said we should have done, this has spending go out of control. Instead of controlling the debt, as the critics say should have occurred, debt goes out of control.

I urge a rejection of this budget. Let's start over again and save this country and move us down the path of fiscal discipline, not fiscal recklessness.

Madam Speaker, at this time I yield our final minute to our distinguished minority leader, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER).

Mr. BOEHNER. Madam Speaker, let me thank my colleague from Wisconsin for yielding, and thank him and all of our Republican members of the Budget Committee for their outstanding work.

Let me also congratulate the chairman. I know how difficult it is to bring a budget to the floor of the House. It is no easy task. Even though I disagree with the product, I know the chairman has worked very diligently on this project, and I congratulate him.

Our economy is in a difficult moment. We have got some of the highest unemployment we have seen in our country in 25 years. We have got economic dislocations underway. Banks aren't providing the credit that they once provided. As a result, there are a lot of people in America who are out of

work, others worried about losing their job, and they are having to make difficult decisions on behalf of their families.

I think the American people look to their Congress and wonder, what difficult decisions are being made in Washington, D.C.? What is it that Washington is doing that is going to make it better for my kids and their kids?

What we see before us is a budget resolution that is nothing short of the most audacious move to a big socialist government in Washington, D.C., than anything I could have ever dreamed about before I ran for Congress, or, for that matter, any time over the last 18 years that I have been here.

Budgets are supposed to be about tough decisions. There are no tough decisions in this budget, because when you look at the document, what it does is real simple: It spends an awful lot of money, it raises a lot of taxes, and it puts all of this debt on the backs of our kids and our grandkids.

This is not the American way. The American way has been about a more limited government, a more limited role here in Washington, so we can allow American families and small businesses around our country to keep more of what they earn so they can reinvest it in themselves, reinvest it in their communities, and help our economy grow, providing opportunities for all Americans.

We live in the greatest country in the world, a country where you can grow up and be anything you want to be and do anything that you want to do. There is no country on the face of the Earth that is as good as America. Why? Because we allow our citizens the opportunity to be all that they can be. But that won't happen when government gets too big and when government takes too much out of the pockets of our citizens and government takes more control over our society.

Right here is the most expensive credit card in the history of the world. It is a voting card for a Member of Congress, and this voting card should be used responsibly on behalf of the American people. So far this year, a majority in this House have used this credit card irresponsibly. First, an \$800 billion stimulus bill that was supposed to be about jobs, jobs, and jobs, and turned into nothing more than an \$800 billion bill about spending, spending, and more spending and growing the size of government.

Then we had an omnibus appropriations bill, \$30 billion over budget, 9,000 earmarks. How responsible was that to pass?

Now we have an opportunity with this budget, a budget that spends too much, taxes too much and puts too much debt on the backs of our kids and grandkids. The American people expect us to use this credit card, this credit card that they gave us, they expect us to use this responsibly, and the responsible decision on this bill and on this budget is to vote "no."

Mr. SPRATT. Madam Speaker, I yield my remaining time to the distinguished Speaker of this House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

It is indeed an honor to call Mr. SPRATT "colleague." We say that from time to time about our Members, but never is it truer than in the case of Chairman JOHN SPRATT of South Carolina. He is a gentleman who has brought the values of our country, the principles of our great democracy, to bear on writing a budget.

Because of his leadership, today, for the first time in many, many years, we have a President's budget on the floor that is a statement of our national values. What is important to us as a Nation is reflected in this budget. It is a very happy day for our country, Mr. SPRATT, because of your leadership.

I thank all of the members of the Budget Committee for their hard work, expressing their views, coming forth with a budget that is a blueprint for the future. I also want to commend our conferees, Congresswoman ROSA DELAUNO and Congressman BOYD, for assisting you in the conference process.

Starting at the beginning of this year, this Congress passed a stimulus package to take our country in a new direction. Since that time, we have been on a sprint to create jobs, to lower the deficit, to cut taxes for the American people. This blueprint, this budget, is a bookend to that stimulus package. It is the foundation for how we go forward into the future.

In the first 100 days, it enables us to make the claim with these two pieces of legislation and bills that have come in between, for example, the SCHIP, children's health insurance, 11 million children in America; the public lands bill, the biggest conservation bill in many, many years; and other initiatives contained in our agenda in the past few months, enables us to say that more has been done in this period of time for health care than in decades, since Medicare was passed in this Congress and signed into law. More has been done on education than in generations, since the GI Bill was passed during World War II, and even more than that. And in terms of energy, there is absolutely no contest. It is far out there in terms of breaking ground and reducing our dependence on foreign oil, creating new green jobs for a green future for America's economy, for honoring our moral responsibility to protect God's beautiful creation, and to keeping our environment clean and healthy for our children. These three, education, health care and energy, are what the business community and other sectors of our community tell us are the investments that we must make in order to turn our economy around.

So here we are today with a budget before us that creates jobs, reduces taxes, and takes us over a path of lowering the deficit. It does so in the most

transparent way of any budget in our country's history, and certainly in this Congress' history. As it does so, as I say, it focuses on those three pillars of the Obama agenda: education, health care and energy.

In terms of energy, in the first 100 days an article in *Fortune* magazine of April 29 states that this is "the greenest budget ever. Obama's \$3.55 trillion budget proposal is a one-two punch for cleantech. It boosts funding for renewables while slashing tax breaks for fossil fuels. Obama's wish list," now, this is another organization called Climate Progress, "Climate Progress called the Obama wish list 'the first sustainable budget in U.S. history.' It includes \$15 billion per year for cleantech over a decade," and it goes on.

This is in addition to the initiative that was passed earlier on in the recovery package known as the stimulus package. It is called "greener stimulus." "Signed in February, the stimulus package is chock-full of cleantech goodies with \$43 billion for grants for clean power, extensions of tax credits for solar, wind, geothermal and energy efficiency programs, smart grid funding, weatherization programs and a new tax credit for cleantech hardware manufacturing."

I mention that because we must see this budget in the context of the issues which we are trying to advance. Of themselves, they are worthy. They have their justification, as I mentioned in the case of energy. But they are also investments that will grow our economy and create jobs.

When it comes to health care, another pillar of the Obama budget, as the President says, health care reform is entitlement reform. As we go forward with universal, quality, accessible health care for all Americans, which this budget will lead us to, we will be reducing the cost of health care for the American people, and in lowering those costs, we will lower the cost to our budget and the cost to the deficit of Medicare and Medicaid.

This is not just about the personal health of the American people. That would be justification enough, the personal well-being of our country. And it is not only about health care, it is about the health of the American people. It is about prevention. It is about diet, not diabetes.

□ 1115

So we are moving in a path that lowers costs, makes America healthier, and in doing so, as I say, not only helps individuals with their health, personal well-being, but we are helping businesses to compete. Health care costs are a competitiveness issue, and if we're going to compete domestically and internationally, we must lower health care costs for businesses. It's about costs to our economy, of all of this money spent on health care and not having the commensurate health of America to go with it. And, again, it's

about lowering the cost, reducing entitlement. Health care reform is entitlement reform.

In terms of education, this budget calls for innovative approaches from early childhood to tax credits for costs of college, as well as increasing the funding for Pell Grants and making college more affordable. So, from earliest childhood to higher education, and then beyond, this budget is a path not only for, again, the self-fulfillment of the American people, but the innovation of America. Innovation begins in the classroom.

So all three of these are measures which, again, are justified and necessary in their own right, but will reduce the deficit, will create jobs, and will do so in a new way, taking us in a new direction.

So, having said that, this is a budget about the future. I was very tempted, when I saw the leader with his voting card, to bring a picture of my granddaughter, my new granddaughter, just a little over a month old, to the floor. Oh, we do have it here. I won't resist the temptation, for two reasons. First of all, I can't take my eyes off of her, and second of all, this is what our commitment is about. It's our commitment to the future, to these children.

As we go forward, we must take the country in a new direction, and in doing so, reduce the deficit. We are not here to heap mountains of debt on our children and our grandchildren. That is what was done in the last 8 years in the Bush administration. This budget calls a halt to that and says no. It says no more debt.

We're going in the opposite direction. We're reducing the deficit as we create good-paying jobs in our economy, as we cut taxes for the middle class in our country.

This is a magnificent blueprint for the future. And again, I salute Chairman SPRATT for his extraordinary leadership in bringing it to the floor today and urge all of my colleagues to vote "yes" for a new direction for our country.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Madam Speaker, the Conference Report on the Budget Resolution (S. Con. Res. 13) provides a solid foundation for the surface transportation authorization act. I thank Chairman SPRATT and the Committee on the Budget for their leadership and vigorous support for transportation and infrastructure programs in the Conference on the Budget Resolution.

If the funding levels included in the Budget Resolution Conference Report are applied over the six-year period from fiscal years 2010 to 2015, the Resolution assumes a base allocation of \$324 billion for highway, highway safety, and transit programs, including \$312 billion of contract authority. Importantly, this allocation restores \$82 billion over the six-year period of highway contract authority that had been cut from the Congressional Budget Office baseline, which assumed fiscal year 2009 rescissions would recur in all future years. The Senate had adopted this lower, unadjusted baseline and I am very encouraged that the Conference adopted the House provision pro-

viding a baseline of \$324 billion for the surface transportation authorization bill.

In addition, the Resolution establishes a Reserve Fund to allow this base allocation of \$324 billion to be adjusted upward as necessary to accommodate higher funding levels to the extent they can be supported by the Highway Trust Fund.

The Resolution also assumes the Airport Improvement Program is funded at \$4.0 billion in FY 2010, \$4.1 billion in FY 2011, and \$4.2 billion in FY 2012, consistent with H.R. 915, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2009, as ordered reported by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on March 5, 2009. This is an increase of \$840 million over the baseline funding level for this program over the three-year period from FY 2010–2012.

Finally, the Resolution rejects the Office of Management and Budget's proposal to change how programs funded by contract authority are treated for budget scoring purposes. This proposal, had it been adopted, would have converted the mandatory contract authority that currently funds our highway, highway safety, transit and airport grant programs to a simple authorization of appropriations for budget scoring purposes. I am pleased that the Budget Resolution continues to recognize the unique nature of trust-funded programs by rejecting this ill-advised proposal.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the Conference Report on the Budget Resolution.

Mr. BUYER. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the conference report on S. Con. Res. 13 the democrat budget for Fiscal Year 2010. This budget spends too much, borrows too much, and taxes too much.

The overall democrat budget is not good for Americans, including veterans. The democrat budget contains the largest tax hike in American History, a \$1.5 trillion tax hike, including a tax hike on veterans and their families, and veterans who own small businesses.

While I am supportive of the increase that the President's budget proposes for veterans, the overall budget request is really nothing more than more of the same old Washington shell game. Instead of proposing an open and transparent budget, as President Obama and the Democrats had promised, this budget contains many of the same old tax hikes and gimmicks that hide the truth from the American people about our real fiscal situation and the impact this budget will have on our current economy and our children's and grandchildren's future.

This budget also allows the use of the reconciliation process to force government-run health care down the throats of the American people without even considering how such a proposal could adversely affect the VA healthcare system. We don't need a government run health care system that takes life changing medical decisions out of the hands of doctors and patients and puts them in the hands of government bureaucrats, while dulling the innovative and radical research that has increased the quality of healthcare in America.

Madam Speaker our nation's veterans deserve a budget that funds their priorities without causing harm to these same veterans with radical new taxes and a ballooning deficit, unfortunately this budget does not do this. I urge my colleagues to oppose the conference report on the democrat proposed budget.

Mr. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the fiscal year 2010 budget resolution. I know that today's proposal come as a result of much negotiation and discussion, and makes a number of difficult decisions about our financial future.

To be frank, 2009 has opened with a number of different challenges Congress and the Administration must address. We continue to face turmoil in our financial markets, our domestic auto industry and small businesses are struggling to stay afloat, and we have witnessed a dramatic loss of jobs. Like Roosevelt before him, Obama is facing an economic downturn of enormous magnitude. Guiding our country and our economy through this will require our government to make difficult and innovative changes. This budget resolution lays out the guideline for how these changes will be made.

As we begin to address health care reform, this budget resolution will provide the down payment to implement new changes to the way our health system cares for the sick. For the nearly 46 million Americans who are without health insurance, this budget resolution is a sign of our government's commitment to achieve reform that will ensure all Americans, regardless of their bank account, have access to quality and affordable health care. It also will ensure that our health system makes needed changes to reduce high administrative costs, and cut out fraud and abuse. Make no mistake; reforming our health care system is vital to the Nation's economic recovery efforts.

This legislation also increases investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency by nearly 10 percent for 2010. These investments will allow our country to provide loans for renewable power generation, increase the energy efficiency of our federal buildings, modernize the electricity grid to make it more efficient and reliable, among other things. Such investments will help to encourage the creation of new "green" jobs for workers who have been displaced, and more importantly, will help ensure that our energy needs are supplied by American innovation.

I am also pleased to support the conference agreement's provisions for our veterans. The agreement honors our veterans by ensuring they have the proper medical care. Among other things, the bill provides \$53.4 billion to the Department of Veterans' Affairs—an 11.7 percent increase for veterans' health care and other services, allows Congress to provide advance funding to the VA health care system, and expands enrollment eligibility for Priority 8 veterans.

Most importantly, this budget makes a commitment to our children and their grandchildren by investing in a quality education that will prepare them for their future careers. We know now that in order to compete with our neighbors across the way our children need a high quality education and access to either higher education or

training to prepare them to compete in a global economy. This budget will continue to raise the maximum Pell grant in order to ensure that its buying power increases and more low-income students will have access to the aid they need. In addition, the budget expands on the investments made in primary education and early childhood education ensuring that our schools are increasing student achievement and investing in high-quality facilities.

There is no doubt that these investments are costly, however, unlike the previous Administration, the Obama Administration and Congress have made a commitment to cut the federal deficit by nearly two-thirds in 2013. As a parting gift, President Bush provided the Obama Administration a \$1 trillion deficit. This is not a deficit that came about overnight; rather it is the result of poor fiscal planning from an Administration that inherited a \$5.6 trillion surplus. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of today's budget resolution not because I believe it will bring our economy out of recession overnight, but because I believe it will go a long way towards helping American families and workers who need it. For many of those in the 15th District and across the country, this economy has left their bank accounts battered and their 401(k)s depleted. Many of these folks have nowhere else to turn. A vote for this budget is a vote for those in need.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam Speaker, this budget agreement marks an important milestone on our road to economic recovery. It makes priority, forward-looking investments in the vital areas of education, health care and clean energy while providing \$1.7 trillion in tax relief for middle class families. It's also fiscally responsible, slashing our federal budget deficit by two thirds by 2013.

Madam Speaker, we didn't dig ourselves this ditch overnight and it's going to take some time to climb out of it. But with President Obama's leadership, we are now well on our way to creating the next era of genuine, broadly shared American prosperity.

It starts with honest accounting. Rather than hiding the true cost of our military engagements in Iraq and Afghanistan or our domestic response to natural disasters off budget, this conference report builds them right into the agreement. Additionally, this budget reaffirms the House's continued commitment to fiscal discipline by requiring statutory PAYGO as a condition for other policy adjustments in order to enforce a realistic baseline.

To build a rock solid foundation for economic growth, this agreement invests \$100 billion in education—expanding early childhood development programs, improving K–12 and special education and increasing access to college. It creates a deficit-neutral reserve fund to finally provide high quality, affordable health care for every American. It increases federal funding for clean energy by 10%. And it provides middle class tax relief for millions of Americans.

Finally, this budget takes the \$1 trillion deficit President Obama inherited and cuts it by two thirds over the next four years.

Madam Speaker, this is an honest, properly prioritized and fiscally responsible agreement. I urge my colleagues' support.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. Con. Res. 13, the Fiscal Year 2010 Budget Conference Report.

In order to rebuild our economy and achieve long-term fiscal sustainability, we must make strategic investments into our nation's health care, education, and energy programs, while simultaneously providing meaningful tax relief to families and businesses struggling to regain their economic footing. Each week, I hear from my constituents in Rhode Island about their challenges in today's economy, such as trying to save for their retirement, send their children to college, or protect their home from foreclosure. As a member of the Budget Committee, I believe this conference report reflects the crucial priorities that families face every day while adhering to an honest accounting of our fiscal challenges.

S. Con. Res. 13 builds on the significant funding and tax incentives incorporated into the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act by increasing investments and job creation in clean energy technologies and overall energy efficiency. It supports health care reform that will lower costs, improve quality, and pave the way for coverage to help all Americans lacking proper health insurance. This budget honors the service of our nation's veterans with an increase of \$5.6 billion for veterans' health care and other crucial support services. Finally, it recognizes the profound importance of education by increasing funding for programs like Title I, special education and Pell Grants for college.

Just as important as our investment in job creation and economic recovery is the commitment to tax equity and fiscal responsibility. This budget provides \$1.7 trillion in tax cuts for middle-income families, permanently extending the 2001 and 2003 income tax cuts for the vast majority of Americans. It also reduces the deficit by nearly two-thirds in four years, placing our country on the fiscally sustainable path necessary to regain our economic strength.

It is time for policymakers at all levels and across the ideological spectrum to join together and offer a new vision and new solutions to rebuild our economy. I would like to thank Chairman SPRATT for his leadership and dedication to working with Congress to ensure that this budget provides the framework necessary so that we may improve the health of our nation, reduce expenditures over the long term and ultimately regain the economic prosperity of our great nation.

I ask my colleagues to support this resolution and urge its final passage.

Mr. POSEY. Madam Speaker, I'm disappointed with the budget conference report before the House today. It's a \$3.555 trillion budget and leaves a \$1.233 trillion deficit for the year 2010. This budget increases taxes by \$1.5 trillion over the next 10 years and the Majority admits that the budget deficits never fall below \$523 billion. This budget borrows from Americans of tomorrow to pay for the wants of this current generation. Over 10 years, the budget more than doubles the national debt.

I hope the economy recovers for all Americans. But sadly, this budget plan takes us down a different path that will harm our long-term economy and will likely create sluggish economic growth. This budget is not the right prescription for what ails this economy. Our children and grandchildren deserve better.

Congress needs to focus on creating the right kind of environment for job-creation, ensuring that businesses small, medium and large can grow and prosper. That means providing the right kinds of incentives for Americans to start a business, or for a business to grow and add jobs, or to provide benefits like health insurance. Sadly, this bill includes a budget process (known as reconciliation) to leave the door open for a plan to raise taxes on millions of small businesses and saddle them with billions of dollars in burdensome and costly "cap and trade" global warming taxes. American workers should be forewarned; the "cap and trade" tax will cost Americans millions of jobs.

So I ask, under this budget 'What's the incentive to do business here in America?' The U.S. has the second highest corporate income tax in the world which encourages employers to close up in America or at least do their expansions overseas rather than here at home. Cap and trade will add a further burden to businesses operating in the U.S.

And while this budget hires new bureaucrats in Washington, it allows tens of thousands of highly skilled technicians and engineers at NASA to be laid-off with the end of the space shuttle. Their jobs will of course be outsourced to Russia because the budget fails to bring the next generation space craft online for quite some time. This is a travesty when you think about the millions of high tech American jobs that have been created as a result of our investment in space—everything from cell phones, laptops and GPS to wireless technology and even Velcro. While the Budget gives lip service to additional funding for NASA and the Shuttle, the actual language in the budget does not provide actual dollars, and does nothing to close the human space flight gap.

For two centuries, Americans have worked hard so their children could have better lives and greater opportunity. It seems to me what some want to do is reverse that order by having our children and grandchildren work hard so we don't have to make the hard choices now. This amounts to generational theft and it is wrong, plain and simple.

You know, while families and small businesses are making sacrifices when it comes to their own budget, Washington continues to spend trillions in taxpayer dollars—money it doesn't even have—on bailouts and expansion of government programs. This has got to stop and the government has to learn to live within its own means just like everyone else.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this budget conference report and urge my colleagues to vote against this plan that will saddle the next generation with an unbearable debt and kill millions of jobs here in America.

Mr. BACA. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support S. Con. Res. 13, the FY2010 Congressional Budget Resolution Conference Report.

Throughout our nation, Americans are suffering due to economic hardships caused by this recession.

In my district—unemployment is at almost 13 percent.

Parents are coming home from their last day of work, afraid and worried about how they will provide for their families.

They are losing their health insurance and their hope in the American dream is faltering.

If you vote for this budget resolution, you are voting for a solution. You are voting to help American families.

The budget conference agreement makes strategic investments in education, health care reform, and energy independence that are necessary to restore our crumbling economy—and put the country in a position to remain globally competitive.

This budget is instrumental in stabilizing our economy. It provides the resources necessary to help restore the standard of living for many American families.

It also puts our nation back on the path of fiscal responsibility.

The budget improves fiscal discipline by requiring statutory PAYGO as a condition for making current policy adjustments to the baseline for tax cuts and the Medicare physician payment system.

I urge my colleagues to approve this conference report, and pass this responsible budget.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Democratic budget. This budget makes the vital investments that America needs to stabilize the economy and lay the groundwork for a new environmentally sustainable and energy independent green economy.

Let me thank the Chairman for his hard work on a budget that makes many hard choices and I thank him for his consideration of the budget priorities of the Congressional Black Caucus which augments and strengthens the President's budget.

The Democratic budget contains many of the shared priorities with the CBC and makes targeted investments in strengthening education, healthcare, clean energy, transportation, and strengthens foreign aid during a critical downturn in the global economy.

We must pass a budget that will continue the anti-poverty investments that we made in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

It is critical during this economic crisis, which we inherited from the Bush Administration, that we pass a budget that will lift up the millions of Americans who have fallen into poverty.

Our budget must continue our economic recovery and return our nation to the fiscal responsibility that we last saw with the budget surpluses under President Clinton.

I urge my colleagues to vote yes on the Democratic budget.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the conference report.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the conference report.

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on adoption of the conference report will be followed by 5-minute votes on the motion to suspend the rules on H. Res. 357, if ordered, and the motion to suspend the rules on H. Res. 109, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 233, nays 193, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 216]

YEAS—233

Abercrombie	Green, Gene	Ortiz
Ackerman	Grijalva	Pallone
Adler (NJ)	Gutierrez	Pascarell
Altmire	Hall (NY)	Pastor (AZ)
Andrews	Halvorson	Payne
Arcuri	Hare	Pelosi
Baca	Harman	Perlmutter
Baird	Hastings (FL)	Peters
Baldwin	Heinrich	Peterson
Bean	Herseth Sandlin	Pingree (ME)
Becerra	Higgins	Polis (CO)
Berkley	Hill	Pomeroy
Berman	Himes	Price (NC)
Berry	Hinchey	Quigley
Bishop (GA)	Hirono	Rahall
Bishop (NY)	Hodes	Rangel
Blumenauer	Holden	Reyes
Bocchieri	Holt	Richardson
Boswell	Honda	Rodriguez
Boucher	Hoyer	Ross
Boyd	Inslee	Rothman (NJ)
Brady (PA)	Israel	Roybal-Allard
Braley (IA)	Jackson-Lee	Ruppersberger
Brown, Corrine	(TX)	Rush
Butterfield	Johnson (GA)	Ryan (OH)
Capps	Johnson, E. B.	Salazar
Capuano	Kagen	Sánchez, Linda
Cardoza	Kanjorski	T.
Carnahan	Kaptur	Sanchez, Loretta
Carney	Kennedy	Sarbanes
Carson (IN)	Kildee	Schakowsky
Castor (FL)	Kilpatrick (MI)	Schauer
Chandler	Kilroy	Schiff
Clarke	Kind	Schrader
Clay	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Schwartz
Cleaver	Kissell	Scott (GA)
Clyburn	Klein (FL)	Scott (VA)
Cohen	Kosmas	Serrano
Connolly (VA)	Langevin	Sestak
Conyers	Larsen (WA)	Shea-Porter
Cooper	Larson (CT)	Sherman
Costa	Lee (CA)	Shuler
Costello	Levin	Sires
Courtney	Lipinski	Skelton
Crowley	Loebuck	Slaughter
Cuellar	Lofgren, Zoe	Smith (WA)
Cummings	Lowey	Snyder
Dahlkemper	Lujan	Space
Davis (AL)	Lynch	Speier
Davis (CA)	Maffei	Spratt
Davis (IL)	Maloney	Stupak
Davis (TN)	Markey (MA)	Sutton
DeFazio	Massa	Tanner
DeGette	Matsui	Tauscher
Delahunt	McCarthy (NY)	Thompson (CA)
DeLauro	McCollum	Thompson (MS)
Dicks	McDermott	Tierney
Dingell	McGovern	Titus
Doggett	McMahon	Tonko
Donnelly (IN)	McNerney	Towns
Doyle	Meek (FL)	Tsongas
Driehaus	Meeks (NY)	Van Hollen
Edwards (MD)	Melancon	Velázquez
Edwards (TX)	Michaud	Visclosky
Ellison	Miller (NC)	Walz
Ellsworth	Miller, George	Wasserman
Engel	Mollohan	Schultz
Eshoo	Moore (KS)	Waters
Etheridge	Moore (WI)	Watson
Farr	Moran (VA)	Watt
Fattah	Murphy (CT)	Waxman
Filner	Murphy, Patrick	Weiner
Frank (MA)	Murtha	Welch
Fudge	Nadler (NY)	Wexler
Giffords	Napolitano	Wilson (OH)
Gonzalez	Neal (MA)	Woolsey
Gordon (TN)	Oberstar	Wu
Grayson	Obey	Yarmuth
Green, Al	Oliver	

NAYS—193

Aderholt	Blunt	Buyer
Akin	Boehner	Calvert
Alexander	Bonner	Camp
Austria	Bono Mack	Campbell
Bachmann	Boozman	Cantor
Bachus	Boren	Cao
Barrett (SC)	Boustany	Capito
Barrow	Brady (TX)	Carter
Bartlett	Bright	Cassidy
Barton (TX)	Broun (GA)	Castle
Biggert	Brown (SC)	Chaffetz
Bilbray	Brown-Waite,	Childers
Bilirakis	Ginny	Coble
Bishop (UT)	Buchanan	Coffman (CO)
Blackburn	Burton (IN)	Cole

Conaway
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Deal (GA)
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dreier
Duncan
Ehlers
Emerson
Fallin
Flake
Fleming
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Fox
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Graves
Griffith
Guthrie
Hall (TX)
Harper
Hastings (WA)
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Hoekstra
Hunter
Inglis
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan (OH)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline (MN)
Kratovil

Kucinich
Lamborn
Lance
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (NY)
Lewis (CA)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Markey (CO)
Marshall
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McMorris
Rodgers
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Minnick
Mitchell
Moran (KS)
Murphy, Tim
Myrick
Neugebauer
Nunes
Olson
Paul
Paulsen
Pence
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)

Posey
Price (GA)
Putnam
Radanovich
Rehberg
Reichert
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schmidt
Schock
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Stearns
Sullivan
Taylor
Teague
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner
Upton
Walden
Wamp
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—7

Burgess
Granger
Hinojosa

Jackson (IL)
Lewis (GA)
Perriello

Stark

□ 1148

Mr. ISSA and Mrs. LUMMIS changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the conference report was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

SUPPORTING FINANCIAL
LITERACY MONTH

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 357.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HOLDEN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MOORE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 357.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 419, noes 3, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 217]

AYES—419

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Adler (NJ)
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baird
Baldwin
Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bean
Beckerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boccheri
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Bright
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite,
Ginny
Buchanan
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Cao
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Castle
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Childers
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings

Dahlkemper
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis (TN)
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Driehaus
Duncan
Edwards (MD)
Edwards (TX)
Ehlers
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Fallin
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Fleming
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Fox
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Giffords
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gordon (TN)
Graves
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith
Grijalva
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hall (TX)
Halvorson
Hare
Harman
Harper
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heinrich
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Himes
Hinchey
Hirono
Hodes
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Hunter
Inglis
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson-Lee
(TX)

Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan (OH)
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kilroy
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Kissell
Klein (FL)
Kline (MN)
Kosmas
Kratovil
Kucinich
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Lee (NY)
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebuck
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Lynch
Mack
Maffei
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Markey (CO)
Markey (MA)
Marshall
Massa
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McMahon
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Minnick
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)

Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler (NY)
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Neugebauer
Nunes
Nye
Oberstar
Obey
Olson
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascarell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis (CO)
Pomeroy
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Putnam
Quigley
Radanovich
Rahall
Rangel
Rehberg
Reichert
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)

Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salazar
Sanchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schauer
Schiff
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sestak
Shadegg
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Space

Speier
Spratt
Stearns
Stupak
Sullivan
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Teague
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Walz
Wamp
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
 Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Westmoreland
Wexler
Whitfield
Wilson (OH)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOES—3

Chaffetz
Flake
Paul

NOT VOTING—10

Boehner
Burgess
Butterfield
Granger

Hinojosa
Jackson (IL)
Lewis (GA)
Perriello

Stark
Van Hollen

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1158

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

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPORTING NATIONAL CRIME
VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 109.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 109.