

being proposed is going to hammer employers with an 8 percent penalty if they don't provide health care.

Well, so they're going to turn around and provide health care because the people I know are saying, We're just hanging on. We've got these good workers. We don't want to lose them. So if I'm going to be penalized 8 percent, I'll have to provide health care; but I'm going to have to reduce their wages by the amount the health care costs. It may be \$5,000 or \$6,000.

And I'm begging my friends on the other side—this is my plea, Mr. Speaker—don't take \$5,000 or \$6,000 of wages from the lowest-wage earners right now. Don't force small businesses—and I know there is an exemption at the low end—but smaller businesses are still going to have to either lay people off, pay an 8 percent penalty, or take wages away.

Don't hurt our lower-wage workers.

HEALTH CARE IN AMERICA

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

Mr. WEINER. You know, I would say to the American people who are watching the oncoming debate about health care that in many ways we already know what the two sides are—the Republican Party, the party that opposed the Medicare Act, opposed Social Security, opposed Medicaid. The Republican Party has made it very clear they're not only the Party of No; they're the party of ignoring the problems of the middle class and those struggling to make it.

The Democratic Party, the party that is producing this legislation, is the party that has again and again said, We're going to step up to the challenges facing this country.

Now, if you believe that we are spending just the right amount, that we're not spending too much money on health care, you're alone, because I think we're spending trillions upon trillions of dollars more than we need to. If you think that the hundreds of billions of dollars people are paying for out-of-pocket is just right, then you probably want the Republican Party's plan, which is to do nothing.

But the Democratic Party under the leadership of FRANK PALLONE and Barack Obama and others are saying, We're going to try to solve this problem. You know why? Because that's what we do. That's what Democrats do.

Now the Republican Party doesn't do that. They say, No, no, no. But we have a problem. If you want choice, if you want affordability, and if you want health care for your family, you're going to get it with the Democratic Party, not with the Republican Party.

SPEND, SPEND, SPEND

(Mr. WESTMORELAND asked and was given permission to address the

House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WESTMORELAND. The last speaker just talked about what the Republicans want to do. Well, what the Democrats want to do is spend, spend, spend. And I gave a little math lesson yesterday, and I'd like to revisit that today, Mr. Speaker.

You know, we talk about millions of dollars and we talk about billions of dollars and we talk about trillions of dollars. The more you hear those words, they just become words, and you don't realize how much money that is.

A million seconds equals a little over 11 days. A billion seconds is 31 years and 8 months. A trillion seconds is 31,710 years. If I gave you \$1,000 a second, it would take me 31.7 years to give you \$1 trillion at \$1,000 a second.

We're not the Party of No. We're the party of doing what we can afford. The Democrats are the party of throwing money at any problem that comes about, with no regard to what it's costing the American taxpayer.

TAKING CONTROL OF SKYROCKETING COSTS

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

Mrs. DAHLKEMPER. Mr. Speaker, any meaningful attempts to create long-term, sustainable health care reform must begin by taking control of our skyrocketing costs. That means we must get serious about combating obesity, a preventable disease that costs this country \$117 billion. To that end, I have introduced two pieces of legislation.

The first bill is called the Obesity Treatment and Wellness Act of 2009, which addresses the fact that half the costs associated with obesity are paid through Medicare and Medicaid. My legislation directs Medicaid to pay for nutrition counseling, which can effectively treat this disease.

My second bill, the Healthy Communities Act of 2009, sets up a 5-year public-private community grant program to encourage a community approach to promoting wellness and fighting obesity.

Mr. Speaker, only when we make wellness a major component of our reform efforts can we expect to get control of costs. I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort to ensure quality, affordable health care that works for all Americans.

HIGH-QUALITY, AFFORDABLE HEALTH CARE CHOICES

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

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, opponents of health care reform have tried for months to attack our efforts to bring high-quality, affordable care to all Americans. Their favorite scare tac-

tic has been to allege that a public option will somehow lead to a "government takeover" of health care. This could not be further from the truth.

Under the plan we introduced yesterday, the CBO projects that just 3 percent of Americans will be enrolled in the public plan once it is fully implemented, hardly a government takeover. In fact, the CBO estimates that employer-provided plans will have millions of new enrollees under the legislation and that most of those Americans using the health care exchange will choose private insurance for their coverage.

This is a uniquely American solution that combines the best of the public and private sectors to bring some much-needed competition to the health care marketplace, giving American families the peace of mind of knowing they will always have high-quality, affordable health care choices.

AMERICAN SOLUTIONS FOR AMERICAN HEALTH

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

Ms. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, we urgently need to fix the health care system for American families. Every day, Americans worry not simply about getting well, but whether they can afford to get the kind of health care they need. For American businesses, soaring health care costs put American companies at a competitive disadvantage in a global economy. For our fiscal future we have the most expensive health care system in the world.

We're emphasizing cost, choice, security, and quality. We want a policy that costs less, covers more, and is quality. Your choice. You have it. If you like it, you keep it. For security and peace of mind, for quality patient-centered care, we want American solutions for American health.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to adjourn.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 23, nays 361, not voting 48, as follows:

[Roll No. 537]

YEAS—23

Bartlett	Gingrey (GA)	Shadegg
Barton (TX)	Gohmert	Souder
Blackburn	Hensarling	Spratt
Broun (GA)	Johnson (IL)	Thornberry
Campbell	King (IA)	Tiahrt
Chaffetz	Olson	Westmoreland
Flake	Pence	Young (AK)
Garrett (NJ)	Price (GA)	

NAYS—361

Abercrombie Driehaus
 Ackerman Duncan
 Aderholt Edwards (MD)
 Adler (NJ) Edwards (TX)
 Akin Ellison
 Alexander Ellsworth
 Altmire Emerson
 Arcuri Eshoo
 Austria Etheridge
 Baca Fallin
 Bachmann Farr
 Bachus Fattah
 Baird Filner
 Baldwin Fleming
 Barrett (SC) Forbes
 Barrow Fortenberry
 Bean Foster
 Becerra Foxx
 Berkley Frank (MA)
 Berman Franks (AZ)
 Berry Frelinghuysen
 Biggert Fudge
 Bilbray Gallegly
 Bilirakis Gerlach
 Bishop (NY) Giffords
 Bishop (UT) Gonzalez
 Blumenauer Goodlatte
 Blunt Granger
 Boccieri Graves
 Boehner Grayson
 Bonner Green, Al
 Boozman Green, Gene
 Boren Griffith
 Boswell Guthrie
 Boucher Hall (NY)
 Boustany Hall (TX)
 Boyd Halvorson
 Brady (PA) Hare
 Brady (TX) Harman
 Braley (IA) Harper
 Bright Hastings (FL)
 Brown (SC) Hastings (WA)
 Brown, Corrine Heinrich
 Brown-Waite, Heller
 Ginny Herger
 Buchanan Herseth Sandlin
 Burgess Hill
 Burton (IN) Himes
 Buyer Hinchey
 Calvert Hinojosa
 Camp Hirono
 Cantor Hodes
 Cao Hoekstra
 Capito Holden
 Capps Holt
 Capuano Honda
 Carnahan Hoyer
 Carney Hunter
 Carson (IN) Inglis
 Carter Issa
 Castle Jackson (IL)
 Castor (FL) Jenkins
 Chandler Johnson (GA)
 Clarke Johnson, E. B.
 Clay Johnson, Sam
 Cleaver Jones
 Clyburn Jordan (OH)
 Coble Kagen
 Coffman (CO) Kanjorski
 Cohen Kaptur
 Cole Kennedy
 Conaway Kildee
 Connolly (VA) Kilpatrick (MI)
 Cooper Kilroy
 Costa Kind
 Costello King (NY)
 Courtney Kingston
 Crenshaw Kirkpatrick (AZ)
 Crowley Kissell
 Cuellar Klein (FL)
 Culberson Klime (MN)
 Dahlkemper Kosmas
 Davis (AL) Kratovil
 Davis (CA) Kucinich
 Davis (IL) Lamborn
 Davis (KY) Lance
 Deal (GA) Langevin
 DeFazio Larson (CT)
 DeGette Latham
 Delahunt LaTourette
 DeLauro Latta
 Dent Lee (CA)
 Diaz-Balart, L. Lee (NY)
 Diaz-Balart, M. Levin
 Dingell Lewis (CA)
 Doggett Lewis (GA)
 Donnelly (IN) Linder
 Dreier Lipinski

Roybal-Allard
 Royce
 Ryan (WI)
 Salazar
 Sanchez, Loretta
 Scarbes
 Scalise
 Schakowsky
 Schauer
 Schiff
 Schmidt
 Schwartz
 Scott (GA)
 Scott (VA)
 Sensenbrenner
 Sessions
 Shea-Porter
 Sherman
 Massa
 Matheson
 Matsui
 McCarthy (CA)
 McCarthy (NY)
 McClintock
 McCollum
 McCotter
 McHenry
 McIntyre
 McKeon
 McMahon
 McMorris
 Rodgers
 McNeerney
 Meek (FL)
 Meeks (NY)
 Melancon
 Mica
 Michaud
 Miller (FL)
 Miller (MI)
 Miller (NC)
 Miller, Gary
 Miller, George
 Minnick
 Mitchell
 Moore (KS)
 Moore (WI)
 Moran (KS)
 Moran (VA)
 Murphy (CT)
 Murphy (NY)
 Murphy, Patrick
 Hirono
 Murtha
 Myrick
 Nadler (NY)
 Napolitano
 Neal (MA)
 Neugebauer
 Nunes
 Nye
 Oberstar
 Obey
 Oliver
 Ortiz
 Pallone
 Pascrell
 Pastor (AZ)
 Paulsen
 Payne
 Perlmutter
 Perriello
 Peters
 Peterson
 Petri
 Pingree (ME)
 Pitts
 Poe (TX)
 Polis (CO)
 Pomeroy
 Posey
 Price (NC)
 Putnam
 Quigley
 Radanovich
 Rahall
 Rangel
 Rehberg
 Reichert
 Reyes
 Richardson
 Rodriguez
 Roe (TN)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rogers (MI)
 Rohrabacher
 Rooney
 Ros-Lehtinen
 Roskam
 Rothman (NJ)

Slaughter
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (TX)
 Smith (WA)
 Snyder
 Space
 Speier
 Stearns
 Stupak
 Sullivan
 Tanner
 Taylor
 Teague
 Terry
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Thompson (PA)
 Tiberi
 Tierney
 Titus
 Tonko
 Towns
 Tsongas
 Turner
 Upton
 Van Hollen
 Velázquez
 Visclosky
 Walden
 Walz
 Wamp
 Waters
 Watson
 Watt
 Waxman
 Weiner
 Welch
 Wexler
 Whitfield
 Wilson (OH)
 Wilson (SC)
 Wittman
 Wolf
 Woolsey
 Wu
 Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—48

Andrews
 Bishop (GA)
 Bono Mack
 Butterfield
 Cardoza
 Cassidy
 Childers
 Conyers
 Cummings
 Davis (TN)
 Dicks
 Doyle
 Ehlers
 Engel
 Gordon (TN)
 Grijalva
 Gutierrez
 Higgins
 Inslee
 Israel
 Jackson-Lee
 (TX)
 Kirk
 Larsen (WA)
 Lowey
 Mack
 Marchant
 McCaul
 McDermott
 McGovern
 McHugh
 Mollohan
 Paul
 Platts
 Rogers (AL)
 Ross
 Ruppertsberger
 Rush
 Ryan (OH)
 Sanchez, Linda
 T.
 Schock
 Schrader
 Serrano
 Sestak
 Smith (NJ)
 Stark
 Sutton
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Young (FL)

□ 1054

Mrs. DAVIS of California and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3183, ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 645 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 645

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3183) making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived except those arising under clause 9 or 10 of rule XXI. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The bill shall be considered as read through page 63, line 12. Points of order against provisions in the bill for failure to comply with clause 2 of rule XXI are waived. Notwithstanding clause 11 of rule

XVIII, except as provided in section 2, no amendment shall be in order except: (1) the amendments printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution; (2) not to exceed one of the amendments printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules if offered by Representative Campbell of California or his designee; (3) not to exceed six of the amendments printed in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules if offered by Representative Flake of Arizona or his designee; and (4) not to exceed three of the amendments printed in part D of the report of the Committee on Rules if offered by Representative Hensarling of Texas or his designee. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such amendments are waived except those arising under clause 9 or 10 of rule XXI. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. In the case of sundry amendments reported from the Committee, the question of their adoption shall be put to the House en gros and without division of the question. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

SEC. 2. After disposition of the amendments specified in the first section of this resolution, the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees each may offer one pro forma amendment to the bill for the purpose of debate, which shall be controlled by the proponent.

SEC. 3. The Chair may entertain a motion that the Committee rise only if offered by the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or his designee. The Chair may not entertain a motion to strike out the enacting words of the bill (as described in clause 9 of rule XVIII).

SEC. 4. During consideration of H.R. 3183, the Chair may reduce to two minutes the minimum time for electronic voting under clause 6 of rule XVIII and clauses 8 and 9 of rule XX.

SEC. 5. House Resolution 618 is laid on the table.

□ 1100

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, I raise a point of order against consideration of the rule because the resolution violates section 426(a) of the Congressional Budget Act.

The resolution contains a waiver of all points of order against consideration of the bill, which includes a waiver of section 425 of the Congressional Budget Act which causes a violation of section 426(a).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Arizona makes a point of order that the resolution violates section 426(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.