

CHILDREN'S BOOK WEEK

Ms. WOOLSEY. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1333) expressing support for the goals and ideals of Children's Book Week.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1333

Whereas research has indicated that children who are read to three or four times a week are more likely to recognize the letters of the alphabet, be able to count to 20, and write their own names;

Whereas children's books are instrumental in teaching children to read by providing simple phrases that promote reading techniques, including phonics, and retaining children's interest;

Whereas many teachers use children's books in the classroom as a tool to promote and teach literacy to their students;

Whereas Children's Book Week has been celebrated nationally since 1919 and is founded on the declaration that a "great nation is a reading nation";

Whereas Children's Book Week highlights the importance of parents and guardians taking the time to read with their children and encourages libraries, schools, and community organizations to hold events to promote reading; and

Whereas Children's Book Week is recognized May 10 to May 16, 2010: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of Children's Book Week; and

(2) encourages parents to read with their children and schools, libraries, and community organizations to hold events to encourage children and students of all ages to read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. KLINE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WOOLSEY. Madam Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous material on H. Res. 1333 into the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1333, a resolution in support of the goals and ideals of Children's Book Week, to be held from May 10 through May 16, 2010.

Children's Book Week is a great time to highlight the importance of reading to our children and our students. Educators, librarians, booksellers, and families have long celebrated children's books and the love of reading.

Since 1919 children's books and Children's Book Week have put an annual spotlight on this vitally important activity for a child's education and cognitive development. Through story-

telling, parties, and author and illustrator appearances, this week helps to encourage a love of reading in our children.

Today, even the very youngest child in America is growing up immersed in media, spending hours a day watching TV and playing video games. Parents and teachers promote better learning for these children when they turn off the TV and pull out a book and either sit with the child and read it or have the child read it on his or her own.

This year, official Children's Book Week events will be hosted in 10 cities and in classrooms, libraries, bookstores, and homes all across this country.

□ 1245

In addition, the Children's Choice Book Awards will honor important authors who bring their gifts of writing and imagination to our kids.

Madam Speaker, once again I express my support for Children's Book Week and celebrate reading for students of all ages. I thank Representative ROE for introducing this resolution, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KLINE of Minnesota. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1333. This resolution supports and honors Children's Book Week, which is in itself a celebration of the written word. And as my colleague so aptly said, today our children are immersed in a multimedia world. I know my grandchildren are unbelievably expert at video games. And I can't tell you how happy I am, how thrilled I am, when I see them sitting with a book.

I was so pleased to see that my oldest grandson followed in the line of his father and grandfather and great grandfather of seeking every available minute to get into the world of literature, to get into the written word, to read these books, going to the point of getting under the covers with a flashlight way after lights out time for bed. I think that's an important part of our children growing up.

I am concerned that many of our children are losing this touch with the written word. So I believe that the Congress expressing our support for the goals and ideals of Children's Book Week, the written word, is an important statement.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Minnesota for working with us on these last three resolutions.

I urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 1333, a resolution in support of the goals and ideals of Children's Book Week.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1333.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5116, AMERICA COMPETES REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2010

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1344 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1344

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. 5116) to invest in innovation through research and development, to improve the competitiveness of the United States, 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 Science and Technology. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule.

SEC. 2. (a) It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Science and Technology now printed in the bill modified by the amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. All points of order against the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute are waived except those arising under clause 10 of rule XXI. (b) Notwithstanding clause 11 of rule XVIII, no amendment to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except those printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution and amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution. (c) Each amendment printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules may be considered 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 the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. (d) All points of order against amendments printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules or amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution are waived except those arising under clause 9 or 10 of rule XXI.

SEC. 3. It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Science and Technology or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments

printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 40 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Science and Technology or their designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The original proponent of an amendment included in such amendments en bloc may insert a statement in the Congressional Record immediately before the disposition of the amendments en bloc.

SEC. 4. 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. 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. 5. The Chair may entertain a motion that the Committee rise only if offered by the chair of the Committee on Science and Technology 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).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Colorado is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, for purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to my friend from Florida (Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART). All time yielded during consideration of the rule is for debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PERLMUTTER. I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 1344.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, House Resolution 1344 provides for consideration of H.R. 5116, the America COMPETES Act. It is a structured rule, making in order 54 amendments. It also provides 1 hour of general debate, equally divided between the chairman and ranking member from the Committee on Science. It considers the amendment in the nature of a substitute to be considered as an original bill. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the motion except clause 9 and 10 of rule XXI. Finally, the rule provides authority to the chairman of the Committee on Science or his designee to move amendments en bloc.

Madam Speaker, our Nation's economy fell off a cliff in the fall of 2008. By the end of the Bush administration, we were losing at least 700,000 jobs a month. In the last month of the Bush administration, that number was up to 780,000 jobs in that month alone. Congress then, working in tandem with the Obama administration, passed various pieces of legislation to stabilize our

economy in the short term and invest in various fields for the long-run growth of our country.

Fifteen months since the passage of the Recovery Act, we are seeing its impact. We went from 780,000 jobs lost the last month of the Bush administration to 290,000 jobs created in April 2010, a pretty significant swing given the fact that the loss was so drastic and so quick in the fall of 2008 and the first month of 2009. But we are not out of the woods yet. We are turning the tide.

This Congress recognizes no country on Earth can match the creativity, productivity, and hard work of the American entrepreneur. The America COMPETES Act builds upon this idea by investing in scientific research, industrial innovation, and hard science education. It gives our Nation's most creative scientists and engineers the resources they need to develop the breakthroughs which will change the world as we know it and make America even more competitive.

The bill reauthorizes programs in the National Science Foundation, the National Institute for Standards and Technology, and the Department of Energy to capture their full potential. This empowers our universities, which are undergoing tremendous strain as they weather the recent financial collapse.

In my own district, the Colorado School of Mines and the University of Colorado Health Science Center will have access to more funding to develop green energy, medical communications, and other technologies. The bill improves science, technology, engineering, and math education to ensure that our Nation's workforce has the training and know-how to maximize the investments that we make. It gives our innovators the chance to compete for more resources so they can research, develop, commercialize, and eventually transform our economy.

As we speak, there are scientists, inventors, and engineers in our Nation who are devising the next groundbreaking advances. We cannot afford to let those ideas wither on the vine. So I urge the passage of the rule and the underlying bill, which will create jobs and solidify the foundation for the long-term growth and prosperity of the United States.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Madam Speaker, I would like to thank my friend, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. PERLMUTTER), for the time. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

In order for the United States to compete in today's global marketplace and to spur long-term growth, we must invest in basic science research and development. In 2005, the National Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Engineering, and the Institute of Medicine, collectively known as the National Academies, published the report "Rising Above the Gathering

Storm." The report concluded that the United States faces a serious challenge with regard to our future competitiveness and standard of living. That report led to the bipartisan enactment of the America COMPETES Act of 2007, which implemented the report's recommendations.

Today we are set to consider H.R. 5116, the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010. The bill reauthorizes the America COMPETES Act for 5 years, increases authorization spending levels to \$86 billion, and creates new programs.

I understand and I support the underlying principles of the America COMPETES Act, prioritizing and strengthening investments in basic research and development and STEM: science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education. But we need to have an economic strategy that encourages companies, businesses in the United States, to compete, to grow, and to hire new workers, a strategy that includes the streamlining of burdensome regulations, a strategy that reduces taxation, that brings our Federal spending under control, and controls the spiraling national debt.

□ 1300

So, Madam Speaker, as much as I would prefer to support the underlying legislation, I believe that at this time of severe budgetary constraints, the underlying legislation includes excessive spending levels.

The bill has an overall authorization of nearly \$86 billion, which represents approximately \$20 billion in new funding above the fiscal base of this year. That is a significant increase when we're facing record budget deficits. And that is after the so-called stimulus bill injected 6 billion additional dollars into the agencies funded by this bill.

The current national debt projections and the majority's insatiable appetite for spending are unsustainable. And if we continue on that trajectory, the America that we know, love, and admire will be severely threatened. Our excessive spending threatens the very foundation of our economy and our way of life. We could very well find ourselves in a position, soon, similar to today's Greece.

As we saw last week when the House considered the legislation on credits for refurbishing homes by my friend from Vermont (Mr. WELCH), Congress is beginning to realize the magnitude of the Nation's fiscal problem—though the congressional majority leadership has not yet realized it or simply does not care.

I may have voted in favor of the underlying legislation if the majority, nevertheless, had allowed the House to consider and vote on amendments that would have reduced the spending levels on the bill.

For example, my colleague Representative MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida came before the Rules Committee yesterday to request that the

committee allow the House to consider his amendment to cut the authorization of the bill from 5 years to 3 years. His amendment would have lowered the cost of the overall bill. It would also have given Congress the ability to come back in 3 years and determine if the legislation was achieving its intended purpose.

Perhaps if that amendment had been allowed, a number of Members like myself who are concerned about the uncontrolled spending of this majority could have voted for the bill. Instead, the majority in the Rules Committee decided that they would block consideration of the Mario Diaz-Balart amendment and also the Sessions amendment, amendments that sought to reduce the spending in the bill. Not only did they block the Diaz-Balart and Sessions amendments, they blocked out almost three-fourths of the Republican amendments submitted to the Rules Committee, while allowing nearly 90 percent of the Democrat amendments. So today we will consider four Republican amendments and 48 Democrat amendments. That's quite a contrast.

It's especially glaring when you consider that we were told that it would not be this way. The distinguished Speaker promised the American people that her party would run the most open and bipartisan Congress in history; yet week after week the majority continues to block an open process. We have yet to consider even one open rule during this entire Congress—not even on the historically open appropriations process. It is quite sad.

I reserve my time.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I would like to respond to a couple of the things my friend from Florida said.

First, I'd remind him that at the end of the Clinton administration there was a budget that was balanced. There was, in fact, a surplus going forward; but under the Bush administration with tax cuts for the wealthiest, the prosecution of two wars without paying for them, and a financial sector in total disarray at the end of the Bush administration, the Obama administration inherited a \$1.3 trillion deficit.

But in moving forward with the actions taken by this Congress to stabilize the financial system and put people back to work, there's been a swing now from the last month of the Bush administration, where almost 800,000 jobs were lost, to a gain last month of 260,000, well over a million-job swing towards putting this country back on track. That will assist with revenues as the economy gets better. That deals with budget deficits.

My friend is right. We have to look at the spending that this country is engaging in, but we have got to put people back to work. This America COMPETES Act does that by building on our science foundation. We have, in this bill, endorsements and support from virtually every kind of company and association possible, from business

associations like the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, TechNet, et cetera, to various societies, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, university associations as well, and a whole host of businesses, because they know how important this bill is towards the investment that we're going to make in the future for this country. But it's jobs today.

With that, I would like to yield 2 minutes to my friend from Missouri (Mr. CARNAHAN).

Mr. CARNAHAN. Madam Speaker, I can't think of a better time than now to invest in America's can-do spirit. I would like to thank our chairman, BART GORDON, for his years of devotion working to ensure that America is prepared to compete globally.

America has been at the forefront of every technological innovation of the last century, and most of our jobs since World War II have been created by new technology and innovation. I believe we can continue to lead the world in innovation and technology, and my constituency in St. Louis, Missouri, can play a major role in that effort.

Earlier this morning, I spoke with Missourians closely watching our progress on this landmark innovation jobs bill, America COMPETES, including Washington University in St. Louis and the University of Missouri. Because of America COMPETES, these two great universities will be able to work locally with teachers to spark interest in math and science for future generations, as well as to continue research looking into the next breakthrough technologies.

Today, I also heard from Chuck Gerding of Gerding Enterprises, a small specialty manufacturer from Dittmer, Missouri, who has been assisted by the Missouri Enterprise Program that helps small- and medium-sized manufacturers. America COMPETES would strengthen the Missouri Enterprise Program, helping manufacturers compete in the global economy and hire more workers.

The section of this bill I am particularly proud of will strengthen regional economies through Energy Innovation Hubs to help advance the U.S. transition to a clean energy economy and to support the growth of new sectors of the economy and jobs that come with them. In order for the U.S. to remain competitive, we need to invest in the technologies now that will create jobs immediately and make our economy stronger for the long term.

The America COMPETES Act will strengthen how America competes and empower American innovation.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Madam Speaker, I want to thank my friend, Mr. PERLMUTTER, for reminding us of the Clinton years.

I was elected to Congress when President Clinton was elected President. Two years later, we, the Republicans, captured the majority here in the Congress, and I remember how we had to

fight tooth and nail to balance the budget. President Clinton never submitted a budget with a deficit less than \$200 billion a year. I remember ad infinitum his budgets at least had \$200 billion of deficits. It used to be, Madam Speaker, that \$200 billion was a lot of money for a deficit. And I remember how this Congress had to fight day in and day out, and we finally achieved, in very arduous negotiations with the executive, a balanced budget. So that's the record.

I would like, at this point, to yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished ranking member of the Rules Committee from California (Mr. DREIER).

Mr. DREIER. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding.

I rise in strong opposition to this rule and in strong support of Muftiah McCartin. And I'd like to begin by outlining my opposition to the rule, and then I'm going to take some time to talk about my support of Muftiah McCartin.

Madam Speaker, my friend from Miami is absolutely right when he focuses on the need and the importance for us to be fiscally responsible. My friend from Colorado has made the same argument: Everyone around here regularly decries wasteful Federal spending.

Now, this bill is extraordinarily well-intentioned, and as I said in the Rules Committee yesterday, I've been a strong supporter of the STEM concept. Science, technology, engineering, and math are very high priorities. If we, as a nation, are going to remain competitive in this global economy, it is absolutely imperative that we do all that we can to focus on STEM education.

The concern with this measure is the fact that it's \$22 billion over the baseline, going up to \$86 billion. I was asked in the Rules Committee hearing yesterday by the chairman of the Science Committee what level I believe to be appropriate as we focus on STEM education, and that area would be at least at that baseline level, which would take the \$86 billion in funding and bring it down to what would be \$64 billion. That would be a more acceptable level. Why? Because, while we know how important this is, we also know that if we don't focus on our spending that has been going on for so many years under both political parties, we're not going to be able to compete globally at all.

Now, there are other concerns about this measure. I have just obviously been talking about the amendment that the manager on this side's brother—he simply described him as his “colleague.” He also happens to be his brother, MARIO DIAZ-BALART, who very thoughtfully came before the Rules Committee, and that amendment was not made in order.

Mr. BILBRAY, sitting behind me, has an amendment focusing on the very important issue of ensuring that people who work in this country are here legally.

And, of course, the very, very, very important issue that the ranking member of this committee, RALPH HALL, brought before the Rules Committee. By unanimous vote in the Committee on Science and Technology, they incorporated language to ensure that there would be a prioritization of those 59,700 disabled veterans who want to have an opportunity to participate in the STEM program at the undergraduate level and 8,700 who want to have the opportunity to participate at the postgraduate level. That was agreed on by the committee, but, unfortunately, when the measure got before the Rules Committee, it was stricken. As Mr. HALL has described to me, some very, very watered-down version which does undermine the ability of our Nation's disabled veterans to be able to take advantage of this program the way they should is, in fact, denied.

And so the fact that these measures are not made in order, Madam Speaker, I am a strong opponent of this rule because I believe that we can do better. And as Mr. DIAZ-BALART said, having an open amendment process—which we have not had in this entire Congress—should have been the model for this bill in light of the fact that it has, in the past, been reported out under suspension of the rules.

Now, having spoken about my opposition to the rule itself, Madam Speaker, I'd like to speak briefly about my support for Muftiah McCartin.

□ 1315

Madam Speaker, in 1976, she was obviously a child, and this institution was probably violating child labor laws when Muftiah McCartin came to work as a clerk in the Parliamentarian's Office. That is 34 years ago. In that 34-year period of time, she has had an amazing career which has been, from my perspective, capped by her service as the majority staff director of the House Rules Committee.

She was the first woman named as a parliamentarian back in 1991, and she has worked for both Republicans and Democrats on the House Appropriations Committee, and her work there was very important. As I said, the fact that she has come to the House Rules Committee is a very appropriate spot for her.

When she began her work, she pursued both her undergraduate and law degrees when she began in the 1970s, and has been able to utilize those skills extraordinarily well.

Madam Speaker, we are very sorry that she will be leaving us. In fact, unless there is a massive disruption in the operations of this institution through the week, this will be the last rule that will be considered on the House floor during her period of time. I do know that her husband, Terry, her four children, and her new grandchild will anxiously look forward to spending more time with her.

The Rules Committee, as we all know, Madam Speaker, tends to be a

rough and tumble place, and Muftiah has had an extraordinarily good and close working relationship with those of us in the minority. When I had the privilege of being chairman of the Rules Committee, we worked extraordinarily closely with her in her role in the Parliamentarian's Office. And I know that things may still be rough and tumble within her family; it will certainly be a great joy for all of her family members to have her back. And so, Madam Speaker, I would like to extend congratulations to Muftiah McCartin for her extraordinary 34 years of service to this institution. And I know that her family is the only thing that she loves more than this place, which we all respect and love so much.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from California for his remarks regarding Muftiah.

I now yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN).

Mr. MCGOVERN. I want to thank my colleague from Colorado for yielding me the time.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the rule for the America COMPETES Act, and more importantly, I also rise in strong support and to pay tribute to the staff director of the Rules Committee, Muftiah McCartin, as she finishes up her last week here in the House of Representatives and prepares to move on to a new phase in her life.

Madam Speaker, Muftiah is an amazing woman. She has worked in this body for 34 years, first in the Office of the Parliamentarian, then for the Appropriations Committee, and finally on the Rules Committee. She leaves as the top staffer on the Rules Committee, someone who not only made the trains run on time, but also someone who definitely worked through the dicey political and policy issues that the Rules Committee is required to work through.

Muftiah will be missed here in the House, but I can honestly say this body is better because of her hard work over the past 34 years. Over that time she has shown dedication and passion for this institution. Whether it was advising the presiding officer as parliamentarian, or working for Congressman OBEY and Chairwoman SLAUGHTER, Muftiah excelled at her job and helped us do our jobs better. But what we will miss most is the way Muftiah brings everyone together. She unified the Rules professional and associate staff. She made sure we, as Members of Congress, were prepared and ready to do the business at hand. But she also worked as both a mentor to her staff and to the associate staff. I can honestly say that I and my staff do our jobs better today because of Muftiah and the leadership that she has provided over the past few years in the Rules Committee.

And while she has spent the last three decades here in the House, she

also has a life outside of this Chamber. She has a wonderful husband, Terry, four children, Marissa, Elaine, Sandra, and Luke. And she just became a grandmother for the first time, a young grandson named Thaddeus.

Madam Speaker, I was a staffer before I was elected to Congress, although I have to say that I started working here a few years after Muftiah started her career on the Hill. But I understand the role the staff play here, and I know this institution would not be the great body it is without the dedicated staff that puts so much of their lives into what we all do here. Muftiah embodies that dedication, and we are going to miss her.

Let me say, Madam Speaker, in conclusion, to Muftiah, I want to thank you for all the incredible work that you have done here. You will be missed, and we love you.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Madam Speaker, we have great differences, great disagreements often here on the floor of this House. Rare is the occasion when there is no debate, when there are no differences.

Muftiah McCartin enjoys the admiration of all Members on both sides of the aisle who have worked with her. She personifies the best of this institution. She personifies competence, professionalism, and courtesy. And as someone who has had the privilege of working with her, I thank her for her service and commend her for her professionalism, competence, and that courtesy.

So the best to you, Muftiah, and your family as you move on to other endeavors. You are an example of the wonderful men and women who have through the years made possible what this Congress gets accomplished. And so I join all of my colleagues in wishing Muftiah the best.

I yield 3 minutes to my distinguished friend and colleague from Georgia, Dr. BROWN.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to this rule.

I applaud the fact that 54 amendments were made in order, which is the most amendments that the Democratic leadership have allowed in a long time, maybe ever since they have been in control of this House of Representatives in the 110th Congress.

I am pleased that one of my amendments to remove some new programs that are in this bill will be debated later on this afternoon. However, at a time when our deficits are projected to remain above \$1 trillion for the foreseeable future, I can't understand why two of my other very important amendments dealing with fiscal responsibility were ruled out of order.

My first amendment would have simply changed the authorization level to 3 years from 5 years, and would have frozen spending to this year's levels, and it would save over \$45 billion of taxpayers' money. The 2007 COMPETES bill was originally a 3-year authorization. In these tough economic

times, why are we expanding yet another Federal program?

My second amendment would have streamlined the overall COMPETES program by removing all of the newly created programs. Again, in these tough economic times, we can't do everything that we want to do. So we need to prioritize our resources while ensuring basic research in science.

Many of the new programs are duplicative of other existing programs. For example, the loan guarantees are similar to the Small Business Administration's loan guarantee program for which manufacturers are eligible. Also, the HUD program appears to be redundant with existing Department of Energy activities. These are only two examples of duplicative programs that are in this bill.

Expanding the size and cost of this reauthorization while creating duplicative programs is not what the American people want and certainly not what they need. American families and American small businesses have been forced to make difficult spending decisions. Shouldn't the Federal Government do the same? We need to stop spending money that we do not have on new programs that further increase our ever-expanding debt.

Madam Speaker, our children and grandchildren are dependent upon us being fiscally responsible. This rule and this bill is not fiscally responsible. I urge my colleagues to reject this rule so that sensible amendments, like the two that I have discussed and others that Mr. DIAZ-BALART discussed, can be included in this important debate.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I say to my good friend, Congressman BROUN, that he has forgotten that this bill satisfies the PAYGO rules which CBO has scored at zero, so that there is not an increase, a rule that my friends on the Republican side of the aisle eliminated, which helped drive up the debt of this country.

And I would just say to my friend, the investments that are being made in science and technology and in the education of scientists and engineers and mathematicians is the kind of investment for the long-term health of this country that has to be made right now.

I yield to my friend from California (Ms. MATSUI) 2 minutes.

Ms. MATSUI. I thank the gentleman from Colorado for yielding me time.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the rule and the underlying legislation.

Investing in research and STEM education will help our country take the lead in scientific, technological, and economic advancements. This bill will also assist my hometown of Sacramento, where we are positioned to become a leader in the clean technology sector. That is why I am pleased that Chairman GORDON has pledged to support two smart grid-related amendments that I plan to offer to the bill.

My first amendment will ensure that new smart grid technologies are an im-

portant part of the Department of Energy's research and development. My second amendment will ensure that smart grid technologies are included in the list of research and development activities undertaken by the Department of Energy innovation hubs. Both of these amendments will be extremely valuable to Sacramento's continued leadership in the field of smart grid technologies.

Now, Madam Speaker, I just want to take a moment to recognize the departing staff director of the Rules Committee. Muftiah McCartin, Muf, affectionately known, has steered the Rules Committee through a challenging period, and she has done so with skill and grace. We all know that the Rules Committee can sometimes be a very contentious place. I know I speak for my staff and for my colleagues when I say that Muftiah will be sorely missed on the Rules Committee. We all wish her the very best in her new position. And thank you for your very hard work, Muftiah, and your dedication. And enjoy the next chapter of your life.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to my friend from California (Mr. BILBRAY).

Mr. BILBRAY. Madam Speaker, as a member of the committee of jurisdiction, I have been trying to work in a bipartisan effort with this bill. I want to support this bill even though it has an \$85.6 billion price tag. But sadly, the fact is that, just trying to do some of those little things that the American people want us to move forward, commonsense things, like making sure that the \$85.6 billion, that no portion of that is going in to financing illegal behavior such as illegal employment, sadly, the Rules Committee has said we don't have time to bother with assuring the American people that their money is not going to be spent in the commission of a crime of illegal employment.

It is bad enough, Madam Speaker, that we have a bill that does not specifically require anyone who gets Federal funds or Federal grant guarantees to do the thing that you and I do as Members of Congress, the Federal Government does, that every contractor does since President Obama has mandated; this bill doesn't require that the recipients of Federal funds under this program have to make sure they check the employment status of somebody before they start paying them with Federal funds. Commonsense.

But what is worse than that, Madam Speaker, is the Rules Committee has denied both sides of the aisle the ability to vote on this issue. The Rules Committee has denied us the ability, as Republicans and Democrats and Independents, to go on record with the American people and say, look, we want to make sure that your money is not spent for illegal activities such as illegal employment.

I tried to work across the aisle on this issue. I have worked with Chair-

man GORDON on this issue. All we asked was the common decency to give Democrats and Republicans the ability to go on record and do a little thing that the American people have been demanding for much too long, and that is, when you spend money, even if it is more than we want, make sure that you are not financing the violation of Federal law. That is all I asked. But the Rules Committee couldn't find the decency to allow a bipartisan vote on something that is so commonsense, so common decency, as to make sure that we keep our promise to the American people, that we uphold the Constitution, and make sure that our Federal funds are not engaged in illegal activity.

□ 1330

Madam Speaker, sadly, that is where I am today. I like a lot of this bill. But if you ask me to go back to San Diego and face off my constituents—right, left, Republican, Democrat—how can I look at them with a straight face and say, I've done everything I can to make sure your money is spent appropriately and legally. Sadly, this rule does not require that little bit of common decency of making sure the constituency gets legal expenditure of their \$85.6 billion. That's the price tag of not being bipartisan leadership.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I would say to the gentleman from California, it is common sense. The Rules Committee understands that Federal funds can only be used for legal purposes. That must be in the statutes 550 times. So he just wants to have a little more redundancy in the law.

With that, I would like to yield 3 minutes to my friend from Colorado (Mr. POLIS).

Mr. POLIS. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from Colorado.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5116, the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010. I commend Chairman GORDON on his hard work and his leadership on this important legislation. This bill is the product of our Nation's understanding that economic prosperity and international competitiveness is the result of American innovation and forward thinking. I'd also like to address the comments made by my colleague from California, as well. As the gentleman from California is aware, there is in fact widespread violation of Federal laws that are out of touch with reality with regard to immigration. We don't know who is here, what they're doing, where they are going. The America COMPETES Act, of course, is not the proper legislative vehicle for addressing that, but I do encourage my colleague from California to join me and many others in sponsoring comprehensive immigration reform, which will ensure, going forward, no one works in this country illegally and that we have a way of tracking who is here and enforcing the rule of law across this Nation.

I want to take this opportunity to thank Muftiah McCartin of our Rules Committee. She is our Rules Committee staff director—the only Rules Committee staff director that I have known in my time in Congress who, as you know, is leaving us. On many occasions, Muftiah has trekked to the fifth floor of Cannon, where my office is, and advised my staff and me on important issues and parliamentary procedures and asked us our questions and concerns and addressed them promptly. Of course, when I found out today in these remarks that she had been here 34 years, I began to think it was a different Muftiah than the one I know that is retiring. I find it hard to believe that our Muftiah McCartin has worked in this wonderful building for 34 years. Perhaps that time is calculated because she frequently works until midnight, or even until 3 in the morning. I have borne witness to that. Perhaps for every year she works, it's counted as 2 years time in, because that's the only logical explanation that I was able to figure out for how she could have possibly worked in this body for 34 years and is moving on to other opportunities.

Her dedication to this body, this institution, this committee, both in her current job and previous jobs, is something that I hope we all strive to emulate with our accomplishments on committee and the House floor, which are really a great testimony to her commitment of many years. As a freshman member of the Rules Committee, she's repeatedly assisted me and our colleagues on the sometimes Byzantine legislative processes and has worked tirelessly to ensure that our Members and districts have been able to walk away with success.

Thank you, Muftiah, for your service. You will be sorely missed.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I would ask how much time each side has remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Colorado has 13½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Florida has 8½ minutes remaining.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I would yield 2 minutes to my friend from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS).

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend and colleague on the Rules Committee for yielding the time.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of this rule and the underlying legislation. But I would also like to take a brief moment to bid a fond farewell to Muftiah McCartin, the staff director of the Committee on Rules. We've heard that she's done this for 34 years. I came in contact with her first when she was with the Office of the Parliamentarian. She was as diligent then and hardworking as she has been with us. Muftiah has been an asset to this body and it is better for her having

served here as a staff member of the Rules Committee.

I've personally, as you've heard my other colleagues say, relied on her more times than I can count. And I do need to say that I'm speaking for Fred, David, Alex, Lale, and the entire staff in my office. She combines a vast knowledge of congressional procedures with an unflappable patience, putting both Members and staff alike at ease when approached about complicated legislative matters, even during the most politically heated moments.

More admirable than her remarkable career in the House, however, is her incredible devotion to her family. While spending seemingly countless hours at work, she's also managed to raise, with her husband Terry, four beautiful children—Marissa, Elaine, Sandra, and Luke—and is now a grandmother as well. I remember when she was at the Parliamentarian's Office when she was carrying one of those children. I didn't know how she was able to do it.

After her years of service to the Rules Committee and to the House of Representatives, Muftiah is leaving us to embark on the next chapter of her professional career. You're going to be missed, Muf, but I—and I'm sure all of my colleagues—wish you much happiness and success in your future endeavors, and my great hope is that you will continue to flourish.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I would like to now yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. KLEIN).

Mr. KLEIN of Florida. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Colorado for his leadership on the America COMPETES Act. I rise in strong support of the rule and the America COMPETES Act itself. I believe it will play an integral role in creating jobs and turning our economy around. I also rise in support of an amendment which I introduced, which has been made in order under the rule, to instruct the director of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership to evaluate challenges that are unique to small manufacturers and facilitate improved communication between the MEP centers so they can readily share with one another which solutions best address particular problems faced by small firms, which really are the bulk of the types of manufacturing businesses in my district in Florida.

In my meetings with many of the manufacturers in Palm Beach and Broward Counties in Florida, as well as the South Florida Manufacturing Association, I've been told that while MEP services are helpful for some businesses, they often have greater expertise in developing business solutions for medium- to large-sized businesses. Small manufacturers, such as Uniworld, which is in Fort Lauderdale, a family-owned business which has been run by a World War II veteran and his two

sons for many years, make up a large sector of the manufacturing firms in Florida, and as a result, they are critical to our industrial and technological competitiveness. In these challenging times, small manufacturers in my home State have faced many obstacles, financing being one of them, but many of the support services by the MEPs can truly make a difference to our small manufacturers as well.

While basic research investment is important to advancing our Nation's innovation infrastructure, we must build and sustain a strong manufacturing base in the United States which will bridge the gap between research and commercial development of new technologies. That's where these small manufacturing businesses and the MEPs together can accomplish that goal. Under my amendment, we will be able to provide increased assistance to reduce manufacturing costs and increase productivity, thereby allowing our small manufacturing base businesses to significantly improve their bottom line.

I thank the gentleman for yielding the time, and urge a "yes" vote on this amendment and the underlying bill.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I would just reiterate what Mr. KLEIN from Florida was saying about the purpose and the need for this bill at this time in this legislation. The America COMPETES Act is about moving this country forward, making sure that for the next 20 years we continue to have a strong science and engineering and technological future for the country. The bill, as we said, provides all sorts of funding to the National Science Foundation, to NIST, to NOAA, and to the Department of Energy, so that we can do research in a whole variety of ways across this country through our universities and other kinds of facilities and institutions of higher learning.

Now I guess I'd like to speak on behalf of Muftiah—or speak to Muftiah. Many people have presented a lot of accolades that I can't top. But what I can say is, as a new member to the Rules Committee, that we have had some very contentious, rough and tumble bills, to use a couple of the terms Mr. DREIER used, Ms. MATSUI, but we can look to Muftiah—I can look to Muftiah—to give good advice and to bring a calming influence to the committee and certainly to me as we were going through the whole list of parliamentary procedures—what's in order, what's not in order, why is it in order. She has stood out as somebody who really knows the rules, understands the policy, and is willing to work with both sides of the aisle and with all the members certainly on the Democratic side of the Rules Committee to make sure we do the best job that we can do. I thought I brought a lot of experience from the practice of law, having served also in the legislature in Colorado. But the rules and the

approach that's taken in the Congress, there are many more layers and many more things that have to be understood.

I would say to you, Muftiah, you are a heck of an adviser. You are a great teacher. I just wish you the best, as I know all the other members of the Rules Committee and the Members of the House just wish you the best in whatever you do, whether it's practicing law or raising your family or just enjoying life, because we put in a lot of hours. Thank you very much.

With that, I would like to yield 1 minute to the Speaker of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. Before I begin my remarks on the legislation before us today, I want to join my colleagues in saluting the wonderful work of Muftiah McCartin. She began her work on the Hill—it couldn't be 1976. I can't believe that. She has worked on the Appropriations Committee and is now leaving her tenure as staff director on the Rules Committee.

We all know that she loves this institution. She has poured her heart and soul into her work. We were all so proud when she became the staff director of the Rules Committee. Her policy and technical expertise have served both sides of the aisle over many years. She is a mother of four children. It's hard to imagine she is now a grandmother. We have been blessed with her service over many, many years. She will be sorely missed.

Muftiah, thank you very much for all that you have done. This is coming as news to me, by the way, so I'm quite taken aback by the fact that you're leaving us. But thank you for your service. I wish you well in the future. We have been very blessed by your service. Congratulations on where you're going next.

Madam Speaker, 10 years ago, President Kennedy summed up America's commitment to innovation when he launched the "man on the Moon initiative" to send a man to the Moon and back—in those days, they said a man—but a man to the Moon and back safely in 10 years. At that time, he said, "The vows of this Nation can be fulfilled only if we are first, and therefore, we intend to be first. Our leadership in science and industry, our hopes for peace and security, our obligations to ourselves as well as others, all require us to make this effort."

□ 1345

Over the past half century since then, Americans have lived up to these words. Science and technological innovation have formed the backbone of our progress as a people and our prosperity as a Nation. And today in passing this innovation bill, this COMPETES Act, we are reaffirming our leadership in science and in industry, and we are keeping America first.

Few have done more for the cause of innovation in the Congress than Chair-

man BART GORDON, and I'm sorry he is not on the floor yet—he will be momentarily to manage this bill—who was first in sounding the alarm and heeding the call of the report, "Rising Above the Gathering Storm." That was a report presented by a great innovation leader, Norm Augustine, and the National Academy of Sciences. It provoked us to send a team of Members, legislators around the country.

Congresswoman ANNA ESHOO and Congresswoman ZOE LOFGREN from the Silicon Valley invited Chairman GEORGE MILLER, chairman of the Democratic Policy Committee and the Education and Labor Committee, to a meeting at Stanford University to launch a series of meetings in a bipartisan way to develop an innovation agenda.

We met, of course, with academics. We met with workers. We met with venture capitalists to see where the private dollar would go because we believed that this had to be a market-oriented initiative to build the competitiveness of America. We met with every aspect of putting together an innovation agenda, and we met all across the country to do that. We had particularly strong presentations from members of the Asian American community who were quite impatient with the lack of progress that was happening in terms of public policy, and that accelerated the pace of our time table for this.

So what came from that was the COMPETES Act that Chairman BART GORDON was instrumental in bringing to the floor in 2007. We had strong bipartisan support in passing that legislation, I am pleased to say. And again, we are here today to reauthorize the COMPETES Act, to spur innovation, invest in cutting-edge research, modernize manufacturing, and increase opportunity. And I thank you for your remarks, Mr. PERLMUTTER, and your leadership on this subject as well.

As a result, new industries will provide good jobs for our workers, markets for American products will expand, we will reassert our leadership throughout the world and give future generations a better chance to realize the American Dream. It's about jobs, jobs, jobs, jobs.

Simply put, this legislation supports our efforts to keep America number one, following President Kennedy's lead to keep America first and following the call of President Obama at his inauguration for swift, bold action now to do just that. The COMPETES Act will keep our Nation on the path that we promised, to double the funding for the scientific research over 10 years, create jobs with innovation technology loan guarantees for small- and medium-sized manufacturers and enhanced manufacturing extension partnerships—these MEPs are a very valuable tool for job creation, promote regional innovation clusters—this is new—that strengthen regional economies and expand scientific collabora-

tion, and invest in high-risk/high-reward research through ARPA-E—again, this is a major initiative of Mr. GORDON—helping ensure American energy independence.

Since we know that innovation begins in the classroom, I want to commend Mr. MILLER for yielding to Chairman GORDON because we didn't want this bill held up by one jurisdiction or another of committee, and Mr. GORDON has carried that principle that innovation begins in the classroom, and we have those considerations in the bill. This bill will help raise up the next generation of entrepreneurs by improving science, math, technology and engineering education at all levels. It will also train young people to think in an entrepreneurial way and will secure a central role for women and minorities in these fields.

As we go forward with this innovation—we had the industrial revolution, we had the technological revolution, and now we have this revolution—we want to do so in a way that brings everyone into the fullest participation in the new prosperity of America and will strengthen and diversify our workforce as, again, we create jobs, jobs, jobs, and jobs.

In this Congress, in addition to jobs, jobs, jobs, jobs, which is a four-letter word we use all the time, there are four words that describe our agenda. They are: science, science, science and science. Science to provide health care for all Americans. And in our health care bill that we passed and in the Recovery Act of last year, we have major investments in science and technology to make America healthier; science to keep America number one in innovation. In the new technologies to protect the environment and the rest, we have to be competitive. Science and technology will take us there; science to keep our air clean and our water clean for our children and the safety of the environment in which they live; and science to promote our national security by reducing our dependence on foreign oil and to advance the technologies to keep us preeminent in terms of our country's defense.

This bill comes down to good-paying jobs for Americans, strong American leadership in the global economy and long-term growth for America's workers and families. It does so in a way that doesn't just put people back to work as we are trying to address the need for more jobs. It puts them back to work in better jobs. It puts more people to work, some who have been unemployed no matter how well educated they are or how economically deprived their areas have been. Some of this is really ground floor, ground floor. We're bringing women, minorities, people from urban areas and rural areas, again, people with a wide range of educational backgrounds but with a prospect for great success.

So with this, we are not just solidifying the disparities in our economy. We are opening up avenues for, again,

everyone to participate in the prosperity for our country.

With that, Madam Speaker, I urge all of our colleagues to make a very strong bipartisan vote for jobs, for science, and to keep America number one by voting for the COMPETES Act.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for yielding. I rise in strong support of the rule on the COMPETES Act, and I will speak later on the bill itself.

But I rise to pay tribute to Muftiah McCartin. Muftiah is a good friend of mine, so I want you to take this as a totally subjective analysis. I don't pretend to be objective. I think Muftiah McCartin is one of the most able people with whom I have worked during the 30 years I have been here. Muftiah came here when she was just a child 35 years ago and has served this institution extraordinarily well during that period of time. She served the Parliamentarians that I have served with myself, Bill Brown and Charlie Johnson and John Sullivan, and she did so with extraordinary skill.

Our Parliamentarian's Office, for those who have the opportunity to watch us, are the truest nonpartisan, bipartisan people that we have in this institution, who give both sides advice and counsel as to how to conform to the rules and how to conduct business in the most appropriate fashion. Muftiah McCartin was a giant in that service. She cares deeply about this institution and all its Members, not from a partisan sense but from an institutional sense. She has served the American people extraordinarily well, and what an example of success she is.

She came here shortly after high school, working here, and went to night school to get her undergraduate degree and completed her law degree in night school. She showed the same tenacity that warranted the private sector wanting her to come and be with them. Her service to this institution cannot be calculated in any kind of numbers of years served. Her service to this institution is measured by the commitment she made to each and every one of us and to this institution.

Perhaps Terry, her husband, and her four children—her three girls and Luke—will have more time now with Muftiah because she was with us around the clock sometimes. When I first came here, we didn't have a rule that said you have to end at 12 o'clock. When I first came here in the early eighties, as Mr. RANGEL will recall and Muftiah I know will recall, we sometimes went until 3 o'clock, 4 o'clock or 5 o'clock in the morning. They went home quickly and then came right back here to open the session at 9 o'clock or 10 o'clock, and of course they had to be here an hour or so earlier than that.

Muftiah, we cannot possibly—if I took an hour, which I could take with my 1 minute as majority leader—but if I took that hour or if I took multiple hours, I could not express the depths of our gratitude to you or the respect we have for the professionalism that you have demonstrated in the performance of your duties and the extraordinary affection we have for you as our friend, as our colleague. And we wish you the very, very best of success in the years ahead. God bless you, and thank you.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, Mr. PERLMUTTER, for his courtesy and for his management on the majority side of this rule.

While reiterating that I am so pleased that Members on both sides of the aisle have joined to commend and wish the best to Muftiah McCartin, with regard to the legislation that we are bringing to the floor with this rule, I would say, Mr. Speaker, while not minimizing its importance because I think it's obviously dealing with a very important set of subjects that enjoy bipartisan support in this Congress, I would bring to the attention once again of all Members what we saw last week with legislation on—I believe it was a \$6 billion tax credit to allow—I remember it was a credit for home refurbishings, brought to the floor by my good friend Mr. WELCH. And I noticed at that time a—I think it was a change in attitude.

I was impressed. I was certainly impacted by what I perceived as a change in the Congress on what normally I think would have faced little opposition. Certainly it would have been expected that that legislation would have faced little opposition. We saw—what I saw, what I perceived was a ground swell of concern on the spending. You know, refurbishing one's home and encouraging citizens to refurbish their homes to keep them energy efficient, you know, that's not something that in itself would have opposition. It was the spending that touched a nerve because of the moment we're living. And so with the legislation that we bring to the floor today that is being increased from the basic spending by about \$20 billion, I certainly would not be surprised if we see a similar nerve being touched. That doesn't mean that the subject is not of great importance.

□ 1400

Science, education, keeping the U.S. leading edge, cutting edge in so many ways, that is obviously something that has enjoyed bipartisan support, and it should. But I think the majority is failing to sense that moment that the Nation at large and the Congress now is finally manifesting or reacting to. There is concern about the path we are on with regard to spending.

Having said that, I again thank Mr. PERLMUTTER for his courtesy and management of this rule, as well as thanking all who have participated in this debate today.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for his courtesy in how he debates these bills, debates the rules; I just appreciate that. But he and I differ very much on the passage of this rule. This rule and this bill should be passed.

In listening to some of my friends on the Republican side of the aisle who are wanting to draw back, wanting to draw down at a time when America must really move forward, must look to its long-term future and towards its prosperity and its ability to compete in the world, this is the rule and this is the bill that moves us forward, with its investments in science and technology and math and engineering. Those are very key things.

It reminds me of those who would have asked Abraham Lincoln to stop building the dome and rebuilding this Capitol during the Civil War because of its costs and the country should look towards the Civil War and worry about that. Legitimate concerns, but President Lincoln said: No, this country is going to succeed. Its long-term prosperity is going to occur, and I am going to keep moving forward with the construction of the dome of the Capitol. I'm not going to back off.

We in this country, Americans, look forward. We are a forward-looking people. We believe in our future, and there is no place like continuing to build our abilities in science, technology, math, and engineering. That is the place where we have to start putting our investments. It is jobs today, and it is long-term investment in the prosperity and success of this country.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on the previous question and on the rule.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CAPUANO). The question is on the resolution.

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

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on agreeing to House Resolution 1344 will be followed by 5-minute votes on suspending the rules with regard to H.R. 5014 and House Concurrent Resolution 268.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 243, nays 177, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 259]

YEAS—243

Ackerman	Baldwin	Bishop (GA)
Adler (NJ)	Barrow	Bishop (NY)
Altmire	Bean	Blumenauer
Andrews	Becerra	Boccheri
Arcuri	Berkley	Boren
Baca	Berman	Boswell
Baird	Berry	Boucher

Boyd	Hirono	Pastor (AZ)	Goodlatte	Mack	Rohrabacher	Bonner	Frank (MA)	Luetkemeyer
Brady (PA)	Hodes	Payne	Granger	Manzullo	Rooney	Bono Mack	Franks (AZ)	Lujan
Braley (IA)	Holden	Perlmutter	Graves	Marchant	Ros-Lehtinen	Boozman	Frelinghuysen	Lummis
Brown, Corrine	Holt	Perriello	Griffith	McCarthy (CA)	Roskam	Boren	Fudge	Lungren, Daniel
Butterfield	Honda	Peters	Guthrie	McCaull	Royce	Boswell	Gallegly	E.
Capps	Hoyer	Peterson	Hall (TX)	McClintock	Ryan (WI)	Boucher	Garamendi	Lynch
Capuano	Inlee	Pingree (ME)	Harper	McCotter	Scalise	Boustany	Garrett (NJ)	Mack
Cardoza	Israel	Polis (CO)	Hastings (WA)	McHenry	Schmidt	Boyd	Gerlach	Maffei
Carnahan	Jackson (IL)	Pomeroy	Heller	McKeon	Schock	Brady (PA)	Giffords	Maloney
Carson (IN)	Johnson (GA)	Price (NC)	Hensarling	McMorris	Sensenbrenner	Brady (TX)	Gingrey (GA)	Manzullo
Castor (FL)	Johnson, E. B.	Quigley	Herger	Rodgers	Sessions	Braley (IA)	Gohmert	Marchant
Chandler	Kagen	Rahall	Hill	Mica	Shadeeg	Bright	Gonzalez	Markey (CO)
Childers	Kanjorski	Reyes	Hunter	Miller (FL)	Shimkus	Broun (GA)	Goodlatte	Markey (MA)
Chu	Kaptur	Richardson	Inglis	Miller (MI)	Shuler	Brown (SC)	Gordon (TN)	Marshall
Clarke	Kennedy	Rodriguez	Issa	Miller, Gary	Shuster	Brown, Corrine	Granger	Matheson
Clay	Kildee	Ross	Jenkins	Mitchell	Simpson	Brown-Waite,	Graves	Matsui
Cleaver	Kilpatrick (MI)	Rothman (NJ)	Johnson (IL)	Moran (KS)	Smith (NE)	Ginny	Grayson	McCarthy (CA)
Clyburn	Kilroy	Roybal-Allard	Johnson, Sam	Murphy, Tim	Smith (NJ)	Buchanan	Green, Al	McCarthy (NY)
Cohen	Kind	Ruppersberger	Jones	Myrick	Smith (TX)	Burgess	Green, Gene	McCaull
Connolly (VA)	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Rush	Jordan (OH)	Neugebauer	Stearns	Burton (IN)	Griffith	McClintock
Conyers	Kissell	Ryan (OH)	King (IA)	Nunes	Sullivan	Butterfield	Grijalva	McCollum
Cooper	Klein (FL)	Salazar	King (NY)	Olson	Terry	Buyer	Guthrie	McCotter
Costa	Kosmas	Sánchez, Linda	Kingston	Paul	Thompson (PA)	Calvert	Gutierrez	McDermott
Costello	Kratovil	T.	Kirk	Paulsen	Thornberry	Camp	Hall (NY)	McGovern
Courtney	Kucinich	Sanchez, Loretta	Kline (MN)	Pence	Tiahrt	Campbell	Hall (TX)	McHenry
Crowley	Langevin	Sarbanes	Lamborn	Petri	Tiberi	Cantor	Halvorson	McIntyre
Cuellar	Larsen (WA)	Schakowsky	Lance	Pitts	Turner	Cao	Hare	McKeon
Cummings	Larson (CT)	Schauer	Latham	Platts	Upton	Capito	Harman	McMahon
Dahlkemper	Lee (CA)	Schiff	LaTourette	Poe (TX)	Walden	Capps	Harper	McMorris
Davis (CA)	Levin	Schrader	Latta	Posey	Westmoreland	Capuano	Hastings (FL)	Rodgers
Davis (IL)	Lewis (GA)	Schwartz	Lee (NY)	Price (GA)	Whitfield	Cardoza	Hastings (WA)	McNerney
Davis (TN)	Lipinski	Scott (GA)	Lewis (CA)	Putnam	Wilson (SC)	Carson (IN)	Heinrich	Meek (FL)
DeFazio	Loeb sack	Scott (VA)	Linder	Radanovich	Wittman	Carter	Heller	Mica
DeGette	Lofgren, Zoe	Serrano	LoBiondo	Rehberg	Wolf	Cassidy	Hensarling	Michaud
Delahunt	Lowey	Sestak	Lucas	Reichert	Young (AK)	Castle	Herger	Miller (FL)
DeLauro	Lujan	Shea-Porter	Luetkemeyer	Roe (TN)	Young (FL)	Castor (FL)	Herse th Sandlin	Miller (MI)
Deutch	Lynch	Sherman	Lummis	Rogers (AL)		Chaffetz	Higgins	Miller (NC)
Dicks	Maffei	Sires	Lungren, Daniel	Rogers (KY)		Chandler	Hill	Miller, Gary
Dingell	Maloney	Skelton	E.	Rogers (MI)		Childers	Himes	Miller, George
Doggett	Markey (CO)	Slaughter				Chu	Hinchey	Minnick
Doyle	Markey (MA)	Smith (WA)				Clarke	Hinojosa	Mitchell
Driehaus	Marshall	Snyder	Barrett (SC)	Hoekstra	Rangel	Clay	Hirono	Mollohan
Edwards (MD)	Matheson	Space	Carney	Jackson Lee	Souder	Cleaver	Hodes	Moore (KS)
Edwards (TX)	Matsui	Speier	Cole	(TX)	Wamp	Clyburn	Holden	Moore (WI)
Ellison	McCarthy (NY)	Spratt	Davis (AL)	Meeks (NY)		Coble	Holt	Moran (KS)
Ellsworth	McColum	Stark				Coffman (CO)	Honda	Moran (VA)
Engel	McDermott	Stupak				Cohen	Hoyer	Murphy (CT)
Eshoo	McGovern	Sutton				Conaway	Hunter	Murphy (NY)
Etheridge	McIntyre	Tanner				Connolly (VA)	Inglis	Murphy, Patrick
Farr	McMahon	Teague				Conyers	Inlee	Murphy, Tim
Fattah	McNerney	Thompson (CA)				Cooper	Israel	Myrick
Filner	Meek (FL)	Thompson (MS)				Costa	Issa	Nadler (NY)
Foster	Melancon	Tierney				Costello	Jackson (IL)	Napolitano
Frank (MA)	Michaud	Titus				Courtney	Jenkins	Neal (MA)
Fudge	Miller (NC)	Tonko				Crenshaw	Johnson (GA)	Neugebauer
Garamendi	Miller, George	Towns				Crowley	Johnson (IL)	Nunes
Giffords	Minnick	Tsongas				Cuellar	Johnson, E. B.	Nye
Gonzalez	Mollohan	Van Hollen				Culberson	Johnson, Sam	Oberstar
Gordon (TN)	Moore (KS)	Velázquez				Cummings	Jones	Obey
Grayson	Moore (WI)	Visclosky				Dahlkemper	Jordan (OH)	Olson
Green, Al	Moran (VA)	Walz				Davis (CA)	Kagen	Olver
Green, Gene	Murphy (CT)	Wasserman				Davis (IL)	Kanjorski	Ortiz
Grijalva	Murphy (NY)	Schultz				Davis (KY)	Kaptur	Owens
Gutierrez	Murphy, Patrick	Waters				Davis (TN)	Kennedy	Pallone
Hall (NY)	Nadler (NY)	Watson				DeFazio	Kildee	Pascarell
Halvorson	Napolitano	Watt				DeGette	Kilpatrick (MI)	Pastor (AZ)
Hare	Neal (MA)	Weiner				Delahunt	Kilroy	Paul
Harman	Nye	Welch				DeLauro	Kind	Paulsen
Hastings (FL)	Oberstar	Wilson (OH)				Dent	King (IA)	Payne
Heinrich	Obey	Woolsey				Deutch	King (NY)	Pence
Herse th Sandlin	Oliver	Wu				Diaz-Balart, L.	Kingston	Perlmutter
Higgins	Ortiz	Yarmuth				Diaz-Balart, M.	Kirk	Perriello
Himes	Owens					Dicks	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Peters
Hinchey	Pallone					Dingell	Kissell	Peterson
Hinojosa	Pascarell					Doggett	Klein (FL)	Petri
						Donnelly (IN)	Kline (MN)	Pingree (ME)
						Doyle	Kosmas	Pitts
						Dreier	Kratovil	Platts
						Driehaus	Kucinich	Poe (TX)
						Duncan	Lamborn	Polis (CO)
						Edwards (MD)	Lance	Pomeroy
						Edwards (TX)	Langevin	Posey
						Ehlers	Larsen (WA)	Price (GA)
						Ellison	Larson (CT)	Price (NC)
						Ellsworth	Latham	Quigley
						Emerson	LaTourette	Radanovich
						Engel	Latta	Rahall
						Eshoo	Lee (CA)	Rangel
						Etheridge	Lee (NY)	Rehberg
						Fallin	Levin	Reichert
						Farr	Lewis (CA)	Reyes
						Fattah	Lewis (GA)	Richardson
						Filner	Linder	Rodriguez
						Flake	Lipinski	Rogers (AL)
						Fleming	LoBiondo	Rogers (KY)
						Forbes	Loeb sack	Rogers (MI)
						Fortenberry	Lofgren, Zoe	Rohrabacher
						Foster	Lowey	Rooney
						Fox	Lucas	

NOT VOTING—10

□ 1431

Messrs. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California and PETRI changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CLARIFYING MINIMUM ESSENTIAL COVERAGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR). The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5014, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5014, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 417, nays 0, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 260]

YEAS—417

Ackerman	Bachus	Biggart
Aderholt	Baird	Billbray
Adler (NJ)	Baldwin	Bilirakis
Akin	Barrow	Bishop (GA)
Alexander	Bartlett	Bishop (NY)
Altmire	Barton (TX)	Bishop (UT)
Andrews	Bean	Blackburn
Arcuri	Becerra	Blumenauer
Austria	Berkley	Blunt
Baca	Berman	Bocciari
Bachmann	Berry	Boehner

Bonner	Frank (MA)	Luetkemeyer
Bono Mack	Franks (AZ)	Lujan
Boozman	Frelinghuysen	Lummis
Boren	Fudge	Lungren, Daniel
Boswell	Gallegly	E.
Boucher	Garamendi	Lynch
Boustany	Garrett (NJ)	Mack
Boyd	Gerlach	Maffei
Brady (PA)	Giffords	Maloney
Brady (TX)	Gingrey (GA)	Manzullo
Braley (IA)	Gohmert	Marchant
Bright	Gonzalez	Markey (CO)
Broun (GA)	Goodlatte	Markey (MA)
Brown (SC)	Gordon (TN)	Marshall
Brown, Corrine	Granger	Matheson
Brown-Waite,	Graves	Matsui
Ginny	Grayson	McCarthy (CA)
Buchanan	Green, Al	McCarthy (NY)
Burgess	Green, Gene	McCaull
Burton (IN)	Griffith	McClintock
Butterfield	Grijalva	McColum
Buyer	Guthrie	McCotter
Calvert	Gutierrez	McDermott
Camp	Hall (NY)	McGovern
Campbell	Hall (TX)	McHenry
Cantor	Halvorson	McIntyre
Cao	Hare	McKeon
Capito	Harman	McMahon
Capps	Harper	McMorris
Capuano	Hastings (FL)	Rodgers
Cardoza	Hastings (WA)	McNerney
Carson (IN)	Heinrich	Meek (FL)
Carter	Heller	Mica
Cassidy	Hensarling	Michaud
Castle	Herger	Miller (FL)
Castor (FL)	Herse th Sandlin	Miller (MI)
Chaffetz	Higgins	Miller (NC)
Chandler	Hill	Miller, Gary
Childers	Himes	Miller, George
Chu	Hinchey	Minnick
Clarke	Hinojosa	Mitchell
Clay	Hirono	Mollohan
Cleaver	Hodes	Moore (KS)
Clyburn	Holden	Moore (WI)
Coble	Holt	Moran (KS)
Coffman (CO)	Honda	Moran (VA)
Cohen	Hoyer	Murphy (CT)
Conaway	Hunter	Murphy (NY)
Connolly (VA)	Inglis	Murphy, Patrick
Conyers	Inlee	Murphy, Tim
Cooper	Israel	Myrick
Costa	Issa	Nadler (NY)
Costello	Jackson (IL)	Napolitano
Courtney	Jenkins	Neal (MA)
Crenshaw	Johnson (GA)	Neugebauer
Crowley	Johnson (IL)	Nunes
Cuellar	Johnson, E. B.	Nye
Culberson	Johnson, Sam	Oberstar
Cummings	Jones	Obey
Dahlkemper	Jordan (OH)	Olson
Davis (CA)	Kagen	Olver
Davis (IL)	Kanjorski	Ortiz
Davis (KY)	Kaptur	Owens
Davis (TN)	Kennedy	Pallone
DeFazio	Kildee	Pascarell
DeGette	Kilpatrick (MI)	Pastor (AZ)
Delahunt	Kilroy	Paul
DeLauro	Kind	Paulsen
Dent	King (IA)	Payne
Deutch	King (NY)	Pence
Diaz-Balart, L.	Kingston	Perlmutter
Diaz-Balart, M.	Kirk	Perriello
Dicks	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Peters
Dingell	Kissell	Peterson
Doggett	Klein (FL)	Petri
Donnelly (IN)	Kline (MN)	Pingree (ME)
Doyle	Kosmas	Pitts
Dreier	Kratovil	Platts
Driehaus	Kucinich	Poe (TX)
Duncan	Lamborn	Polis (CO)
Edwards (MD)	Lance	Pomeroy
Edwards (TX)	Langevin	Posey
Ehlers	Larsen (WA)	Price (GA)
Ellison	Larson (CT)	Price (NC)
Ellsworth	Latham	Quigley
Emerson	LaTourette	Radanovich
Engel	Latta	Rahall
Eshoo	Lee (CA)	Rangel
Lee (NY)	Lee (NY)	Rehberg
Fallin	Levin	Reichert
Farr	Lewis (CA)	Reyes
Fattah	Lewis (GA)	Richardson
Filner	Linder	Rodriguez
Flake	Lipinski	Rogers (AL)
Fleming	LoBiondo	Rogers (KY)
Forbes	Loeb sack	Rogers (MI)
Fortenberry	Lofgren, Zoe	Rohrabacher
Foster	Lowey	Rooney
Fox	Lucas	

NAYS—177

Aderholt	Brown (SC)	Davis (KY)
Akin	Brown-Waite,	Dent
Alexander	Ginny	Diaz-Balart, L.
Austria	Buchanan	Diaz-Balart, M.
Bachmann	Burgess	Donnelly (IN)
Bachus	Burton (IN)	Dreier
Bartlett	Buyer	Duncan
Barton (TX)	Calvert	Ehlers
Biggart	Camp	Emerson
Billbray	Campbell	Fallin
Bilirakis	Cantor	Flake
Bishop (UT)	Cao	Fleming
Blackburn	Capito	Forbes
Blunt	Carter	Fortenberry
Boehner	Cassidy	Fox
Bonner	Castle	Franks (AZ)
Bono Mack	Chaffetz	Frelinghuysen
Boozman	Coble	Gallegly
Boustany	Coffman (CO)	Garrett (NJ)
Brady (TX)	Conaway	Gerlach
Bright	Crenshaw	Gingrey (GA)
Broun (GA)	Culberson	Gohmert