

number of primary care physicians, protecting the safety of our food and drugs, and investing in critical biomedical research.

Because small businesses are critical creators of new jobs and economic growth, the Budget eliminates capital gains taxes for investments in small firms and includes measures to increase these firms' access to the loans they need to meet payroll, expand their operations, and hire new workers.

Because we know the nation that leads in clean energy will be the nation that leads the world, the Budget creates the incentives to build a new clean energy economy—from new loan guarantees that will encourage a range of renewable energy efforts and new nuclear power plants to spurring the development of clean energy on Federal lands. More broadly, the Budget makes critical investments that will ensure that we continue to lead the world in new fields and industries: doubling research and development funding in key physical sciences agencies; expanding broadband networks across our country; and working to promote American exports abroad.

And because we know that our future is dependent on maintaining American leadership abroad and ensuring our security at home, the Budget funds all the elements of our national power—including our military—to achieve our goals of winding down the war in Iraq, executing our new strategy in Afghanistan, and fighting al Qaeda all over the world. To honor the sacrifice of the men and women who shoulder this burden and who have throughout our history, the Budget also provides significant resources, including advanced appropriations, to care for our Nation's veterans.

Rising to these challenges is the responsibility we bear for the future of our children, our grandchildren, and our Nation. This is an obligation to change not just what we do in Washington, but how we do it.

As we look to the future, we must recognize that the era of irresponsibility in Washington must end. On the day my Administration took office, we faced an additional \$7.5 trillion in national debt by the end of this decade as a result of the failure to pay for two large tax cuts, primarily for the wealthiest Americans, and a new entitlement program. We also inherited the worst recession since the Great Depression—which, even before we took any action, added an additional \$3 trillion to the national debt. Our response to this recession, the Recovery Act, which has been critical to restoring economic growth, will add an additional \$1 trillion to the debt—only 10 percent of these costs. In total, the surpluses we enjoyed at the start of the last decade have disappeared; instead, we are \$12 trillion deeper in debt. In the long term, we cannot have sustainable and durable economic growth without getting our fiscal house in order.

That is why even as we increased our short-term deficit to rescue the econ-

omy, we have refused to go along with business as usual, taking responsibility for every dollar we spend, eliminating what we don't need, and making the programs we do need more efficient. We are taking on health care—the single biggest threat to our Nation's fiscal future—and doing so in a fiscally responsible way that will not add a dime to our deficits and will lower the rate of health-care cost growth in the long run.

We are implementing the Recovery Act with an unprecedented degree of oversight and openness so that anyone anywhere can see where their tax dollars are going. We've banned lobbyists from serving on agency advisory boards and commissions, which had become dominated by special interests. We are using new technology to make Government more accessible to the American people. And last year, we combed the budget, cutting millions of dollars of waste and eliminating excess wherever we could—including outdated weapons systems that even the Pentagon said it did not want or need.

We continued that process in this Budget as well, streamlining what does work and ending programs that do not—all while making it more possible for Americans to judge our progress for themselves. The Budget includes more than 120 programs for termination, reduction, or other savings for a total of approximately \$23 billion in 2011, as well as an aggressive effort to reduce the tens of billions of dollars in improper Government payments made each year.

To help put our country on a fiscally sustainable path, we will freeze non-security discretionary funding for 3 years. This freeze will require a level of discipline with Americans' tax dollars and a number of hard choices and painful tradeoffs not seen in Washington for many years. But it is what needs to be done to restore fiscal responsibility as we begin to rebuild our economy.

In addition to closing loopholes that allow wealthy investment managers to not pay income taxes on their earnings and ending subsidies for big oil, gas, and coal companies, the Budget eliminates the Bush tax cuts for those making more than \$250,000 a year and devotes those resources instead to reducing the deficit. Our Nation could not afford these tax cuts when they passed, and it cannot afford them now.

And the Budget calls for those in the financial sector—who benefited so greatly from the extraordinary measures taken to rescue them from a crisis that was largely of their own making—to finally recognize their obligation to taxpayers. The legislation establishing the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP) included a provision requiring the Administration to devise a way for these banks and firms to pay back the American taxpayer. That is why in this Budget we have included a fee on the largest and most indebted financial firms to ensure that taxpayers are fully compensated for the extraor-

dinary support they provided, while providing a deterrent to the risky practices that contributed to this crisis.

Yet even after taking these steps, our fiscal situation remains unacceptable. A decade of irresponsible choices has created a fiscal hole that will not be solved by a typical Washington budget process that puts partisanship and parochial interests above our shared national interest. That is why, working with the Congress, we will establish a bipartisan fiscal commission charged with identifying additional policies to put our country on a fiscally sustainable path—balancing the Budget, excluding interest payments on the debt, by 2015.

This past year, we have seen the consequences of those in power failing to live up to their responsibilities to shareholders and constituents. We have seen how Main Street is as linked to Wall Street as our economy is to those of other nations. And we have seen the results of building an economy on a shaky foundation, rather than on the bedrock fundamentals of innovation, small business, good schools, smart investment, and long-term growth.

We have also witnessed the resilience of the American people—our unique ability to pick ourselves up and forge ahead even when times are tough. All across our country, there are students ready to learn, workers eager to work, scientists on the brink of discovery, entrepreneurs seeking the chance to open a small business, and once-shuttered factories just waiting to whir back to life in burgeoning industries.

This is a Nation ready to meet the challenges of this new age and to lead the world in this new century. Americans are willing to work hard, and, in return, they expect to be able to find a good job, afford a home, send their children to world-class schools, receive high-quality and affordable health care, and enjoy retirement security in their later years. These are the building blocks of the middle class that make America strong, and it is our duty to honor the drive, ingenuity, and fortitude of the American people by laying the groundwork upon which they can pursue these dreams and realize the promise of American life.

This Budget is our plan for how to start accomplishing this in the coming fiscal year. As we look back on the progress of the past 12 months and look forward to the work ahead, I have every confidence that we can—and will—rise to the challenge that our people and our history set for us.

These have been tough times, and there will be difficult months ahead. But the storms of the past are receding; the skies are brightening; and the horizon is beckoning once more.

BARACK OBAMA.
THE WHITE HOUSE, February 1, 2010.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair

declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1831

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. QUIGLEY) at 6 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4061, CYBERSECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2009

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 111-410) on the resolution (H. Res. 1051) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4061) to advance cybersecurity research, development, and technical standards, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 4495, House Resolution 957, and House Resolution 1014, in each case by the yeas and nays.

Remaining postponed questions will be taken later in the week.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

JIM KOLBE POST OFFICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4495, 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 New York (Mr. TOWNS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4495.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 390, nays 0, not voting 43, as follows:

[Roll No. 26]

YEAS—390

Abercrombie	Bachmann	Berry
Ackerman	Bachus	Biggart
Aderholt	Baird	Bilbray
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	Bocchieri

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

Schwartz	Spratt	Velázquez
Scott (GA)	Stearns	Visclosky
Scott (VA)	Stupak	Walden
Sensenbrenner	Sullivan	Walz
Serrano	Sutton	Wamp
Sessions	Tanner	Wasserman
Sestak	Taylor	Schultz
Shadegg	Teague	Watson
Shea-Porter	Terry	Watt
Sherman	Thompson (CA)	Waxman
Shuler	Thompson (MS)	Weiner
Shuster	Thompson (PA)	Westmoreland
Simpson	Thornberry	Whitfield
Sires	Tiberi	Wilson (OH)
Skelton	Tierney	Wilson (SC)
Slaughter	Titus	Wittman
Smith (NE)	Tonko	Wolf
Smith (NJ)	Towns	Woolsey
Smith (TX)	Tsongas	Wu
Snyder	Turner	Yarmuth
Space	Upton	Young (AK)
Speier	Van Hollen	

NOT VOTING—43

Barrett (SC)	Grijalva	Radanovich
Boyd	Gutierrez	Rohrabacher
Brady (TX)	Hall (NY)	Rush
Carney	Hoekstra	Sánchez, Linda
Cassidy	Kagen	T.
Costa	Kirk	Schakowsky
Davis (AL)	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Shimkus
Davis (IL)	Larson (CT)	Smith (WA)
Deal (GA)	Lipinski	Souder
Doyle	Loebach	Stark
Ehlers	Massa	Tiahrt
Ellison	Melancon	Waters
Emerson	Moran (KS)	Welch
Engel	Murtha	Young (FL)
Garrett (NJ)	Paulsen	

□ 1858

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HONORING JIMMIE JOHNSON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 957, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. TOWNS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 957.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 391, nays 1, not voting 41, as follows:

[Roll No. 27]

YEAS—391

Abercrombie	Becerra	Boswell
Ackerman	Berkley	Boucher
Aderholt	Berman	Boustany
Adler (NJ)	Berry	Brady (PA)
Akin	Biggart	Braley (IA)
Alexander	Bilbray	Bright
Altmire	Bilirakis	Broun (GA)
Andrews	Bishop (GA)	Brown (SC)
Arcuri	Bishop (NY)	Brown, Corrine
Austria	Bishop (UT)	Brown-Waite,
Baca	Blackburn	Ginny
Bachmann	Blumenauer	Buchanan
Bachus	Blunt	Burgess
Baird	Bocchieri	Burton (IN)
Baldwin	Boehner	Butterfield
Barrow	Bonner	Buyer
Bartlett	Bono Mack	Calvert
Barton (TX)	Boozman	Camp
Bean	Boren	Campbell