

to boost the American economy in that they are frequently denied loans and face tight lending standards. Some of the most impoverished citizens in this nation live in the 7th Congressional District of IL. While the national unemployment rate in October 2009 rose to 9.8 percent, these communities experienced unemployment rates of up to 40 percent. We must do all that we can to provide jobs for American citizens and boost the economic stability of this nation. For this reason, I strongly support H.R. 5486—spurring investment in small business, providing for small business penalty relief, and increasing the deduction for business start-up expenses.

These provisions are critical. They provide performance-based incentives to make sure that banks lend to small businesses and avoid what happened in 2009 when 45 percent of small businesses seeking loans were denied credit. Most importantly, as the nation continues its effort to create jobs and overcome high rates of unemployment, these provisions increase the deduction for start-up expenditures and allow entrepreneurs to focus on hiring workers and strengthening the economic stability of their businesses.

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5486, Small Business Jobs Tax Relief Act. Small businesses form the backbone of our economy, and this bill helps them grow and create jobs.

H.R. 5486 incentivizes people to invest in small business by increasing the capital gains tax cut. In addition, this bill would make it easier for entrepreneurs looking to start their own small business. H.R. 5486 would quadruple the tax deduction for your start-up and allow more businesses to qualify for the maximum deduction. These entrepreneurs can recover more startup expenses, and then work towards growing, expanding, and hiring new workers.

I have always been a supporter of budget discipline, and the investments we make in this bill are fully paid for. These small business tax measures are paid for by tightening rules for claiming the biofuels tax credit and the estate and gift tax rules. I am pleased that we are able to help grow our economy and reduce the national budget deficit.

While there is solid evidence that the economy is beginning to rebound, the recovery is on shaky footing. Across North Carolina, unemployment is still in the double digits and some counties in the Second District still have unemployment rates of up to 13 percent. Helping private industry create jobs needs to be our top priority, and small businesses are responsible for as many as two out of every three jobs created in our country. This bill provides tax relief to help small businesses create the jobs that we desperately need, and helps them help Main Street America.

As a Member of the House Committee on Ways and Means, I support tax cuts that help small businesses contribute to our economic recovery. This should be a bipartisan effort, and I urge my colleagues to join me in voting for its passage.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, for every American seeking a job, and every small business trying to expand so they can hire them, I rise in strong support of the Small Business Jobs and Credit Act of 2010 and the Small Business Jobs Tax Relief Act of 2010. These two pro-growth initiatives illustrate very clearly that jobs continue to be job one in the 111th Congress.

Small businesses are the engines of our economy, and timely, affordable credit is very often the fuel that helps them grow. Since 45 percent of small businesses currently report inadequate credit to support their needs, the Small Business Jobs and Credit Act establishes a new \$30 billion fund for community banks, which will leverage up to \$300 billion in new private sector lending to small businesses. Importantly, this new lending facility includes performance-based incentives to encourage near term lending by reducing borrowing costs to participating banks that increase their lending over 2009 levels and increasing borrowing costs when lending activity is reduced. The result will be a timely infusion of fresh credit to cash-strapped small businesses looking to create jobs in our growing economy.

To make it easier for entrepreneurs to attract capital and launch new companies, today's legislation also provides a zero capital gains rate on equity investments in qualifying small businesses made between March 15, 2010 and the end of the year—and it quadruples from \$5,000 to \$20,000 the deduction small businesses can take for start-up expenditures in their first year of operation.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is broadly supported by the National Small Business Association, the Small Business Majority, the Conference of State Bank Supervisors, the Independent Community Bankers of America, the American Bankers Association and the National Bankers Association. It is fully paid for and deserves my colleagues' support.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5486, the Small Business Jobs Tax Relief Act and H.R. 5297, the Small Business Lending Fund Act of 2010. These bills will help small businesses grow, create wealth in our communities, and create new jobs. As we often hear, small businesses drive our economy and create the most jobs.

I have heard from businesses across my district that have had trouble accessing capital to expand their businesses, to weather this economic storm that Oregon faces, and to add to their workforces. Thousands of jobs have been lost, millions of dollars of savings have evaporated, and dreams have been cast aside or deferred for far too many Oregon families.

The legislation that we will pass today will ease these challenges. The legislation establishes a \$30 billion fund to boost lending to small businesses by community banks. To ensure that the additional funding is deployed, the recipient community banks will owe the US Treasury a variable dividend. The more they lend to small businesses, the less they will owe to the Treasury. If they fail to lend, then the dividend obligation increases.

The legislation also makes important tax changes that will benefit the small business community.

The legislation reduces capital gains taxes on the small business community. Under the Recovery Act, Congress excluded seventy-five percent of capital gains tax on the sale of small business stock during 2009 and 2010. This legislation continues and expands that policy by increasing the exclusion to one hundred percent for 2010 to 2012.

The legislation also improves the ability of small businesses to deduct start up costs. Under current law, a start up may deduct \$5,000 of start up costs; this legislation will expand that deduction to \$20,000. These costs

include market surveys, initial advertisements, training costs and other costs associated with starting up a business.

Oregon is still struggling with a near record unemployment rate of 10.6 percent, a percentage point above the national average. In April 2010, over two hundred thousand Oregonians remained unemployed. It is imperative that we do all that we can to improve the economy and to put Oregonians back to work.

Mr. LEVIN. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1436, the previous question is ordered on the bill.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 5486 is postponed.

## RECOGNIZING CONTRIBUTIONS OF FATHERS

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

The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1389) recognizing the immeasurable contributions of fathers in the healthy development of children, supporting responsible fatherhood, and encouraging greater involvement of fathers in the lives of their children, especially on Father's Day, 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 gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 416, nays 0, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 361]

YEAS—416

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

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

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

Nunes  
Nye  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Olson  
Olver  
Ortiz  
Owens  
Pascarell  
Pastor (AZ)  
Paul  
Paulsen  
Payne  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Perrillo  
Peters  
Peterson  
Petri  
Pingree (ME)  
Pitts  
Platts  
Poe (TX)  
Polis (CO)  
Pomeroy  
Posey  
Price (GA)  
Price (NC)  
Putnam  
Quigley  
Radanovich  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Rehberg  
Reichert  
Reyes  
Richardson  
Rodriguez  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rohrabacher  
Rooney  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam  
Ross  
Rothman (NJ)  
Roybal-Allard  
Royce  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Ryan (WI)  
Salazar  
Sánchez, Linda  
T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Schakowsky  
Schauer  
Schiff  
Schmidt  
Schock  
Schradler  
Schwartz  
Scott (GA)  
Scott (VA)  
Sensenbrenner  
Serrano  
Sessions  
Sestak  
Shadegg  
Shea-Porter  
Sherman  
Shimkus  
Shuler  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Sires  
Skeltan  
Slaughter  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Snyder  
Space  
Speier  
Spratt  
Stark  
Stearns  
Stupak  
Sullivan  
Sutton  
Tanner  
Taylor  
Teague

Terry  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tiahrt  
Tiberi  
Tierney  
Titus  
Tonko  
Towns  
Tsongas  
Turner

Upton  
Van Hollen  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Walden  
Walz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson  
Watt  
Waxman  
Weiner

Welch  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Wilson (OH)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Wolf  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Yarmuth  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

## NOT VOTING—16

Barrett (SC)  
Brown (SC)  
Brown, Corrine  
Cantor  
Deutch  
Fallin  
Gohmert  
Hodes  
Hoekstra  
Inglis  
Linder  
Lynch

Miller (FL)  
Myrick  
Pallone  
Wamp

□ 1714

Messrs. KRATOVIK and HUNTER changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1715

## SMALL BUSINESS JOBS TAX RELIEF ACT OF 2010

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, proceedings will now resume on the bill (H.R. 5486) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for small business job creation, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

## MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. CAMP. I am, in its present form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Camp moves to recommit the bill H.R. 5486 to the Committee on Ways and Means with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

At the end, add the following:

## Subtitle C—Health Provisions

## SEC. 541. REPEAL OF INDIVIDUAL HEALTH INSURANCE MANDATE.

Section 5000A is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(h) TERMINATION.—Subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply with respect to any month beginning after the date of the enactment of this subsection.”.

Mr. CAMP (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading.

Mr. LEVIN. I reserve a point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A point of order is reserved.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his motion.

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, with the unemployment rate stuck at nearly 10 percent, far too many Americans and small businesses are struggling to get by. While the bill before us contains some very limited benefits, it does little to help small businesses create the jobs so many Americans desperately need.

The motion to recommit the underlying bill keeps the underlying bill intact and provides real help to Americans by repealing one of the most onerous provisions of the new health care law, the individual mandate that, while exempting illegal immigrants, forces Americans to buy government-approved health insurance or pay a tax if they don't.

The Federal Government has never required its citizens to purchase a particular product before, and doing so with health insurance violates the basic principles of freedom and individual choice. No American should be forced to buy or purchase health insurance they don't want or can't afford.

This provision is so controversial that 20 States and the Nation's leading small business organization, the National Federation of Independent Business, have filed a lawsuit questioning its constitutionality. While legal experts will soon start arguing that case, we already know that the individual mandate tax penalty will fall hardest on middle- and low-income Americans.

According to the Congressional Budget Office, in 2016, nearly 75 percent of the Americans who pay this tax will have household incomes below 500 percent of the Federal poverty level. That's roughly \$73,000 for a married couple with no children. CBO also tells us that the Democrats' health care law will increase premiums for millions of Americans by up to 13 percent. That's a premium increase of about \$2,100.

As the Democrats' health care bill drives up the costs of health care premiums even higher, it will become more and more unaffordable for American families to comply with the mandate. Repealing this mandate will directly benefit millions of Americans and uphold the freedoms upon which this Nation was founded. It has the added benefit of eliminating the need for the IRS to hire thousands of additional employees, possibly as many as 16,000, just to enforce the new health care law.

The recently enacted health care law is bad for workers, bad for employers, and bad for America. Clearly, we need to repeal and replace this law with commonsense reforms that will actually lower health care costs and let Americans keep the plan they have and like.

And let me remind my colleagues of a quote from then-Presidential candidate Barack Obama. And I quote, “A mandate means that in some fashion everybody will be forced to buy health insurance. . . . But I believe the problem is not that folks are trying to