

Chu
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Crenshaw
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Dahlkemper
Davis (CA)
Davis (KY)
Davis (TN)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Dent
Deutch
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
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)
Fudge
Gallegly
Garamendi
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Giffords
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gordon (TN)
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith
Grijalva
Guthrie
Hall (NY)
Hall (TX)
Halvorson
Hare
Harman
Harper
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Himes
Hinchev
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes
Hoekstra
Holden

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

Murphy, Tim
Myrick
Nadler (NY)
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Neugebauer
Nunes
Nunes
Nye
Oberstar
Obey
Olson
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascarell
Pascual
Paul
Paulsen
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Polis (CO)
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Radanovich
Rahall
Rangel
Rehberg
Reichert
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salazar
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schauer
Schiff
Schmidt
Schock
Manzullo
Schradler
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sestak
Shadegg
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Spratt
Stearns
Sutton
Teague
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas

Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Vielosky
Walden
Walz
Wamp

Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Westmoreland

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

NAYS—1

Broun (GA)
NOT VOTING—46

Arcuri
Berry
Boehner
Braley (IA)
Brown-Waite,
Ginny
Capps
Carney
Clyburn
Davis (AL)
Davis (IL)
Delahunt
Dingell
Fallin
Frelinghuysen
Gingrey (GA)

Gohmert
Gutierrez
Heinrich
Johnson (IL)
Kennedy
Kirk
Lamborn
Lee (NY)
Maloney
Marchant
McDermott
Moran (VA)
Owens
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Perriello

Platts
Pomeroy
Putnam
Rothman (NJ)
Rush
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Space
Speier
Stark
Stupak
Sullivan
Tanner
Taylor
Tiberi
Wolf

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members have 2 minutes remaining to vote.

□ 1851

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent for votes in the House Chamber today. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall votes 566, 567 and 568.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBER TO NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE REVIEW OF THE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS OF THE UNITED STATES INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 1002 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (P.L. 107-306) as amended by section 701(a)(3) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (P.L. 111-259), and the order of the House of January 6, 2009, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following member on the part of the House to the National Commission for the Review of the Research and Development Programs of the United States Intelligence Community:

Mr. Maurice Sonnenberg, New York, New York.

HELP FOR HAITI

(Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the children of Haiti need

help. Children around the world need our help. But today in Haiti, thousands upon thousands of children are living in temporary tent conditions, in camps, many that have been ravaged by the waters and the heat and deteriorating conditions. Today in Haiti, the people of that country, particularly the children, are suffering from the epidemic of cholera.

We did not take up the Help HAITI bill today, but I am asking that we begin a full press to provide better work conditions and living conditions, as well as a better quality of life for the children of Haiti. Cholera is an epidemic that can spread and kill thousands upon thousands of children. It is important for USAID and the donor countries that have indicated their willingness to donate to Haiti to get the donations in, and it is important now for the Government of Haiti to stand up and be heard on behalf of these children. I look forward to working with the Help HAITI bill to ensure that more children can be adopted. But the epidemic of cholera is spreading to these children, and we must help them now.

□ 1900

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

MOVING THE GOALPOSTS ON AFGHANISTAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, about a year ago, the President of the United States quite clearly laid out a plan to begin redeploying troops out of Afghanistan in July of 2011. It was not soon enough for me, but it demonstrated at least the recognition that this could not go on forever and a commitment to do the right thing, the thing that the majority of Americans want, bring our troops home was on the table.

But now top officials are telling us not to start planning our welcome-home parades for our soldiers, that U.S. combat troops would actually be on the ground in Afghanistan until 2014.

The Commander in Chief has said that this war will begin to end next July, and it appears that the generals who work for him are actively trying to undermine that deadline by painting a rosy picture of conditions on the ground, often in direct contradiction of intelligence reports.

The most galling moment and the most galling comment of all came from Lieutenant General William Caldwell,

who leads NATO's training of Afghan security forces. He not only talks of the 2014 date as it's established policy; he says he needs more resources and more military trainers just to get Afghanistan ready to provide for their own security by that date.

So we've gone from the military saluting President Obama and saying they could get it done by July 2011, to saying that current levels of personnel aren't adequate to get the job done in four more years' time.

Lieutenant General Caldwell also echoed what other officials have said, that the 2014 date comes not from the Oval Office or the Pentagon or the situation room, but was initially put forward by Afghanistan President Hamid Karzai.

But since when, I ask you, Mr. Speaker, does a foreign head of state set our goals? I thought U.S. foreign policy and decisions about our national security were made by the elected representatives of the American people.

The truth, Mr. Speaker, is that things have gotten far worse in Afghanistan since we committed more troops. Our troops are dying at a greater pace than at any other point in the 9 years of war. Civilian casualties are also on the rise. The Afghan people have little confidence in our mission and its ability to improve their lives. The insurgency remains as nimble and sophisticated as ever. Effective local government is barely in existence.

We've heard all the arguments before about why accelerated time tables supposedly don't work; that they embolden the enemy; that the insurgents will simply wait us out until the date of departure. But they're not waiting us out now. They effectively control vast swaths of the country, and the one thing that is giving them greater strength and moral authority is the continued presence of our combat troops on Afghan soil.

How much more do we have to fail before we change strategies, I ask? How many chances are we going to give this military occupation? How much patience are we supposed to have? I say, not a minute more, Mr. Speaker. I say it's time to bring our troops home.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

CONGRATULATING JACINTO "ACE"
ACEBAL ON HIS RETIREMENT
FROM THE UNITED STATES
POSTAL SERVICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, tonight I am so honored to recognize an outstanding public servant, Jacinto Acebal, or "Ace" as he is known by his friends. He will soon be retiring from the United States Postal Service after 45 years of service.

Ace has helped accomplish the United States Postal Service mission to provide efficient mail service to every address within our country. Ace has assisted not only individuals but also the needs of our small businesses in south Florida. In an area as busy and as diverse as south Florida, Ace never misses a beat.

As a testament to his dedication and tireless efforts, Ace was recently recognized by his colleagues at the Hispanic Organization of Postal Employees. It is indeed a tribute for an individual whose career has had such humble beginnings.

Proud of having been born in Cuba and never losing his yearning for a free and democratic Cuba, Ace also proudly served our country in the military serving in Vietnam. In fact, he is the most highly decorated Cuban American to have fought in Vietnam.

Ace joined the postal service after his service in 1968 as a letter carrier; and I'm proud to say that he employed the same focus, the same determination, the same patriotism that marked his distinguished military career. As a result, he impressed his superiors and rose through the ranks. Ace has held numerous managerial positions including supervisor, human resource specialist, and Hispanic program specialist.

In this last position he has also been an invaluable liaison to the Hispanic community. Ace is regularly interviewed by news outlets, and he helps promote postal service products and services to our diverse Hispanic community nationwide.

Ace has appeared on national news programs that have aired in Hispanic markets across the country. The United States Postal Service's Executive Committee has also presented Ace with a special recognition award for his media relations efforts.

Above all else, Ace has been an exemplary and active member in our south Florida community. The City of Miami Commission appointed him to the Miami Community Relations Board.

He's also a member of the Spanish American League Against Discrimination and has served on the greater Miami Hispanic Council and the United Way of Dade County subcommittee.

Ace has been awarded the Diversity Vice President Partnership Award, the Dot Sharpe Lifetime Achievement, and has been named Federal employee of the year. Simply put, Jacinto Acebal has been a tireless leader in our community and a shining example of professionalism and service. His talents will be sorely missed at the United States Postal Service. He leaves behind a wonderful legacy; and I join his many friends, family and peers in celebrating

his well-earned retirement. You have served our community well, Ace and I am lucky to count you as a friend. Congratulations, my friend.

ECONOMIC ISSUES: THE GOOD, THE
BAD AND THE UGLY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SHERMAN. I come here to address the House on economic issues facing us this month and next month. And I come here to talk about the good, the bad and the ugly. First, the good.

The Federal Reserve Board is going to buy \$600 billion worth of long-term bonds, quantitative easing. This will increase America's share of the American market for manufacturers' goods. That's why it has been condemned by China, Germany and Japan, because they know it means moving jobs from Germany, Japan and China to the United States.

This is an effective tool that is reversible. We can expand the money supply now, and then the Federal Reserve Board can reverse its action when the economy improves. Therefore, it involves no increase in the money supply that is permanent and, of course, involves no increase in our national debt.

The unemployment rate is over 9.6 percent. We need to act to bring down that unemployment rate. And the Fed is to be commended. This does not mean that its decision is risk free. Just, given all the risk that we're confronted with, this is a good move. And the fact that the countries that are running giant trade surpluses with it have condemned us gives it an additional advantage.

Second, the bad. The tax proposals, and I focus here only on the tax proposals of the Simpson-Bowles proposal, they have offered three different versions of their tax proposal and I will address what they call the Wyden-Gregg approach. There are two other approaches, the zero plan, which is even worse than the one I'm going to describe, and a third option of basically doing nothing except inviting the Ways and Means Committee to earn their salary and to look at our tax law.

Now, I was anxious to embrace this proposal because we need to see shared sacrifice. We all are looking for a way to pay down the debt, and I, for one, was willing to embrace a program of shared sacrifice and austerity. But Messrs. Bowles and Simpson have given sacrifice a bad name by using our desire for shared sacrifice to disguise a giant tax cut for large corporations.

□ 1910

It needs to be cut by a quarter. This in the name of increasing revenue. This in the name of austerity and shared sacrifice. No. This in the name of using the debt crisis as an opportunity to shift wealth and power and income