

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, after yesterday's action here on the House floor, we have sent not one, but two real solutions to this debt and spending crisis over to the Senate.

The Senate has yet to take action on anything. The President refuses to even submit a plan to solve this problem. All we hear from the President are these divisive class warfare speeches. A speech is not a solution to the problem, especially when you hear of all this foolishness about corporate jet owners and millionaires and billionaires. If the President got his way, if the President confiscated every dollar from corporate jet owners and millionaires and billionaires, he himself knows that wouldn't solve the problem.

And yet what you have is a spending problem in Washington. You don't solve a spending problem by sending even more spending to Washington so that they can blow even more money. What we actually need to do is not a balanced approach, we need a balanced budget amendment to our Constitution, so that you can finally invoke accountability in Washington to solve the spending problem.

Job-killing taxes, more tax increases that only gives Washington more money to spend. Instead of facing the problem, we have got to stop ignoring the problem. The President needs to get his head out of the sand and address the real spending crisis in Washington.

DEBT LIMIT

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

Mr. HIMES. Mr. Speaker, last night the Republican majority in this House, without the support of a single Democrat, did something very dangerous—and I am not talking about the pernicious cuts that would damage the least fortunate in our society. I am not talking about an ill-conceived balanced budget amendment that would surely result in our default. We should debate those things, and people of good will disagree how we do them.

I am talking about the provision of that bill that will bring us back in 6 months to have this discussion again while Americans lose billions of dollars in their retirement accounts, while businesses and our markets face uncertainty. We will do this in 6 more months because of the Republicans.

Now I am a House Democrat. Don't listen to me on this. Listen to the Wall Street Journal editorial page. That Murdochian mouthpiece of malicious malarkey wrote, "Republicans are not looking like adults to whom voters can entrust the government."

Mr. Speaker, according to the Wall Street Journal editorial page, that's just the way it is.

AVOID GOVERNMENT DEFAULT

(Mr. CLARKE of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the

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

Mr. CLARKE of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to offer this House a plan on how Republicans and Democrats can come together, avoid a government default, and do it in a way that really helps the American people. Let's cut the true debt that's crushing Americans today—and it's not the Federal debt.

Americans are underwater on their mortgages, burdened by student loans, maxed out on credit cards. If we help Americans cut their own personal debt, this will free up money where people can responsibly buy things. Businesses will have to hire more people. That's how you create more jobs—by helping Americans become debt-free.

LIFT THE DEBT CEILING

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this morning we join together to express our commitment to one Nation. Unfortunately, we are in a collapse and a crisis because we are, as my good friend from Michigan said, drawn and strangled by those in the Tea Party who believe that America belongs to only one group.

Well, I stand here today to say that we must not take the Tea Party's words that say "do not surrender." That is a selfish position. You do not play surrender games when you work on behalf of the American people. You wonder why the economy is slow? Because it is strangled by inertia and lack of action in raising the debt ceiling. Let's join together in a bipartisan way to lift the debt ceiling. If not, the President has constitutional authority to lift the debt ceiling and get Members to move forward and on helping this country protect the 401(k)s, Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid of the American people.

Mr. Speaker, we are one Nation, not the Tea Party nation. We should represent the people of the United States in creating jobs, we can move the economy, and we can show the world that America is run by adults and we stand for the American people.

I believe I stand for one Nation and to represent all of the people.

LIFE IMITATES ART

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, sometimes art imitates life. Sometimes life imitates art. I think today life is imitating art.

I often reflect on motion pictures and learn from them. When I came up here, it was "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington."

But currently, watching this, I have been thinking about "Blazing Saddles." Remember Mel Brooks and Rich-

ard Pryor, they did a movie. They had a city called Rock Ridge, an all-white city, lawless, problems. The governor appointed a handsome, sharp, young, black man to be the sheriff, the first black sheriff ever in Rock Ridge.

He went there and he wanted the townsfolk to help him prepare to beat off the thugs and have a better city. They didn't want to join him. He said, "You'd do it for Randolph Scott." They would have done it for Randolph Scott, and realizing that, they helped Cleavon Little, the sheriff.

The Republicans, well, they'd do it for George Bush, and they did it for George Bush a lot. Mr. Speaker, life imitates art.

LET'S GET BACK TO WORK

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

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, on August 3 the United States will have \$306 billion in obligations and \$173 billion to address those obligations. At that moment, if the debt ceiling is not raised, our Nation for the first time in its history will default on its obligations.

The cost of borrowing for small business, home mortgages, student and auto loans will all increase. This will hit hard every American and could push this economy into another recession. The American people want a serious and balanced approach to avoid disaster and deal with our Nation's debt problem. They want Congress to work in a bipartisan way to create jobs and new business investment.

The House Republicans' short-term bill does nothing to create economic certainty necessary for sustained economic growth. Instead, it will keep the threat of default alive for months as a continuing drag on this economy. We need a real long-term bill to provide economic stability and certainty. We need a balanced bill that protects Social Security and Medicare, and we need a bipartisan bill we can pass quickly to prevent default.

□ 1230

THE BALL IS IN THE SENATE'S COURT

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

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I'm grateful. I hustled over here this morning because I heard there was a question about what kind of options have we provided for the United States Senate and what can we do to get America out of this crisis, and I know the answer.

We've got lots of choices on their desk, Mr. Speaker, and if you talk to them, I hope you'll recommend these. Just look on the desk in front of them; they've got three good choices. You want a long-term solution to this challenge? Ten years. Look at the House

budget plan we sent to the Senate in April—10 years we can solve this crisis, 10 years out into the future, cut \$6 trillion out of the budget, put America on a track towards fiscal responsibility.

Is 10 years too long? Mr. Speaker, last week we passed Cut, Cap, and Balance, an 18-month solution to this problem, 18-month solution, cuts spending, caps spending, balances the budget.

Is 2 years too long? Look at what we sent over last night, Mr. Speaker, 6 months. Six months. It also cuts; it also caps; it also balances. A 6-month extension on the debt ceiling.

Mr. Speaker, when you talk to the Senate, please tell them: 6 months, 2 years, 10 years. The House has acted on all of those. They sit in the Senate awaiting on action.

BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

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

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Speaker, at what price your vote last night? People have the right to know.

I can tell you what it wasn't for. It wasn't for our seniors. It wasn't to protect their Medicare. And it wasn't to protect those who need help the most, those on Medicaid.

So I ask you again, at what price?

You've heard speeches today about cut, cap, and balance, and we all know that amendment that came in at the 11th hour was on the balanced budget amendment.

So what is this balanced budget amendment that you have put so much faith in? It is not what the people think it is. Mr. Speaker, I believe you have an obligation to tell people that the balanced budget amendment doesn't mean you simply can spend only what you take in. It means you might be able to spend what you take in unless three-fifths of us say you can spend more. That's not what the people think it is.

You've got to stop this facade. As we say in Hawaii: Stop the "shibai," Mr. Speaker. Tell people what they want to know. Tell them at what price you are holding this all up.

PROTECT SENIORS

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

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I received a call yesterday from a senior citizen in my district that disturbed me greatly. It tore at my heart to hear the fear in her voice as she begged me to do all that I can to protect senior citizens, and I assured her that I would. She went on to say how hard she worked during her life. She kept her part of the bargain, and now she expects her government to do the same.

It really bothers me to hear some people suggest that poor Americans

and senior citizens who get checks from the government are freeloaders. Everybody in Congress gets a check from the government. How can they consider themselves as being different?

We need to stop, regroup, and think about what we are doing. We need to think about all those people who have played by the rules, and now we want to change the rules in the middle of the game. Mr. Speaker, that is wrong.

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 12 o'clock and 33 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1300

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. POE of Texas) at 1 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motions to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 1975 and H.R. 1843, if ordered; and approval of the Journal.

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

FIRST LIEUTENANT OLIVER GOODALL POST OFFICE BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and passing the bill (H.R. 1975) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 281 East Colorado Boulevard in Pasadena, California, as the "First Lieutenant Oliver Goodall Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

[Roll No. 679]

YEAS—416

Adams	Dent	Johnson (IL)
Aderholt	DesJarlais	Johnson (OH)
Akin	Deutch	Johnson, E. B.
Alexander	Diaz-Balart	Johnson, Sam
Altmire	Dicks	Jones
Amash	Dingell	Jordan
Andrews	Doggett	Kaptur
Austria	Dold	Keating
Bachmann	Donnelly (IN)	Kelly
Bachus	Doyle	Kildee
Baldwin	Dreier	Kind
Barletta	Duffy	King (IA)
Barrow	Duncan (SC)	King (NY)
Bartlett	Duncan (TN)	Kingston
Barton (TX)	Edwards	Kinzinger (IL)
Bass (CA)	Ellison	Kissell
Bass (NH)	Ellmers	Kline
Becerra	Emerson	Kucinich
Benish	Engel	Labrador
Berg	Eshoo	Lamborn
Berkley	Farenthold	Lance
Berman	Farr	Landry
Biggert	Fattah	Langevin
Billray	Filner	Lankford
Billakis	Fincher	Larsen (WA)
Bishop (GA)	Fitzpatrick	Larson (CT)
Bishop (NY)	Flake	Latham
Bishop (UT)	Fleischmann	LaTourette
Black	Fleming	Latta
Blackburn	Flores	Lee (CA)
Blumenauer	Forbes	Levin
Bonner	Fortenberry	Lewis (CA)
Bono Mack	Fox	Lewis (GA)
Boren	Frank (MA)	Lipinski
Boswell	Franks (AZ)	LoBiondo
Boustany	Frelinghuysen	Loeb
Brady (PA)	Fudge	Long
Brady (TX)	Garamendi	Lowey
Braley (IA)	Gardner	Lucas
Broun (GA)	Garrett	Luetkemeyer
Brown (FL)	Gerlach	Lujan
Buchanan	Gibbs	Lummis
Bucshon	Gibson	Lunnen, Daniel
Buerkle	Gingrey (GA)	E.
Burgess	Gohmert	Lynch
Burton (IN)	Gonzalez	Mack
Butterfield	Goodlatte	Manzullo
Calvert	Gosar	Marchant
Camp	Gowdy	Marino
Campbell	Granger	Markey
Canseco	Graves (GA)	Matheson
Cantor	Graves (MO)	Matsui
Capito	Green, Al	McCarthy (CA)
Capps	Green, Gene	McCarthy (NY)
Capuano	Griffin (AR)	McCaul
Cardoza	Griffith (VA)	McClintock
Carnahan	Grimm	McCollum
Carney	Guinta	McCotter
Carson (IN)	Guthrie	McDermott
Carter	Gutierrez	McGovern
Cassidy	Hahn	McHenry
Castor (FL)	Hall	McIntyre
Chabot	Hanabusa	McKeon
Chaffetz	Hanna	McKinley
Chandler	Harper	McMorris
Cicilline	Harris	Rodgers
Clarke (MI)	Hartzer	McNerney
Clarke (NY)	Hastings (FL)	Meehan
Cleaver	Hastings (WA)	Meeks
Clyburn	Hayworth	Mica
Coble	Heck	Michaud
Coffman (CO)	Heinrich	Miller (FL)
Cohen	Hensarling	Miller (MI)
Cole	Herger	Miller (NC)
Conaway	Higgins	Miller, Gary
Connolly (VA)	Himes	Miller, George
Conyers	Hinojosa	Moore
Cooper	Hirono	Moran
Costa	Hochul	Mulvaney
Costello	Holden	Murphy (CT)
Courtney	Holt	Murphy (PA)
Cravaack	Honda	Myrick
Crawford	Hoyer	Nadler
Crenshaw	Huelskamp	Napolitano
Critz	Huizenga (MI)	Neal
Crowley	Hultgren	Neugebauer
Cuellar	Hunter	Noem
Culberson	Hurt	Nugent
Cummings	Inslee	Nunes
Davis (CA)	Israel	Nunnelee
Davis (IL)	Issa	Olson
Davis (KY)	Jackson (IL)	Owens
DeFazio	Jackson Lee	Palazzo
DeGette	(TX)	Pallone
DeLauro	Jenkins	Pascarelli
Denham	Johnson (GA)	Pastor (AZ)