

“No law varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives shall take effect until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.”

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, with apology to those few Members who were waiting to read, we have now completed the first reading aloud of the United States Constitution.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, our expectation was that the new Republican majority would read the Constitution as written and its subsequent amendments. There is a broad body of law and interpretation that has developed from 1787 until the adoption of the last Amendment in 1992 that has turned our Constitution into a living document, paid for by the blood, sweat and tears of millions of Americans from the Revolutionary War, through the Civil War to even our current conflicts.

The new Republican majority and their redacted Constitutional reading gives little deference to the long history of improving the Constitution and only seeks an interpretation of our Constitution based on the now, not the historic, broad body of law and struggle that it has taken to get there. It leaves out the need to continue to refine the Constitution so that we have a more perfect union.

The 10th Amendment remains the center of conservative ideology. It reads, “The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”

The 112th Congress’ Republican majority is building its agenda around the 10th Amendment. It is determined to limit the scope of Congress’ activity to legislation “reserved” to the United States. Then, all other rights are in the purview of the states. Under this historic logic, slavery was a state right protected by the Constitution and the 10th Amendment. But slavery by definition is not a human right, and therefore states rights cannot be human rights. That is why for the last five Congresses, I’ve introduced a series of Constitutional amendments that would improve the document for all Americans by guaranteeing essential rights.

Currently, the right to vote is a state right—subject to local interpretations of who should vote and how. That results in thousands of different systems, all with different rules and different regulations. It means education is a state right, which means a child’s likelihood of success is based on where he or she is born and the quality of schools that happen to be there. It means health care is a right, and God help you if your state, county or city cannot provide access to high quality care.

I will soon reintroduce the following amendments, in the hopes of creating a more perfect union:

H.J. Res. 28—Guaranteeing the right to vote to all Americans

H.J. Res. 29—Guaranteeing the right to an education of equal high quality

H.J. Res. 30—Guaranteeing the right to health care of equal high quality

H.J. Res. 31—Guaranteeing the right to equality and to reproductive rights to women

H.J. Res. 32—Guaranteeing the right to high quality housing

H.J. Res. 33—Guaranteeing the right to a clean and safe environment

H.J. Res. 34—Guaranteeing progressive taxation

H.J. Res. 35—Guaranteeing the right to full employment and balanced growth

H.J. Res. 36—Abolishing the electoral college, and providing direct election of the President and Vice President

I hope my Republican and Democratic colleagues will join me in converting a reverence for the Constitution into a movement to improve it on behalf of all Americans.

#### APPOINTMENT—PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 11 of rule X and clause 11 of rule I, and the order of the House of January 5, 2011, the Chair announces the Speaker’s appointment of the following Member of the House to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence:

Mr. ROGERS, Michigan, Chairman.

#### RESOLUTION TO CUT CONGRESS’ BUDGET

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 22) reducing the amount authorized for salaries and expenses of Member, committee, and leadership offices in 2011 and 2012.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 22

*Resolved,*

#### SECTION 1. REDUCTION IN MEMBERS’ REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOWANCE.

(a) ALLOWANCES ADOPTED IN 2011 AND 2012.—The amount of any Members’ Representational Allowance established in accordance with section 101 of the House of Representatives Administrative Reform Technical Corrections Act (2 U.S.C. 57b) for 2011 or 2012 may not exceed 95 percent of the amount of the Allowance so established for 2010.

(b) INTERIM REDUCTION PENDING ADOPTION OF NEW ALLOWANCE.—Until a Members’ Representational Allowance is established in accordance with section 101 of the House of Representatives Administrative Reform Technical Corrections Act (2 U.S.C. 57b) for 2011, the amount of such Allowance, as in effect on the date of the adoption of this resolution, is reduced by 5 percent.

#### SEC. 2. REDUCTION IN AMOUNT AUTHORIZED FOR SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF HOUSE LEADERSHIP OFFICES IN 2011 AND 2012.

(a) REDUCTION.—The head of any House leadership office may not authorize the disbursement of any amounts appropriated for salaries and expenses of such office during calendar year 2011 or fiscal year 2012 at a rate exceeding 95 percent of the rate provided for such salaries and expenses for fiscal year 2010.

(b) DEFINITION.—In this section, a “House leadership office” is any office whose salaries and expenses were appropriated for fiscal year 2010 under the heading “House leadership offices” in the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2010.

#### SEC. 3. REDUCTION IN AMOUNT AUTHORIZED FOR EXPENSES OF COMMITTEES IN 2011 AND 2012.

(a) PRIMARY EXPENSE RESOLUTIONS.—The aggregate amount authorized for expenses of

committees of the House of Representatives for 2011 and 2012 under primary expense resolutions adopted by the House under clause 6 of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives may not exceed 95 percent of the aggregate amount provided for expenses of committees under such resolutions for 2009 and 2010.

(b) INTERIM FUNDING PENDING ADOPTION OF PRIMARY EXPENSE RESOLUTIONS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (c) of clause 7 of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives, each committee described in paragraph (a) of such clause shall be entitled for each month during the period specified in paragraph (a) of such clause to 95 percent of the amount otherwise determined under paragraph (c) of such clause.

#### SEC. 4. REDUCTION IN AMOUNT AUTHORIZED FOR SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS IN 2011 AND 2012.

The chair of the Committee on Appropriations may not authorize the disbursement of any amounts appropriated for salaries and expenses of the Committee during fiscal year 2011 or fiscal year 2012 at a rate exceeding 91 percent of the rate provided for such salaries and expenses for fiscal year 2010.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 5(b) of House Resolution 5, the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY) each will control 1 hour.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today is a momentous day. We are all here together as Members of a new Congress and, more importantly, at the cusp of a new era in America’s political life. I find it humbling and most appropriate that while yesterday we were ceremonially sworn in in this historic House Chamber and appropriately voted on a transparency-enhancing rules package, today we began our proceedings with a reading of the United States Constitution. The Constitution not only establishes our polity and our framework of government, it enshrines as our fundamental law the proper role of government.

Mr. Speaker, as we promised in our Pledge to America, today’s reading was an affirmation of our commitment to return this government back to its proper role—a smaller, less costly, more accountable one.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution before us, introduced by my colleague from Oregon, is extremely important to today’s affirmation. And it is no accident that this is our first piece of legislative business in this the 112th Congress.

This legislation is significant because, along with our other activities here on the House floor this week, this bill committing ourselves to a more responsible and efficient stewardship of

the taxpayers' dollars demonstrates, we hope, to the American people that we are listening.

Mr. Speaker, the people's House should act first and lead by example. Everybody knows that across this country families and small businesses have cut their spending, are paying off their debt, and are striving to live within their means. We should do the same, and this legislation is a beginning. It will do that by having an immediate impact, and I would like to thank the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) and his transition team for their hard work and their constructive ideas.

Under this resolution, each leadership, committee and Member office in the 112th Congress will receive no more than 95 percent of its 111th Congress funding level. In fiscal year 2011, this will mean a savings of \$1 million from leadership offices, a savings of \$8.1 million from committee budgets, and a savings of \$26.1 million from, collectively, the Members' office budgets. For those who may not know, the Members' office budgets are the specific amounts that are given to Members so that they can carry out their functions as Members of Congress. It includes the ability to communicate with their constituents, it includes paying for their staff, it includes paying for their transportation from their district to Washington, D.C. and back; it includes the rental on their district offices. In other words, it is the money that is utilized for Members to carry out their official activities. These are important jobs that Members are required to do if in fact we are to represent our people appropriately. Nonetheless, even though these are important things that we do, we should try to be even more efficient in the way that we do them. That is the purpose of this legislation before us.

Mr. Speaker, these are substantial cuts in budgets, in budgets that frankly cannot continue indefinitely on an upward trajectory. We must all find ways to do more with less, to enhance our productivity, and to ferret out waste or inefficiencies wherever they may be. With that being said, this initial savings is only a down payment on future efforts. My colleagues and I on House Administration are dedicated to continuing savings and reductions in spending in other areas as well. Thus, for fiscal year 2012, we have committed to keeping this 5 percent reduction in place. We are also directing all House officers, such as the Clerk, the Sergeant at Arms and the Chief Administrative Officer, to find savings within their own organizations without sacrificing their services and the excellence they pride themselves on maintaining; in other words, to do what all Americans are attempting in their own lives, finding ways to do more with less. We look forward to hearing from these and other House offices in specificity as to what their cost-savings plans will be.

As has been said by our Speaker, we have committed to cutting domestic

spending and returning non-security discretionary spending to 2008 levels. If we could live on that level of spending a mere 2 years ago, surely we can find ways to do so again. Again, American families are doing it. American businesses are doing it. We must try as well.

Mr. Speaker, listening to the American people and restoring the proper role of government means decreasing spending, ending our deficit mentality, and fostering job creation. These are the virtues that have made this country great and will sustain us in the future.

I want to publicly thank my colleague from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) and his transition team for the efforts that they have put into this legislation, and I would urge all of my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as a staunch advocate for strong, accountable stewardship of hard-earned taxpayer dollars, I applaud any effort to responsibly address this concern. I travel back and forth to my district every day in the city of Philadelphia, and I spend a large portion of every day listening to constituents as they voice their concerns over our economy and the real impact it has on their day-to-day lives. Certainly this House must take steps to ensure that resources are effectively utilized, administered and accounted for. To that end, I support this resolution and encourage my colleagues to do so as well.

During the 111th Congress, significant steps were taken by the House leadership to expand transparency and responsible use of taxpayer dollars. At the direction of Speaker PELOSI, the Committee on House Administration under my chairmanship worked with the office of the CAO to introduce the House statement of disbursements in an online, electronic format. For the first time, constituents, the media and other concerned individuals could review every penny spent by Members, committees and leadership offices.

Through the Green the Capitol initiative and with the cooperation of the Architect of the Capitol, we rolled out enhancements designed to increase the energy efficiency of the Capitol Complex, resulting in cost savings.

Under the Democratic majority, we put in place requirements that only vehicles meeting lower greenhouse emissions standards were eligible for MRA-funded lease payments. Not only does this have a positive environmental impact, it also reduces fuel costs, since these vehicles are generally more fuel efficient.

The cost savings that were introduced were done so responsibly and with a constant eye on ensuring that Members have the resources they need also to be able to serve their constituency. That's ultimately the reason why

we are here. I look forward to exploring additional, responsible cost savings opportunities with Chairman LUNGREN in the spirit of bipartisanship cooperation that we have enjoyed for many years, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1240

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) who spent an enormous amount of time beginning immediately after the elections to bring us to this point.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairman of the House Administration Committee for his help and assistance as we worked through the transition. I also want to thank the ranking member the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS) as well who were designated by then-Speaker PELOSI to be a formal conduit for us on the transition. They were most helpful and gave us good insights. And I want to thank all the Members who participated and the staff whom we reached out to in a survey across this campus to say, How can we do this better? How can we be more efficient with our time and the taxpayers' money? Where can we cut costs?

Today is that first installment. There is an old saying that the journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step. Ladies and gentlemen, this is a single step forward, but it is a \$35 million first step. We think we can at least save that in this effort today, and leadership really starts at the top.

The American people have spoken loudly and clearly. They are very concerned about the economy and their jobs and their communities and they are equally and deeply concerned about the deficits that have been racked up by both parties over time. We have to turn that around, or we end up looking like some of these countries elsewhere around the globe that are facing financial ruin if they don't change. We have to change, too, and we are asking ourselves to take the first step here and save at least \$35 million.

As the gentleman from Pennsylvania has pointed out and the gentleman from California has pointed out, this is the first installment. Our management team in this organization is looking at each department on how they can achieve additional savings. As you know, we have an Inspector General that looks at everything on Capitol Hill and identifies ways we can improve safety and security and cut costs and be more efficient, so we are letting them do their management piece.

Now, I was a small business owner for 22 years with my wife out in Oregon. I understand that if you don't watch the pennies and the nickels, you will never get to the dollars. You have to look at

everything you do in real time to try and squeeze out efficiency, and I think we have done that.

As Republicans, our pledge to America was to do exactly that across the government, and you will see oversight hearings about policy, oversight hearings about job-killing regulations because we want to get America working again. And I know my colleagues on the other side of the aisle share that view, that it is the private sector jobs that we have to get restored in this country. We have to grow the economy and create jobs and put Washington's fiscal house back in order, and we will take the first steps today with this legislation and this resolution.

So, specifically, we cut we believe \$35 million out of our own budgets. It is a 5-percent reduction, except, I should point out, the Appropriations Committee will actually suffer a 9-percent reduction, and they came forward with that level. I applaud them for that.

This is firm, but flexible. Members will still determine within their budgets how they are spent. We don't micromanage here. We treat you as adults, and we are going to treat government agencies as adults. But we will expect results because the American people spoke clearly in November and said, we want transparency, we want openness, we want accountability, we want you to cut deficit spending, and we want you to create private sector jobs.

So, Mr. Chairman, I think we have begun that process today. I thank my colleagues on the other side of the aisle for supporting this bipartisan effort.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. I also would like to thank Mr. WALDEN for allowing us to participate, myself and Mr. ANDREWS from New Jersey.

I certainly do not want to get you in any kind of trouble here today, but we did have some ideas that happened to fall into and come into implementation of your plan. I know that was just great minds thinking alike. It wasn't that it was our idea that did that. But I am talking especially toward the schedule. I do appreciate that. I appreciate you allowing us to participate in what you have done there and look forward again to working with you in the future.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. At this time, Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS), the chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I thank the chairman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, this is a historic time for this Congress, this House and my committee. I can say without a moment's hesitation that this day represents a crucial turning point for our Nation as this new Congress begins a path to fiscal sanity.

With this resolution today, Congress will begin immediately to reduce spending, starting here and now with

our own office budgets and our committee budgets and the like.

To demonstrate my strong commitment to slashing spending, reducing our national deficit and getting our economy back on track, I have directed my own committee budget to be cut not by 5 percent, Mr. Speaker, but by 9 percent, nearly double the amount of reduction proposed for other House offices. What the Appropriations Committee is saying to all other committees is, we see your five; we raise you four. So we are cutting 9 percent.

This year, the Appropriations Committee will be ground zero for a wide range of reductions across the Federal Government; and by cutting our own budget first, Mr. Speaker, we are showing we are willing to lead by example.

This is a critical time for the Appropriations Committee, as we will carry out the most expansive reduction of discretionary spending in the history of this country. Under my watch, the Appropriations Committee will be an instrument of change, to enforce the will of the American people.

My Republican colleagues on the committee and I are ready to stand and fight for the American people and show that we are serious about our commitment to rein in government spending and control our exploding deficits. Yet it is important to remember that slashing spending to save taxpayer dollars and reducing the size of government is a means to an end. We must always keep our eyes on the ultimate goal—improving our economy, getting our people back to work and safeguarding the Nation's financial security for the future.

The one and only mandate that we received from the American people in November, in my judgment, was to put our economy and jobs first. This is why people came to the polls and voted for a change in this body, and this is the duty that we must fulfill.

To this end, it is clear that this Congress cannot let favored, yet troublesome, programs slip by or allow turf battles to cloud our shared interest in protecting the taxpayer. Our budget ax will swing wide and true, and no area of the Federal Government will be immune from our scrutiny and cuts. Sacred cows are, for all intents and purposes, extinct.

Mr. Speaker, we have a big job ahead of us. While this resolution is a small step forward, it is a giant leap to show, in a very personal and practical way, the commitment we have to reducing spending and getting our economy back on track. The first drawn blood is ours.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CRENSHAW).

Mr. CRENSHAW. I want to thank the gentleman for yielding the time.

I rise in strong support of this resolution. What does it do? You have heard

quite simply that it saves the American taxpayers millions of dollars. How does it do it? Quite simply, it says we are going to spend less money in this House.

These are difficult times, and we can't just keep on doing things like we have always done them. We have got to change things. No more perks, no more privileges, no more waste. We have a chance with this resolution to, in the House, look at ourselves in the mirror and say we are going to lead by example.

□ 1250

The American people have been making these tough choices all along. I think it's time that this House put its own house in order. But we have to remember that actions speak louder than words. Difficult times mean leaders have to lead. We have a chance to take a bold step to say that we're going to try to stop this culture of spending that we've all gotten used to and say, Let's start a culture of savings.

Now, that's not going to be easy. It's going to be hard. It's going to be painful. It's going to be difficult. It's going to be tough. But we must do it. And that's where we begin to start. That's what this resolution does. It says that we're going to take the first step. We're going to cut our own spending. We're going to do more with less. And I think right now we can do a whole lot more with a whole lot less. I know that, you know that, and I think the American people know that. But we all know that we need money to provide services.

Right now, it seems to me that government needs something more. We need discipline to rein in spending. We need courage to make the right decisions, even when they're hard. And we need to seize the challenge to provide services in these difficult times. We've got to make sure that every task of government is accomplished more efficiently and more effectively than it ever has been before, because if life is going to change in America, life has to change here in Washington. And this is the first step.

So I urge the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. At this time I would like to yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Alabama (Mrs. ROBY), a member of the transition team.

Mrs. ROBY. Mr. Speaker, our Nation is on an unsustainable path. Over the last 2 years, all we have seen from Washington is more spending, more borrowing, and more debt. The American taxpayer has been burdened with \$3 trillion worth of bailouts and buyouts. Never before has the government spent so much while the people received so little. One of the goals of the transition team was to restore fiscal responsibility to Congress. And I would like to thank the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) for his leadership on that transition team.

Working families all across America have been forced to tighten their belts during this economic downturn. The Congress should be no different. Our proposal would cut Members' representational allowances by 5 percent. It will save the American taxpayer at least \$35 million annually over the next year.

No one is suggesting that this is a silver bullet. In fact, it is far from it. Reducing our soaring debt will require this Congress to deeply commit to the tough choices that will be required to put our Nation back on track. But, in many ways, our budget woes began in this Chamber. And so, too, should they end. This resolution is a symbolic start to this process.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. At this time, Mr. Speaker, I would yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT).

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. On the campaign trail for the last several months we've heard two things from people. We've heard: cut spending, cut spending, cut spending. And the other thing we heard consistently was: live by the decisions that you make in Congress.

Well, today we have a great opportunity before us. We have an opportunity to do both—to start cutting spending—\$35 million-plus in spending cuts—starting with us. It means that we start first and foremost by living with the decisions that we make. A 5-percent deduction in our MRAs gives us an opportunity to not spend the money so that other folks in families and small businesses have an opportunity when not paying taxes to invest more money in the future of their country and their families.

Second, as we consistently live under our own decisions, we tell the American people that we are simply "listening." I heard constantly that the American people want a Congress that listens; that hears what they're saying; that understands their pain and then does something about it. The first step in that direction is for us to start living within our own means and to tell the American people that we hear them.

If we want to restore the confidence of the American people in their elected officials, we must start by doing things like this—cutting ourselves first and asking the rest of the government to follow.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, at this time it is my pleasure to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER), a member of the transition team.

Mr. GARDNER. I thank the gentleman from California.

Mr. Speaker, today I am glad to support a resolution that puts away the knives of politics and instead pulls out the shears of budget cutting. Thank you to Representative WALDEN for your work on the transition committee to again restore accountability and transparency by leading by example in one

of the most historic institutions this world has ever witnessed.

Throughout my time in the State legislature of Colorado and throughout the past several months I have talked to constituents around the Fourth Congressional District of Colorado about the need to lead by example—the need to start in our own backyard first to cut our budgets to make sure that we are leading by example. Just a couple of rows from here in this Chamber when we took the oath, my 7-year-old daughter accompanied me to witness the transition of power. But that means nothing if we cannot lead by example. And I will have failed her as a 7-year-old child, and every child like her, if we do not lead by example—and we start today by cutting our own budgets.

The 5 percent cut to our budget is not massive, but it is monumental. And it's something that we must all take seriously, our efforts to begin leading the American people. Around this country, citizens of the United States are looking to Congress for signs of hope—signs of hope that we have learned a lesson that this Congress has spent too much, grown too much, and that we will put our own house in order.

Mr. Speaker, today I have the honor of standing in support of a resolution that says to the American people we will indeed lead by example. We will begin in our house first.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, at this time it gives me a great deal of pleasure to yield 1 minute to the majority leader of the House of Representatives, the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR).

Mr. CANTOR. I thank the gentleman from California.

Mr. Speaker, our new majority will be a results-driven Congress with one clear goal: to create jobs and generate economic growth. Our defining principle will be "cut-and-grow." Cut spending and job-killing regulations and grow jobs and the economy.

Our mission is urgent. For the economy to grow, families, businesses, and financial markets need to know that we are serious about cutting spending. If we don't act, the threat of future tax increases, inflation, and higher borrowing costs will continue to serve as an anchor on the economy.

Beginning the new Republican majority by cutting our own congressional operating budgets sends the right message. The days of families and small businesses tightening their belts while the Federal Government goes on a spending spree are over. This self-imposed 5-percent cut to our own House operating budgets will save American taxpayers more than \$35 million immediately. I hope that Federal agencies across the spectrum will follow suit and find ways to cut their own budgets.

This legislation is a small, but significant, step toward promoting a culture of opportunity, responsibility, and success. I urge my colleagues to support it.

□ 1300

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I would like to yield 3 minutes to another gentleman who served us well on the transition team, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KINZINGER).

Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Resolution 22. In fact, it is an honor to give my first speech in the House of Representatives on this issue.

When I went around in the campaign, I heard from the people of the 11th District of Illinois repeatedly about a number of things, but at the forefront, it was "cut spending." We have a massive deficit. We have lived the last few years acting like we can just spend money and never worry about it; but we saw a massive change in the last few months, and it is time for us to heed that message. How better to do it than to lead by example?

As well as hearing about our needing to cut spending, I heard about humility a lot and about a majority that needs to lead with a sense of humbleness. I think this is key, to lead by example, but we need to wrestle the beast of spending. I don't have kids yet, but someday I will, and when I do, I don't want to live with the responsibility that I continue to shovel debt and debt on top of them and make them have to handle that now.

As a member of the military—and I've been doing that for 8 years—I also understand what sacrifice is, and I understand that folks have been fighting on the outside for the defense of our country. It is time for us now to fight on the inside for the defense of our country. \$35 million isn't going to solve all of our budget problems, but it's a good first step. This is the first step in a probably very painful process where we have to understand and wrestle with this beast and where everybody is going to have to sacrifice, but it is the first step and a very necessary step to ensure that we are leaving our children a Union, a country, far better than the one we inherited.

So to the people of the 11th District of Illinois and to the people of America, let me say the freshman class and the Republican majority have heard your voice. We heard what you said on November 2. We are going to seriously cut spending, and we are going to start with our own budget. We are proud to do it, and we are going to step forward and lead and make you proud.

Thank you so much for the opportunity to address this issue.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. At this time, I would like to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. HARPER), a member of the House Administration Committee.

Mr. HARPER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I am eager to enact the Republican governing agenda that focuses on creating jobs, driving down spending and shrinking the size of the Federal Government.

Republicans will take swift action to turn America from the failed economic policies of the last 2 years to the conservative principles to promote prosperity through individual freedoms and liberties. Our plan includes initiatives to pay down the national debt and put the Federal Government back on a path to a balanced budget. This goal can be achieved by employing fiscally conservative policies—just like this.

Mr. Speaker, the Federal Government is broke, borrowing 41 cents of every dollar that we spend. Nearly one in 10 American workers is unemployed while the Federal Government has added 100,000 new jobs. Washington continues to record trillion dollar deficits despite the fact that family budgets get smaller and smaller. The government cannot continue to grow while Americans' wallets shrink.

As lawmakers, we must lead by example. For this past Congress, my first term, my congressional office has come in under budget, voluntarily returning approximately 10 percent of the Members' representational allowance. This gesture has not impacted the quality of our representation and our constituent services. During this time period, my office has replied to over 37,000 emails and letters and has connected with nearly 82,000 constituents via teleconference.

I urge Congress to follow this example by providing taxpayers with a fiscally responsible operating budget. Our path to a balanced budget begins today, and it begins with this vote.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, at this time, it is my privilege to yield 3 minutes a new member of our House Administration Committee but a veteran of this House, the gentleman from Georgia, Dr. GINGREY.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. I thank the gentleman for yielding. I thank Mr. LUNGREN. I thank Mr. BRADY. I thank Mr. WALDEN and the members of the transition team, many of whom have spoken on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, clearly, it is time for us—we Members of Congress of the House of Representatives—with House Resolution 22, to show good faith and regard to tightening our belts. It has been said by other Members that cutting the Members' representational allowance is kind of routine for a lot of the Members.

I know that, this past year, I returned something like \$160,000 of the MRA to the Treasury and, over the course of my 8 years in Congress, in the aggregate, some \$900,000. Quite honestly, that is more than a 5 percent cut. So it can be done, and many Members have done that as well.

We have concerns, of course, as to where that money goes to. Does it go

to truly reducing the deficit and long-term debt?

I will be introducing, Mr. Speaker, legislation later on today that by law requires that that money that is turned back in goes back to the taxpayer. Yet this piece of legislation, House Resolution 22, is something that I think will have wide, if not unanimous, bipartisan support.

As I say, the former chairman of this committee, Mr. BRADY, now the ranking member of the current chairman's committee, my good friend DAN LUNGREN from California, is of the same mind in regard to fiscal responsibility and doing what is right for the American people.

On November 2, they were telling us, Look, we are sick and tired of you guys who just keep throwing money at things, like the \$1 trillion cost of the stimulus bill and another \$1 trillion for the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. Some people recognize that better as ObamaCare. But, you know, when you've got \$1.4 trillion worth of deficit for 2 or 3 years in a row, no wonder you add \$5 trillion to the long-term debt, and you get up to something like \$14 trillion.

So, Mr. Speaker, at a time when there is a 9.8 percent unemployment rate and when families across the country are forced to tighten their belts, I wholeheartedly believe that Congress should lead by example. That is what we are doing with this bill.

I appreciate my colleagues giving me time to weigh in on this. I fully support it, and I look forward to being a member of the committee.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I would like to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER), who has done great work in the past about the operations of this House.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, we have a spending problem here in the Congress of the United States. We know it. All the Members here know it, and certainly the American people know it as well. Over the past few years, we have run deficits of over \$1 trillion each year, and we have driven our national debt to over \$14 trillion.

On November 2, 2010, the American people spoke out in a very loud and clear voice: Stop the reckless spending. The Republican majority elected on November 2 heard the call of the American people, and we will start the spending cuts today by cutting our own budgets by 5 percent.

You know, since my election to Congress, I have always tried to be a good steward of the money that is appropriated to my budget to serve my constituents. In the last Congress, I returned, actually, about 11 percent of the money that was allotted. In 2009, I returned nearly 8 percent to the Treas-

ury, and in 2010, I expect that return to be almost 14 percent. I am sure that many Members can make similar claims here.

A cut of 5 percent for Members, for leadership offices, and for committees is a very important first step in getting our spending under control. Some may say that 5 percent doesn't cut nearly enough, but certainly, it is a welcomed change, and we are going in the right direction rather than in the wrong direction of increasing these Members' allowances that we have seen for too many years.

If we cannot cut our own budgets, how can the American people expect us to start cutting spending?

I urge all of my colleagues to join me in sending this important message to the American people that we are very serious about cutting spending. We get it. We heard what the American people said in this last election, and we are starting here, right now, with ourselves.

□ 1310

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I would make an inquiry as to whether the gentleman has further requests for time.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. I don't think so, no.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. If the gentleman is going to yield back the balance of his time after his statement, I will do the same on this side.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman, my friend from the great State of Pennsylvania, who has worked on a bipartisan basis, most of the time, and what I mean by that is about 85 percent or 90 percent of the work we do on our committee has to do with making this place work, helping Members do the job that they were elected to do to represent their constituents, and making sure this institution of the House of Representatives works. There is a sense of a pride of the institution that I think marks our committee, and we try in a very real way to work, both on the Democratic and Republican sides, to ensure the productivity of the membership here and to ensure that, frankly, the people get their money's worth.

About 10 or 15 percent of what we have to do has to do with election law, and I might say that that's not always as obviously bipartisan, but we've always done it in the spirit of civility and always done it in the spirit of respect for one another, and for that, I would like to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Speaker, this is an important vote. In comparison to a trillion-dollar budget and trillion-dollar deficit people

might say this is a small amount. It is not a small amount. It is a serious 5 percent cut with respect to the operations of this House in very, very significant ways. It is a down payment on the future actions of this House with respect to other operations of the House, but as we scan across the entire Federal Government, this marks the down payment on that new vision.

So I would once again like to thank the Congressman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN).

I have just discovered that I do have another speaker here, and with the indulgence of my friend on the other side, I would like to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WALSH).

Mr. WALSH of Illinois. I apologize. I snuck up on you there.

I rise today to support H. Res. 22 in the House. We were elected this past fall to do what we said we were going to do: To lead by example when it comes to spending and tightening our own belts. Following through on this key pledge that we made in the Pledge to America I think is vital. We're taking the first step before we ask others to tighten their own belts, and it's important to understand this is a first step, hopefully, in an ongoing effort to continue to cut costs.

This will impact each and every one of us, and I think it's very important to the American people that they see we are talking the talk and walking the walk.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in strong opposition to the House Resolution 22, which would cut Congress's budget by five percent in 2011 and 2012. The proposed cut undermines Members of Congress's ability to serve their constituents and perform official duties.

Today, many communities around the Nation are recovering from the Great Recession. Members' offices are flooded with phone calls from constituents who are facing foreclosure and having problems with their Social Security and Medicare. Furthermore, millions are looking toward Members of Congress for information on government programs, help on constituent casework, finding contracting opportunities with the federal government, and how to apply for federal grants. Lastly, it is imperative constituents can voice their opinion on proposed legislation to our staff. Today's draconian attempt to reduce Members of Congress's budget would hamper their ability to fulfill these essential tasks for our fellow Americans.

At a time of economic crisis, a well functioning democracy cannot survive the "starve the beast" syndrome. Specifically, Congress needs talented staff to properly and judiciously advise Members on proposed legislation and help communicate our work to our constituents. A recent article in *Politico* found that the majority of congressional staff has not had an effective pay increase in many years. If we go down this road, eventually we will not be adequately staffed to fulfill the critical needs for Members.

The resolution today extends the failed mantra that government is the problem. In the run up to the Great Recession, many impor-

tant federal regulatory agencies were severely underfunded and could not carry out their vital missions. The House of Representatives needs to reflect on this lesson and reject this failed right wing philosophy. I urge my colleagues to oppose today's proposal.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, today I voted for H. Res. 22, to cut the House operating budget by 5%. It is important for the government to lead by example, especially during these tough economic times.

I would hope that having demonstrated that even the legislature itself is not exempt from budget cuts, that the Republican leadership would reconsider its decision to declare off limits major areas of government spending and savings.

Repealing the Affordable Care Act would be inconsistent with these efforts to reduce costs. The non-partisan Congressional Budget Office said that repealing health care would cost the American taxpayers \$240 billion over the next 10 years. This is in addition to raising the average cost of health care for most Americans and leaving 32 million uninsured, and is something our economy cannot afford.

This is especially important when looking at defense spending. The Pentagon budget, growing at a rate far above inflation, is also the source of the greatest waste and inefficiency. GAO studies have documented tens of billions of dollars of waste, inefficiency, and in some cases, money that can't be accounted for at all.

Even the Pentagon itself is making commitments for budget reduction and efficiency. Just today, Secretary Gates reached out to members of Congress to outline how he intends to trim \$100 billion from within the Pentagon over the next five years. I hope these conversations don't fall on deaf ears.

Every part of the budget deserves careful attention. I'm pleased that we're starting with the legislative budget; I hope it will serve as a symbol that no part of the budget should be off limits, making the Defense Department the next source of inquiry, and not the last.

I look forward to working with all members, on both sides of the aisle, to help the government lead by example, improve efficiency and improve our fiscal standing.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution to Cut Congress's Budget. The American people are hurting and they deserve responsible leadership. This legislation, however, is an effort to deceive the American people into thinking that this new Congress is making a real effort to reduce the deficit. In fact this Congress is on a path to grow the deficit even further without providing any help to the American people.

As families cut their budgets to get their fiscal house in order, Congress should do the same. I have returned \$109,000 to the Treasury since I took office and will take further efforts this year to save taxpayer money. That is why I am confident that a five percent reduction in the budget for Congress will be manageable for Members and staff and good for the United States.

I understand why this bill is on the floor today and I support this bill. Unfortunately, it is a symbolic and purely political gesture.

This majority recently passed rules that will exempt tax cuts from complying with the PayGo rule, guaranteeing a ballooning of the government's debt. In addition, they repeal a rule that prohibits reconciliation bills from in-

creasing the deficit, further paving the way for tax cuts, regardless of the impact on the deficit. The hypocrisy continues with an exception for the cost of repealing health reform. In fact, repealing health reform explodes the federal deficit by \$230 billion over the next ten years and \$1 trillion over the next two decades, while stripping Americans of important benefits. It's pure hypocrisy to add \$1 trillion to the deficit, and then tell the American people we are doing something about the deficit by cutting our own budgets by 5%.

I would remind the new majority that PayGo rules in the 1990s led to enormous budget surpluses. It was the Republican controlled Congress that repealed the PayGo rules allowing Republicans and President Bush to cut taxes and engage in two wars without concern for the deficit. We are paying for their mistakes today and we will be paying for them for generations. I regret that today's Republican majority appears to be the same as the old.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill and then to fight for real fiscal responsibility that puts the middle class first.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 22, a resolution that will reduce House budgets by 5% across the board for the 112th Congress. I commend the author of this legislation—my colleague from the Energy and Commerce Committee, Mr. WALDEN—for his leadership on this resolution and for the work he has done over the past few months in leading the Republican transition efforts.

On November 2, 2010, the American people spoke very clearly at the ballot box to stop the out-of-control spending here in Washington. They were rightfully tired of the \$1 trillion so-called "Stimulus" bill and the \$1 trillion ObamaCare bill.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, these bills are largely to blame for \$1.4 trillion deficit for Fiscal Year 2010 that has ballooned our national debt to \$14 trillion.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when there is 9.8% unemployment and families across the country are forced to tighten their belts, I wholeheartedly believe that Congress should lead by example.

H. Res. 22 provides for a 5% reduction for each Member's MRA, which I—as a new Member of the House Administration Committee—believe is a good starting point for us to rein in federal spending.

I know that some of my colleagues across the aisle will criticize this proposal for being an act of political theater or not going far enough, so I would ask them a simple question. If—as Members of Congress—we cannot support proposals to cut our own budgets, then how can the American people trust us to make much more difficult budget decisions down the road to reduce our massive debt?

Mr. Speaker, as families across the country continue to struggle financially, it is imperative that we show fiscal restraint, and there is no better place to start than here in the halls of Congress.

I ask all of my colleagues to support H. Res. 22.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the resolution before the House today to reduce the budgets for Members' offices as well as leadership and committee offices in the House of Representatives.

At a time when so many of our constituents are struggling to make ends meet in a difficult

economy, and with the federal deficit as high as it is, the House and Senate must keep looking for ways to tighten our belts. During the last Congress, under the leadership of Speaker PELOSI, we voted to freeze the salaries of Members of Congress in 2010 and again for 2011. The resolution before the House today would save an additional \$35 million.

While this resolution saves \$35 million, the Republican leadership will be bringing a health care reform repeal bill to the Floor next week that will blow a one trillion dollar hole in the budget. Not only would the Republican repeal bill turn back the clock on the significant reforms and consumer protections and jeopardize health care for millions of Americans, their repeal bill would also add \$230 billion to the deficit over the next 10 years, and a jaw-dropping \$1 trillion of red ink over 20 years. These are not my figures, but those of the non-partisan Congressional Budget Office.

In a word, if cutting \$35 million from Congress' budget is a step in the right direction towards reducing the deficit, adding \$1 trillion to the deficit by repealing health care reform takes us about 28,570 steps in the wrong direction.

I urge support for the resolution before the House today and strong opposition to the Republican health care repeal bill next week.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support this resolution. Let's make it a bipartisan effort. Let's show that we have the commitment of the membership here towards responding to the reality of our times.

I yield back the balance of my time. The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 22.

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. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. 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 408, nays 13, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 8]

YEAS—408

Adams	Bilbray	Calvert
Aderholt	Bishop (GA)	Camp
Akin	Bishop (NY)	Campbell
Alexander	Bishop (UT)	Canseco
Altmire	Black	Cantor
Amash	Blackburn	Capito
Andrews	Blumenauer	Capps
Austria	Bonner	Capuano
Baca	Bono Mack	Cardoza
Bachmann	Boren	Carnahan
Bachus	Boswell	Carney
Baldwin	Boustany	Carson (IN)
Barletta	Brady (PA)	Carter
Barrow	Brady (TX)	Cassidy
Bartlett	Braley (IA)	Castor (FL)
Barton (TX)	Brooks	Chabot
Bass (CA)	Broun (GA)	Chaffetz
Bass (NH)	Brown (FL)	Chandler
Becerra	Buchanan	Chu
Benishek	Bucshon	Cicilline
Berg	Buerkle	Clarke (MI)
Berkley	Burgess	Clay
Berman	Burton (IN)	Cleaver
Biggart	Butterfield	Clyburn

Coble	Herrera	Beutler
Coffman (CO)	Higgins	
Cohen	Himes	
Cole	Hinchey	
Conaway	Hinojosa	
Connolly (VA)	Hirono	
Cooper	Holden	
Costa	Holt	
Costello	Hoyer	
Courtney	Huelskamp	
Cravaack	Huizenga (MI)	
Crawford	Hultgren	
Crenshaw	Hunter	
Critz	Hurt	
Crowley	Inslee	
Cuellar	Israel	
Culberson	Issa	
Cummings	Jackson Lee	
Davis (CA)	(TX)	
Davis (IL)	Jenkins	
Davis (KY)	Johnson (GA)	
DeFazio	Johnson (IL)	
DeGette	Johnson (OH)	
DeLauro	Johnson, E. B.	
Denham	Johnson, Sam	
Dent	Jones	
DesJarlais	Jordan	
Deutch	Kaptur	
Diaz-Balart	Keating	
Dicks	Kelly	
Dingell	Kildee	
Doggett	Kind	
Dold	King (IA)	
Donnelly (IN)	King (NY)	
Doyle	Kingston	
Dreier	Kinzinger (IL)	
Duffy	Kissell	
Duncan (SC)	Kline	
Duncan (TN)	Kucinich	
Edwards	Labrador	
Ellmers	Lamborn	
Emerson	Lance	
Engel	Landry	
Eshoo	Langevin	
Farenthold	Lankford	
Farr	Larsen (WA)	
Fattah	Larson (CT)	
Fincher	Latham	
Flake	LaTourette	
Fleischmann	Latta	
Fleming	Lee (NY)	
Flores	Levin	
Forbes	Lewis (CA)	
Fortenberry	Lewis (GA)	
Fox	Lipinski	
Frank (MA)	LoBiondo	
Franks (AZ)	Loebsack	
Frelinghuysen	Lofgren, Zoe	
Fudge	Long	
Gallegly	Lowey	
Garamendi	Lucas	
Gardner	Luetkemeyer	
Garrett	Lujan	
Gibbs	Lummis	
Gibson	Lungren, Daniel	
Giffords	E.	
Gingrey (GA)	Mack	
Gohmert	Maloney	
Gonzalez	Manzullo	
Goodlatte	Marchant	
Gosar	Marino	
Gowdy	Markey	
Granger	Matheson	
Graves (GA)	Matsui	
Graves (MO)	McCarthy (CA)	
Green, Al	McCarthy (NY)	
Green, Gene	McCaul	
Griffin (AR)	McClintock	
Griffith (VA)	McCollum	
Grijalva	McCotter	
Grimm	McDermott	
Guinta	McGovern	
Guthrie	McHenry	
Gutierrez	McIntyre	
Hall	McKeon	
Hanabusa	McKinley	
Hanna	McMorris	
Harman	Rodgers	
Harper	McNerney	
Harris	Meehan	
Hartzler	Meeke	
Hastings (FL)	Mica	
Hastings (WA)	Michaud	
Hayworth	Miller (FL)	
Heck	Miller (MI)	
Heinrich	Miller (NC)	
Heller	Miller, Gary	
Hensarling	Miller, George	
Herger	Moore	

Mulvaney	Stivers	Upton	West
Murphy (CT)	Stutzman	Van Hollen	Westmoreland
Murphy (PA)	Sullivan	Velázquez	Whitfield
Myrick	Sutton	Vislosky	Wilson (FL)
Nadler	Terry	Walberg	Wilson (SC)
Napolitano	Thompson (CA)	Walden	Wittman
Neal	Thompson (MS)	Walsh (IL)	Wolf
Neugebauer	Thompson (PA)	Walz (MN)	Womack
Noem	Thornberry	Wasserman	Woodall
Nugent	Tiberi	Schultz	Wu
Nunes	Tierney	Waters	Yarmuth
Nunnelee	Tipton	Watt	Yoder
Olson	Tonko	Webster	Young (FL)
Oliver	Tsongas	Weiner	Young (IN)
Owens	Turner	Welch	
Palazzo			
Pallone			
Pascarella	Ackerman		Schakowsky
Pastor (AZ)	Clarke (NY)	Honda	Towns
Paulsen	Conyers	Jackson (IL)	Townsend
Pearce	Ellison	Lee (CA)	Woolsey
Pelosi	Ellison	Moran	
Perlmutter	Filner	Payne	
Peters			
Peterson	Bilirakis	Pence	Stark
Petri	Gerlach	Rivera	Waxman
Pingree (ME)	Lynch	Runyan	Young (AK)
Pitts	Paul	Smith (NE)	
Platts			
Poe (TX)			
Polis			
Pompeo			
Posey			
Price (GA)			
Price (NC)			
Quayle			
Quigley			
Rahall			
Rangel			
Reed			
Rehberg			
Reichert			
Renacci			
Reyes			
Ribble			
Richardson			
Larson (CT)			
Rigell			
Roby			
Roe (TN)			
Rogers (AL)			
Rogers (KY)			
Rogers (MI)			
Rohrabacher			
Rokita			
Rooney			
Ros-Lehtinen			
Roskam			
Ross (AR)			
Ross (FL)			
Rothman (NJ)			
Roybal-Allard			
Royce			
Ruppersberger			
Rush			
Ryan (OH)			
Ryan (WI)			
Sánchez, Linda			
T.			
Sanchez, Loretta			
Sarbanes			
Scalise			
Schiff			
Schilling			
Schmidt			
Schock			
Schrader			
Schwartz			
Schweikert			
Scott (SC)			
Scott (VA)			
Scott, Austin			
Scott, David			
Sensenbrenner			
Serrano			
Sewell			
Sherman			
Shimkus			
Shuler			
Shuster			
Simpson			
Sires			
Slaughter			
Smith (NJ)			
Smith (TX)			
Smith (TX)			
Southerland			
Speier			
Stearns			

NAYS—13

Ackerman	Honda	Schakowsky
Clarke (NY)	Jackson (IL)	Towns
Conyers	Lee (CA)	Woolsey
Ellison	Moran	
Filner	Payne	

NOT VOTING—11

Bilirakis	Pence	Stark
Gerlach	Rivera	Waxman
Lynch	Runyan	Young (AK)
Paul	Smith (NE)	

□ 1339

Messrs. ELLISON, MORAN and HONDA changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida and Mr. MEEKS 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.

Stated for:

Mr. RIVERA. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 8 I was unavoidably delayed. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

Mr. RUNYAN. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 8 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

Mr. GERLACH. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 8 due to a bell malfunction in my office, I was unable to get to the floor to vote. Had I been in attendance, I would have voted "aye."

□ 1340

#### PERMISSION TO INCLUDE EXTRANEIOUS MATERIALS

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include extraneous materials and a statement entered into the RECORD directly after the reading of the Constitution.

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

There was no objection.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed a concurrent resolution of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 2. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for an event marking the 50th anniversary of the inaugural address of President John F. Kennedy.

The message also announced that pursuant to provisions of Public Law