Cuellar
Dent
Dold
Fattah
Gibson
Himes
Johnson (IL)
Kind
Larsen (WA)
LaTourette
Lipinski
Lummis
Meehan
Perlmutter
Peterson
Petri
Platts
Polis
Quigley
Reed
Schrader
Schwartz
Shimkus
Shuler
Simpson
Visclosky
Watt
Wolf
Young (AK)

NOES—382

Ackerman
Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Amodei
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baldwin
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Benishek
Berg
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Conyers
Costello
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Crowley
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Denham
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Farenthold
Farr
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Garamendi
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Heinrich
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee (TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly
Kildee
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Kucinich
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Langevin
Lankford
Larson (CT)
Latham
Latta
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Long
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Moore
Mulvaney
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Olver
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Peters
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quayle
Rahall
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Reyes
Ribble
Richardson
Richmond
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Shuster
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Speier
Stark
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Sutton
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Webster
Welch
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Woolsey
Yarmuth
Yoder
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Connolly (VA)
Moran

NOT VOTING—9

Cardoza
Deutch
Filner
Jackson (IL)
Mack
Meeks
Paul
Rangel
Towns

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 2146

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 145, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. TIBERI) having assumed the chair, Mr. YODER, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 112) establishing the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2013 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2014 through 2022, had come to no resolution thereon.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4281, SURFACE TRANSPORTATION EXTENSION ACT OF 2012

Mr. WEBSTER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 112–424) on the resolution (H. Res. 600) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4281) to provide an extension of Federal-aid highway, highway safety, motor carrier safety, transit, and other programs funded out of the Highway Trust Fund pending enactment of a multiyear law reauthorizing such programs, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 597 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 112.

Will the gentleman from Kansas kindly retake the chair.

□ 2147

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 112) establishing the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2013 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2014 through 2022, with Mr. YODER (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, amendment No. 3 printed in House Report 112–423 offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COOPER) had been disposed of.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE OFFERED BY MR. HONDA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in House Report 112–423.

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment in the nature of a substitute at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2013 through 2022:

(1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution:

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 2013: $2,197,368,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $2,612,409,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $2,881,422,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $3,106,522,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $3,301,143,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $3,452,783,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $3,660,783,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $3,855,297,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $4,043,898,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $4,236,911,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:
Fiscal year 2013: -$74,614,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $115,212,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $156,357,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $220,790,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $279,347,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $291,219,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $342,648,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $356,393,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $353,732,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $345,788,000,000.

(2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:
Fiscal year 2013: $3,309,878,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $3,255,223,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $3,353,099,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $3,524,427,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $3,677,543,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $3,829,402,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $4,044,242,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $4,257,245,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $4,444,546,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $4,698,785,000,000.

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:
Fiscal year 2013: $3,287,716,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $3,261,796,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $3,352,964,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $3,532,436,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $3,649,001,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $3,783,230,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $3,998,222,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $4,194,577,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $4,395,373,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $4,657,085,000,000.

(4) DEFICITS (ON-BUDGET).—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits (on-budget) are as follows:
Fiscal year 2013: -$1,090,348,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: -$649,387,000.
Fiscal year 2015: -$471,542,000.
Fiscal year 2016: -$425,914,000.
Fiscal year 2017: -$347,858,000.
Fiscal year 2018: -$330,447,000.
Fiscal year 2019: -$337,439,000.
Fiscal year 2020: -$339,280,000.
Fiscal year 2021: -$351,475,000.
Fiscal year 2022: -$420,174,000.

(5) DEBT SUBJECT TO LIMIT.—The appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:
Fiscal year 2013: $17,467,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $18,240,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $18,804,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $19,308,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $19,733,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $20,129,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $20,506,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $20,867,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $21,223,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $21,621,000,000,000.

(6) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The appropriate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:
Fiscal year 2013: $12,655,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $13,331,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $13,787,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $14,152,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $14,390,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $14,577,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $14,755,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $14,927,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021; $15,107,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $15,357,000,000,000.

SEC. 2. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2013 through 2022 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $659,719,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $669,687,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $532,574,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $585,818,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $526,836,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $546,976,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $528,581,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $539,638,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $539,841,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $536,425,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $551,797,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $537,397,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $560,862,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $551,693,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $571,661,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $561,905,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $586,462,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $574,908,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $601,815,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $595,149,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $73,837,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $64,498,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $66,309,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $66,844,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $62,079,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $65,518,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $59,507,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $64,501,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $62,004,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $64,334,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $64,068,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $64,237,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $65,148,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $63,132,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $66,977,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $63,515,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $68,872,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $65,132,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $71,074,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $67,005,000,000.

(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $37,106,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $35,204,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $40,096,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $38,135,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $39,366,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $38,957,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $38,701,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $38,875,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $39,331,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $39,142,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $40,034,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $39,687,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $40,742,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $40,260,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $41,821,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $41,127,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $42,936,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $42,068,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $44,073,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,163,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $22,101,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,223,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $25,537,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,344,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $22,580,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,315,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $20,022,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,198,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $19,741,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,124,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $19,586,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,336,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $19,523,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,308,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $20,223,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,476,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $20,896,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,984,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $21,716,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,693,000,000.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $46,024,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,772,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $48,969,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,207,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $48,398,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,941,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $48,221,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,503,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $49,558,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,232,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $51,348,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,517,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $52,593,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $51,636,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $54,599,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $53,234,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $55,593,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $54,455,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $57,150,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $55,777,000,000.

(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $21,228,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,125,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $17,892,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,723,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $18,721,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,214,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $19,944,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,494,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $19,796,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,333,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $18,887,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,362,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, $17,823,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,343,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $18,066,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,617,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $18,592,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,131,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $18,947,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,495,000,000.
(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $10,502,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,855,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $19,282,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,586,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $18,044,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,505,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $17,529,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,152,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $19,060,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,846,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $20,636,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,592,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $22,134,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$853,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $24,229,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $362,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $25,554,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,580,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $30,812,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,616,000,000.
(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $105,774,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $105,474,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $112,473,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $108,565,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $119,935,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $113,853,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $126,924,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $119,215,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $133,899,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $124,357,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $130,944,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $127,535,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $132,922,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $130,484,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $134,989,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $132,385,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $137,095,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $133,770,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $139,283,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $136,230,000,000.
(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $26,408,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $29,335,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $29,083,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,381,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $28,155,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,848,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $27,273,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,966,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $27,679,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,929,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $28,124,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,607,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $28,575,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,684,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $29,381,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,194,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $30,215,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,943,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $31,072,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $29,813,000,000.
(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $215,477,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $216,894,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $133,185,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $134,848,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $108,627,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $108,401,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $113,637,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $113,530,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $124,002,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $120,819,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $128,980,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $127,822,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $133,164,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $131,731,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $135,479,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $134,698,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $138,104,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $137,088,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $141,118,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $139,748,000,000.
(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $392,643,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $383,806,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $490,114,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $475,603,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $558,189,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $552,620,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $605,699,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $609,918,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $649,911,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $652,349,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $687,213,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $685,849,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $729,703,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $728,299,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $784,569,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $772,420,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $825,999,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $823,927,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $882,501,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $879,975,000,000.
(12) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $528,399,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $528,311,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $553,553,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $552,856,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $579,388,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $578,948,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $629,995,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $629,761,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $648,217,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $647,496,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $670,465,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $670,015,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $733,652,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $733,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $786,074,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $785,321,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $837,885,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $837,396,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $917,799,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $917,656,000,000.
(13) Income Security (600):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $600,167,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $589,067,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $622,434,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $611,955,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $620,983,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $617,542,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $611,032,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $614,698,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $604,154,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $602,171,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $607,469,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $600,968,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $625,364,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $623,236,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $640,917,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $638,419,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $658,585,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $655,964,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $681,071,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $683,338,000,000.
(14) Social Security (650):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $53,216,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $53,296,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $31,892,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,002,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $35,135,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $35,210,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $38,953,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $38,991,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $43,140,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,140,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $47,590,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,590,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $52,429,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $52,429,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $57,425,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $57,425,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $62,604,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $62,604,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $68,079,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $68,079,000,000.
(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $149,224,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $145,567,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $156,328,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $152,548,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $157,222,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $156,643,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $163,556,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $163,960,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $162,499,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $162,122,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $161,341,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $160,695,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $171,034,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $170,211,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $176,196,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $174,995,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $181,451,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $180,089,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $192,540,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $191,089,000,000.
(16) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $71,906,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $64,625,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $66,516,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $66,844,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $66,602,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $68,316,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $68,761,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $70,667,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $68,641,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $70,168,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $70,425,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $71,745,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $72,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $72,514,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $74,692,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $73,924,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $77,213,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $76,341,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $83,484,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $82,533,000,000.
(17) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $24,636,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,466,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $25,311,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,862,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $25,950,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,268,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $26,692,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,969,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $27,287,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,231,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $28,186,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,967,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $29,097,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,638,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $29,877,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $29,490,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $30,771,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,274,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $31,715,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $31,190,000,000.
(18) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $347,247,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $347,247,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $361,372,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $361,372,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $400,420,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $400,420,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $464,626,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $464,626,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $532,290,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $532,290,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $599,375,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $599,375,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $660,922,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $660,922,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $712,948,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $712,948,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $752,887,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $752,887,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $794,191,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $794,191,000,000.
(19) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $0.00
(B) Outlays, $0.00
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $0.00
(B) Outlays, $0.00
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $0.00
(B) Outlays, $0.00
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $0.00
(B) Outlays, $0.00
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $0.00
(B) Outlays, $0.00
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $0.00
(B) Outlays, $0.00
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $0.00
(B) Outlays, $0.00
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $0.00
(B) Outlays, $0.00
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $0.00
(B) Outlays, $0.00
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $0.00
(B) Outlays, $0.00
(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, -$75,736,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$75,736,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, -$77,697,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$77,697,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, -$83,531,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$83,531,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, -$85,226,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$85,226,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, -$93,507,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$93,507,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, -$97,066,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$97,066,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, -$103,845,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$103,845,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, -$102,878,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$102,878,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, -$107,168,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$107,168,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, -$109,655,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$109,655,000,000.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 597, the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA) and a Member opposed each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

□ 2150

Mr. HONDA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, this session of Congress represents a unique opportunity in history to accomplish something great. The pending sequester, the overwhelming number of tax provisions set to expire, and the threat of growing debt must force us to make decisions. Inaction is not an option.

The amendment before us today is more than just a set of numbers. It's a pathway forward. It's a solution. The Progressive Caucus developed the solution by listening to what the American people want. They want shared responsibility and prosperity. They want us to protect the social safety network. They want basic fairness. They want fiscal sanity. That is exactly what this plan provides.

First and foremost, we focused our attention where it is needed the most: job creation. This proposal is estimated to create 3.3 million jobs over the next 2 years because it uses every single tool in the Federal Government's arsenal: One, direct and local hire programs; two, targeted tax incentives; and, three, widespread domestic investments.

Instead, the Republican budget relies on trickle-down voodoo economics that haven't worked before and won't work now. Projections show that the GOP plan would kill 4.1 million jobs in the next 2 years alone.

Americans deserve proven solutions, a growing economy, and financial security for themselves and their loved ones. The Progressive Caucus is listening: We invest in America now and lay the foundation for a globally competitive future.

We need to invest in human capital, education, first-class infrastructure, and cutting edge technologies. This is the kind of thinking that built a successful economy in the past, and it is the real roadmap to prosperity.

Secondly, the Progressive Caucus believes that Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security are not up for negotiation. The Republican budget treats our seniors and working families like lab rats, subjecting these important programs to grand conservative experiments.

What the Budget for All proves is that we don't need to put these essential programs on the chopping block. Their assumptions are wrong, and we can do better.

As the primary author of the Budget for All, I'm proud of the transparency of what we put before the American people. What we've released to the public and what we put online is very clear about the policies we stand for and those we oppose.

Instead, the Republican budget focuses so much on what they don't like about the President's proposal that we are left with little details about how they feel they achieve their end goals. It is so scarce on details that The Washington Post referred to it as ''dangerous and intentionally vague.''

It claims lower taxes for all, but there are no real details on how to get there. It claims substantial deficit reduction, but assumes trillions in lost revenue will magically return.

The Republican plan hides the real substance behind their proposals because that is the truly hard part of governing. Being honest with the American people isn't easy, but in these difficult times it's the very least that we can do.

I urge my colleagues to support honest and responsible solutions.

I urge a ''yes'' vote on this amendment,

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Chairman, I claim time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

I want to congratulate the Progressive Caucus on producing a budget that actually addresses our crushing deficit, unlike the President's budget. Their budget produces deficit numbers that are right in line with the House Budget Committee's path to prosperity.

The difference between the two is that the Republican plan reduces the deficit by reorganizing our government services in a much more efficient and streamlined structure, saving trillions of dollars, while the Progressive Democrats would radically increase spending, supported by $6.8 trillion in new taxes over the next decade.

What does that mean in real numbers, $6.8 trillion? It comes to about $22,000 of taxes for every, man, woman, and child in America. That's about $88,000 for a family of four. Don't worry, we're told, we're not taxing working class families, just rich people and corporations.

Let's get a few things straight here. First, it turns out that many of the rich people aren't rich, and they aren't even people. They are small businesses filing under Subchapter S, the very same small businesses that we're depending upon to create two-thirds of the new jobs that Americans desperately need. To whack small businesses with crushing new financial burdens and then expect them to create more jobs is simply absurd.

Second, remember that ultimately businesses do not pay business taxes. Business taxes can only be paid in one of three ways: They're paid by consumers through higher prices; they're paid by employees through lower wages or no wages at all as jobs disappear; or they are paid by investors, mainly pension plans, through lower earnings. That's the only three ways they can possibly be paid.

Let's talk about fairness. In 2008, the top 1 percent of taxpayers, folks earning about $344,000 per year, earned about 17 percent of all income and paid 37 percent of all income taxes. As a class, they are paying their fair share, but the Progressives are right that some individuals within this class pay less than their fair share because of their disproportionate access to tax loopholes. The Progressives rightly want to get rid of some of these loopholes, and that's a good thing. But at the same time, they want to increase loopholes for others. They don't mind the government picking winners among their friends; they just want to do the picking.

The Republican plan calls for the ultimate elimination of these loopholes while lowering overall tax rates so that no American pays more than a third of their earnings to the government. That is fairness.

The underlying problem that's destroying our Nation's finances can be summed up with three simple numbers: 35, 33, and 76.

Between 2002 and 2012, population and inflation combined grew 35 percent. Despite the recession and the recent tax cuts, Federal revenues have grown 33 percent in the same period. Very close.

The third number is what is killing our country. Seventy-six percent is the increase in spending, twice the rate of our revenues, twice the rate of inflation and population growth. By the way, has anybody seen a 76 percent increase in the quality of our roads or our institutions or our law enforcement or our border security? We paid for it, but we're not getting it. That's what's out of control about this administration.

No nation has ever taxed and spent its way to prosperity, but many nations have taxed and spent their way to economic ruin and bankruptcy.

When we're told this is the worst recession since the Depression, I remember a time much more recently when we had not only double-digit unemployment, but double-digit inflation, mile-long lines around gas stations, interest rates at 21½ percent. That was the end of the Carter administration.

Maybe we don't remember those days as vividly. It's because they didn't last very long. We elected Ronald Reagan, whose policies were very different than the current administration. He cut spending as a percentage of GDP. He cut the top marginal income tax rate from 70 percent all the way down to 28 percent. He reduced the regulatory burdens crushing the economy, and he produced one of the most prolonged periods of economic expansion in our Nation's history. This isn't a partisan policy. Warren Harding, Harry Truman, John F. Kennedy, and most recently Bill Clinton all followed similar policies with similar results.

Phil Graham recently estimated that if the economy today had tracked with the Reagan economy, 17 million more Americans would be working right now and income would be $5,700 higher per person.

We need to choose wisely, Mr. Chairman, here and at the polls in November.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota, Congressman ELLISON.

□ 2200

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Chairman, allow me to go right to the heart of the matter. We're talking about budgets and how our Nation shall spend money over the course of years. What we're dealing with now is we're dealing with unemployment, and this budget is no decent budget at all unless it deals with jobs. Now, the Budget for All, which is the Progressive Caucus budget, is all about jobs. We make investments in people developing our workforce, developing education and putting Americans back to work.

America has work that needs to be done. We've got about $2 trillion worth of crumbling infrastructure which Republicans don't invest in. America has jobs that need to be done. We've got people that need to do them, and we have privileged Americans in corporations who have the money that, if they were to give it in the way of taxes as the dues we pay to live in a civilized society, we could combine these three elements to put America back to work.

Now, I'm proud to stand with the Budget for All because it makes the priority of jobs the key thing, but it also invests in America's future and reduces the deficit. We're serious about that. I'd like to make sure that others are, too, and don't just say so.

We've got to put America back to work. The Budget for All does that. We urge support for the Budget for All.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the Member from Indiana, a member of the Budget Committee, Mr. YOUNG.

Mr. YOUNG of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, as our national recession near its fourth year, unemployment stays above 8 percent and gas prices continue to skyrocket, our brave men and women continue to serve in harm's way overseas, this Nation is in trouble, and I wonder which of the following choices would Americans choose if they had to pick one. Would it be A, an across-the-board income tax increase? Would it be B, a new tax increase on gas, electricity, and natural gas? Would it be C, a cut in funding for our soldiers to levels that the Pentagon warns is dangerous to our national security?

Now, I suspect, Mr. Chairman, that the American people, if given the choice, would prefer to have an option

D, none of the above. But, unfortunately, they're not given this choice in the Progressive Caucus budget. It forces, instead, all three unpalatable options on the American public that is already struggling.

It raises taxes in every income tax bracket to the tune of $4.4 trillion, it raises the price at the pump and on utility bills ever higher by creating a new tax on all fossil fuel-based energy sources, and it makes no attempt to offset the defense spending sequester. And while I do commend my colleagues for making the effort to develop solutions to the Nation's problems and getting specific on those solutions, I think the American people can do better.

We House Republicans have given Americans that none-of-the-above option through our own budget. Our budget responsibly solves our Nation's debt challenges, it responsibly cuts our spending, it avoids a tax increase, and it strengthens programs like Medicare and Medicaid, important to so many Americans. Most importantly, it does so by lightening the burden of government on hardworking American taxpayers, not burdening them with more government.

I respect my colleagues, and urge my colleagues, however, to vote against the Progressive Caucus budget.

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to our next speaker, who is the founder of the Progressive Caucus, the proud Congresswoman WOOLSEY.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Chairman, the Budget for All rearranges our national security spending priorities in a way that keeps America safe instead of keeping America bogged down in expensive, immoral wars. By bringing our troops home from Afghanistan, we save over $1 trillion over 10 years. We reinvest that money in the American people, their education, their health care, their infrastructure, their retirement security, and their hopes and their dreams.

There's money left over to beef up SMART Security priorities—development, diplomacy, foreign and humanitarian aid—the tools that will truly combat terrorism and protect our Nation in the 21st century.

We get rid of ancient, obsolete Cold War weapons systems that are doing nothing to address today's security threats as well. We also take care of our veterans, and we dramatically reduce our nuclear arsenal.

I urge all Members, read this budget and embrace it, because it truly reflects the values and priorities of the American people—the Congressional Progressive Caucus' Budget for All.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FLORES).

Mr. FLORES. I thank my colleague, Mr. MCCLINTOCK.

Mr. Chairman, the Progressive Caucus budget amendment creates devastating cuts to our Nation's defense. Our Federal Government's primary responsibility under the Constitution is to provide for the common defense for the security of all Americans. This budget amendment causes the Federal Government to abdicate this important responsibility.

This substitute amendment guts the Defense Department by calling for cuts that are $900 billion deeper than the nearly half a trillion dollars that the President already proposed to be cut from the defense plan that he proposed just 1 year ago.

This substitute has no specific plan to replace the sequester, which Secretary of Defense Panetta said would have catastrophic consequences and which would devastate our Department of Defense.

This amendment ignores our constitutional responsibility and tells our troops in the field that, regardless of where the mission is and what state it's in, that we're going to cut all funding. This comes despite the fact that U.S. commanders have made it clear that there will be a continued role for the U.S. in Afghanistan even after Afghanistan security forces assume lead responsibility for security.

This budget amendment also ignores the economic impact that deep defense cuts will have on low- and middle-income Americans that work for the Department of Defense or work for suppliers of the Department of Defense.

Our Nation suffers from a growing number of low-income families and high levels of poverty. We also have more people on food stamps than ever before. This is not the time to cut spending on the one Federal Government function that is specifically called for in our Constitution.

The American people, as you hear from the other side, are looking for fairness. Cutting defense funding, as our colleagues are trying to do here, is not fair to the economic and military security of this country.

This proposed budget amendment, as well as the President's budget, which was soundly defeated a few minutes ago, are not fair for America. What is fair is to set forth a budget which approves the atmosphere for job creation and which stimulates economic growth by relying on Main Street American solutions.

If the Progressive Caucus and the Obama budgets are looking for fairness, they should not be looking to cut the Department of Defense. I urge my colleagues to oppose this substitute amendment so that we can ensure the safety and security of the brave men and women serving our country and for the American workers who support them.

In the alternative, I urge my colleagues to support the House Budget Committee's FY 2013 budget. It is the budget that will restore America's promise, prosperity, and security for future generations.

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Chairman, next I yield 1 minute to the gentlelady from California, the gentlelady from where there's a there, Ms. BARBARA LEE.

Ms. LEE of California. Let me first thank Congressman HONDA, Congressmen GRIJALVA and ELLISON, and all of the CPC members for their tireless effort on this budget, Congresswoman WOOLSEY, and all our members who really put so much time and effort into this. I'm proud to be a cosponsor of the Budget for All because the American people must have an honest budget that does not blame the poor for the problems created by the superrich.

The Tea Party Republican budget for the 1 percent does just that. Their budget only cuts programs for our seniors, our children, and our Nation's working poor and vulnerable, while giving away $4.4 trillion in tax cuts for the superrich. And for all of their heartless cuts that end Medicare, hurt our children, close schools, and fire police officers, they don't even come close to balancing the budget because they can't stop themselves from giving away trillions to the special interest Big Oil and the top 1 percent.

I strongly believe that a budget is a moral document that shows our Nation's priorities and values. Like the Congressional Black Caucus' budget, the Congressional Progressive Caucus budget is a moral budget, one that invests in the future of all Americans and one that believes that our greatest days lie ahead.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. HONDA. I yield the gentlelady 15 additional seconds.

□ 2210

Ms. LEE of California. Let me just mention also, in closing, that our budget also ends the combat operation in Afghanistan. The American people want the war to end. We have decided no more funding for combat operations; there's no military solution. We do provide the funds to protect our troops and contractors and to bring them home safely in an orderly fashion.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1½ minutes to my friend and colleague from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD).

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Chairman, it is good to get a chance to have this debate that is unique on the House floor, to be able to go through this. Obviously, we look forward to the day that the Senate has this same kind of dialog back and forth on what are spending priorities in the budget. It's now well over 1,000 days since the Senate has had any kind of conversation like this. It's terrific to be able to have this.

There are some areas of this budget that I'd take a look at and I would say I would completely concur with. This budget takes on things like the AMT fix, the alternative minimum tax, and tries to resolve that over time. I think that's a terrific idea, and we need to get a chance to move forward on that. But it does some things that I don't think many people in my district would be in favor of.

Many people in my district look at the tax policy and say it's incredibly complicated and complex. This budget moves the tax system from six tiers to 10 tiers and dramatically increases the complexity of our Tax Code.

It also changes the death tax to a 65 percent death tax. It puts Uncle Sam squarely on the end of coffins, and as the grieving family is there, Uncle Sam is standing there saying, I'm waiting for my cut. I think that's the wrong way to go.

There's a large carbon tax that's included with this. With gas prices going up, energy prices on the rise, I don't think this is the time to also increase the price of energy again in that.

It also raises taxes, ironically enough, on McDonalds and on fast-food places, to be able to punish them, I guess, for supplying food to people that are on the run. It increases taxes on that. It also provides public funding for elections so that people that are running for office, like myself and others, will actually get public funding for that, which many people don't want to be a part of.

It does also provide State flexibility though, but it's State flexibility for a new system of health care oversight. We'd like to see it have flexibility for things like Medicare and Medicaid and such.

So, with that, I would oppose this and would support the House Republican budget.

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from southern California (Ms. CHU).

Ms. CHU. Mr. Chairman, this budget is about fairness, where everyone, not just a special few, can succeed.

While the Republican budget ends the Medicare guarantee, the Budget for All makes no cuts to Medicare, Medicaid, or Social Security.

While their budget slashes Pell Grants, leaving 1 million students struggling, the Budget for All actually increases investments in education.

While their budget destroys 4.1 million jobs in just 2 years, the Budget for All actually puts 2 million more people back to work by investing in infrastructure.

The Republicans do all this to keep tax breaks for Big Oil and provide an extra $150,000 for millionaires. The Budget for All creates a fairer system by asking those who have benefited most from our economy to pay a sensible share.

The Budget for All ensures everyone can achieve the American Dream if they just work hard and play by the rules.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Chairman, we have no more speakers. I will reserve my time until the gentleman has concluded.

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute and 20 seconds to the gentlewoman from Maryland (Ms. EDWARDS).

Ms. EDWARDS. Mr. Chairman, budgets are about priorities, and the Budget for All sets priorities for the American people. It's about creating jobs and opportunity, investing in education, investing in our infrastructure, investing in our future.

The Budget for All, the Progressive Caucus budget, also makes significant investments in our military that actually prepare our defense forces for the 21st century.

The Budget for All is about priorities. And make no mistake, the Republican budget sets completely different priorities. It says to our seniors, we want you to pay more out of your pocket for Medicare; destroys Medicare as we know it; creates a system that's not fair, where young people who want to go to college won't be able to do that because there won't be Pell Grants available for them.

The Republican budget says to you that if you actually want to work hard and play by the rules, that you're not going to be treated fairly.

It's time for us to have a budget that reflects the priorities of the American people, that makes investments in the American people. The Budget for All makes those investments.

I urge my colleagues to read the budget, read the Budget for All, and support the Budget for All, the Progressive Caucus budget that makes important investments in the American people and does not destroy Medicare as we know it.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) has 3½ minutes remaining, and the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA) has 6 minutes remaining.

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute and 20 seconds to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. I thank the gentleman from California for his leadership, along with Congressmen GRIJALVA and ELLISON.

I rise to support the Congressional Progressive Caucus budget. I announce today that the Republican budget, according to the Economic Policy Institute, is a job killer—1.3 million jobs will be lost in 2013, 2.8 million jobs will be lost in 2014, and 4.1 million jobs will be lost in 2015.

It will also, in essence, defund the Affordable Care Act, which will eliminate access to health care for many women dealing with reproductive health, dealing with essential health benefits, and also coverage of family planning services. It will cut $1.7 trillion from Medicaid. But the Budget for All will provide a direct opportunity for the School Improvement Corps, the Park Improvement Corps, and Student Job Corps, creating jobs.

It will save TRICARE and personnel. The CBC budget doesn't impact personnel, wages and benefits and pensions for our soldiers, but it ends the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq and saves money in doing so.

It extends the earned income tax credit and the child and dependent care credit. It responsibly and expeditiously ends all of our military presence, but, more importantly, it creates an atmosphere for economic improvement and development by providing jobs to our young people, stopping the taking away of the lifeline of Medicaid.

Support the Budget for All. Support the Congressional Progressive Caucus budget.

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1¼ minutes to the gentlelady from California, the songstress, Congresswoman LAURA RICHARDSON.

Ms. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of the Progressive Caucus alternative budget.

This budget, as a member on the Transportation Committee, would help us to be able to create, once and for all, the infrastructure bank that we desperately needed that would allow us to attract private and public partnership. The Progressive budget would also outline a plan to put over 2 million individuals back to work. And my colleague just before me highlighted what some of those would be. Some of them would include the Improvement Corps for public school rehabilitation projects, Park Improvement Corps for young adults, and Student Job Corps, one of which I was able to take advantage of as a young individual.

Mr. Chairman, the CPC budget will assist us to be able to responsibly act to reduce our budget deficit, but to also maintain our domestic priorities.

This budget is the right budget. It will protect our fragile recovery, and it will invest in our future.

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS).

Mr. CONYERS. Thank you very much, Mr. HONDA.

Tonight, I want to commend my friends on the other side of the aisle, starting with Mr. TOM MCCLINTOCK of California and those who are with him this evening, because what has happened is that we have begun to see that, between the leaders in the Progressive Caucus and those who can't possibly vote for the Progressive Caucus bill, we are still finding things that we can agree on. For example, is there anybody, the leader of the other side of the aisle, whose group does not believe that we should invest in our children's education by increasing education, training, and social services?

□ 2220

We all agree on that.

Is there anybody on the other side of the aisle, Mr. Chairman, who doesn't believe that our budget makes no cuts to Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security benefits?

These are beginnings of agreements. We all, on both sides, agree that we must responsibly and expeditiously end our military presence in Iraq and Afghanistan. And I congratulate the Member leading the other side.

Mr. HONDA. I yield the balance of my time to our closer, the gentleman from Arizona, the great Raul Grijalva.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 2¼ minutes.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, let me thank Mr. HONDA for his yeoman work on the budget.

The Republican majority is asking the American people to, once more, accept the premise that a trickle-down theory of economics is the path to solvency, balanced budget, and fiscal responsibility. Well, this trickle-down theory, as promoted, all it has done is create a dry opportunity for the middle class in this country.

Unemployment is up, and it has increased the number of poor and unemployed in this country, and this kind of insecurity has led us to the situation that we're in.

Our budget, the Progressive budget, Budget for All, reintroduces something fundamental to the American people, its values and its moral imperatives that have made us a great Nation.

Our budget is about fairness in burden and fairness in all. There should be no privileged group that receives that 40 to 50 of the benefit from the tax cuts. That money is needed in this society, and our budget asks for shared burden and shared responsibility.

We create jobs. We front-load jobs in this. We are about fiscal responsibility, reducing the deficit and balancing the budget; and we, more importantly than anything else, invest in the American people. We invest in our people, our greatest resource.

We save and promote Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid from the destructive plan that's being promoted by the Republican majority. This Budget for All by the Progressive Caucus, we are providing the American people and this Congress with a choice and a contrast. Do we repeat the mistakes of the past and pass a budget that's being recommended by the Republicans that takes us down the same destructive economic path that we've been on?

Or do we go in a direction that promotes equity, fairness, fiscal responsibility, and, more importantly, puts the American people back to work and offers their families the opportunities that we all have been able to benefit?

The Progressive Caucus budget is a budget of choice, a budget of fairness and, above all, returns us to our values as America.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Chairman, I think the reason these times are so impassioned is because we've arrived at a moment when two very different visions of society are competing for our Nation's future, and they're very much reflected in the budgets put forward by the two parties in this House.

America's prosperity and greatness spring from uniquely American principles of individual freedom, personal responsibility, and constitutionally limited government. America's Founders created a voluntary society where people are free to make their own choices, enjoy the fruits of their own labors, take responsibility for their own decisions, and lead their own lives with a minimum of government interference and intrusion.

When someone needs help, we freely give that help, but we ask in return that they make the effort to support themselves to the extent that they can. Our government views no one person or group as more or less worthy than any other.

We are Americans. We'll be judged on our own merits, and we'll make on own choices, including what kind of car we'll drive, what kind of toilets we'll have in our homes, how we'll raise our children, what kind of light bulbs we prefer, what we'll have for dinner tonight.

Today, a very different vision competes for our future, that of a compulsory society, where our individual rights are subordinated to the mandates of government bureaucrats, where innocent taxpayers are forced to bail out the bad decisions of others, and where consumers are compelled to purchase the products or underwrite the losses of politically favored companies.

Under this vision, the purpose of government is not to protect individual freedom, but to improve society, however those in power decide it should be improved, to take from those it declares are undeserving to give to those it declares are deserving or, to put it more succinctly, to take from each according to his abilities and to give to each according to his needs. That's what this is all about.

Not more than 100 steps from where we debate right now, Thomas Jefferson reviewed the bountiful resources of the Nation and asked:

> With all these blessings, what more is necessary to make us a happy and a prosperous people? Still one thing more, fellow-citizens, a wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government.

This is the Path to Prosperity put forth by the House Budget Committee. And let us be clear: the various Democratic plans, including the one before us now, fundamentally reject these principles and replace them with values alien and antithetical to those that built our Nation.

That is the question that our generation must decide in all of its forms, including the question put to us today by this substitute amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. All time for debate has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. HONDA. I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. McCLINTOCK) having assumed the chair, Mr. YODER, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 112) establishing the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2013 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2014 through 2022, had come to no resolution thereon.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The Speaker announced his signature on Tuesday, March 27, 2012 to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 2038—An Act to prohibit Members of Congress and employees of Congress from using nonpublic information derived from their official positions for personal benefit, and for other purposes.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported that on March 27, 2012, she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill.

H.R. 3606. To increase American job creation and economic growth by improving access to the public capital markets for emerging growth companies.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. YODER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 29 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, March 29, 2012, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

5457. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank, transmitting a letter of notification to authorize a 90% guarantee on a supply chain finance facility for The Bank of Nova Scotia; to the Committee on Financial Services.

5458. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank, transmitting a letter of notification to authorize a 90% guarantee on a supply chain finance facility for Royal Bank of Scotland; to the Committee on Financial Services.

5459. A letter from the Deputy Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting Transmittal No. 12-14, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5460. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, Department of Defense, transmitting