

Ali Legacy Act to honor his values and to build upon his humanitarian work. The legislation establishes a grant program to promote global respect, understanding, and communication. The program will prepare leaders to contribute to the global society through peace-building and violence prevention, and it will teach young people how to combat the pull of radicalism.

By cosponsoring the Muhammad Ali Legacy Act, I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this work and the man who has dedicated his life to it.

OUR TROOPS WILL NOT BE FORGOTTEN

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

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this time to come and report back to this body and to the people of the Second District about my very quick but very informative weekend trip to Afghanistan where I was able to be cautiously encouraged by the progress that the Afghan National Army is making there. Mainly, my goal was to go and say “thank you” to the men and women of all the different branches and to let them know that they will not be forgotten by me, by my constituents or by the rest of us here in this body.

I especially want to say “thank you” to our international partners—the Brits, the Aussies, the Germans, the Dutch, the Romanians—who are there with us along with many others who are pushing this effort forward. I also want to say “thank you” to the Embassy staff for their fine work and to the men and women of the Air National Guard, who are there sacrificing, especially those men and women from the 82nd Airborne, who hosted us in Kandahar. I also thank the marines at Camp Leatherneck in Helmand province.

I have to tell you, Mr. Speaker, I now proudly carry this challenge coin given to me by a new friend, a sergeant major from Michigan. I carry this in my pocket every day, and I want them to know that they will not be forgotten.

TURKEY IS AMERICA'S ALLY

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleague in saying that our troops will not be forgotten. I continue to wear a yellow ribbon, as we're doing in our community in Houston, in welcoming home the troops from Iraq.

That's why I rise today—to challenge those who are in the midst of the Presidential campaign to be cautious about ill-conceived and ill-spoken words. When one of the candidates, the Governor of Texas, calls the leadership of Turkey “Islamic terrorists” and says

that Turkey is run by Islamic terrorists, I can assure you that those words are ill-conceived and inappropriate and absolutely wrong.

Turkey is one of the United States' strongest allies. It's a member of NATO, and it is seeking at this time membership in the European Union. There is constant dialogue between our country and Turkey. We are encouraging, of course, Turkey's diplomatic efforts to engage with Israel; and frankly, our troops have benefited from some of the needs taken care of through efforts by Turkey.

So I would just encourage that we not pour fuel and fire together and that we recognize Turkey and others of our allies live in very difficult areas. Therefore, we need to be part of the solution and not part of the problem. Check your facts. I don't believe the democratic country of Turkey is run by Islamic terrorists. You're wrong and it is inappropriate.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3261

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 3261.

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

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H. RES. 515, ADDRESSING A MOTION TO PROCEED UNDER SECTION 3101A OF TITLE 31, UNITED STATES CODE

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 515 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 515

Resolved, That a motion to proceed with regard to a joint resolution of disapproval specified in subsection (a)(2) of section 3101A of title 31, United States Code—

(a) may be offered even if the joint resolution has not been reported to the House as contemplated by subsection (c)(3) of such section; and

(b) shall be in order only if offered by the Majority Leader or his designee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from South Carolina is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. For the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent 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 South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. The Budget Control Act of 2011, which was enacted into law on August 2, 2011, authorized increases in the administration's borrowing authority subject to a joint resolution of disapproval. The law provides for consideration of a joint resolution of disapproval with 2 hours of debate. Amendments to the joint resolution are not permitted under the law. H. Res. 515 allows the House to consider the resolution of disapproval in the House today, rather than tomorrow, as currently contemplated in the law. Simply put, we are moving up its consideration by 1 day to better accommodate the House floor schedule.

I rise today in support of this rule and the underlying resolution. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you posing two very, very important questions. The first is an issue of scale.

Where I come from in North Charleston, South Carolina, we have a little trouble digesting exactly what \$1.2 trillion really means. To help get my own head around the number \$1.2 trillion, I did a little factfinding. A last-minute flight from Charleston, South Carolina, to Washington, D.C., is about \$1,100. You could fly back and forth every single day for the next 3 million years in order to spend \$1.2 trillion. I'm not sure about anyone else in the Chamber, but there aren't too many things I'm planning to do for the next 3 million years.

Now that we have a little perspective on what \$1.2 trillion really means, the second question is a simple one: Why is it so hard to say we can't afford it? It's a simple question. Why is it so hard to say that we can't afford another \$1.2 trillion of debt?

I asked the same question on my Facebook. Here are two responses to the question:

What's not to understand? Just cut the darned budget just like the rest of us have to do.

We the people, on an individual level, have got to demand less government. It's called courage, the courage to just say “no.”

□ 1240

So, Mr. Speaker, it's bad enough that through the national health care bill, the Democrats raised taxes on the middle class by \$500 billion and then they raised another half a trillion dollars for Medicare, but now they want to borrow \$1.2 trillion. From whom—it's a good question—from whom? Unborn Americans, unborn Americans and foreign nations in order to continue borrowing 42 cents on every dollar to spend in 2012.

It's just not right, Mr. Speaker. The American people will not stand for the blank check culture of the past and I, for one, stand with the American people.

Once again, Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this rule and the underlying legislation. I encourage my colleagues to vote “yes” on this rule and “yes” on the underlying bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I want to thank my colleague for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I rise today in opposition to the rule and the bill.

Mr. Speaker, what exactly are we doing here? We could be talking about creating jobs for the middle class. We could be talking about a payroll tax cut extension. We could be talking about corporate tax reform, individual tax reform, and most importantly, we could be talking about solving the national deficit, about reducing government spending, about solving the deficit issue.

But, instead, we're here playing this game of Kabuki theater. Rather than pursuing an agenda that isn't a Democratic or Republican agenda, but an American agenda that both sides all can agree on, we're here playing a counterproductive and absurd game. In fact, not only playing a game, we're re-playing a game.

We all remember the debt debacle last August that almost shut down Federal Government and led to a downgrade, potentially increasing interest rates and costing the government billions or hundreds of billions of dollars more in interest payments. For the first time in history, Standard & Poor's downgraded our country's credit rating, citing brinkmanship and political gridlock as motivating factors for their decision.

Look, this is all Monday night quarterbacking. It's after the fact. The money has been spent. The money has been spent, and 147 Republicans voted in December to spend \$915 billion in the appropriations bill, the omnibus appropriations bill, 147 Republicans, \$915 billion, all of which was deficit spending. One hundred forty-seven Republicans spent \$915 billion in deficit spending December 17th. That's a Christmas shopping spree, and now the credit card bill has come in January, and here they are saying we don't want to pay that credit card bill.

The answer, Mr. Speaker, is not to spend the money if you're not going to make good on your bill. Every American family knows that. Once the money's spent it's after-the-fact political finger pointing, not looking to a solution for a deficit problem.

And the Republicans have not put a solution on the table. Even the House Republican budget, the PAUL RYAN budget that ends Medicare, creates \$5.1 trillion in deficit spending over the next 10 years, \$5.1 trillion in deficit spending. How many times will the Republicans have to raise the debt limit to have a deficit of \$5.1 trillion?

This Congress and the majority of this Congress on the Republican side are addicted to spending, Mr. Speaker, and until they are willing to entertain a real discussion—and the President of the United States, President Obama, has led the way by convening a commission, the Bowles-Simpson Commis-

sion, to try to take a bipartisan approach to actually solving the deficit situation. But rather than bringing any of those bills before the House, the Republicans passed the budget that not only ends Medicare but leads to \$5.1 trillion in deficit spending and as recently as December 17th, spent \$915 billion of deficit spending, the entire deficit for this year, essentially, around December 17th, because we had already spent the money that actually came in. And here they are in January, Mr. Speaker, saying they don't want to pay the bills.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I find it quite interesting to hear Mr. POLIS, who sounds like a good Republican over there, I must concede, sounds like a good Republican over there talking about excessive spending.

But here's the question, the Democratic-controlled Senate hadn't passed the budget, next Tuesday, in a thousand days, and it's laughable that someone on the left would talk about deficit spending since the three records on deficit spending have occurred in the last three cycles, FY 2009 a \$1.4 trillion deficit and FY 2010, \$1.294 trillion deficit. Under President Obama in 2011, a 1.299—let's just round it to \$1.3 trillion in deficit spending.

Mr. POLIS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. No, sir, but I yield 3 minutes to my good friend from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON).

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I appreciate the leadership of Congressman TIM SCOTT on this very important issue.

As South Carolina votes in the Presidential primary on Saturday, our State is grateful for the leadership of Congressman TIM SCOTT, along with my other colleagues who are on the floor today, JEFF DUNCAN, TREY GOWDY, MICK MULVANEY.

We know that in November of last year, our Nation's annual debt reached \$15 trillion and it recently exceeded the value of the entire American economy. Washington's out-of-control borrowing and spending must stop.

The President has ignored our Nation's spending problem and once again asked Congress to increase the debt ceiling by \$1.2 trillion. This request is a chilling reminder of the out-of-control debt which threatens senior citizens' retirement security and saddles young people with a mountain of debt. The President in February of 2009 said the deficit is unsustainable, but then he proceeded to double the year's debt and has since.

Our Nation's unemployment rate has consistently remained above 8 percent for 35 months. This is tragic for American families.

Instead of offering solutions to reduce spending and decrease taxes to encourage economic growth, the President and the liberal controlled Senate

continue to support legislation calling for massive tax increases and funding for programs that contribute to our growing national deficit, which destroys jobs and hurts American small businesses.

Americans have made it clear they expect their elected officials to make meaningful fiscal reforms today so as not to burden future generations with crushing deficits and debts tomorrow.

House Republicans have remained committed to our projects by fighting to create jobs and promote job growth in the private sector. Last year, House Republicans passed 35 job-creating bills, most with bipartisan support. Instead of acting on these bills to create jobs, the liberal controlled Senate refuses to consider most of these pieces of legislation.

By passing today's resolution that disapproves of the President's authority to increase the debt limit, Congress can help restore the American people's faith in our Nation's government by protecting future generations and limiting Washington's out-of-control borrowing and spending. Instead of giving the President more power to spend more money we do not have, Congress should work together to find ways to reduce spending and put America back on the path to fiscal responsibility just as Congressman SCOTT has pointed out families do.

I encourage my colleagues to vote in favor of this resolution.

Mr. POLIS. I yield myself 30 seconds.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from South Carolina complained about the President's budget, he complained about a lack of budget in the Senate. What he failed to acknowledge is that the budget the Republicans adopted in this body without a single Democratic vote not only ends Medicare, but leads to \$5.1 trillion in deficit spending over the next 10 years, several times the deficit over the last 10 years; \$5.1 trillion, a larger deficit spending than this country has ever had in a 10-year period, was supported and voted on and enacted by the Republicans in this House.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS).

(Mr. ANDREWS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANDREWS. I thank my friend for yielding.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, as the Congress meets for the first time in 2012, the people of the country are burdened by a deficit of jobs, a deficit in our Federal budget, and a deficit of hope that things could get better.

□ 1250

It is our responsibility to work together to try to make them better. Now, to reduce the deficit of the country, yes, you should restrain spending. The parties came together in August and passed—with about half of each party voting for it—a deficit-reduction

plan that cut spending in our departments by about 5 percent each, made reasonable reductions in defense spending and some reasonable reductions in social problems. We should keep those reductions on the books.

We think that in reducing the deficit, that the very wealthiest and most successful in American society should have to pay a little bit more of their fair share. Not everyone agrees with that, but we think that is an important part of reducing the deficit. But by far the best way to reduce the deficit is to create jobs for the people of this country. You have a hard time creating jobs when there is a deficit, but you have an impossible time of reducing the deficit when there are no jobs.

132 days ago, the President of the United States came to this Chamber and put forward four good ideas to create jobs in this country. First, he said that we should cut taxes for middle class and working Americans. Well, we managed to eke out a 2-month agreement to do that. Let's get to work today in extending that middle class tax cut for at least the rest of the year.

The President then said that we should put people back to work, building science labs in our schools and fixing bridges and roads that need to be repaired. The Congress hasn't acted on that proposal at all in this House.

The President said that we should cut taxes for small business people who hire people, who create jobs. This House has not acted at all on that proposal since September 8. The President took due note that as private sector jobs have risen, police officers and teachers and firefighters have lost their jobs in the public sector. And he said to help our States and cities keep police officers on the beat, keep firefighters in the apparatus, keep teachers in the classroom, let's give some aid to those States and cities to keep those people working. The House has not acted at all on that proposal.

Ladies and gentlemen of the House and Mr. Speaker, rather than going through an exercise here where people can pontificate about how much they deeply care about the deficit, let's do something about it. Let's put on the floor of this House each of the President's proposals to create jobs and let's take a vote.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. POLIS. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. ANDREWS. And to those who say they have better ideas, let's put their ideas on the floor. The American people did not take the month of January off; neither should we. Let's put these job-creating proposals on the floor, put them to a vote and do our job to help put the American people back to work.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, one of the comments by my good friend, Mr. POLIS from Colorado, was that Republicans were trying to end Medicare. That's a laughable comment. As a matter of fact, it is so

laughable that hot off the press, the PolitiFact, which finds out whether or not there is truth or not in words: The political lie of the year is that Republicans voted to end Medicare. PolitiFact just named the political lie of the year the comment that Republicans voted to end Medicare.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN).

Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to support House Joint Resolution 98 denying this President the trillion-dollar draw on the Nation's line of credit. You know, just because you've got the credit limit that you've asked for doesn't mean you have to max out the credit card.

How dare this President come back for another increase in the Nation's debt after the failure of the supercommittee. How dare he. This President did everything he could and successfully stopped the committee from producing any kind of cut to the size and scope of government, and now he wants to kick the can further down the road yet again. Another year, another trillion dollars in debt, Mr. Speaker.

What has this administration done to stop the deficit spending that fuels the debt and brings about the need for an increase in the debt ceiling? Nothing. Mr. Speaker, this administration has done absolutely nothing to rein in this Federal Government.

This is the same President whose party controls the other body. And on Tuesday, the United States Senate will mark 1,000 days since they last passed a budget, the same day the President delivers his State of the Union address. What an embarrassment, to continuously ask for more debt without even pretending to know how you've budgeted. If this were a private business, it would be bankrupt.

This President and, sadly, this Congress continues to mortgage the futures of our children and grandchildren, drowning them in a sea of debt. After the failed policy of the President's stimulus package, we are swimming in deficit spending of this President's making.

Mr. Speaker, our country stands over \$15 trillion in debt, and after this increase we'll be over \$16 trillion in the red. Congratulations. We've now joined the club of nations whose national debt is larger than our annual national economic output. This is simply an unsustainable position, and the only way we will get our debt under control is to stop the insanity of trillion dollar a year deficit spending. This must stop, and we in this House must be the responsible adults in the room to stop it. Now is not the time to go get another increase in the limit. Now is the time for us to cut up the credit card and buckle down, like millions of American families are doing across this great land. In an economy this difficult, American families have had to tighten their belts, get back to basics, and cut

things from their budget. Surely now is the time for the Federal Government to do the same.

Mr. Speaker, I understand the politics here. We'll thump our chests and we'll pass this resolution and we'll say we've done all we can to stop this increase. The other body, led by a party bent on destroying the American dream and taking us down the path of economic ruin to ever-greater government dependency, will table this. In the end, the President will get his increase. And we'll spend yet another trillion dollars that our children do not have. But the bill is coming due, Mr. Speaker, and sooner or later we're going to have to stop this debt train from derailing our country. God bless America.

Mr. POLIS. Before further yielding, I yield myself a minute.

Mr. Speaker, to hear the other side, they doth protest too much. Why does a party for whom 147 Members voted to spend \$915 billion, causing the deficit, which is roughly a trillion dollars in size, essentially that \$915 billion that they spent on their Christmas spending spree was the deficit, now they're complaining about it?

And since the gentleman from South Carolina wasn't kind enough to yield to me, I'd like to ask him on my own time, the gentleman referred to whether or not ending Medicare was true, and obviously there's been a vital discussion about that, but the other assertion that I made is a very factual one, and I just want to confirm with the gentleman that the Paul Ryan Republican budget that the Republicans passed did indeed contain \$5.1 trillion of deficit spending. Is that your understanding as well? Is that true?

I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina for an answer.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. I do remember that the Paul Ryan budget came in at a number of \$1.19 trillion in overall spending for the annual year. If you're talking about the 10-year impact of the Paul Ryan budget—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. POLIS. I yield myself an additional 30 seconds.

The 10-year figure for that deficit from the CBO itself, \$5.1 trillion in deficit spending. And again, the same Republicans who spend \$915 billion here in December are again saying now that the credit card bill has come due, they somehow don't want to pay it.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. I thank the gentleman from Colorado.

I'd like to tell a fairy tale and the true story of the American people. The fairy tale, of course, is why we're here on the floor even today to actually tell a little story to the American people that we are doing something to impact the deficit.

The bill we passed in August, of course, responded to the need to raise

the debt ceiling to pay America's bills. But in order to cajole and drag our friends, the Republicans on the other side of the aisle, they did things like cut Pell Grants. They required the joint select committee that did not work to reduce the deficit. And, of course, they wanted us to have these shenanigans on the floor so that the American people could think they're doing their job.

But here's the real story of the American people. First of all, the debt that was increased that we are now dealing with, \$1.9 trillion was raised under Ronald Reagan; \$1.5 trillion was raised under George Bush; Bill Clinton, \$1.4 trillion; and George W. Bush, \$6.1 trillion.

What is the raising of the debt ceiling, which I think most Americans care about. It is responding to the debt that is now held by the public. It is doing our job. It is responding to the fact that the public should not burden America not paying her bills. What kind of bills? Debts that are owed to individuals, to our corporations that our friends say are of great friendship to them—banks and insurance companies; but most importantly, pensions, mutual funds. State and local governments will be left holding the bag because today we want to do a few shenanigans.

□ 1300

Mr. Speaker, let me tell you that the Kaiser Foundation has indicated in my own State that 5.6 million Texans are living in poverty—2.2 million of them children. And 17.4 percent of the households in the State struggle with food insecurity. Not raising the debt ceiling means that the burden falls on those who get up every morning to work. That's a true story of the American people.

What else will happen if we don't raise the debt ceiling? 642,500 jobs will be lost. The gross domestic product will decrease by 1 percent. Unemployment would go up. Every mortgage would increase by \$19,175. Stocks would fall. The S&P dropping 6.3 percent. And every 401(k) holder would lose \$8,816.

This is the real story of the American people. I want to stand on their side. I want to acknowledge that together as Republicans and Democrats, rather than writing the fairy tale story that you're seeing today, a resolution of disapproval, we can really work together as we have done in years past. 1997—the balanced budget amendment that created the Children's Health Insurance Program, helping children across America to be able to have health insurance. Or get rid of Medicare part D, passed by the past administration and the Republican Congress. Medicare part D, any senior will tell you, is one of the most devastating parts of their budget, causing them to pay three times more for their prescription drugs. We can get rid of that, as the Affordable Care Act did, and we would generate millions and millions of dollars.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. POLIS. I yield the gentlewoman an additional 30 seconds.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Fairy tales are supposed to end with a wonderful ending, something such as never, never again or it ended happily thereafter. Well, let me tell you the true story of the American people. They don't want us on the floor today talking about not paying their bills to them. They want us on the floor right now to create jobs, to bring down the unemployment, to give them payroll tax relief, and to give extension for unemployment for those who are seeking jobs. And they don't want us to deny food stamps to young soldiers whose incomes don't allow them to provide for their families. They want us to get to work. Here I am. I'm ready to get to work.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. SULLIVAN).

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Joint Resolution 98, a resolution that would prevent President Obama from raising the debt ceiling by \$1.2 trillion.

This is a critical time for our Nation. Over 14 million Americans are unemployed, and our record-setting level of debt is more than \$15 trillion. The fact is the Obama administration will not lead on this debt reduction issue. I believe it is critical we send a message that we will not return to the era of continuing to run up the American taxpayers' credit card and endless increases to our Nation's debt limit.

Let's look at President Obama's record. Since assuming office in 2009, President Obama has proposed consecutive budgets that offer more than \$1 trillion in deficit spending, the most of any President in our Nation's history. And under the President's budget plans, in 2018 the United States will owe more interest on the debt than will be spent on all defense spending, meaning we will owe more money to our creditors than supporting our national defense. That is crazy.

Congress has a moral obligation to our children and grandchildren to stop the outrageous spending and restore fiscal sanity in Washington to ensure we don't leave them under a mountain of debt. Right now, every American faces \$200,000 in financial obligations to pay for our debt, and this is unacceptable. This resolution of disapproval is a good place to start in getting our fiscal house in order, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds before further yielding.

Every Republican that has spoken on this issue voted for a budget that included \$5.1 trillion in deficit spending over a decade, more deficit spending than any 10-year period in the history of our country. They also, as part of that budget, voted for raising the debt ceiling by \$8.8 trillion. They voted to do it, Mr. Speaker. They voted to raise

the debt ceiling from \$14.3 trillion to \$23.1 trillion by 2021. Yes, Mr. Speaker, every Republican in this body, except for four, and zero Democrats, voted to double the national debt over the next 10 years.

I'm proud to yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY).

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. I thank my friend. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

It's winter in Washington, but apparently our Republican friends have returned thinking it's August at the beach, and they've packed their neon-colored flip-flops.

Last year, this Congress came together in a bipartisan fashion to avoid America's first-ever default. The business community, economists, financial analysts warned of the economic calamity that a default would cause. Passing this resolution today—in fact by two-thirds vote in this body and the Senate—would produce just such a catastrophic result.

The Budget Control Act we passed didn't appropriate one penny of new spending; it just provided for America to meet its previous obligations. Although the initial intransigence of some brought the Nation to the brink and the first downgrading by S&P in our history, ultimately 174 Republicans finally agreed to do the right thing.

Today's vote is a direct repudiation of that vote. The debt limit increase in this resolution is the exact same one they supported as part of the Budget Control Act only 5 months ago. Today's vote is simply an opportunity for Republicans to give themselves cover and to flip-flop and say they're against what they in fact already voted for.

Make no mistake, Mr. Speaker: Nothing Republicans have proposed this year would have forestalled an increase in the debt ceiling, not the Ryan budget, not the Republican Study Committee budget, not even the balanced budget amendment. Avoiding default was the difficult but responsible action last August, and it remains the responsible action today.

I urge my colleagues to leave their flip-flops at the beach and do the responsible thing. Put country ahead of politics today.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. TOM GRAVES.

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I'll try not to follow up too much on the flip-flop comments, but I do prefer Crocs if anybody cares.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to President Obama's latest request to raise the debt limit. Mr. Obama's spending spree in just 3 short years accounts for almost one-third of our national debt, the most rapid increase in the debt of any U.S. President and more debt than the first 41 Presidents combined.

And the Nation's debt level has recently reached a disturbing milestone. The U.S. debt is now as big as the entire U.S. economy. That's the value of

all goods and services produced here in the United States. It's another stark warning that America cannot continue spending at the current pace. And alarm bells should be going off all throughout the Halls of Congress because this problem is not going away. Yet, here we are again poised to go down and continue down this Road to Ruin.

The will to see the error of our ways and make significant spending cuts still doesn't exist here in Washington. Unless we start making the tough choices now, this Nation will reach a point where we have no choice at all.

Mr. POLIS. Again, the Republicans doth protest too much. If there is concern about the budget deficit, why did every Republican who has spoken here today—every Republican except for four—vote to double our national debt over the next 10 years? Why has every Republican here voted for a budget that included \$5.1 trillion in deficit spending, more deficit spending than this country has ever had in a 10-year period?

I certainly hear complaints about President Obama and others. The President can't spend a penny—a penny—without congressional approval. So if the Republicans are concerned about the budget, why did they go on a Christmas spending spree where 147 Republicans voted to spend over \$900 billion, every penny of it deficit spending? This makes no sense, Mr. Speaker.

Let's address this budget deficit, as President Obama has charged us to do with the Bowles-Simpson Commission. Let's undertake a bipartisan approach to solve the deficit. This Nation shouldn't have a \$5.1 trillion deficit, as the Republicans have voted on and passed. This body should not spend enough money to double the national debt by the year 2021, which every Republican except for four has voted for.

Let's get to work, Mr. Speaker. This is all fun and games, but the country is burning while we continue to work to solve this issue and avoid the hard ones.

I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1310

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. RANDY HULTGREN.

Mr. HULTGREN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of this important resolution of disapproval. I oppose raising the debt ceiling and will continue to oppose raising the debt ceiling without a real structural reform to how Washington works.

A balanced budget amendment is what we need. We find ourselves in this position today because the President has come to Congress telling us that he wants to raise the Nation's debt ceiling again. Our Nation's credit card is maxed out because of his administration's reckless spending.

My home State of Illinois is a perfect example of the truth that we cannot

spend, borrow, and tax ourselves out of huge budget deficits; and now Illinois is the State in the worst financial shape of any other State.

Today's vote will not just show which of our colleagues support more spending, but it will also reflect our positions on the greater philosophical divide confronting us: Are we for bigger government or smaller, more accountable, more effective government?

Today's vote will clearly show the American people who in this Chamber wants to further grow the size of government, let it intrude further into the private sector, and give more power to Washington bureaucrats to meddle in the everyday lives of American citizens; and in contrast, it will show those of us who believe that a smaller government increases our constituents' liberties.

By supporting this resolution of disapproval, we are sending a message that we are standing for smaller government and greater individual freedom. We must not increase our debt ceiling without real structural change to how Washington works.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my friend from South Carolina if he has any remaining speakers.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Yes, sir. I suppose I have four or five.

Mr. POLIS. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. DAN BURTON.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

You know, this whole process amuses me because, when we passed the Budget Control Act, we, in effect, gave the President the ability to raise the debt ceiling by an additional \$500 billion without us having any control whatsoever. And with this \$1.2 trillion we're talking about raising the debt ceiling today, we really don't have any control over that either.

Now, I voted against the Budget Control Act and I voted against raising the debt ceiling, or giving the President the authority to raise the debt ceiling by that first \$500 billion, and I'm going to vote against the \$1.2 trillion increase today.

But here's how it works, and I don't think the American people understand it. We disapprove today and let's say the Senate disapproves, and it goes to the President and he vetoes it. It comes back to us, and we have to have a two-thirds majority vote to override it. So this is not going to happen. We have, in effect, given the President of the United States the ability to raise the debt ceiling without us having any control whatsoever, and that's just wrong.

We should never have passed that Budget Control Act the way we did. This body should always have the ability to stop raising the debt ceiling. But when we passed the Budget Control Act the way we did, we gave the President carte blanche, and it's dead wrong.

This President now has control that no President has had in history. He is making appointments without advice and consent of the United States Senate. He is able to raise the debt ceiling without us being able to do a darn thing about it. It's just wrong, and this body made a big mistake when we put that provision in the Budget Control Act, and the American people need to know it.

Mr. POLIS. You know, Mr. Speaker, sometimes it seems like we're arguing about a different bill in this Chamber. Many of those who have spoken on the other side have risen to attack government spending; and yet they voted for a budget with a \$5.1 trillion deficit over a 10-year period, a bigger deficit than this Nation has ever had. Many of them also voted to spend \$915 billion December 17th on their Christmas shopping spree, all deficit spending. And now they're complaining about a deficit that their votes caused.

Let me assure you of something, Mr. Speaker. This Nation pays its bills. Families across America pay their bills. When families spend too much on Christmas gifts, the answer is not to not pay your credit card bill in January. The answer is to cut back on spending. That's what families across America know. That's what this Congress needs to know. That's common sense.

Every Republican in this body, except for four, voted for a budget that called for specifically raising the debt ceiling from \$14.3 trillion to \$23.1 trillion. The House Republican budget voted to double the national debt over the next 10 years.

We can and we must do better, Mr. Speaker. Let's get past these games and begin a real discussion about reining in the national deficit and starting to pay down our national debt.

I reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Colorado has 12 minutes remaining. The gentleman from South Carolina has 13 minutes remaining.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. MULVANEY).

Mr. MULVANEY. I thank my colleague, and thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I want to follow on to what my colleague said in his opening remarks about trying to get your hands around how big \$1.2 trillion is. It's one of the things I struggle with. I know it's one of the things that my folks back home struggle with. So I look at it in a different fashion.

If you are a family that is making \$46,000 a year, which is just under the average household in the United States, this is the equivalent of borrowing an additional \$14,000, which might not sound that much until you stop to realize that if you were that little family making \$46,000 a year, trying to borrow an additional \$14,000—which is what we're doing today—you also owe \$305,000 on the credit card bill. You

owe \$305,000 on the credit card bill, and you are trying to borrow another \$14,000.

It raises the question in my mind, Mr. Speaker, a fairly straightforward and honest question: Does the President really ever intend to pay it back? Seriously. I think that is a legitimate question to ask.

If someone came to me and said, "Would you loan me an additional \$14,000?" and I knew that you already owed \$305,000, I think asking that person a legitimate question would be to say, "Do you ever really intend to pay it back?" And if the answer is, "Yes," which I assume it is, my question then would be, "Well, when?" Because you offered us a budget last year, Mr. President, that never balances, ever.

We've heard a lot of nasty things today about Mr. RYAN's budget, about the GOP budget. At least it balances eventually and goes to surplus and provides for a method with which to pay off the debt. The Republican Study Committee budget, which many of us voted for, balances it in 8 years and allows us to pay off the debt. Yet the President has never offered us a budget that ever balances or produces a surplus to generate the money with which to repay the debt that he's asking us to take on today.

The President's own words in 2006 have become somewhat famous. Back then when he was in the Senate, he said that the fact that we are here today to debate raising America's debt limit is a sign of leadership failure.

America has a debt problem and a failure of leadership. Americans deserve better.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the simple question: If the President would like to exercise some leadership, the opportunity exists for him to do so.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. I yield the gentleman from South Carolina an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. MULVANEY. And that would be to simply send us a budget that balances. In his lifetime would be great; in his children's lifetime would be okay; but send us a budget, Mr. President, that balances at some time. You are at the White House right now working on it to send to us next month. Send us a budget that balances sometime so at least maybe we can pretend that we will eventually pay off this money that he wants us to borrow today.

Mr. POLIS. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to quote from an article in *The Hill*. My friend and colleague Mr. MULVANEY from South Carolina said that this entire procedure "is just a fig leaf for some Republicans to say they are against more debt, even though they essentially approved it."

That's what we know this to be. This money has been spent. It's out the door. My colleague, Mr. MULVANEY from South Carolina, agrees and has

put it into the RECORD. Even the budget from the Republican Study Committee, which the gentleman cited, calls for specifically raising the debt ceiling by \$5.6 trillion, increasing the national debt by a third. That's not the answer.

The President has led the way through the creation of the Simpson-Bowles Commission and their hard, bipartisan work to come up with a way to reduce the national deficit. The Republican Study Committee budget, the Paul Ryan budget, all of the budgets that the Republicans brought before the House increase the deficit substantially, more so than any Congress has in the history of this entire country.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina, Mr. TREY GOWDY.

□ 1320

Mr. GOWDY. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. And I want to thank my friend and colleague from the great State of South Carolina, Mr. TIM SCOTT, for his outstanding work on the Rules Committee.

So here we are again, Mr. Speaker, less than 6 months removed from last summer's so-called debt crisis, on the verge of committing another act of generational embezzlement. We are on the verge of assigning another trillion dollars of debt to our progeny because we can't muster the courage to make hard decisions.

We're on the verge of \$16 trillion in debt, Mr. Speaker, because we can't bring ourselves to say "no." We're on the verge of \$16 trillion in debt, Mr. Speaker, because we refuse to have a serious conversation about the role of government juxtaposed with the role of the individual.

And at times like this, when leadership and moral courage, as my friend from South Carolina, MICK MULVANEY, so eloquently put it, when moral courage and leadership are needed we get slogans more befitting of a student body president race than a campaign to be the leader of the free world.

This administration says it wants a "balanced approach" but a "balanced approach" apparently doesn't include a balanced budget. This administration says it wants a grand bargain, a big, transformative deal, but the details of such a deal would fit nicely on the back side of a postage stamp.

And my personal favorite, Mr. Speaker, this administration wants the "rich to pay their fair share." I've heard that phrase several times this morning. What I have not heard, Mr. Speaker, because they never seem to get around to defining who the rich are, and they never seem to get around to defining the word "fair," which may be the most subjective word in the English language.

So I would ask, is it fair, is 34 percent not enough? You want a half? You want two-thirds?

When will your President define who the rich are and what's fair?

And if sloganeering and class warfare were not insidious enough, this administration criticizes those who do have the moral courage to offer a way out. Where is the President's entitlement reform plan? Where is his tax reform plan? Where is his regulatory reform plan? Where is his litigation reform plan?

Mr. Speaker, I have seen his reelection plan. Where is the plan to pay down the debt, balance the budget, and offer real opportunity to our fellow Americans who want it and need it?

We had a town hall in Greenville, South Carolina, Mr. Speaker, over the Christmas break, and one of the people I work for gave me some good advice. He said, drop the trillions and billions and talk where real people can understand. And he was right.

So, Mr. Speaker, assume a family makes \$22,000 a year, but the family's expenses are \$38,000 a year, and all the while they carry \$142,000 in credit card debt. Do you think they really need an increase in their line of credit? Do you think another job or more hours will make ends meet?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. I yield the gentleman another 30 seconds.

Mr. GOWDY. Mr. Speaker, you don't decide to go to the matinee instead of the 9 p.m. movie and order a cheaper appetizer when you're \$142,000 in debt. You make real, dramatic, systemic transformative change.

Each one of us received an inheritance, Mr. Speaker, from our parents and grandparents. We received a better, stronger, more vibrant country than the one they inherited, and we have squandered that inheritance. We have become prodigal sons and daughters, except we have a credit card.

I hope the generations that come after us will have the courage the generations that came before us had, for we have been profiles in timidity and greed.

Mr. POLIS. Well, the gentleman from South Carolina didn't give me a chance to answer the question that he posed to me. He said, what's rich and what's fair?

What I and many others have proposed is that people making over \$1 million a year in income is who we're talking about, not people with a net worth of 2 or 3 million or less, but people who have an income, make \$1 million or more a year in income, and the tax rate would go from 35 to 39.6 percent, a 4½ percent increase. That's what we're talking about as part of a comprehensive package. That's in the bipartisan Bowles-Simpson package, that's in the bipartisan Gang of Six package. That's some of the revenue that, along with cuts and entitlement reform, are part of the solution to this issue.

Rather than bellyaching and complaining about having to do what Republicans themselves have said they

were going to do in the Ryan budget and the Republican Study Group budget that's doubled the deficit—Republicans committed to doubling the deficit. I didn't support that. I voted against those bills. But Republicans promised to double the deficit. I opposed that. But here they are, now that they're doing the spending that they did, their massive spending spree in December, their budget that doubles the size of the national deficit, and here they are bellyaching, after spending all that money, that they don't want to pay the bill.

Well, that's immature, Mr. Speaker. Let's rein in the spending, rather than not make good on the full faith and credit of the United States of America.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. FLEMING).

Mr. FLEMING. I thank the gentleman, and I thank the Speaker.

The reason why we're here today is because of the Balanced Budget Act of last year, which was a flawed bill, one which I voted against. Why? It set spending limits way too high. It guts defense by \$1 trillion in a time when the world is becoming even more dangerous than ever. It cut funding to Medicare providers in a time when patients out there need access to their physicians and hospitals. And it finally creates a sham, this resolution that we're debating today, which is just that, a sham.

All the President has to do is veto our vote of disapproval and it automatically goes into effect. We just basically handed the President, in a time when we have crossed that threshold, \$15 trillion of debt more than our GDP, our gross domestic product, which puts us up there with Greece. We have now handed the President a gift of another spending of \$1.2 trillion, which now brings him increasing the national debt.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. I yield the gentleman another 20 seconds.

Mr. FLEMING. This brings the President from a point which all Presidents, all the way through George Bush 43, bringing us to \$10.6 trillion, increasing that national debt by 70 percent, just in one term under President Obama.

I urge my colleagues to vote for the disapproval.

Mr. POLIS. Well, finally, Mr. Speaker, we have some bipartisan agreement. My colleague from Louisiana called this vote a sham. My colleague from South Carolina called this a fig leaf to disguise excess Republican spending. I think we have agreement on those basic concepts. Whether you call this a sham or a fig leaf, this bill, this process that the Republicans have put before us doesn't do a thing to solve the deficit, doesn't do a thing to rein in the national debt. It only perpetuates this Congress' addiction to spending, Mr. Speaker.

By somehow pretending to say that we're doing something by making a fuss over whether we're going to make good on the full faith and credit of what we've already spent, rather than just not spend it in the first place, Mr. Speaker, we're misleading the American public into thinking that this Congress is tackling the national debt and the deficit, when all we're doing, as my friend from Louisiana said, is simply a sham.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, we're prepared to close.

Mr. POLIS. I am prepared to close as well. I ask the Speaker how much time remains.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Colorado has 8½ minutes. The gentleman from South Carolina has 5½ minutes.

Mr. POLIS. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Americans are urging both parties, Republicans and Democrats, to work together to solve the basic challenges that this country faces, joblessness, a tax code that rewards those with well-connected lobbyists rather than hardworking Americans, and yes, to solve the budget deficit and budget crisis and ensure that we don't leave a legacy of debt for our children.

And yet, we will deal with none of these issues today, none of these issues in the 2 days the Republican majority has scheduled us to work this week, amidst the biggest national recession since the Great Depression. And each time that President Obama and Democrats have sought consensus on these issues, the majority have bowed to radical elements within their party that insist on an agenda that is far outside the American mainstream and will lead to doubling the national debt over the next 10 years.

Time and time again, we've seen the Republicans choose gridlock over problem solving. We saw this most recently when the House Republicans refused to allow a vote on the bipartisan compromise to extend the payroll tax break.

You know, the American people are tired of political games. They want action rather than rhetoric; they want progress rather than partisanship. And with today's move, the Republicans are again playing the dangerous game of signaling to the world that America might not pay its debt, might not make good on the very money that the Republicans voted to spend in December.

□ 1330

At a time when Standard & Poor's has moved to downgrade nine European countries' ratings, the last thing our Nation can afford is a risk of default. If we are further downgraded, Mr. Speaker, it would likely lead to an increase in the rate that we have to pay to finance our national debt. This would, in fact, increase the national debt even

more than the Republicans want to increase the national debt—by \$5.1 trillion.

Yes, that very same Paul Ryan budget that ends Medicare as we know it and has \$5.1 trillion of deficit spending could have \$10 trillion or \$20 trillion of deficit spending if the Republicans succeed in jeopardizing our credit rating by playing games with the full faith and credit of the United States of America.

Like millions of responsible Americans, our Nation knows that we must make good on our obligations. Every minute that we waste debating this—I'll use what the other side has called it—debating this sham, the gentleman from Louisiana, this fig leaf, the gentleman from South Carolina, every minute we waste debating this underlying rule and bill is a minute that could have been spent enacting practical, substantial legislation to end the budget deficit, to right the fiscal course of this Nation, and put our country back on the road to economic recovery.

I strongly urge a "no" vote on the rule and the underlying bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Hypocrisy is nothing new in the House of Congress, unfortunately, and even in this House.

My good friend from Colorado talks about what we're doing on the right-hand side. There's no question, however, that Mr. POLIS himself voted for the Democratic Caucus budget proposed by Mr. VAN HOLLEN, which would have increased spending by \$4.5 trillion more than the Ryan budget.

There is only one way to reduce the debt at that level of spending, and that's higher and higher taxes on the middle class. It's bad enough that, in one bill under the Democratic-controlled House, they increased taxes on the middle class by \$500 billion and at the same time raided Social Security, men and women on a fixed income, by \$500 billion—or a half a trillion dollars.

It's unfortunate that not only were they increasing taxes, but they specifically targeted the middle class, creating a new 3.8 percent surtax on investment income on folks who have a middle class income.

It is very unfortunate that the President went a step further than even the Democratic Caucus budget. He increased spending by \$6.2 trillion more than the Ryan budget.

So everything we hear on the left right now about the spending and the debt, we need to frame it in the real conversation around what the left has already done under the Pelosi House \$1.4 trillion annual deficit.

In addition to that, we need to think to ourselves and ask the question, do we need \$49 trillion of spending over the next 10 years that's been proposed by some on the left? Can we afford taking our national debt from \$16.3 trillion, \$16.4 trillion with this credit card extension into the \$27 billion range at

the end of this decade? The answer is obviously “no.” But the hypocrisy is just business as usual from the left.

Mr. Speaker, today’s vote is very clear. You either stand for reducing spending here in Washington or you don’t. It is as simple as that.

I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 and clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on ordering the previous question will be followed by 5-minute votes on adoption of H. Res. 515, if ordered; and approval of the Journal, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 238, nays 176, answered “present” 1, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 2]
YEAS—238

Adams	Duncan (SC)	Kelly
Aderholt	Duncan (TN)	King (IA)
Akin	Ellmers	King (NY)
Alexander	Emerson	Kingston
Amash	Farenthold	Kinzinger (IL)
Amodi	Fincher	Kissell
Austria	Fitzpatrick	Kline
Bachmann	Flake	Labrador
Bachus	Fleischmann	Lamborn
Barletta	Fleming	Lance
Bartlett	Flores	Lankford
Barton (TX)	Forbes	Latham
Bass (NH)	Fortenberry	LaTourette
Benishek	Fox	Latta
Berg	Franks (AZ)	Lewis (CA)
Biggart	Frelinghuysen	LoBiondo
Billbray	Galleghy	Long
Bilirakis	Gardner	Lucas
Bishop (UT)	Garrett	Luetkemeyer
Black	Gerlach	Lummis
Blackburn	Gibbs	Lungren, Daniel
Bonner	Gibson	E.
Bono Mack	Gingrey (GA)	Mack
Boustany	Gohmert	Manzullo
Brady (TX)	Goodlatte	Marchant
Brooks	Gosar	Matheson
Broun (GA)	Gowdy	McCarthy (CA)
Buchanan	Granger	McCaul
Bucshon	Graves (GA)	McClintock
Buerkle	Graves (MO)	McCotter
Burgess	Griffin (AR)	McHenry
Burton (IN)	Griffith (VA)	McIntyre
Calvert	Guinta	McKeon
Camp	Guthrie	McKinley
Canseco	Hall	McMorris
Cantor	Hanna	Rodgers
Capito	Harper	Meehan
Carter	Harris	Mica
Cassidy	Hartzler	Miller (FL)
Chabot	Hastings (WA)	Miller (MI)
Chaffetz	Hayworth	Miller, Gary
Coble	Heck	Mulvaney
Coffman (CO)	Hensarling	Murphy (PA)
Cole	Herger	Myrick
Conaway	Herrera Beutler	Neugebauer
Cravaack	Huelskamp	Nugent
Crawford	Huizenga (MI)	Nunes
Crenshaw	Hultgren	Nunnelee
Culberson	Hunter	Palazzo
Davis (KY)	Hurt	Paul
Denham	Issa	Paulsen
Dent	Jenkins	Pearce
DesJarlais	Johnson (IL)	Pence
Diaz-Balart	Johnson (OH)	Petri
Dold	Johnson, Sam	Pitts
Dreier	Jones	Platts
Duffy	Jordan	Poe (TX)

Pompeo	Runyan	Thompson (PA)
Posey	Ryan (WI)	Thornberry
Price (GA)	Scalise	Tiberi
Quayle	Schilling	Tipton
Reed	Schmidt	Turner (NY)
Rehberg	Schock	Turner (OH)
Reichert	Schweikert	Upton
Renacci	Scott (SC)	Walberg
Ribble	Scott, Austin	Walden
Rigell	Sensenbrenner	Walsh (IL)
Rivera	Sessions	Webster
Roby	Shimkus	West
Roe (TN)	Shuster	Westmoreland
Rogers (AL)	Simpson	Whitfield
Rogers (KY)	Smith (NE)	Wilson (SC)
Rogers (MI)	Smith (NJ)	Wittman
Rohrabacher	Smith (TX)	Wolf
Rokita	Southerland	Womack
Rooney	Stearns	Woodall
Ros-Lehtinen	Stivers	Yoder
Roskam	Stutzman	Young (AK)
Ross (FL)	Sullivan	Young (FL)
Royce	Terry	Young (IN)

NAYS—176

Ackerman	Garamendi	Owens
Altmire	Gonzalez	Pallone
Andrews	Green, Al	Pascroll
Baca	Green, Gene	Pastor (AZ)
Baldwin	Grijalva	Perlmutter
Barrow	Gutierrez	Peters
Bass (CA)	Hahn	Peterson
Becerra	Hanabusa	Pingree (ME)
Berman	Hastings (FL)	Polis
Bishop (GA)	Higgins	Price (NC)
Bishop (NY)	Himes	Quigley
Blumenauer	Hinojosa	Rahall
Boren	Hirono	Rangel
Boswell	Hochul	Richardson
Brady (PA)	Holden	Richmond
Braley (IA)	Holt	Ross (AR)
Brown (FL)	Honda	Rothman (NJ)
Butterfield	Hoyer	Roybal-Allard
Capps	Israel	Ruppersberger
Capuano	Jackson (IL)	Rush
Carney	Jackson Lee	Ryan (OH)
Carson (IN)	(TX)	Sanchez, Linda
Castor (FL)	Johnson (GA)	T.
Chandler	Johnson, E. B.	Sanchez, Loretta
Chu	Kaptur	Sarbanes
Cicilline	Keating	Schakowsky
Clarke (MI)	Kildee	Schiff
Clarke (NY)	Kind	Schrader
Clay	Kucinich	Schwartz
Cleaver	Langevin	Scott (VA)
Clyburn	Larsen (WA)	Scott, David
Cohen	Larson (CT)	Serrano
Connolly (VA)	Lee (CA)	Sewell
Conyers	Levin	Sherman
Cooper	Lewis (GA)	Shuler
Costa	Lipinski	Sires
Costello	Loebsack	Slaughter
Courtney	Lofgren, Zoe	Smith (WA)
Critz	Lowe	Stark
Crowley	Lujan	Sutton
Cuellar	Lynch	Thompson (CA)
Cummings	Maloney	Thompson (MS)
Davis (CA)	Markey	Tierney
Davis (IL)	Matsui	Tonko
DeFazio	McCarthy (NY)	Towns
DeGette	McCollum	Tsongas
DeLauro	McDermott	Van Hollen
Deutch	McGovern	Velázquez
Dicks	McNerney	Visclosky
Dingell	Meeks	Walz (MN)
Doggett	Michaud	Wasserman
Donnelly (IN)	Miller (NC)	Schultz
Doyle	Miller, George	Waters
Edwards	Moore	Watt
Ellison	Moran	Waxman
Edwards	Murphy (CT)	Welch
Engel	Nadler	Wilson (FL)
Eshoo	Napolitano	Woolsey
Fattah	Napoli	Yarmuth
Frank (MA)	Neal	
Fudge	Oliver	

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—1

Landry

NOT VOTING—18

Berkley	Giffords	Noem
Campbell	Grimm	Olson
Cardoza	Heinrich	Payne
Carmanah	Heinchey	Pelosi
Farr	Inslee	Reyes
Filner	Marino	Speier

□ 1359

Ms. EDWARDS changed her vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. MANZULLO and PALAZZO changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the previous question was ordered. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 2, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker’s approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

The question is on the Speaker’s approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 292, noes 120, answered “present” 1, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 3]
AYES—292

Ackerman	Capito	Forbes
Aderholt	Carney	Fortenberry
Akin	Carter	Fox
Alexander	Chabot	Franks (AZ)
Altmire	Chaffetz	Frelinghuysen
Amodi	Chandler	Galleghy
Austria	Chu	Gingrey (GA)
Baca	Cicilline	Gonzalez
Bachmann	Clay	Goodlatte
Barletta	Coble	Gosar
Bartlett	Cohen	Gowdy
Barton (TX)	Cole	Granger
Bass (NH)	Connolly (VA)	Graves (GA)
Becerra	Cooper	Graves (MO)
Berg	Crenshaw	Green, Al
Berman	Critz	Griffith (VA)
Biggart	Crowley	Grimm
Bilirakis	Culberson	Guinta
Bishop (GA)	Davis (CA)	Guthrie
Bishop (UT)	Davis (KY)	Gutierrez
Black	DeGette	Hall
Blackburn	DeLauro	Hanabusa
Blumenauer	Denham	Harper
Bonner	DesJarlais	Harris
Bono Mack	Deutch	Hartzler
Boren	Diaz-Balart	Hastings (WA)
Boswell	Dicks	Hayworth
Boustany	Dreier	Hensarling
Brady (TX)	Duncan (SC)	Herger
Brooks	Duncan (TN)	Hinojosa
Broun (GA)	Edwards	Hirono
Brown (FL)	Ellmers	Hochul
Buchanan	Emerson	Huelskamp
Bucshon	Engel	Huizenga (MI)
Buerkle	Eshoo	Hultgren
Burton (IN)	Farenthold	Hurt
Butterfield	Fincher	Issa
Calvert	Flake	Jackson Lee
Camp	Fleischmann	(TX)
Canseco	Fleming	Jenkins
Cantor	Flores	Johnson (IL)