

by cutting wasteful spending, fix our broken Tax Code to create jobs and increase wages, protect and strengthen important priorities like Medicare and national security, reform welfare programs like Medicaid so that we can deliver on the promises that we have made for those who truly need it, and repeal the President's health care bill so that we can finally replace it with meaningful patient-centered health care.

Most importantly, it reduces the deficit and the debt that we have, and it becomes balanced in 10 years. I am continuously amazed by those on the other side of the aisle who say that this is just crazy talk that we would balance the Federal budget in 10 years.

Mr. Speaker, this addresses the issues and the goals that will create a pro-growth economy and which will affect every American family across this country.

#### REMEMBERING GOVERNOR HUGH L. CAREY OF NEW YORK

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

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a distinguished New Yorker and former Member of this body, who will be honored in a special ceremony in New York's 20th Congressional District on April 8. Hugh L. Carey was born in Brooklyn in 1919, enlisted in the Army in World War II, served in Europe where he helped liberate prisoners at a concentration camp, and eventually reached the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Upon returning home, Mr. Carey received a law degree from St. John's University. In 1960, he was elected to this Chamber and went on to serve seven terms before being elected Governor of New York in 1974, a position he held until 1981.

Governor Carey is widely remembered for his steady hand during New York City's economic crisis, during which he brought many competing interests together to forge compromise on difficult issues. He also instituted improvements for the mental health community of New York State. A born storyteller with a quick wit and boundless charm, Hugh Carey was a New Yorker to the core.

I am honored to have this opportunity to remember a former Member of this body, as well as New York's 51st Governor, who throughout his career led with distinction and compassion. I look forward to next month's ceremony recognizing his service in World War II.

#### PATH TO PROSPERITY

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

Mr. CONAWAY. Mr. Speaker, the Path to Prosperity budget on the floor

this week reaffirms once again that House Republicans are the only ones in Washington providing genuine, serious solutions to our country's spending-driven debt crisis.

We have released a budget that cuts government spending responsibly, enacts commonsense reforms, and, most importantly, balances the government's books within 10 years.

Mr. Speaker, what have we heard from the President? Well, nothing. The President hasn't even submitted his budget to Congress yet, and it is on track to be one of the latest budget submissions in history. And the Democratic-controlled Senate's budget, of course, raises taxes and never, ever breaks even.

That is not what America needs, Mr. Speaker. With our budget, House Republicans have provided a genuine blueprint for creating more jobs and opportunity in America today.

#### RESTORE THE TUITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

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

Mr. O'ROURKE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce H.R. 1265, bipartisan legislation which would restore tuition assistance for men and women serving in the military.

Earlier this month, the Department of Defense announced that the Army, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard would all be suspending their tuition assistance programs due to sequestration.

I represent Fort Bliss and the 36,000 men and women in uniform who currently serve there. Many of them served in Iraq and Afghanistan, and the tuition assistance programs are critical to help them transition into civilian life and to find good-paying jobs.

This program represents 0.1 percent of the Pentagon's budget. As Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman General Martin Dempsey has said, "There's nothing more important in a democracy than education."

Let's stand up to ensure that those who have given so much for our Nation have access to education. Please join me in supporting H.R. 1265.

#### DEMOCRATIC BUDGETS

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

Mr. MULVANEY. Mr. Speaker, in a few minutes, we are going to start taking up debate on several budgets. I want to point out one important consistent thing about the budgets that my esteemed colleagues will be offering. Not a single one of them ever balances. I will say that again, Mr. Speaker: not a single Democrat budget that is being offered will ever balance.

If we do not have surpluses, we cannot pay down the debt. We will never be able to pay down the debt until we

have surpluses. If you offer a budget that never offers any surpluses, there is never any way to repay the debt.

And I respectfully suggest that if I come to you and ask you to lend me money and I have the intention of giving it back to you, that that is truly debt. But if I come to you and ask you to give me money and I have no intention of ever giving it back to you, that is theft. That is exactly what the opponents' budgets will offer us today. There is no way to ever repay any of this debt. It is wrong, and the American public deserve better.

#### WORLD WATER DAY

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

Mr. COSTA. As a third-generation family farmer, I know firsthand that water is the lifeblood of not only San Joaquin Valley, but our entire world. For decades, generations have had to fight tooth and nail for a reliable water supply. It grows our crops, drives our economic activity, and, more importantly, sustains human life. As the global population continues to grow, the demand on the world's water supply will continue to increase and create greater opportunities for conflict.

Friday is World Water Day when we focus on how we can meet the water needs of all people, regardless of where they live on this planet.

In our valley, we have learned much about ways to conserve water, convey it over long distances, and put it to use efficiently. Nonetheless, in California this year, we will have to deal with another partially caused regulatory drought that was unnecessary.

Water has and will continue to present both challenges and opportunities. We must choose the side of cooperation and collaboration if we are about to solve our world's long-term water needs.

□ 1240

#### GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

(Ms. TITUS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. TITUS. Madam Speaker, I rise today as a proud member of the Congressional Hellenic Caucus to recognize Greek Independence Day.

Let us honor this date in memory of the beloved Andy Athens.

This holiday celebrates the 1821 victory in the Greek people's struggle for independence from the Ottoman Empire.

My grandfather, Arthur Costandinos Cathones, for whom I am named, instilled in me a great love for Greece and Greek culture. The Hellenic values he taught me have served me well as guiding principles throughout my career in public service.

I have enjoyed visiting Greece a number of times to learn firsthand about the birthplace of democracy. These trips have given me a deep understanding of the country's history, its food, its culture, its music and especially its people. I encourage my colleagues to visit Greece to experience all it has to offer.

The U.S. and Greece have always shared a special bond that we should recognize and strengthen instead of repeatedly using Greece as the whipping boy for Europe's economic woes as some have done in speeches on this floor.

#### APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE TO BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. ELLMERS). The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 4355(a), clause 10 of rule I, and the order of the House of January 3, 2013, of the following Members on the part of the House to the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy:

Mr. SHIMKUS, Illinois  
Mr. WOMACK, Arkansas  
Mr. ISRAEL, New York  
Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ, California

#### APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE TO UNITED STATES GROUP OF THE NATO PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 1928(a), and the order of the House of January 3, 2013, of the following Members on the part of the House to the United States Group of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly:

Mr. DAVID SCOTT, Georgia  
Mr. SCHNEIDER, Illinois  
Ms. FRANKEL, Florida  
Mr. CONNOLLY, Virginia

#### CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014

##### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MULVANEY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Con. Res. 25, currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 122 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. 25.

Will the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) kindly resume the chair.

□ 1243

##### 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. 25) establishing the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2014 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023, with Mr. HASTINGS of Washington in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Tuesday, March 19, 2013, time for general debate had expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the concurrent resolution shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule and is considered read.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

##### H. CON. RES. 25

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),*

#### SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014.

(a) DECLARATION.—The Congress determines and declares that this concurrent resolution establishes the budget for fiscal year 2014 and sets forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2015 through 2023.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this concurrent resolution is as follows:

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2014.

##### TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.  
Sec. 102. Major functional categories.

##### TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

Sec. 201. Reconciliation in the House of Representatives.

##### TITLE III—RECOMMENDED LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2030, 2040, AND 2050

Sec. 301. Long-term budgeting.

##### TITLE IV—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 401. Reserve fund for the repeal of the 2010 health care laws.  
Sec. 402. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the reform of the 2010 health care laws.  
Sec. 403. Deficit-neutral reserve fund related to the Medicare provisions of the 2010 health care laws.  
Sec. 404. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for the sustainable growth rate of the Medicare program.  
Sec. 405. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for reforming the tax code.  
Sec. 406. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for trade agreements.  
Sec. 407. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for revenue measures.  
Sec. 408. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for rural counties and schools.  
Sec. 409. Implementation of a deficit and long-term debt reduction agreement.

##### TITLE V—ESTIMATES OF DIRECT SPENDING

Sec. 501. Direct spending.

##### TITLE VI—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

Sec. 601. Limitation on advance appropriations.

Sec. 602. Concepts and definitions.

Sec. 603. Adjustments of aggregates, allocations, and appropriate budgetary levels.

Sec. 604. Limitation on long-term spending.

Sec. 605. Budgetary treatment of certain transactions.

Sec. 606. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.

Sec. 607. Congressional Budget Office estimates.

Sec. 608. Transfers from the general fund of the treasury to the highway trust fund that increase public indebtedness.

Sec. 609. Separate allocation for overseas contingency operations/global war on terrorism.

Sec. 610. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

##### TITLE VII—POLICY STATEMENTS

Sec. 701. Policy statement on economic growth and job creation.

Sec. 702. Policy statement on tax reform.

Sec. 703. Policy statement on Medicare.

Sec. 704. Policy statement on Social Security.

Sec. 705. Policy statement on higher education affordability.

Sec. 706. Policy statement on deficit reduction through the cancellation of unobligated balances.

Sec. 707. Policy statement on responsible stewardship of taxpayer dollars.

Sec. 708. Policy statement on deficit reduction through the reduction of unnecessary and wasteful spending.

Sec. 709. Policy statement on unauthorized spending.

##### TITLE VIII—SENSE OF THE HOUSE PROVISIONS

Sec. 801. Sense of the House on the importance of child support enforcement.

##### TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

#### SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2023:

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

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

Fiscal year 2014: \$2,270,932,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2015: \$2,606,592,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2016: \$2,778,891,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2017: \$2,903,673,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2018: \$3,028,951,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2019: \$3,149,236,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2020: \$3,284,610,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2021: \$3,457,009,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2022: \$3,650,699,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2023: \$3,832,145,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:

Fiscal year 2014: \$0.  
Fiscal year 2015: \$0.  
Fiscal year 2016: \$0.  
Fiscal year 2017: \$0.  
Fiscal year 2018: \$0.  
Fiscal year 2019: \$0.  
Fiscal year 2020: \$0.  
Fiscal year 2021: \$0.  
Fiscal year 2022: \$0.  
Fiscal year 2023: \$0.

(2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes of the enforcement of this concurrent resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 2014: \$2,769,406,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2015: \$2,681,581,000,000.  
Fiscal year 2016: \$2,857,258,000,000.