

role in our Nation's economy and several of the vital missions during peace and wartimes.

I am going to submit the names of all of the crew members; 17 of them were from Jacksonville, Florida.

LIST OF EL FARO CREW MEMBERS

Louis Champa Jr. (Daytona Beach, Florida); Roosevelt Clark (Jacksonville, Florida); Sylvester Crawford Jr. (Lawrenceville, Georgia); Michael Davidson (Windham, Maine); Brookie Davis (Jacksonville, Florida); Keith Griffin (Fort Myers, Florida); Frank Hamm (Jacksonville, Florida); Joe Hargrove (Orange Park, Florida); Carey Hatch (Jacksonville, Florida); Michael Holland (North Wilton, Maine); Jack Jackson (Jacksonville, Florida); Jackie Jones Jr. (Jacksonville, Florida); Lonnie Jordan (Jacksonville, Florida); Piotr Krause (Poland); Mitchell Kuflik (Brooklyn, New York); Roan Lightfoot (Jacksonville Beach, Florida); Jeffrey Mathias (Kingston, Massachusetts); Dylan Meklin (Rockland, Maine); Marcin Nita (Poland); Jan Podgorski (Poland).

James Porter (Jacksonville, Florida); Richard Pusatere (Virginia Beach, Virginia); Theodore Quammie (Jacksonville, Florida); Danielle Randolph (Rockland, Maine); Jeremie Riehm (Camden, Delaware); Lashawn Rivera (Jacksonville, Florida); Howard Schoenly (Cape Coral, Florida); Steven Shultz (Roan Mountain, Tennessee); German Solar-Cortes (Orlando, Florida); Anthony Thomas (Jacksonville, Florida); Andrzej Truszkowski (Poland); Mariette Wright (St. Augustine, Florida); Rafal Zdobych (Poland).

Ms. BROWN of Florida. When I was leaving church Sunday, in closing, one young person, Jackie Jones, had a daycare, and the kid came up to me and asked, Congresswoman, where is Papa?

I can tell you, I am going to do all I can to make sure that this tragedy doesn't happen again.

CELEBRATING HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

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

Ms. MCSALLY. Mr. Speaker, in celebration of Hispanic Heritage Month, I rise to pay tribute to an important Hispanic leader and public servant from my district, the late Governor Raul Castro.

Born in Cananea, Mexico, and growing up outside of Douglas, Arizona, Governor Castro overcame many obstacles in his early life and attended the Arizona State Teachers College.

He earned a law degree from the University of Arizona, later serving as Pima County attorney, a superior court judge, and the first Mexican-American to serve as the Governor of the State of Arizona. He has also served as U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador, Bolivia, and Argentina.

Next week, I will join officials from around Arizona for a ceremony renaming the Douglas port of entry after Governor Castro. I can think of no more fitting tribute for a man who served as a role model and bridge to a generation of young Hispanics looking to enter public life.

We are a stronger and more diverse Nation thanks to the influence and hard work of Hispanic Americans like Governor Castro, and I am proud to join in recognizing their invaluable contributions this month.

SUPPORTING OUR SENIORS

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, today we were talking about jobs and H.R. 702, and I supported the legislation to create jobs for my district and for America, and to provide opportunities to ensure the national security and protect the environment.

We also have to realize our seniors that helped build this country. Today I joined in legislation, Seniors Deserve a Raise, to be able to connect these seniors to a cost-of-living increase related to the Consumer Price Index.

But there is a gross problem that is coming up, and that is the doubling of the cost of Medicare part B. For 30 percent of beneficiaries in 2016, their cost is projected to increase by 52 percent, from \$154 to \$159. This increase will be accompanied by an increase in the part B deductible, from \$147 to \$223. Congress must act to protect the approximately 6 million Medicare beneficiaries who will see a significant increase in their Medicare premiums and deductible.

It is very important to realize that my State of Texas would have a \$159 million increase. It is my intention to introduce legislation, a sense of Congress, that indicates that Congress must act to protect our seniors. They helped build this Nation. What are we doing to help them?

Give them a raise and protect their Medicare.

ADJOURNMENT FROM FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 2015, TO TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 2015

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, October 13, 2015, and that the order of the House of January 6, 2015, regarding morning-hour debate not apply on that day.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOST). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

BALANCING THE BUDGET

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2015, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the major-party leader.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the recognition. I appreciate you staying on the floor with me today.

It has been a week of inside-the-beltway activity. I can't find a single Mem-

ber of Congress on this floor—and I have been talking to a lot of them—who ran for Congress because they thought the most important job we were going to have was picking our House leadership.

It is an important responsibility. It is an important job, Mr. Speaker. I can't tell you how difficult it is to lead 435 leaders. It is not a shortage of leaders we have here. Sometimes it is a shortage of good followers we have here.

But nobody ran for Congress for that. You ran for Congress because we had serious business that the American people asked us to be about, and most of that business is not inside leadership conversations. It is about the American economy. It is about feeding one's family. It is about having a predictable future for one's children. It is about opportunity.

I want to begin, Mr. Speaker, with three of the challenges that are out in front of us. The reason good leadership in this institution is important is because we have serious challenges.

When I got here in 2011, we elected JOHN BOEHNER Speaker of the House because JOHN BOEHNER said we can do amazing things in divided government. We don't have to sit back and wait until we control all branches of government as Republicans. The Democrats don't have to sit back and wait until they control everything, Mr. Speaker. We can do amazing things together, and that is exactly what he did.

□ 1345

And we did it around finding those things on which Americans agree.

I have up here the looming insolvencies for our major social safety net programs, Mr. Speaker. Social Security Disability Insurance reaches insolvency next year, next year. It is not 20 years from now, not 10 years from now. It is next year.

If you are an American and you are counting on Social Security Disability Insurance to provide for you and your family because you have paid into it faithfully your entire career—forbid the thought something has happened to you, now you must rely on it—we have a cash flow situation next year leading to insolvency. That is the smallest of our concerns, Mr. Speaker.

We go next to Medicare, insolvent in 2030. Medicare. Social Security, insolvent in 2035.

Social Security and Medicare, as you know, Mr. Speaker, are funded by payroll taxes. Payroll taxes are that FICA line on our pay stubs. It is the largest tax, at 15.3 percent of every worker's paycheck in this country. It is the largest tax that most American families pay.

I want you to think about that. Here we are talking about earning the American people's trust. Here we are talking about delivering for the American people on their priorities. The largest tax that most Americans pay goes to fund two programs that we

know with certainty, as we sit here today, aren't going to survive in their current configuration. The cash flow just won't allow it.

But, Mr. Speaker, I am not here to preach doom and gloom. I am here to preach opportunity. I am preaching opportunity because I work with 434 other people here who also believe that, if we work together, we can do amazing things for the American people.

I have got a chart here, Mr. Speaker. You can't see it from your perch. But it is the projected economic growth rates in this country. Again, I am trying to distinguish what is happening in terms of a leadership discussion here from what is happening in a broader leadership discussion about America.

And what I show here is that year after year after year for the past—I have 3 years represented here on the screen, Mr. Speaker, but it goes back 5 years. Every year the Congressional Budget Office—that group of economists that help us to craft the numbers in a bipartisan way—every year the Congressional Budget Office reports that their anticipated economic growth for America is lower in this year than it was the year before. And it was lower last year than the year before that. And it was lower that year than the year before that.

When we fail to succeed together, Mr. Speaker, it is not an academic conversation. When we succeed in the wrong way, it is not an oops moment. It has a real impact on economic growth in this country.

These may be colors on a chart, Mr. Speaker, but what they represent are jobs for families. What they represent are manufacturers who decided to stay in America or leave America. What they represent are entrepreneurs who either succeeded in their business or who were crushed by regulatory burdens. These decisions we make have consequences, Mr. Speaker.

I have an interest rate chart here. You can't tell, but what you would see if you could see it, Mr. Speaker, is that we are borrowing money today at the lowest interest rate in American history. It is virtually free. It is virtually free today because we have the best of all the worst economies on the planet.

Folks are interested in buying our debt. Right now there are stories in *The Wall Street Journal* about the Germans dumping our debt, about the Chinese dumping our debt. But because markets are frightened around the globe, there is more demand than there are folks selling.

I put the interest rates up, Mr. Speaker, because I am talking about solving big problems today. We are going to talk about big problems. We are going to talk about solutions that we have come to here in this body. But too often, when we talk about balancing the budget, it sounds like it is a numbers game.

The only numbers game balancing the budget is the numbers game 320

million because that is how many Americans live in this country and are counting on us to succeed for them.

When we borrow money, we end up paying interest on that money.

I am so weary of the political echochamber, Mr. Speaker, that tells the story of the folks on the left who say, "I want every program in America to succeed, and, in fact, I want to spend even more on it" or the folks on the right who say, "I will never ever raise your taxes. You don't have to pay for those programs that you want." Because both sides are wrong.

What I have here, Mr. Speaker, is a chart of the interest that we are paying on our national debt today. Now, we will talk about the interest we are going to be paying 10 years from now if we don't solve the problem. But this red line represents the interest we are paying on our national debt today: \$229 billion this year.

Balancing the budget is not an academic conversation. Balancing the budget is the difference between spending \$229 billion on interest on the debt versus other American priorities.

You can't see it, Mr. Speaker, but education is represented by this blue line. I want you to see that. The Federal Government spends more money in interest on our national debt. Even though we borrowed that money at the lowest interest rates in American history, teaser rates, we spend more in interest on our national debt than we spend on education for our children.

We are trying to pass a transportation bill right now, Mr. Speaker. We are trying to put people back to work in America building roads so that we will have the best infrastructure in the world, so that we will move goods and services to market better than any other nation in the world, so that we can have our people moving from place to place, creating jobs and economic activity better than anyplace else in the world.

We spend half. Half of what we spend on interest payments this year we will spend on transportation, Mr. Speaker. We spend the same amount on interest payments in 2015 that we will spend on education and transportation combined.

I want you to think about that, Mr. Speaker. We could double the spending on education in this country, as my friends on the left propose to do. We could double spending on transportation in this country, as my friends on the left propose to do, if we would balance the budget and get out of the interest payment business, as my friends on the right propose to do.

This is a common goal. This is a shared focus. This is not something that divides us. This is something that unites us.

Environment and natural resources: \$41 billion is being spent by the Federal Government this year. We spend five times more than that on interest payments.

Science, space, and technology, Mr. Speaker: Who is going to have that

next manned mission to space? Who is going to be the first to have a human being on Mars? What are we going to learn out beyond the stars? We spend one-tenth the amount of our interest payments on that priority.

Energy policy: How many times have we heard the refrain "an all-of-the-above energy policy. Let's find next-generation energy solutions. Let's focus on wind and solar and fuel cells"? I don't dispute any of that. I dispute the commitment that we have to it when we spend 23 times more on interest payments than we spend on all energy policy combined.

When I am talking about balancing the budget, Mr. Speaker, when I am talking about making tough choices, I am not talking about an academic conversation about making the numbers balance. I am talking about a reordering of American priorities, where we would rather spend money on our children, on our roads, on our environment, on exploration, on next-generation energy, than we would paying back debts of the past.

We are going to make good on our debts. But we can control whether or not we are paying those debts down or whether we are running those debts up. Interest that we pay on our national debt isn't a number on a ledger. It is a category that pushes out so many other American priorities.

That is this year, Mr. Speaker. This chart represents this year.

If you fast-forward 10 years, under current law, we will be spending more on our national debt than we spend on national security. I don't mean paying back our debt, Mr. Speaker. I mean we will be spending more in interest payments on our national debt than we will be spending protecting the national security of the United States of America.

That is why the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral Mullen, said the largest threat to America's national security is rising debt, because our debt and the accompanying interest payments are squeezing out so many other American priorities.

Mr. Speaker, folks don't understand how the American budget works. I put a pie chart up here that captures that. We are going to get into some pretty serious debates here on the floor of this House in the next couple of months, primarily about something that we call discretionary spending.

Discretionary spending I have represented up here, Mr. Speaker, by blue pie slices on the pie chart. Defense and nondefense spending are the two big categories, which means defense and almost everything else you think of as the Federal Government. Those are the decisions—these in blue, Mr. Speaker—that you and I have to make every year. That distinguishes it from these decisions in red.

Social Security spending, Medicare spending, Medicaid spending, interest on the national debt, other mandatory

programs. These programs in red, Mr. Speaker, as you know, we won't revisit those this year.

Yes. The Constitution requires that every dollar appropriated from the Treasury be appropriated from the House. But the House, in 1935, decided that some of these dollars needed to go out the door, and they are still going out the door today. We can't change it without passing a new bill in the House, a new bill in the Senate, and a new bill that the President signs.

We spend all of our time in this body, Mr. Speaker, arguing about nibbling around the edges on the blue categories of the chart, which is the small third of the pie. The real challenge in balancing the budget lies in these red slices of the pie, and I am going to tell you why.

What I have charted here is a look at revenues in this country as a percent of GDP. So often we measure our success against the size of the economy. What are we spending relative to the size of the economy? Because if our population grows, if the economy grows, of course our tax base will grow. And so, too, in many cases will our expenses grow. So we chart these things against the size of the economy.

This red line represents our historic revenues going back to 1965: all of the taxes through the Nixon administration, into the Ford administration, Carter administration, Reagan administration, all the way through to today. In fact, we chart it out into 2045. When you see this line go flat on revenues, Mr. Speaker, it is because we are just predicting they are level as a percent of the economy.

But what I have also charted are the spending priorities that were in the red slice of the pie shown earlier, the mandatory spending slices of the pie.

This blue line represents Medicaid and other Federal healthcare expenditures, like the President's Affordable Care Act.

This green line represents Medicare, created in 1965. It used to be non-existent. Now it is a very large slice of the pie. Again, it represents some of the largest taxes that the American people pay.

This light section here represents Social Security, Mr. Speaker, and this blue line represents net interest.

Mr. Speaker, if you could see it out on the end of this chart, what you would see is Medicaid spending is growing quickly, but on a predictable line. Medicare spending is growing quickly, but on a predictable line. Social Security spending is almost flat, Mr. Speaker, even though it is a big part of the pie.

What is growing is interest payments. And when the blue line crosses the red line, that is where these four programs—interest on the national debt, Social Security payments, Medicare payments, and Medicaid payments—where those programs alone consume every single penny in any tax paid by any American. This is out about 10 years from now, Mr. Speaker.

About 10 years from now every single penny that every single American pays in taxes will be consumed by these four programs. These programs will be insolvent because there is no more money.

Every other priority will have been squeezed out of the budget. And "by every other priority," Mr. Speaker, I mean we are cutting transportation to zero, we are putting education to zero, we are cutting national parks to zero, we are cutting national security to zero.

□ 1400

This is not an academic conversation about balancing the budget. It is a national security conversation because we need to fund that priority. It is an education conversation because we need to fund that priority. It is an environment and parks conversation because we need to fund that priority. These mandatory spending programs threaten to consume every single penny of Federal revenue.

Just to be clear, Mr. Speaker, in case there is any confusion, some folks say: Well, ROB, why don't you just raise more revenue? Let's just raise taxes on the American people, then we will have enough money to make that happen.

Mr. Speaker, what I am showing you in this chart is, no, that won't solve the problem. This green line, I go from 2006 out to 2044 here, Mr. Speaker, and this green line represents historical revenue. When we hit this big economic downturn over the past 5 years, Mr. Speaker, revenues collapsed. It turns out if the American people can't find a job, the American people can't pay any taxes. That is pretty common sense.

I say to my friends on the left, Mr. Speaker, if you want more taxes in the tax base, create more jobs. If folks have jobs, they can pay. When we ran out of jobs, we ran out of money, yet we spent even more because American families were hurting in that period of time.

Well, I graphed this out to 2044, Mr. Speaker, and what you see is, under current law—this red line represents current law—if we add no new programs, if we don't spend any additional dollars, we just follow the current law, make no new promises to the American people, the spending required by current law more than doubles current revenues.

So we are not talking about raising somebody's taxes a percent or two. We are talking about doubling everyone's taxes all across this country in every category. And when we do that, Mr. Speaker, that will solve the problem until about 2030, and then that won't be enough to fund it either.

Taxes are not the problem. Our problem is that we are not raising enough money. Our problem is that current law is spending too much money, and we have got to come together to fix it.

Well, now I get to the good news part of the presentation, Mr. Speaker. I am talking about bad news and the debt is

squeezing out every other funding priority in America. I am talking about bad news that the major social programs of this Nation are fiscally insolvent. I am talking about bad news because there is just no way to tax the American people at a high enough rate to fund those priorities. The good news is we have come together in this body to work on the spending side together.

Look at this, Mr. Speaker. It is unbelievable. Folks sometimes ask me back home, Mr. Speaker, they say: ROB, why do you take so many charts down to the House floor? Why are you down there talking about this? Do you know what my answer is? Because no one believes me. No one believes me.

If you go home, Mr. Speaker—and I challenge you to do this. Go home and tell your constituents that when the big class of 2010 got here, when Republicans took over the House in 2011 and so we had divided government—again, as JOHN BOEHNER always says, you can do big things in divided government. When Republicans took over the House, President Obama was leading the White House, we were spending \$3.6 trillion as a nation—3.6 trillion.

Now, the baby boomers began to retire in this window, so 10,000, Mr. Speaker, 10,000 men and women every day who had been paying Medicare and Social Security taxes their entire lives began applying for the benefits that they had earned through that lifetime of work. So we have Social Security and Medicare spending, two of the biggest categories of Federal spending, growing exponentially because of all these new applicants to the program, all these folks coming to cash in on their benefits.

And what happened in divided government? We came together in this body in what is the best vote I have taken in 4½ years with a voting card, and we passed the Budget Control Act. I didn't get everything I wanted. My Republican colleagues didn't get everything they wanted; my Democratic friends didn't get everything they wanted; and the President didn't get everything he wanted; but we made a step forward for America, and we cut total Federal spending.

We changed our priorities, Mr. Speaker. We began to look and see what was essential Federal spending and what was just kind of nice to do? What did we have to do to meet the promises we made to America, and where were those dollars that we weren't getting as much utility out of? So total Federal spending—not funny, Washington, D.C., math with inflation-adjusted dollars—total dollar bills going out the door from the Federal Government dropped from 2011 to 2012.

I had never seen it before in my lifetime, Mr. Speaker, never seen it before in my lifetime. But we weren't done, because when you put 435 minds together in here, you really can do some neat things, Mr. Speaker. In divided government where we all have skin in the game, where we are all trying to

accomplish a goal, you can do some amazing things. So from 2012 to 2013, still with 10,000 men and women a day applying for new Social Security and Medicare benefits that they had earned, we cut total Federal spending again—again, not funny Washington, D.C., math, but reprioritizing what those goals were the American people sent us here to achieve and trying to achieve those goals, not because it is a mathematical exercise, but because if we don't, interest on our national debt is going to squeeze out all of the other priorities that we share as a nation.

Mr. Speaker, 2 years in a row, while the population was growing, while the economy was struggling, and while seniors were retiring at a record pace, we came together and reprioritized Federal spending to unburden the next generation. Mr. Speaker, we couldn't do that alone as Republicans, and we couldn't have done that alone as Democrats. We could only do that working together, and we did, 2 years in a row, first time, Mr. Speaker, in anybody's lifetime on this floor.

I have charted it a different way, Mr. Speaker, because we spend so much time beating up on each other as if we are failures. I tell folks back home that Congress has about a 12 percent approval rating, and we seem to use that entire 12 percent approval rating to tell everybody how awful we are: Oh, it is just terrible; folks can't get along; they all hate each other; everybody is on the take; and Washington is a giant cesspool. Please send me back for 2 more years.

Where does that come from? What kind of sense does that make.

We have had a lot of conscientious people on the floor of the House, Mr. Speaker, who leave their families and who leave their communities to come here on a mission that their constituents sent them to do, and in every category—I have charted three things here, Mr. Speaker. I have charted what we call discretionary spending, that is what most people think of as government: parks, courts, environment, transportation, and national security. All of those things that you think of as government, if you are on the green line in discretionary spending.

This red line is the mandatory spending. That is the interest on the national debt: Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security. Those mandatory programs, dollars go out the door every year.

This blue line is total spending across the whole government, Mr. Speaker. What I have shown here—and again, these are not inflation-adjusted dollars; these are actual dollar bills going out the door—this dotted line in each category represents where the spending was going, where the Congressional Budget Office—again, it is a non-partisan group of economists here—predicted the Federal Government was going to go when JOHN BOEHNER took over as Speaker in 2011, before we had divided government, before we were

able to come together and do big things.

The solid line represents what is actually happening with Federal spending, what is actually happening. What you see, Mr. Speaker, is that even on the mandatory spending programs, we are getting reductions over what was anticipated. Certainly on the discretionary spending programs we are getting reductions over what was anticipated. In total Federal spending, we are getting reductions. Folks think nothing is happening here. They say: ROB, for Pete's sake, you have to go and you have to balance the budget. You have to make these things happen.

I can't make everybody agree with me on everything. Put me and two or three other Members together, Mr. Speaker, give us all the powers of government, and we could probably solve this in a week or two. But there are 435 of us, and that is not all of us. That is just here. We have another 100 folks across the way in the Senate.

Do you know what they say about the Senate, Mr. Speaker? They say the difference between a Senator and God is that God knows He is not a Senator. You have heard that one, haven't you?

The power that is on the other side of the Hill has to be reckoned with, too, not to mention folks down at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. But we all got together, 100 of them, 435 of us, and 1 President at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, and we bent the lines on spending.

Now, is spending still going up, Mr. Speaker? It is. What you see here is that we have curtailed it inside our current window. It is the outyears where the rise really begins.

Why is it rising? Look here. Discretionary spending, these are all of those priorities we talked about earlier, that is going down in kind of a flat line going out over the 10-year horizon. It is mandatory spending that is still going up. Even with the changes we have made, it is still going up.

When we talk about what the problem is with spending in this country and we talk about what the challenge is with balancing the budget, it is not that we are spending a little money here or a little money there on education or transportation or the courts or the parks or even national defense. The problem is that you have promised me—I am in my forties, Mr. Speaker. You have promised me Social Security and Medicare benefits that you can't possibly live up to. There is no cash flow model that leaves enough money in the trust funds for me to access it when I retire, and you need to be honest with me and tell me that today while I have another 30 years to prepare for it.

They did a survey of young people, Mr. Speaker. More young people in America, more millennials believe that they would see a UFO in their lifetime than see a Social Security check in their lifetime.

Now, I have just told you this is the largest tax that most Americans pay,

and we have so broken the trust with the American people as a spending body here in government that young people who are paying that giant FICA tax, the largest FICA tax in American history, they don't believe they will ever see a penny from it.

We have made these changes together, Mr. Speaker. We can do better. We can make more. But the arguments that the American people are going to hear—and this is critically important. The arguments that the American people are going to hear over the next 4 months are going to be about \$1 billion here and \$1 billion there when we have a \$100 trillion problem.

The arguments that folks are going to hear over the next 4 months, Mr. Speaker, are all going to be focused on this sliver down here in the green area. This body is going to become consumed with nibbling around the edges on discretionary spending on which we have already succeeded. We have already begun the process of redefining those priorities. Where we haven't done enough is on mandatory spending.

I have got to find a way, Mr. Speaker, we have got to find a way to come together to do the heavy lifting that is mandatory spending. No one is going to go to any senior in America and tell them that we are going to pull the rug out from under them now that they have already retired. Nobody is going to do that. Nobody is proposing that. Nobody is talking about that. And if you are a senior citizen in America, Mr. Speaker, rest assured that the only thing anyone is working on here is making sure the trust funds survive to pay you those benefits that have been promised.

When we are talking about making changes, we are talking about making changes to my generation and younger folks to connect the reality, which is we can't afford those promises with the reality that I am still paying those taxes and redefining that relationship, Mr. Speaker, in a way that America can keep the promises.

I don't mind delivering bad news to folks. You have to pay for what you want in this country. If you want more benefits, we will have to raise your taxes. If you want fewer benefits, we can cut your taxes. Right now, we are providing more benefits without raising taxes. We won't raise taxes on each other. We will raise taxes on our children and grandchildren instead. We won't cut benefits for each other. We cut benefits for our children and grandchildren instead. There is a better way forward, but we are going to find it together.

Again, I put the charts up, Mr. Speaker, because folks won't believe it. These are actual dollars, not inflation-adjusted dollars. This chart represents the dollars that we have control over in this body, the dollars that we have to get together and decide on every year. Again, two-thirds of the budget goes out the door whether this body shows up for work or not. It is on autopilot.

The dollars that go out the door because we show up for work we have been reprioritizing, reallocating, and refocusing every single year. The result of that is a more effective and more efficient Federal Government to accomplish the priorities the American people have sent us here to accomplish, and we are borrowing less from our children and our grandchildren.

It is a morality issue, Mr. Speaker. These are our Federal deficits. This is the money that we are borrowing from our children and our grandchildren.

When George Bush was leaving office, and if he were here on the floor of the House today, Mr. Speaker, he would tell you, it was no source of pride for him as he was leaving office that he ran up the single largest deficit in American history. It was a Republican in the White House, it was Democrats running Capitol Hill, but together, in divided government, they came together and ran up the single largest annual deficit in American history.

This one, Mr. Speaker, you can't see it, this little bitty one that is almost too small to read on the chart, this was once the largest deficit in American history.

□ 1415

Then we left divided government. We went to unified government where one party controlled everything, and we went to this deficit for 1 year and this deficit for the next year and this deficit for the next year, deficits, Mr. Speaker, two and three times larger than the deficit that George Bush set as the highest annual deficit in American history.

Mr. Speaker, those were dark economic times for the country. Everybody has hindsight that is 20/20. No, I wouldn't have supported that spending had I been here at that time. I wasn't in Congress at that time. But those deficits are a reality. Those dollars have been borrowed.

That money is now being repaid with interest every day of the week. I take that back. No, it is not. We don't repay a penny of our debt. I don't know if we have ever had that conversation. We don't repay a penny.

Let's be clear. We pay interest on our national debt. We just keep borrowing. When a principal payment comes due, we borrow more money from someone else to pay back the interest and principal that we borrowed from somebody years ago. We don't pay back a penny. We just borrow more and more and more. These represent increasing borrowing amounts.

Well, Mr. Speaker, this is the first budget that that class of 2010 got to work on together. This is the second. This is the third. This is the fourth. This is where we are right now.

We are making progress together. We are doing this together not as a mathematical exercise, but as a moral imperative not to borrow and mortgage the future of our children and our grandchildren. We are headed in the right direction, but we have to do more.

I don't want to look like I am patting us on the back, Mr. Speaker. The challenge is enormous. And, yes, we are grappling with it. But, look, this chart represents historical deficits back again as a percent of GDP. These other charts I showed you were in actual dollars going out the door.

We use percent of GDP so we can kind of compare apples to apples because a dollar going out the door in 1942 would have been more money going out the door today. So we do it as a percent of the economy to try to make it be comparable.

We go back here to 1965, Mr. Speaker. We borrow, borrow, borrow, borrow, borrow. Throughout all the 1980s we borrowed. Do you remember those conversations in the 1980s, Mr. Speaker, where folks thought Ronald Reagan and Tip O'Neill and Congress were going to borrow us into oblivion? We thought the 1980s were the dark days of Federal spending because we were running up deficits that were so large.

Here those are, Mr. Speaker, these, what looked like high points then, but turned out to be low points by more recent history standards. These are those 1980 deficits. These are the early Clinton deficits. These surpluses are the successes that Newt Gingrich and Bill Clinton had together, again, divided government producing results. We went back to unified government here with not-so-good results. We went to divided government. Now we are getting back on track.

But if you look at—and I project it another 10 years out, Mr. Speaker. If we do nothing, deficits begin to rise again. Under current law, if we do nothing, deficits begin to rise again.

Yes, we have come together on the Budget Control Act and we have done amazing things. We have come together to end what was called the sustainable growth rate. They call it the doc fix. I don't know why they call it that. It was a patient fix. It was this gimmick in law that was undermining healthcare security for all seniors. We came together and we fixed that.

We made changes to the Medicare program that both solved a current problem and prevented future problems. Reinvesting more money in the trust fund, putting off those deficits, we can do those things together.

But we have got to start now, Mr. Speaker. Again, we are going to talk over the next 4 months about \$1 billion here and \$1 billion there. I want to talk about \$1 trillion here and \$1 trillion there. This chart, Mr. Speaker, represents the nature of our challenge.

If we want to get back to what I would call Federal debt levels that are historically normal, if it is okay to confess that, yes, we have a chart that says: As America, let's not have debt that is incredibly high. Let's just have debt that is kind of an average high.

That is what we are going to define as success, just an average high debt, average dangerous debt. We are going to define that as success.

And to get to that point, Mr. Speaker, if we start today, we are going to have to deal with about 1.1 percent of GDP. That is going to be the size of the change. We are going to have to deal with about 1 percent of the size of the entire economy.

What is that going to be? A 1 percent increase in taxes? A 1 percent reduction in spending? No. It is much larger than that. GDP is the entire American economy. Federal spending and Federal taxes are just a very small part of that.

When we talk about moving the needle on 1 percent of GDP, we are talking about big, big dollars. It is a huge challenge, huge challenge, if we started today.

The tale I am telling, Mr. Speaker, is, if we wait 5 years, the challenge gets 30 percent harder. It is a huge challenge today. Some would argue it is an insurmountable challenge today.

If we fail to address it today, Mr. Speaker, it will be 30 percent harder just 5 years down the road. Mr. Speaker, wait 10 years down the road and it is almost twice as hard. It is almost twice as hard to conquer 10 years down the road.

We don't talk about Social Security going bankrupt in 2035 because we are trying to be alarmists. We talk about it going bankrupt in 2035 because the time to solve that is today. We talk about Medicare going bankrupt in 2030 not to be alarmists, but because the time to solve that is today.

These funding challenges that we have are hard today. They are twice as hard tomorrow. We have got to find the courage today to come together and make these changes.

Now, that is to keep things as they are. If what you want to do is to make things better, you see, the challenge is even harder. If what you want to do is begin to pay some debt back, the challenges are even larger.

I am not setting my sights on the big line, Mr. Speaker. I am trying to focus on the little line because success begets success.

When we came together and solved the Budget Control Act, we were then able to come together and solve the Medicare challenge. When we came together and solved the Medicare challenge, we were then able to come together and solve our defense challenge. One time and one time and one time and one time. When you wake up 365 days later, you find out you have really gotten some work done.

There are a lot of numbers on this chart, Mr. Speaker, and I will send you a copy of it. But we are talking about a 14 percent revenue increase or a 13 percent spending increase today, today, to begin this process.

The size of our challenge today, the challenge that I said was easy, the challenge that I said we could achieve together, the challenge that I said divided government gave us an opportunity to be successful at, that is a 14 percent revenue increase, 14 percent tax hike today, or a 13 percent spending cut today. And then we are going to

need to do it again next year and again next year and again the year after that.

This is the easy challenge, Mr. Speaker. We have come together to create the largest deficit reduction package in the history of the country. Republicans, Democrats, Congress, the White House, we did it. We have time to do it again.

I know there is an election year coming. I know folks want to focus on who is going to win in November. I know folks want Democrats to try to take over Congress or Republicans to try to take over the White House. I know that is the national conversation.

But whichever side of that battle you pick, wouldn't your candidate be advantaged if Republicans and Democrats had been successful for the American people on yet another big challenge?

There is only one way forward, and it is hard. There is only one way forward, and it is together. Please let us not burn bridges quibbling over \$1 billion here and \$1 billion there over the next 4 months. One billion dollars is a lot of money, a lot of money. But our problems are trillion-dollar problems, and I want us to join together to solve them because I know that we can.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. DEFAZIO (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today.

Mr. PAYNE (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of a medical procedure.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 24 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Tuesday, October 13, 2015, at 2 p.m.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE A COMMITTEE

OCTOBER 9, 2015.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XV, I, STEPHEN LEE FINCHER, moved to discharge the Committee on Rules from the consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 450) providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 597) to reauthorize the Export-Import Bank of the United States, and for other purposes, which was referred to said Committee September 30, 2015, in support of which motion the undersigned Members of the House of Representatives affix their signatures, to wit:

1. Stephen Lee Fincher.
2. Frank D. Lucas.
3. Markwayne Mullin.
4. E. Scott Rigell.

5. Raul M. Grijalva.
6. Billy Long.
7. Thomas MacArthur.
8. Chris Collins.
9. Richard L. Hanna.
10. Gregg Harper.
11. Mike Bost.
12. David W. Jolly.
13. Carlos Curbelo.
14. Larry Bucshon.
15. Charles W. Boustany.
16. James B. Renacci.
17. Mark E. Amodei.
18. Bill Johnson.
19. Renee L. Ellmers.
20. Ryan A. Costello.
21. Dan Newhouse.
22. James E. Clyburn.
23. Michael K. Simpson.
24. Mike Quigley.
25. Denny Heck.
26. Tom Reed.
27. Adam Kinzinger.
28. John R. Moolenaar.
29. Lou Barletta.
30. Tom Marino.
31. Mike Kelly.
32. David G. Reichert.
33. Elise M. Stefanik.
34. Robert J. Dold.
35. Duncan Hunter.
36. John L. Mica.
37. Stephen Knight.
38. Charles W. Dent.
39. Andre Carson.
40. Steve Stivers.
41. Glenn Thompson.
42. Joyce Beatty.
43. Bill Foster.
44. Keith Ellison.
45. Gene Green.
46. David Scott.
47. Zoe Lofgren.
48. Nita M. Lowey.
49. Mark Takai.
50. John Lewis.
51. Nancy Pelosi.
52. Steny H. Hoyer.
53. Jose E. Serrano.
54. Sheila Jackson Lee.
55. John K. Delaney.
56. Timothy J. Walz.
57. Mike Rogers.
58. Carolyn B. Maloney.
59. Patrick J. Tiberi.
60. Jerry McNerney.
61. Suzan K. DelBene.
62. Kurt Schrader.
63. Anna G. Eshoo.
64. Brad Ashford.
65. Derek Kilmer.
66. Ron Kind.
67. Earl L. "Buddy" Carter.
68. Kevin Cramer.
69. Lois Frankel.
70. John C. Carney.
71. Mark Pocan.
72. Gwen Moore.
73. John Katko.
74. Karen Bass.
75. Joaquin Castro.
76. Ann Kirkpatrick.
77. Julia Brownley.
78. David Loebsack.
79. Steve Israel.
80. Brian Higgins.
81. Kathleen M. Rice.
82. Eric Swalwell.
83. Janice Hahn.
84. Joseph Crowley.
85. Tony Cardenas.
86. Louise McIntosh Slaughter.
87. Eddie Bernice Johnson.
88. Brendan F. Boyle.
89. Frank Pallone.
90. Bonnie Watson Coleman.
91. Michael F. Doyle.
92. Michael E. Capuano.
93. Doris O. Matsui.
94. Beto O'Rourke.
95. Joe Courtney.
96. Ruben Hinojosa.
97. Paul Tonko.
98. Robin L. Kelly.
99. Linda T. Sanchez.
100. Jim Cooper.
101. Michelle Lujan Grisham.
102. Sean Patrick Maloney.
103. Jared Polis.
104. Ben Ray Lujan.
105. Alma S. Adams.
106. Pete Aguilar.
107. Barbara Lee.
108. Henry Cuellar.
109. Marcia L. Fudge.
110. Brenda L. Lawrence.
111. Mike Thompson.
112. Lois Capps.
113. Hakeem S. Jeffries.
114. David E. Price.
115. Albio Sires.
116. Kathy Castor.
117. Jim McDermott.
118. Bill Pascrell.
119. Tim Ryan.
120. Debbie Dingell.
121. David N. Cicilline.
122. Robert C. "Bobby" Scott.
123. Rosa L. DeLauro.
124. Janice D. Schakowsky.
125. G.K. Butterfield.
126. Theodore E. Deutch.
127. Ted Lieu.
128. Raul Ruiz.
129. Ann M. Kuster.
130. Terri A. Sewell.
131. Ed Perlmutter.
132. Patrick Murphy.
133. C. A. Dutch Ruppersberger.
134. Jim Costa.
135. Elijah E. Cummings.
136. Suzanne Bonamici.
137. Richard M. Nolan.
138. Collin C. Peterson.
139. John Garamendi.
140. Jared Huffman.
141. Scott H. Peters.
142. Sam Farr.
143. Earl Blumenauer.
144. Lucille Roybal-Allard.
145. Gwen Graham.
146. Katherine M. Clark.
147. Jerrold Nadler.
148. Rick Larsen.
149. Matt Cartwright.
150. Robert A. Brady.
151. John B. Larson.
152. Bobby L. Rush.
153. James A. Himes.
154. Susan A. Davis.
155. Sanford D. Bishop.
156. Marc A. Veasey.
157. Henry C. "Hank" Johnson.
158. Ed Whitfield.
159. Elizabeth H. Esty.
160. Daniel T. Kildee.