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House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BASS of New Hampshire).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
March 29, 2012.

I hereby appoint the Honorable CHARLES F. BASS to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:

Loving and gracious God, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

We ask today that You bless the Members of the people's House to be the best and most faithful servants of the people they serve.

May they be filled with gratitude at the opportunity they have to serve in this place. We thank You for the abilities they have been given to do their work and to contribute to the common good. May they use their talents as good stewards of Your many gifts and thereby be true servants of justice and partners in peace.

Give each Member clarity of thought and purity of motive so that they may render their service as their best selves.

May all that is done this day in the people's House be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. HARTZLER) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mrs. HARTZLER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to five requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

VOICE OF TEXAS, KARINA GARDUNO

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, I visited Hargrave High School in Huffman, Texas. Students at this school come from hardworking, rural, lower-middle class families. I met with 400 seniors, and almost every one of them had a job. I was impressed by their intelligent questions about government and the state of this country.

One student, Karina Garduno, asked me this:

Why should those of us that work hard have to sacrifice our tax dollars for free handouts to potheads and others that are too lazy to work? This has nothing to do with being black, brown or white, because I'm Hispanic. They should be made to try harder to find work and submit to drug testing to qualify for this money.

Mr. Speaker, Karina and several other students remember the concept many people have forgotten—personal responsibility. The American Dream means that if you work hard, you can do anything in this country. And it's the individual, not the Federal Government, who controls our future. Young people must know that hard work still pays off because it is the American way.

And that's just the way it is.

A BALANCED DEFICIT-REDUCING BUDGET

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

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of a 10-year, $4 trillion deficit-reduction plan that is both balanced and comprehensive. In the Congress today, there is now broad support in both parties from both Chambers to reduce the deficit by $4 trillion over 10 years. That's the goal set by the President's deficit reduction commission.

Today, we will consider a number of budget proposals for fiscal year 2013. None of them is perfect, but it is critical that we come together behind a reasonable 10-year, $4 trillion framework and start working on the details. Time is running out to fix this critical problem.

I believe the Van Hollen and the Cooper-LaTourette proposals are both frameworks that deserve support and consideration. Both of them are balanced and fair. They include revenue increases and spending cuts, and they don't undermine the fragile economic recovery in the short term.

Progress is difficult, and today's budget votes are only the first step. I look forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle on this difficult task.

☐ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., ☐ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.
Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

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ENERGY PRICES

(Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, when President Obama was inaugurated in January 2009, the average nationwide price for a gallon of gasoline was $1.84. The 2012 March nationwide average has been $3.89 or higher, reflecting a 110 percent increase. Keep in mind that every penny increase in the price of gasoline costs the U.S. economy $1 billion and American consumers $4 million per day.

Now, last week, Secretary of Energy Steven Chu, while testifying in front of a House committee, was asked to grade his performance on American gasoline prices. He graded himself an ''A''—an ''A,'' America—when the price at the pump for American families has gone up over 110 percent.

I'm sorry, Secretary Chu, America doesn't grade on a curve. We give your performance and the performance of the administration's handling of energy in America the grade of ''F.''

FISCAL YEAR 2013 BUDGET

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

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, we all have our own ideas on how we should balance the budget, but missing in today's debate is a bipartisan approach to solve our Nation's fiscal problems. No one party has the answers. We can do this not through a Republican- nor a Democratic-proposed budget, unless we are willing to demonstrate bipartisanship.

That's why I'm opposing both the Republican and the Democratic proposals. These are not an answer to our Nation's fiscal problems. Instead, the Simpson-Bowles approach reflected in the Cooper-LaTourette substitute is the preferred approach that we need to follow.

Last night's votes and today's votes will once again demonstrate that the Congress is tone deaf. It's time to put our economy back on a path to fiscal sustainability and pass the Simpson-Bowles measure that last night fell far short. I suggest we cut $4 trillion from the deficit over 10 years with spending cuts and tax reform to ensure solvency of entitlements such as Medicare and Social Security. It's time that we act in a bipartisan fashion.

OBAMACARE DESERVES AN ''F'' GRADE

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

Mrs. HARTZLER. Mr. Speaker, last week marked the 2-year anniversary of the President's health care law's going into effect, and as a former teacher, I think it's important that we look at and see how it makes the grade. I believe that if you compare it to the matrix of its failed promises that it deserves an ''F.''

They said that it would create jobs. It didn't. In fact, CBO says 800,000 people will lose their jobs because of it.

They said it would lower costs. It hasn't. Premiums have increased by over $2,000 per individual.

They said that Americans would be able to keep their own plan and their own doctor. The administration's own estimates say that over 20 million Americans could lose employer-sponsored health care as a result of it.

Is it constitutional? I believe it's not. It's time to have grade A health insurance here in America, one that increases accessibility and affordability. That's what House Republicans are advancing, and that's what Americans deserve.

□ 0910

HAPPY 100TH ANNIVERSARY TO THE JUNIOR LEAGUE OF CHICAGO

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

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, for 100 years, women in the Chicago area have been improving the world around them through the Junior League of Chicago. This summer, the Junior League will mark its centennial anniversary, and I join the current and past volunteers of this wonderful organization in celebrating its many contributions. In fact, from 1976 to 1978, I served as president of the Junior League and am eternally grateful for the opportunity this great organization gave me to work with the Head Start program in Chicago. It was the beginning of many wonderful and fulfilling years of public service.

Mr. Speaker, since Lucy McCormick Blair Linn founded the organization in 1912, the Junior League of Chicago has contributed more than 10 million hours of volunteer service. They have treated scarlet fever, funded epilepsy research, and launched what later became the Chicago Children's Museum. These are just a few of the examples over 100 years of service.

Today, I applaud the Junior League and wish its volunteers another 100 years of success.

A BUDGET FULL OF ENERGY

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today, House Republicans will stand up to business as usual in Washington and vote for a budget that will help our economy grow, guarantee the promise of Medicare for everyone, and put forth a true all-of-the-above energy strategy in America.

Now, compare this to President Obama's budget, one filled with more of his failed tax-and-spend policies, one in which he called for over $45 billion in new taxes on energy production. With prices surging at the pump—more than doubling since President Obama took office—it's unconscionable that he would want to further burden America's small businesses and families who are already struggling.

America sits on top of the largest amount of total recoverable energy resources in the world, including oil, natural gas, and coal. That's 1.3 trillion barrels of oil equivalent. Just imagine if we developed them as part of a real all-of-the-above strategy. Job creation would surge, gas prices would fall, and America would be one step closer to energy independence.

HOMES FOR HEROES ACT

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

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to say thank you to the many persons who supported the Homes for Heroes Act that passed the day before yesterday. This is an important piece of legislation that will place a person in HUD whose sole responsibility it is to monitor homelessness among our veterans. We believe that in solving the homelessness problem, we can also solve a lot of other problems that they have.

I would like to thank all of the persons on the committee, especially my chairman of the committee, Mr. BACHUS; my ranking member, Mr. FRANK; Ms. WATERS, who has helped me for years with this legislation. I would like to thank Mrs. BIGGERT and Mr. GUTIERREZ, the chair and ranking member of the subcommittee. I would also thank Mr. CANTOR, because I did have a chance to visit with him about this, and he helped to promote this legislation. Ms. PELOSI, of course, is a big supporter of our veterans, as is the case with Mr. HOYER.

Also, one additional person that was very helpful, Mr. HENSARLING. He and I had a great conversation about this, and he was very supportive and mentioned it in open mic at one of our hearings. So I thank everyone. Our veterans are better served.

God bless the United States of America and thank God for our veterans.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION EXTENSION ACT OF 2012

Mr. WEBSTER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 600 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 600

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 4281) to provide an extension of Federal-aid highway, highway safety, motor carrier safety, transit, and other programs funded out of the Highway Trust Fund pending enactment of a multiyear law reauthorizing such programs. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 2. The requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII for a two-thirds vote to consider a report from the Committee on Rules on the same day it is presented to the House is waived with respect to any resolution reported on the legislative day of March 29, 2012, providing for consideration or disposition of a measure extending expiring surface transportation authority.

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

Mr. WEBSTER. For the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to my colleague from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), 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. WEBSTER. 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 Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. WEBSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this rule and the potential it holds for a bipartisan, bicameral agreement for a long-term transportation reauthorization bill.

House Resolution 600 provides for a closed rule for prompt consideration of H.R. 4281, the Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2012.

H.R. 4281 simply calls for a 90-day extension of current transportation legislation at existing funding levels. Without the extension, critical transportation programs around the country will begin to shut down Saturday night at midnight. The Federal Government will no longer be able to collect the user fees necessary to maintain the highway trust fund, and eventually it would be unable to pay obligations that have already been incurred for construction projects. Most importantly, according to recent reports, a shutdown Saturday would immediately furlough 3,500 Federal employees and put up to 130,000 highway projects at risk.

A 90-day extension is no one's ideal scenario; but at this juncture it appears necessary, necessary not only to avoid the calamity that comes from current legislation's expiration, but also necessary for the continued potential for a long-term reauthorization. With passage of this extension, a long-term reauthorization remains within reach.

The transportation bill passed out of the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee has many laudable provisions. It streamlines and consolidates Federal transportation programs, cuts red tape and Washington bureaucracy, and increases funding flexibility to States and local governments, better leverages existing infrastructures resources, and encourages more private sector participation in rebuilding our Nation's infrastructure. It provides 5 years of certainty and stability with flat funding that is paid for without raising taxes.

I'm sure that the authors and proponents of the Senate bill can point to a menu of laudable policy provisions within their bill as well.

With this extension, we don't give up on the likelihood of the best of both bills being reconciled, and long-term certainty and stability can be provided to those tasked with rebuilding our Nation's transportation infrastructure.

To be sure, however, the task at hand remains avoiding expiration of the existing authorization this Saturday night. I don't have to reiterate the consequences that loom if we do not act. As the Chamber of Commerce wrote in a letter to the Members earlier this week: ''An extension is not the best course of action, but it must be done.''

Once again, Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this rule and the potential this short-term extension holds for coming together in a bipartisan, bicameral way for a long-term authorization of our Nation's transportation programs.

I encourage my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this rule, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Florida for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, where do I begin? This is one more opportunity lost, one more opportunity squandered by this Republican-controlled House.

We are just days away from the expiration of the laws that authorize our surface transportation programs, and yet here we are debating a politically charged, unnecessary, and partisan bill that just kicks the can down the road a few months.

Last month, this House began, but could not finish, consideration of the most partisan drafted—possibly the only partisan drafted—highway reauthorization bill in history. Let me repeat that. The House could not complete consideration of the Republican bill, a Republican bill that would have been considered a joke if it weren't such a serious breach of responsibility.

This is like a bad soap opera. Just when the twists and turns can't get more fantastical and crazy, someone comes up with an even zanier idea just to keep the plot lines moving along. I'm waiting for the mysterious twin brother to show up.

□ 0920

The plotline here is that the Republican leadership keeps manufacturing ways not to do the simple thing, the right thing, and that is to pass the Senate bill, the 2-year bill that passed the Senate 74–22, clearly and overwhelmingly in a bipartisan fashion.

It's refreshing and a bit strange when the Senate can put their ideological differences aside and actually pass a decent bill. It's not every day that Senator BARBARA BOXER and Senator JAMES INHOFE agree on a bill, but that's what happened with the Senate bill.

Now, I'm not going to stand here and say that the Senate bill is the bill I would have drafted. To the contrary, I want a 5-year reauthorization that is fully funded, a bill that results in real jobs and a bill that invests in important areas like public transit.

While the Senate bill lasts for only 2 years, it is a good start and it is much better than the Republican proposal we have here today. For my colleagues who have a short memory, let me recap where we were last month.

The Republican leadership took a 1,000-page bill, undoubtedly the most partisan transportation bill in Congressional history, and made it worse. They took a bill that was written in secret and jammed through the Transportation Committee and inserted unrelated and controversial provisions like the Keystone pipeline, ANWR, offshore drilling, and cuts in Federal pensions. Even worse, they changed the rules in the middle of the game. Specifically, after everyone had submitted their amendments to the original single bill, Speaker BOEHNER decided to split it into three separate measures, which meant that many of the amendments could not be considered in the way that they were originally drafted.

Now, of course the Republicans quickly realized that they didn't have the votes for that bill and yanked it from the floor. It must have been pretty embarrassing because it's been over a month since they gave up on that bill.

And what has the Republican leadership been doing over the last month? Negotiating with House Democrats to reach a bipartisan compromise? Talking with the Senate on ways to properly reauthorize these programs and bring jobs back to the economy? Of course not. Over the past month, the Republican leadership has been sitting around pointing fingers and complaining that they can't move the transportation bill, even though Republicans are in control of this House.

It's the end of March, and Republicans can't get their act together to get a real transportation bill passed. You call that leadership? Give me a break.

Leadership is about governing. Leadership is about doing what's right. Honestly, Mr. Speaker, there's no leadership here.

Shame on this leadership for bringing us here today. Shame on this leadership for putting the American jobs on the line just because they cannot manage their own internal politics. That's right. By refusing to pass the Senate bill today, Republicans are putting American jobs on the line.

With the economy slowly recovering and with more than 2.7 million construction and manufacturing workers still out of work, why do Republicans want to play Russian roulette with this important jobs bill?

We should not be in this position today. This is a manufactured crisis, a crisis that is a product of a lack of leadership, a crisis that is a product of a lack of bipartisan cooperation.

Mr. Speaker, we had an opportunity to consider the Senate bill today, but the Rules Committee, mislabeled by some as the most open Rules Committee in decades, blocked that bill from consideration.

That's right. This new majority put this bill on the floor, sight unseen, and without any markup or hearing. They waived their own 3-day layover rule, and this is a closed rule. In fact, I can't even seem to find a CBO score for this bill. And this is the open process my colleagues on the Rules Committee are so proud of.

This is a completely closed rule. I offered the Senate bill as an amendment to this rule last night so that Members could have an opportunity to vote on it today, not in place of the Republican bill, but as a stand-alone amendment.

Speaker BOEHNER is fond of saying, let the House work its will, but apparently the Republicans on the Rules Committee do not believe in that philosophy because they blocked my amendment on a party-line vote. Why did they block my amendment? As the chairman of the Rules Committee is fond of usually saying, because they could.

Now, I will try one more time to offer the Senate amendment. Congressman TIM BISHOP introduced H.R. 14, the exact same language as the Senate-passed bill. If this House defeats the previous question, Congressman BISHOP will be able to offer his amendment to the Republican bill, not in place of, just alongside the Republican bill. The House, like Speaker BOEHNER promised, would then be able to work its will.

Now, it's clear, Mr. Speaker, that the Republican leadership is more concerned with political victories than with legislating. It is clear that the Republican leadership would rather score cheap political points with their right-wing base than promote and create jobs in America.

President Clinton was fond of saying, The perfect can't be the enemy of the good. There's a perfectly good bipartisan Senate bill that would pass this House overwhelmingly if the Republican leadership decided to bring it up. But no, the Republican leadership would rather play chicken with people's jobs on the line instead of actually legislating, let alone legislating in a bipartisan way.

It is clear that when the far right wing of the far right wing opposes something, the Republican leadership crumbles like cheap asphalt.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, in 2005, the Congress passed SAFETEA–LU, which is the last transportation reauthorization bill that was long term. There was, under the Democratic-controlled House, a bill proposed by the chairman that never made it to the floor, and because it didn't make it to the floor—my, my, my, how we've forgotten. It was only a couple of years ago. But it didn't make it. It expired. SAFETEA-LU expired in 2009, September 30, and there was a bill, never got marked up, never happened.

So what happens instead? Well, let's see. Number 1, Democrats did a 1-month extension. Number 2, there was a 1.5-month extension. Number 3, there was a 2.5-month extension. Number 4, there was a 1-month extension. Number 5, there was a 9-month extension. Number 6, there was a 2-month extension.

So, I'm not sure what you're talking about, but as far as lack of leadership, we are a long way from having that many extensions. We're a long way from having done what was done in the previous Congress.

I would suspect that we have an opportunity here, and that opportunity, the way to avoid a shutdown of the Nation's transportation programs this Saturday night, is to pass this extension. The only way we can get to that is pass this rule which allows for us to consider that extension.

The only way we can keep ourselves from having 3,500 Federal employees furloughed is to pass this extension. The only way we can keep 130,000 projects that are highway projects from being at risk is to pass this.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Let me respond to my friend.

The difference is that we have an overwhelmingly bipartisan compromise that has passed one of the Chambers here, the Senate. This is the choice we have: Do we do these short-term extensions so that cities and towns and States can't plan, or do we take this bipartisan compromise that the Senate has put together so that there's some certainty for our cities and towns and for our States?

I mean, that's the difference. What's happening here is that there is an internal fight within the Republican Party. The right wing is battling with the extreme right wing, and they can't agree with each other because you have people in the Republican Party who don't believe in the public sector.

So, as this economy is struggling to get back on its feet and we see some recovery, more and more every month, we could actually help that recovery. We could move things along. We could create more jobs if we were to act in a different way today.

But, instead, the right wing and the extreme right wing are having a fight within the Republican Party, so the Republican House leadership is paralyzed. That's not leadership. That's just irresponsible.

At this point, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's courtesy, and he is absolutely right. The passage of this rule and it's approach is not the only way to avert a shutdown. And, in fact, the bill moving forward here is precisely the wrong approach because, sadly, what's going to happen is it's going to bifurcate the construction cycle.

There is work going on around the country that people want to move forward, and the approval of a 90-day extension means that people cannot plan for the entire construction cycle. If they take the gentleman's suggestion and approve the bipartisan Senate bill, there will be certainty, not just for this construction cycle, but the next year's construction cycle.

It's frustrating to watch our friends on the other side of the aisle play chicken. Remember the FAA shutdown where the Republicans in the House refused to accept a bill that passed the Senate overwhelmingly, 89 votes for the FAA? Instead they choose to leave town, putting out of work 70,000 construction workers and laid off 4,000 others in the FAA.

□ 0930

We don't have to play this sort of infrastructure chicken.

Later today, we are going to consider the worst budget for transportation in anybody's memory. The Republican budget that will be decided later today calls for a 46 percent reduction in transportation funding. There isn't enough money in the Republican budget to even pay for the areas that are already obligated.

I developed this, in a friendly way, in the Budget Committee, and they had to agree. There are $6.5 billion more in actual outlay, contracts, roads, bridges, and transit projects that we're committed to than they would pay for.

It's sad that we've reached this point. I hope the House rejects this rule which will allow Mr. BISHOP to present the Senate bill for an up-or-down vote. The Republicans are afraid that actually there will be dozens of their Members that will join us in a bipartisan vote.

It's a pipe dream that somehow we're better off cutting the construction cycle in half, not allowing people to plan, that somehow we'll come together and merge the worst transportation bill in history that would overturn 21 years of transportation reform and the agreement of President Reagan that we would dedicate money for transit, that we throw this out to the House bill that was so bad they wouldn't even have a hearing on it.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I served for a dozen years on the Transportation Committee. I've worked with the Transportation Committee with Republican and Democratic chairs. This is an embarrassment that the process is not working. It doesn't have to be partisan and limited. We have two high-level commissions that call for more investment and reform.

The best approach is to vote on the Senate bill today, which I'm confident will pass, which is why they don't want to bring it to a vote, and then come together to work as we get past this election ''Gong Show'' process and be able to strike what truly is a grand bargain when we have all the moving pieces at the end of the year, when we're not staring down the barrel of goofy election politics, and people will actually be able to work on what's in the best interest of America.

What's in the best interest of America is rejecting this assault on transportation and dealing with rebuilding and renewing the country.

Mr. WEBSTER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the other side at least letting me know what they did over the last 2 years. They bifurcated the construction projects. They did it six times. At least now we know that they have knowledge of what they did during those times when they only gave, in some cases, 1-month extensions.

I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. NUGENT), my colleague.

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend from Florida and fellow Rules Committee member to allow me to speak today on behalf of this.

It's interesting to stand up here and listen to what comes across from the other side. They talk about the FAA bill. That's a bill that while they were in control of this area, since 2007, there was not a reauthorization of that bill until this year, until the 112th Congress came into power. We now have a 4-year reauthorization of the FAA bill that sat over on the other side while they had control of this House since 2007. There's been no action other than just temporary fixes. The same goes now with this bill today in regards to transportation.

They want you to believe that the Senate passed this great bill out of the Senate, a 2-year fix. Let me tell you, Mr. Speaker, a 2-year fix in this industry is like nothing at all.

In speaking with developers and road construction folks in my State, they said a 6-month extension is as good as a 2-year extension, and basically all it does is keep their doors open. They don't hire new folks; they don't go out and purchase new equipment; they don't go to Caterpillar up in Peoria, Illinois, and buy more equipment. What they told me was that when the Senate came back out with an 18-month and 2-year extension, they canceled major equipment orders in Peoria, Illinois. They canceled those orders because there's no reason for them to invest millions of dollars in equipment on a 6-month, an 18-month, or a 2-year extension.

We should be standing here talking today about a 5- to 7-year extension of the highway bill. That's what we should be talking about. That gives those builders some certainty.

We talk about certainty. The other side talks about it at great length, but what certainty did they show when they had control of both houses, the Senate and the House, and the President? What did they show for an accomplishment, other than short-term fixes that have nothing to do with certainty? The construction industry hires based upon certainty, how far they can look out.

A major road builder that I talked to said: ''Listen, RICH, it's just not going to work that way.''

Mr. Speaker, what they're saying to us is that for them to spend money to hire new workers, they need to have some certainty that they're going to have a 5- to 7-year window to start building upon, not a 6-month fix, not an 18-month fix, not a 2-year fix.

Once again, the builders I'm talking to are saying that on these short-term fixes, all it does is keep the status quo alive. It allows them to keep the employees that they have, but they will not invest in new equipment, and they're not going to invest in hiring new employees because it's a short-term fix for them, not a long-term fix.

We had the opportunity to do a pay-for, and I agree with my friend from Worcester when we talk about we should have a pay-for 5- to 7-year transportation bill, not a short-term fix. But if we don't do a short-term fix today—you heard my colleague from Florida talk about what's going to happen on Sunday—all projects stop as we know it. That's not what this House should do. We need to pass the 90-day extension. We need to support this rule and pass the bill so we can eliminate uncertainty, not what we have today.

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

I want to thank my colleague on the Rules Committee for making, I think, a very strong case why we should reject the 90-day extension and pass a 2-year extension for this reason: because 90 days means nothing.

He diminishes the impact of 2 years. Most people I talk to would have preferred 2 years to 90 days. Here's the difference. We have a democratically controlled Senate that worked out a deal with Republicans. BARBARA BOXER and JIM INHOFE came together. They are very opposite individuals when it comes to politics, but they came together.

Here, the Republicans are fighting Republicans. Democrats have been locked out of this entire process.

Let's get real here. Let's be honest with the American people. The budget that you all are going to vote for later this afternoon decimates highway and road and bridge funding, which basically destroys, I think, the basis for a strong infrastructure program in this country. You're not here trying to argue about a better bill. You're trying to figure out a way to give States less, to give cities and towns less. That would undercut a lot of the projects that are being contemplated all across this country that will not only put people back to work but make us more economically secure. That's what this is all about. It's about trying to come up with an even lousier transportation bill than the one that you brought to the House floor.

At this point, I would like to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP).

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the rule, and I oppose the motion to move the previous question.

I am growing more and more deeply concerned that our Republican colleagues simply don't get it. They do not understand that their ideological crusade to ''starve the beast'' has only resulted in starving the American worker.

Here we are today taking up the third version of the Republican kick-the-can infrastructure plan down the road in a single week, the third version in a week.

□ 0940

If that's not a complete failure of leadership, I don't know what is.

We are a mere 2 days away from the expiration of our highway programs, and they have their hands over their ears, desperate not to hear commonsense solutions like the bipartisan Senate highway bill.

Since the beginning of the 112th Congress, we have witnessed time and time again their ''my way or the highway'' approach to governing. As a result, job creation is suffering; working families across the Nation are suffering; the construction industry is in the middle of the construction season, and it's suffering because House Republicans want to score political points with their ideological base rather than solve real-world problems with real-world solutions.

This week, the House Republicans were forced to remove two short-term highway extension bills from floor consideration because they would rather dig deeper into the conservative ranks of their caucus than reach across the aisle to discuss solutions for the American worker. Sadly, this is nothing new. They have been doing this for the past 15 months. We have lurched from self-created crisis to self-created crisis. I've counted at least five over the last 15 months. Yet they wonder why the

American public's perception of Congress is at an all-time low.

Meanwhile, I've sponsored H.R. 14, the Senate highway bill, which is a bipartisan path forward that makes meaningful reforms and provides certainty to States. I am proud to be offering this bipartisan legislation in order to refocus the discussion on jobs and economic opportunities rather than that of the Republican message this week of tearing down Medicare and protecting the 1 percent at the expense of middle class families.

As of today, House Republicans have yet to put forward a credible highway reauthorization that puts Americans back to work. Their only attempt, H.R. 7, the Boehner-Mica authorization, was called the worst highway bill ever by Secretary of Transportation LaHood, a former distinguished Member of this body, a Republican. It was drafted in the dark of night without any Democratic input. It removed transit from the highway trust fund. It broke a 30-year bipartisan cooperation to fund transit, and it couldn't attract a single Democratic vote nor even a majority of Republican votes.

Over in the Senate, MAP–21 passed overwhelmingly with a bipartisan majority and is fully paid for, something House Republicans seem unable to come close to achieving. The MAP–21 pay-fors are less controversial than those contained in the House Republican bill. The Senate has estimated that MAP–21 will save 1.8 million jobs and will create up to 1 million more jobs. That's almost 3 million jobs wrapped up in this legislation. During a weak economic recovery that is looking for a jump-start, this is the kind of legislation we need to be passing.

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

Mr. McGOVERN. I yield the gentleman an additional 1minute.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. House Republicans had their chance to address our infrastructure needs with H.R. 7. Instead, they chose to pander to their base and chase ideological extremes. I am sorry to say their effort was an utter failure. MAP–21 has the support of Senate Democrats, Senate Republicans, House Democrats, and the administration.

It is time that the House Republicans got on board with job creation instead of fighting it. Americans want jobs and safe roads and bridges. The Senate passed the biggest jobs-creating bill in this Congress by an overwhelming bipartisan majority. We have the chance to do the same thing. Let's move H.R. 14, and let's put this country back to work.

Mr. WEBSTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to my friend, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA).

Mr. MICA. Thank you for yielding.

Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, let's just set the record straight. The other side says that this wasn't a bipartisan process.

First of all, the first hearing was held in the ranking Democrat member's hometown and district in West Virginia. We went from sea to shining sea, all the way to Los Angeles, in order to accommodate a bicameral, unprecedented bipartisan hearing in Los Angeles. Again, the comments that are made here do not reflect the reality. In the committee, we took 100 Democrat amendments, and we accepted about 20 of them. In addition to when we drafted the legislation, 60 percent of the recommendations of the Democrats were in the draft that came before the committee. Yet there is this stuff about it not being bipartisan.

Then the Republicans can't get it done. These are the people who cannot get it done. They controlled the House; they controlled the Senate; they controlled the White House during this entire process. They couldn't even get it to committee. They could not get the bill to committee. It passed a subcommittee.

So we have passed it. They've made bipartisanship in this committee a one-way street, and it wasn't that way before. They will close down major projects across this country if we don't pass this extension. Why are we here for this extension for 90 days? Because we offered 90 days to begin with, and they said, No, we won't do 90 days because we want to keep things stirred up. So we said, Well, what do you want? They said 60 days. Okay. In the spirit of bipartisanship, we'll go 60 days. So then they rejected that. Some of the Democrats threw each other under the bus, so to speak; and here we are at 90 days again.

So, folks, let's get the facts straight and the reality straight. Republicans want America to work and our infrastructure to be built.

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

Let's get the facts straight. Let's talk about this great bipartisan process.

All we're asking for today is to have an alternative to be voted on—one substitute. That's it. That's all we've been asking for; and we've been told, no, you can't. It's your way or the highway. That's not bipartisanship.

As for all of these great bipartisan amendments, let's everybody be clear on one thing: that not one single amendment has been considered to the transportation bill on this House floor. Not one single amendment has been allowed. You yanked the bill when, I guess, some of the extreme right wing of the extreme right wing got upset on your side for whatever reason, also because there were a lot of moderates who realized that the bill that you brought to the floor would bankrupt the highway trust fund, that it was bad policy for this country, and that it was not going to help rebuild our infrastructure.

So the only bipartisan proposal we have before us right now, which is not perfect but which is the only bipartisan product, is the Senate bill, which passed 74–22.

At this time, I would be happy to yield 1 minute to the ranking member of the Transportation Committee, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL).

Mr. RAHALL. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I asked for this time only because the chairman referred to opening these hearings in my hometown of Beckley, West Virginia, which he did, and I appreciate that very much and the many other hearings he held across the country. Yet the question is, you have to learn from these hearings, and you have to incorporate that which you learn from these hearings into the bill that you end up finally writing, and I'm not sure that was done from what the gentleman heard from my home State.

In addition, which the gentleman from Massachusetts referred to, as to the bipartisanship of the other body, we all know in this town and across the country how hard it is to get that other body to agree on anything. Even if it were a resolution saying, ''I love Mother,'' it's hard to get 60 votes over there for anything. Yet they got 72 votes for a bipartisan transportation bill. They got half of the Republican Members of that other body to support a bipartisan transportation bill. We have tried, as the gentleman from Massachusetts knows, to bring that up in the Rules Committee, to make it in order.

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

Mr. McGOVERN. I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. RAHALL. I and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP) have tried and tried and tried to bring that up and on the floor of the House. Yet we get turned down at every turn in the road. At every corner in the road, we get turned down in our efforts to bring up the bipartisan Senate transportation bill. It is not very often that you will find such a measure produced by that other body. Yet they've done it this time, and we cannot get it brought up to the floor of this body.

Mr. WEBSTER. Mr. Speaker, pass the extension.

I reserve the balance of my time.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair reminds Members to refrain from trafficking the well while a Member is under recognition.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, before I yield to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO), I just want to point out something for my colleagues here.

One of the reasons many of us prefer the Senate bill to even the House bill that you brought to the floor and then split up and then yanked from the floor is that the Senate bill sustains approximately 1.9 million jobs on an annual basis. The House Republican bill destroys 550,000 jobs compared to the current funding level. So what you had brought to the floor and then you yanked was a job killer.

At this point, I would like to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon, the ranking member of the Highways and Transit Subcommittee, Mr. DEFAZIO.

Mr. DEFAZIO. This is really a discussion about the future of transportation in America, and there is a very basic difference.

The Republicans are being hung up because there is a substantial portion of their caucus that believes—truly believes—there is no Federal interest, that we should not have a national transportation policy and that it should be devolved to the States.

□ 0950

Well, that's what this looks like when you devolve to the States. Kansas Turnpike, 1956, Oklahoma said they'd build their section. They didn't. They were launching cars into Amos Switzer's cornfield for the next 8 years. This was about the failure of a 50-State transportation policy. They are being hung up by enough people on their side to hold up this bill by those who believe that this is the way the country should look in the future.

Now, we want jobs. Even if they could move their H.R. 7—which they can't because of this faction—they would cut funding by 20 percent. We've got 150,000 bridges on the Federal system, the National Highway System, that need repair or replacement. Forty percent of the pavement needs substantial redoing, not just resurfacing. There is a $70 billion backlog on our legacy transit systems—that's our 20th century system—and there's no money in this for a 21st century system.

And this is their vision. Their vision, it's one of two visions. Cut 20 percent. The Ryan budget actually would cut transportation by 35 percent from current levels. Or the Flat Earthers who say there's no Federal interest in a national transportation system. One of those three things is going to come out from their side; a 20 percent cut, a 35 percent cut, or no program.

We have an alternative. Let's vote on the Senate bill. When you can get 22 Republican Senators to vote to extend the program for 2 years—and we had one gentleman say, Oh, 2 years is nothing, no equipment orders. Well, guess what. I have a list here—and it's just the beginnings of a list—of seven State DOTs who have contacted the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials saying a 90-day delay will cost jobs; 40,000 jobs in North Carolina, and on down the list. Nevada, Maryland, Michigan, Rhode Island, West Virginia, and New Hampshire have all reported in about projects they're going to delay or cancel if we do another 90-day extension and we don't do the 2-year bill. The 2-year bill is enough certainty for these projects to move forward. No, it's not optimal. We need a real 5-year bill, but we don't need a 5-year bill that guts or destroys the program. But those are the alternatives you are offering us here.

Just give us one vote, just one vote. Let us vote on the Senate bill, which passed as a true bipartisan bill. This is not a bipartisan bill. The gentleman from Florida is a good friend. But look, we did not sit down and look at this bill and review it. It was presented to us.

Mr. WEBSTER. Mr. Speaker, again, I will go back over this list because we must have forgotten it since I presented it a few minutes ago.

The Democrats, when they were in control, passed a 1-month extension back on October 1, 2009; 1 month, no amendments; 1.5 months a little bit later, no amendments; 2.5 months, no amendments; 1 month, no amendments; 9 months, no amendments; 2 months, no amendments.

I'm not sure what they're talking about, Mr. Speaker. Pass the extension.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, on that, I would yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. Speaker, unemployment is going down, but there are people still unemployed. Right now we have a Senate bill on transportation, and many don't understand what that means. There is a wide gamut of highways and mass transit and infrastructure ready to be signed by the President of the United States so that millions of Americans can go to work, and this body won't allow us to vote for a bill that has already passed the Senate.

Higher funding levels to be able to build, build, build. More jobs, 1.9 million annualized. Buy America, do I love it. Buy America, making sure that we buy the products right here in America so that not only are we building with American workers but are also supplied by them. Providing guaranteed transit funding for all of America. The crumbling transit infrastructure, we're providing for it. And in Houston, Texas, we need those moneys, and we need the operational moneys.

So here's my point: Unemployment is going down. The President is moving forward on employing and empowering Americans. And they won't put the Senate bill, the bipartisan bill, on the floor.

Today we need to vote for the jobs here in America. I ask for a ''no'' vote on the rule.

Mr. WEBSTER. Could I inquire of Mr. MCGOVERN how many more requests for time he has?

Mr. MCGOVERN. I have the ranking member of the committee and myself.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, at this time, it's my privilege to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL), the ranking member of the Transportation Committee.

Mr. RAHALL. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to emphasize that the extension the majority is bringing to the floor this morning is too long, and it will do nothing but continue the uncertainty that States and businesses—small businesses, I might add—have faced since the expiration in the last long-term bill in August '09, 2½ years and eight extensions ago.

Uncertainty is what we are continuing by the passage of this extension today, uncertainty among the small business community in this country. They need the certainty with which to plan contracts.

This happens to be the springtime of the year, the time when contracts are let and when jobs are planned and when people need to know if they're going to be working or not—not 90 days from now. This is the contracting season with the work usually done during the summer and then concluded by the fall, and the bottom lines are added up.

We have already heard stories of small businesses that have had to cut back from 80 percent of their budget to 40 percent or less because they don't know what the Congress is going to do in terms of a long-term transportation bill. To elaborate on what my colleague from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) had said, the impacts on our State DOTs of endless extensions and the inability to plan for current and future transportation needs are very real, very real. And here are just a few of the examples:

North Carolina has delayed projects totaling $1.2 billion, affecting 41,000 jobs;

Nevada and Maryland each report 4,000 jobs are at risk due to projects being delayed;

Michigan has only let 35 percent of its projects, or $180 million below its normal activity level, and it's delayed several large construction projects;

Rhode Island has delayed $80 million worth of projects and planning for needed safety and structural improvements of a major interchange;

My home State of West Virginia reports that an extension would result in a 10 percent cut in programs, affecting over 1,200 jobs, and the State of West Virginia may be forced to shut projects down or delay payments to contractors to manage cash flow;

New Hampshire, Mr. Speaker, will not award contracts on $60 million in projects that were recently bid, affecting 1,800 job years, and will delay $115 million in bond issuance for the construction of two exits; and

Illinois estimates that the uncertainty posed by stopgap funding measures means that 4,500 jobs could be lost and that ongoing uncertainty will increase contractor risk and cause higher bids for construction projects.

Without congressional action on the Senate bill, many States in the Northeast and Midwest stand to lose an entire construction season. That would be a devastating blow to many States as they slowly recover from the worst construction downturn since the Great Depression.

While millions of construction jobs and much-needed infrastructure projects hang in the balance, our colleagues on the other side of the aisle have spent weeks driving in circles. They have at least been consistent and embraced this theme of uncertainty in their own internal deliberations.

Mr. WEBSTER. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close and will reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the remainder of the time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for 3 minutes.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide that immediately after the House adopts this rule, it will bring up H.R. 14, the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act. This is the House companion to the bipartisan Senate transportation bill that passed in the other body 74–22.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of the amendment in the RECORD along with extraneous material immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, this House of Representatives is not working for the American people. At a time when jobs should be the most important priority of this Congress, we have a leadership that talks about everything but jobs. And when it comes to jobs, nothing could be more important than passing a transportation bill.

□ 1000

The Republicans brought a terrible bill to the floor—so terrible, they couldn't even force their own Members to vote for it. They had to pull it. And now we're in this period of delay, delay, delay; kick the can down the road, kick the can down the road.

And what makes this situation unique, I would say to my friend from Florida, as compared to previous years, is that we actually have a bipartisan bill that has passed one of the Chambers—a bipartisan bill in the Senate that passed overwhelmingly, 74–22—authored by BARBARA BOXER and JIM INHOFE, two polar opposites of the political spectrum. They could come together.

They came together and put the American people first. They put jobs first. It wasn't about ideology. It wasn't about getting it perfect for either of them. And yet here we are, still fighting over the most ridiculous things and bringing the most inconsequential piece of legislation to the House floor when we should be focused on passing bills like this.

I'm told we need to do this because we're going on another recess. God forbid we stay here and actually work on something that will be meaningful for the American people. This bill is so important to our economy that, quite frankly, it's worth us staying here a few extra days and getting this thing done. Instead, we're going to kick the can down the road for 90 days. Next week nothing will be done. We'll come back, and then what? Then what will happen?

Essentially, what we're doing here is we're telling the American people that we're not putting them first. We're not putting jobs first. For the life of me, I can't understand why this Congress, this leadership, which claims to be open, won't even give us a vote. We can't even get a vote on the Senate bill. If you want to vote against the Senate 2-year extension and vote instead for your 90-day extension, fine. But let us have an opportunity to vote on something that will mean something to our communities, that will put people back to work. Why are you denying us this vote? I have yet to hear anybody say why we can't have a vote on this. We had no amendments debated on this House floor on the transportation bill. We ought to have this debated.

I urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' on the previous question so a little democracy can happen here in the House of Representatives.

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

Mr. WEBSTER. The situation we find ourselves in is certainly not ideal. I've been a strong proponent of a long-term reauthorization of Federal transportation programs. Recently, reauthorizations haven't been that long-term. But that's more often than not, also. The goal everyone is seeking is a long-term reauthorization. I hear that, the necessity of it, from all transportation officials all over the country, including my own State and in my own district.

Without the ability to plan over the course of several years—not 3 months, not 17 months—that lack of certainty has increased the operating costs. It increases cost uncertainty, and that is the death knell for critical infrastructure projects in this economy.

As my colleagues have noted, transportation reauthorization bills are typically bipartisan affairs. Unfortunately, we don't have a bipartisan, bicameral agreement on a viable long-term reauthorization yet. But the passage of this brief extension gives us the opportunity to once again bring both sides to the table to try to work out a collaborative effort and a collaborative solution to this problem. I think that's what the American people want. It's our responsibility to make sure that happens, and this is the last chance to do it before the current legislation expires at midnight on Saturday.

I ask my colleagues to join me in voting in favor of this rule.

The material previously referred to by Mr. MCGOVERN is as follows:

AN AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 600 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN OF MASSACHUSETTS

At the end of the resolution, add the following new sections:

SEC. 3. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution the Speaker shall, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 14) to reauthorize Federal-aid highway and highway safety construction programs, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions. If the Committee of the Whole rises and reports that it has come to no resolution on the bill, then on the next legislative day the House shall, immediately after the third daily order of business under clause 1 of rule XIV, resolve into the Committee of the Whole for further consideration of the bill.

SEC. 4. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of the bill specified in section 3 of this resolution.

(The information contained herein was provided by the Republican Minority on multiple occasions throughout the 110th and 111th Congresses.)

THE VOTE ON THE PREVIOUS QUESTION: WHAT IT REALLY MEANS

This vote, the vote on whether to order the previous question on a special rule, is not merely a procedural vote. A vote against ordering the previous question is a vote against the Republican majority agenda and a vote to allow the opposition, at least for the moment, to offer an alternative plan. It is a vote about what the House should be debating.

Mr. Clarence Cannon's Precedents of the House of Representatives (VI, 308–311), describes the vote on the previous question on the rule as ''a motion to direct or control the consideration of the subject before the House being made by the Member in charge.'' To defeat the previous question is to give the opposition a chance to decide the subject before the House. Cannon cites the Speaker's ruling of January 13, 1920, to the effect that ''the refusal of the House to sustain the demand for the previous question passes the control of the resolution to the opposition'' in order to offer an amendment. On March 15, 1909, a member of the majority party offered a rule resolution. The House defeated the previous question and a member of the opposition rose to a parliamentary inquiry, asking who was entitled to recognition. Speaker Joseph G. Cannon (R–Illinois) said: ''The previous question having been refused, the gentleman from New York, Mr. Fitzgerald, who had asked the gentleman to yield to him for an amendment, is entitled to the first recognition.''

Because the vote today may look bad for the Republican majority they will say ''the vote on the previous question is simply a vote on whether to proceed to an immediate vote on adopting the resolution . . . [and] has no substantive legislative or policy implications whatsoever.'' But that is not what they have always said. Listen to the Republican Leadership Manual on the Legislative Process in the United States House of Representatives, (6th edition, page 135). Here's how the Republicans describe the previous question vote in their own manual: ''Although it is generally not possible to amend the rule because the majority Member controlling the time will not yield for the purpose of offering an amendment, the same result may be achieved by voting down the previous question on the rule. . . . When the motion for the previous question is defeated, control of the time passes to the Member who led the opposition to ordering the previous question. That Member, because he then controls the time, may offer an amendment to the rule, or yield for the purpose of amendment.''

In Deschler's Procedure in the U.S. House of Representatives, the subchapter titled ''Amending Special Rules'' states: ''a refusal to order the previous question on such a rule [a special rule reported from the Committee on Rules] opens the resolution to amendment and further debate.'' (Chapter 21, section 21.2) Section 21.3 continues: ''Upon rejection of the motion for the previous question on a resolution reported from the Committee on Rules, control shifts to the Member leading the opposition to the previous question, who may offer a proper amendment or motion and who controls the time for debate thereon.''

Clearly, the vote on the previous question on a rule does have substantive policy implications. It is one of the only available tools for those who oppose the Republican majority's agenda and allows those with alternative views the opportunity to offer an alternative plan.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of adoption.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 237, nays 178, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 146]

YEAS—237

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Yoder
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NAYS—178

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

NOT VOTING—16

Black
Costello
Engel
Filner
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Mack
Meeks
Moore
Paul
Rangel
Sanchez, Loretta
Speier
Towns
Woodall
Young (AK)

□ 1029

Mr. PASCRELL changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Messrs. PEARCE and ROKITA changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mrs. BLACK. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 146 I was inadvertently detained in a meeting. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea.''

Stated against:

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 146 for H.R. 4281, I was detained because of meeting with constituents to allow the Senate Transportation bill to come to the Floor to save jobs and support new construction for transportation and infrastructure. Had I been present, I would have voted ''nay.''

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 146, 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.

□ 1030

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H.R. 4281.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 600, I call up the bill (H.R. 4281) to provide an extension of Federal-aid highway, highway safety, motor carrier safety, transit, and other programs funded out of the Highway Trust Fund pending enactment of a multiyear law reauthorizing such programs, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 600, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4281

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; RECONCILIATION OF FUNDS; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2012''.

(b) RECONCILIATION OF FUNDS.—The Secretary of Transportation shall reduce the amount apportioned or allocated for a program, project, or activity under this Act in fiscal year 2012 by amounts apportioned or allocated pursuant to the Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2011, Part II (title I of Public Law 112–30) for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012.

(c) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—

TITLE I—FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS

SEC. 101. EXTENSION OF FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 111 of the Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2011, Part II (Public Law 112–30; 125 Stat. 343) is amended—

(1) by striking ''the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' each place it appears and inserting ''the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,'';

(2) by striking ''½'' each place it appears and inserting ''¾''; and

(3) in subsection (a) by striking ''March 31, 2012'' and inserting ''June 30, 2012''.

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—Section 111(c)(3)(B)(ii) of the Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2011, Part II (125 Stat. 343) is amended by striking ''$319,500,000'' and inserting ''$479,250,000''.

(c) EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS UNDER TITLE V OF SAFETEA–LU.—Section 111(e)(2) of the Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2011, Part II (125 Stat. 343) is amended by striking ''the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012.'' and inserting ''the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012.''.

(d) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Section 112(a) of the Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2011, Part II (125 Stat. 346) is amended by striking ''$196,427,625 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012.'' and inserting ''$294,641,438 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012.''.

TITLE II—EXTENSION OF HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS

SEC. 201. EXTENSION OF NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS.

(a) CHAPTER 4 HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS.—Section 2001(a)(1) of SAFETEA–LU (119 Stat. 1519) is amended by striking ''$235,000,000 for fiscal year 2009'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting ''$235,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2011, and $176,250,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012.''.

(b) HIGHWAY SAFETY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—Section 2001(a)(2) of SAFETEA–LU (119 Stat. 1519) is amended by striking ''and $54,122,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012.'' and inserting ''and $81,183,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012.''.

(c) OCCUPANT PROTECTION INCENTIVE GRANTS.—Section 2001(a)(3) of SAFETEA–LU (119 Stat. 1519) is amended by striking ''$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2006'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting ''$25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2006 through 2011, and $18,750,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012.''.

(d) SAFETY BELT PERFORMANCE GRANTS.—Section 2001(a)(4) of SAFETEA–LU (119 Stat. 1519) is amended by striking ''and $24,250,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012.'' and inserting ''and $36,375,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012.''.

(e) STATE TRAFFIC SAFETY INFORMATION SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS.—Section 2001(a)(5) of SAFETEA–LU (119 Stat. 1519) is amended by striking ''for fiscal year 2006'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting ''for each of fiscal years 2006 through 2011 and $25,875,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012.''.

(f) ALCOHOL-IMPAIRED DRIVING COUNTERMEASURES INCENTIVE GRANT PROGRAM.—Section 2001(a)(6) of SAFETEA–LU (119 Stat. 1519) is amended by striking ''$139,000,000 for fiscal year 2009'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting ''$139,000,000 for each of fiscal years fiscal years 2009 through 2011, and $104,250,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012.''.

(g) NATIONAL DRIVER REGISTER.—Section 2001(a)(7) of SAFETEA–LU (119 Stat. 1520) is amended by striking ''and $2,058,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012.'' and inserting ''and $3,087,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012.''.

(h) HIGH VISIBILITY ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM.—Section 2001(a)(8) of SAFETEA–LU (119 Stat. 1520) is amended by striking ''for fiscal year 2006'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting ''for each of fiscal years 2006 through 2011 and $21,750,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012.''.

(i) MOTORCYCLIST SAFETY.—Section 2001(a)(9) of SAFETEA–LU (119 Stat. 1520) is amended by striking ''$7,000,000 for fiscal year 2009'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting ''$7,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2011, and $5,250,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012.''.

(j) CHILD SAFETY AND CHILD BOOSTER SEAT SAFETY INCENTIVE GRANTS.—Section 2001(a)(10) of SAFETEA–LU (119 Stat. 1520) is amended by striking ''$7,000,000 for fiscal year 2009'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting ''$7,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2011, and $5,250,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012.''.

(k) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Section 2001(a)(11) of SAFETEA–LU (119 Stat. 1520) is amended by striking ''and $12,664,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012.'' and inserting ''and $18,996,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012.''.

SEC. 202. EXTENSION OF FEDERAL MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMS.

(a) MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY GRANTS.—Section 31104(a)(8) of title 49, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(8) $159,000,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012.''.

(b) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Section 31104(i)(1)(H) of title 49, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(H) $183,108,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012.''.

(c) GRANT PROGRAMS.—Section 4101(c) of SAFETEA–LU (119 Stat. 1715) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1) by striking ''2011 and $15,000,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012.'' and inserting ''2011 and $22,500,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012.'';

(2) in paragraph (2) by striking ''2011 and $16,000,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012.'' and inserting ''2011 and $24,000,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012.'';

(3) in paragraph (3) by striking ''2011 and $2,500,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012.'' and inserting ''2011 and $3,750,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012.'';

(4) in paragraph (4) by striking ''2011 and $12,500,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012.'' and inserting ''2011 and $18,750,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012.''; and

(5) in paragraph (5) by striking ''2011 and $1,500,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012.'' and inserting ''2011 and $2,250,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012.''.

(d) HIGH-PRIORITY ACTIVITIES.—Section 31104(k)(2) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking ''2011 and $7,500,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''2011 and $11,250,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,''.

(e) NEW ENTRANT AUDITS.—Section 31144(g)(5)(B) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking ''and up to $14,500,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''and up to $21,750,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,''.

(f) OUTREACH AND EDUCATION.—Section 4127(e) of SAFETEA–LU (119 Stat. 1741) is amended by striking ''2011 (and $500,000 to the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, and $1,500,000 to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012)'' and inserting ''2011 (and $750,000 to the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, and $2,250,000 to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012)''.

(g) GRANT PROGRAM FOR COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATORS.—Section 4134(c) of SAFETEA–LU (119 Stat. 1744) is amended by striking ''2011 and $500,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''2011 and $750,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,''.

(h) MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—Section 4144(d) of SAFETEA–LU (119 Stat. 1748) is amended by striking ''March 31, 2012'' and inserting ''June 30, 2012''.

(i) WORKING GROUP FOR DEVELOPMENT OF PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES TO ENHANCE FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS.—Section 4213(d) of SAFETEA–LU (49 U.S.C. 14710 note; 119 Stat. 1759) is amended by striking ''March 31, 2012'' and inserting ''June 30, 2012''.

SEC. 203. ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS.

(a) HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESEARCH PROJECTS.—Section 7131(c) of SAFETEA–LU (119 Stat. 1910) is amended by striking ''2011 and $580,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''2011 and $870,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,''.

(b) DINGELL-JOHNSON SPORT FISH RESTORATION ACT.—Section 4 of the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 777c) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) by striking ''2011 and for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''2011 and for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,''; and

(2) in the first sentence of subsection (b)(1)(A) by striking ''2011 and for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''2011 and for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,''.

TITLE III—PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION PROGRAMS

SEC. 301. ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR PLANNING PROGRAMS.

Section 5305(g) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking ''2011 and for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012'' and inserting ''2011 and for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012''.

SEC. 302. SPECIAL RULE FOR URBANIZED AREA FORMULA GRANTS.

Section 5307(b)(2) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking the paragraph heading and inserting ''SPECIAL RULE FOR FISCAL YEARS 2005 THROUGH 2011 AND THE PERIOD BEGINNING ON OCTOBER 1, 2011, AND ENDING ON JUNE 30, 2012.—'';

(2) in subparagraph (A) by striking ''2011 and the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''2011 and the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,''; and

(3) in subparagraph (E)—

(A) by striking the subparagraph heading and inserting ''MAXIMUM AMOUNTS IN FISCAL YEARS 2008 THROUGH 2011 AND THE PERIOD BEGINNING ON OCTOBER 1, 2011, AND ENDING ON JUNE 30, 2012.—''; and

(B) in the matter preceding clause (i) by striking ''2011 and during the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012'' and inserting ''2011 and during the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012''.

SEC. 303. ALLOCATING AMOUNTS FOR CAPITAL INVESTMENT GRANTS.

Section 5309(m) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking the paragraph heading and inserting ''FISCAL YEARS 2006 THROUGH 2011 AND THE PERIOD BEGINNING ON OCTOBER 1, 2011, AND ENDING ON JUNE 30, 2012.—'';

(B) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) by striking ''2011 and the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''2011 and the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,''; and

(C) in subparagraph (A)(i) by striking ''2011 and $100,000,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''2011 and $150,000,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,'';

(2) in paragraph (6)—

(A) in subparagraph (B) by striking ''2011 and $7,500,000 shall be available for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''2011 and $11,250,000 shall be available for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,''; and

(B) in subparagraph (C) by striking ''2011 and $2,500,000 shall be available for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''2011 and $3,750,000 shall be available for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,''; and

(3) in paragraph (7)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i) by striking ''2011 and $5,000,000 shall be available for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''2011 and $7,500,000 shall be available for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,'';

(ii) in clause (i) by striking ''for each fiscal year and $1,250,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''for each fiscal year and $1,875,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,'';

(iii) in clause (ii) by striking ''for each fiscal year and $1,250,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''for each fiscal year and $1,875,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,'';

(iv) in clause (iii) by striking ''for each fiscal year and $500,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''for each fiscal year and $750,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,'';

(v) in clause (iv) by striking ''for each fiscal year and $500,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''for each fiscal year and $750,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,'';

(vi) in clause (v) by striking ''for each fiscal year and $500,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''for each fiscal year and $750,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,'';

(vii) in clause (vi) by striking ''for each fiscal year and $500,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''for each fiscal year and $750,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,'';

(viii) in clause (vii) by striking ''for each fiscal year and $325,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''for each fiscal year and $487,500 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,''; and

(ix) in clause (viii) by striking ''for each fiscal year and $175,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''for each fiscal year and $262,500 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,'';

(B) in subparagraph (B) by striking clause (vii) and inserting the following:

''(vii) $10,125,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012.'';

(C) in subparagraph (C) by striking ''and during the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''and during the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,'';

(D) in subparagraph (D) by striking ''and not less than $17,500,000 shall be available for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''and not less than $26,250,000 shall be available for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,''; and

(E) in subparagraph (E) by striking ''and $1,500,000 shall be available for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''and $2,250,000 shall be available for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,''.

SEC. 304. APPORTIONMENT OF FORMULA GRANTS FOR OTHER THAN URBANIZED AREAS.

Section 5311(c)(1)(G) of title 49, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(G) $11,250,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012.''.

SEC. 305. APPORTIONMENT BASED ON FIXED GUIDEWAY FACTORS.

Section 5337(g) of title 49, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(g) SPECIAL RULE FOR OCTOBER 1, 2011, THROUGH JUNE 30, 2012.—The Secretary shall apportion amounts made available for fixed guideway modernization under section 5309 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012, in accordance with subsection (a), except that the Secretary shall apportion 75 percent of each dollar amount specified in subsection (a).''.

SEC. 306. AUTHORIZATIONS FOR PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION.

(a) FORMULA AND BUS GRANTS.—Section 5338(b) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1) by striking subparagraph (G) and inserting the following:

''(G) $6,270,423,750 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012.''; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A) by striking ''$113,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 and 2010, $113,500,000 for fiscal year 2011, and $56,750,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''$113,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2011, and $85,125,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,'';

(B) in subparagraph (B) by striking ''$4,160,365,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 and 2010, $4,160,365,000 for fiscal year 2011, and $2,080,182,500 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''$4,160,365,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2011, and $3,120,273,750 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,'';

(C) in subparagraph (C) by striking ''$51,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 and 2010, $51,500,000 for fiscal year 2011, and $25,750,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''$51,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2011, and $38,625,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,'';

(D) in subparagraph (D) by striking ''$1,666,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 and 2010, $1,666,500,000 for fiscal year 2011, and $833,250,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''$1,666,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2011, and $1,249,875,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,'';

(E) in subparagraph (E) by striking ''$984,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 and 2010, $984,000,000 for fiscal year 2011, and $492,000,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''$984,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2011, and $738,000,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,'';

(F) in subparagraph (F) by striking ''$133,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 and 2010, $133,500,000 for fiscal year 2011, and $66,750,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''$133,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2011, and $100,125,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,'';

(G) in subparagraph (G) by striking ''$465,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 and 2010, $465,000,000 for fiscal year 2011, and $232,500,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''$465,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2011, and $348,750,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,'';

(H) in subparagraph (H) by striking ''$164,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 and 2010, $164,500,000 for fiscal year 2011, and $82,250,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''$164,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2011, and $123,375,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,'';

(I) in subparagraph (I) by striking ''$92,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 and 2010, $92,500,000 for fiscal year 2011, and $46,250,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''$92,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2011, and $69,375,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,'';

(J) in subparagraph (J) by striking ''$26,900,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 and 2010, $26,900,000 for fiscal year 2011, and $13,450,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''$26,900,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2011, and $20,175,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,'';

(K) in subparagraph (K) by striking ''in fiscal year 2006'' and all that follows through ''March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''for each of fiscal years 2006 through 2011 and $2,625,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,'';

(L) in subparagraph (L) by striking ''in fiscal year 2006'' and all that follows through ''March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''for each of fiscal years 2006 through 2011 and $18,750,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,'';

(M) in subparagraph (M) by striking ''$465,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 and 2010, $465,000,000 for fiscal year 2011, and $232,500,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''$465,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2011, and $348,750,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,''; and

(N) in subparagraph (N) by striking ''$8,800,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 and 2010, $8,800,000 for fiscal year 2011, and $4,400,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''$8,800,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2011, and $6,600,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,''.

(b) CAPITAL INVESTMENT GRANTS.—Section 5338(c)(7) of title 49, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(7) $1,466,250,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012.''.

(c) RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RESEARCH CENTERS.—Section 5338(d) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''and 2010, $69,750,000 for fiscal year 2011, and $29,500,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''through 2011, and $33,000,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,''; and

(2) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

''(3) ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATIONS.—

''(A) RESEARCH.—Of amounts authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1) for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012, the Secretary shall allocate for each of the activities and projects described in subparagraphs (A) through (F) of paragraph (1) an amount equal to 47 percent of the amount allocated for fiscal year 2009 under each such subparagraph.

''(B) UNIVERSITY CENTERS PROGRAM.—

''(i) OCTOBER 1, 2011, THROUGH JUNE 30, 2012.—Of the amounts allocated under subparagraph (A)(i) for the university centers program under section 5506 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012, the Secretary shall allocate for each program described in clauses (i) through (iii) and (v) through (viii) of paragraph (2)(A) an amount equal to 47 percent of the amount allocated for fiscal year 2009 under each such clause.

''(ii) FUNDING.—If the Secretary determines that a project or activity described in paragraph (2) received sufficient funds in fiscal year 2011, or a previous fiscal year, to carry out the purpose for which the project or activity was authorized, the Secretary may not allocate any amounts under clause (i) for the project or activity for fiscal year 2012 or any subsequent fiscal year.''.

(d) ADMINISTRATION.—Section 5338(e)(7) of title 49, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(7) $74,034,750 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012.''.

SEC. 307. AMENDMENTS TO SAFETEA–LU.

(a) CONTRACTED PARATRANSIT PILOT.—Section 3009(i)(1) of SAFETEA–LU (119 Stat. 1572) is amended by striking ''2011 and the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''2011 and the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,''.

(b) PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP PILOT PROGRAM.—Section 3011 of SAFETEA–LU (49 U.S.C. 5309 note; 119 Stat. 1588) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(5) by striking ''2011 and the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012'' and inserting ''2011 and the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012''; and

(2) in the second sentence of subsection (d) by striking ''2011 and the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''2011 and the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,''.

(c) ELDERLY INDIVIDUALS AND INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES PILOT PROGRAM.—Section 3012(b)(8) of SAFETEA–LU (49 U.S.C. 5310 note; 119 Stat. 1593) is amended by striking ''March 31, 2012'' and inserting ''June 30, 2012''.

(d) OBLIGATION CEILING.—Section 3040(8) of SAFETEA–LU (119 Stat. 1639) is amended to read as follows:

''(8) $7,843,708,500 for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012, of which not more than $6,270,423,750 shall be from the Mass Transit Account.''.

(e) PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS FOR NEW FIXED GUIDEWAY CAPITAL PROJECTS.—Section 3043 of SAFETEA–LU (119 Stat. 1640) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''2011 and the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''2011 and the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,''; and

(2) in subsection (c), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''2011 and the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on March 31, 2012,'' and inserting ''2011 and the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012,''.

(f) ALLOCATIONS FOR NATIONAL RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS.—Section 3046(c)(2) of SAFETEA–LU (49 U.S.C. 5338 note; 119 Stat. 1706) is amended to read as follows:

''(2) for the period beginning on October 1, 2011, and ending on June 30, 2012, in amounts equal to 47 percent of the amounts allocated for fiscal year 2009 under each of paragraphs (2), (3), (5), and (8) through (25) of subsection (a).''.

TITLE IV—HIGHWAY TRUST FUND EXTENSION

SEC. 401. EXTENSION OF TRUST FUND EXPENDITURE AUTHORITY.

(a) HIGHWAY TRUST FUND.—Section 9503 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) by striking ''April 1, 2012'' in subsections (b)(6)(B), (c)(1), and (e)(3) and inserting ''July 1, 2012''; and

(2) by striking ''Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2011, Part II'' in subsections (c)(1) and (e)(3) and inserting ''Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2012''.

(b) SPORT FISH RESTORATION AND BOATING TRUST FUND.—Section 9504 of such Code is amended—

(1) by striking ''Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2011, Part II'' each place it appears in subsection (b)(2) and inserting ''Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2012''; and

(2) by striking ''April 1, 2012'' in subsection (d)(2) and inserting ''July 1, 2012''.

(c) LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND.—Paragraph (2) of section 9508(e) of such Code is amended by striking ''April 1, 2012'' and inserting ''July 1, 2012''.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on April 1, 2012.

SEC. 402. EXTENSION OF HIGHWAY-RELATED TAXES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) Each of the following provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking ''March 31, 2012'' and inserting ''June 30, 2012'':

(A) Section 4041(a)(1)(C)(iii)(I).

(B) Section 4041(m)(1)(B).

(C) Section 4081(d)(1).

(2) Each of the following provisions of such Code is amended by striking ''April 1, 2012'' and inserting ''July 1, 2012'':

(A) Section 4041(m)(1)(A).

(B) Section 4051(c).

(C) Section 4071(d).

(D) Section 4081(d)(3).

(b) EXTENSION OF TAX, ETC., ON USE OF CERTAIN HEAVY VEHICLES.—Each of the following provisions of such Code is amended by striking ''2012'' and inserting ''2013'':

(1) Section 4481(f).

(2) Subsections (c)(4) and (d) of section 4482.

(c) FLOOR STOCKS REFUNDS.—Section 6412(a)(1) of such Code is amended—

(1) by striking ''April 1, 2012'' each place it appears and inserting ''July 1, 2012'';

(2) by striking ''September 30, 2012'' each place it appears and inserting ''December 31, 2012''; and

(3) by striking ''July 1, 2012'' and inserting ''October 1, 2012''.

(d) EXTENSION OF CERTAIN EXEMPTIONS.—Sections 4221(a) and 4483(i) of such Code are each amended by striking ''April 1, 2012'' and inserting ''July 1, 2012''.

(e) EXTENSION OF TRANSFERS OF CERTAIN TAXES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 9503 of such Code is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)—

(i) by striking ''April 1, 2012'' each place it appears in paragraphs (1) and (2) and inserting ''July 1, 2012'';

(ii) by striking ''APRIL 1, 2012'' in the heading of paragraph (2) and inserting ''JULY 1, 2012'';

(iii) by striking ''March 31, 2012'' in paragraph (2) and inserting ''June 30, 2012''; and

(iv) by striking ''January 1, 2013'' in paragraph (2) and inserting ''April 1, 2013''; and

(B) in subsection (c)(2), by striking ''January 1, 2013'' and inserting ''April 1, 2013''.

(2) MOTORBOAT AND SMALL-ENGINE FUEL TAX TRANSFERS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Paragraphs (3)(A)(i) and (4)(A) of section 9503(c) of such Code are each amended by striking ''April 1, 2012'' and inserting ''July 1, 2012''.

(B) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.—Section 201(b) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460*l*–11(b)) is amended—

(i) by striking ''April 1, 2013'' each place it appears and inserting ''July 1, 2013''; and

(ii) by striking ''April 1, 2012'' and inserting ''July 1, 2012''.

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on April 1, 2012.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, first I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, and my colleagues, we know why we're here. We are here to pass a responsible extension so that people across America can go to work, that we can finish a long-term transportation bill, and that we can be responsible stewards of the trust which the taxpayers and the citizens of America sent us here for.

I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
Washington, DC, March 29, 2012.

Hon. JOHN MICA,
Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MICA: I am writing concerning H.R. 4281, the ''Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2012,'' which is scheduled for floor consideration this week.

As you know, the Committee on Ways and Means has jurisdiction over the Internal Revenue Code. Title IV of this bill amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 by extending the current Highway Trust Fund expenditure authority and the associated Federal excise taxes to June 30, 2012. However, in order to expedite this legislation for floor consideration, the Committee will forgo action on this bill. This is being done with the understanding that it does not in any way prejudice the Committee with respect to the appointment of conferees or its jurisdictional prerogatives on this or similar legislation.

I would appreciate your response to this letter, confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 4281, and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration.

Sincerely,

DAVE CAMP,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE,
Washington, DC, March 29, 2012.

Hon. DAVE CAMP,
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 4281, the ''Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2012.'' The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure recognizes the Committee on Ways and Means has a jurisdictional interest in H.R. 4281, and I appreciate your effort to facilitate consideration of this bill.

I also concur with you that forgoing action on this bill does not in any way prejudice the Committee on Ways and Means with respect to its jurisdictional prerogatives on this bill or similar legislation in the future, and I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this legislation.

I will include our letters on H.R. 4281 in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. Again, I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and I look forward to working with the Committee on Ways and Means as the bill moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

JOHN L. MICA,
Chairman.

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

Mr. Speaker, the pending legislation before this body today, at the eleventh hour, as a result of a tortuous process—excuse me, it's not been a process at all, but rather a series of stalled starts, retreats, and the failure by the Republican leadership to seize upon a reasonable solution to reauthorizing our Nation's transportation surface programs.

At first, the Speaker stated this was a jobs bill. Almost as soon as the words were out of his mouth, he countered himself by saying that investing in America's infrastructure has nothing to do with jobs at all. Nothing to do with jobs at all.

What came about then was a scheme to produce a 5-year reauthorization bill coupled with that universal House Republican answer to all ills, which is to open up ANWR to drilling, drill, baby, drill, and then attempt to pay for some of the proposal on the backs of working-class Americans.

The surface transportation portion, H.R. 7, proposed to slash $15.8 billion in highway funding to the States, destroying 550,000 American family-wage jobs over the coming years. Investment in roads, highways, and bridges would retrench in all but five States.

The Republican leadership also proposed to shift public transit revenue to highways and then bail out transit with a one-time transfer of $40 billion from the general fund, while robbing middle class Americans to pay for the shuffle.

This is an idea that would make even the most hardened con artist green with envy. It is a shell game. It's a shell game, but it has no place in the hallowed Halls of Congress. It is a shell game, and it is a sham.

But it was not Democrats who took this ill-advised proposal down; it was Republicans. Over the course of 6 weeks, they caucused, they corralled, and they contorted themselves in trying to obtain 218 votes to pass H.R. 7. And they could not, which brings us to this week, when the Republican leadership decided to bring up a 90-day extension bill under suspension of the rules in the form of H.R. 4239.

But when this legislation was called up on Tuesday, it was done so as a 60-day extension. The House debated this measure. I asked for a vote, and the vote was postponed. As far as I know, that request for a vote is still pending, even as we debate a different bill now.

Then another curious thing happened. According to the publication Transportation Weekly yesterday, and I quote:

> After more discussion among themselves, Republican leaders order Mica to reintroduce the 60-day version of his extension as a stand-alone bill, which can then be considered by the Rules Committee.

That bill is H.R. 4276.

The Transportation Weekly article yesterday then noted, and I quote again:

> After still more discussion among themselves, Republican leaders order Mica to reintroduce the 90-day version of the extension as a stand-alone bill, which can then be considered by the Rules Committee as well.

Confused? Anybody confused?

That bill is now H.R. 4281, which we are currently debating. Who knows what we'll be debating the next hour.

And yet, during the course of last and this week, the Republican leadership could have scheduled the bipartisan, non-controversial, Senate-passed bill for consideration by this body. It could have been brought up any time by the Speaker, passed by this body in a bipartisan fashion, signed into law.

I make these points to illustrate the fast and loose means by which the Republican leadership has been dealing with an extremely serious matter. Instead they're spinning their wheels in pursuit of the ill-conceived H.R. 7, which slashes investments in Federal aid to highways by $15.8 billion from current levels at a time when more spending is needed to address structurally deficient bridges and maintain our highway system.

H.R. 7 reduces highway funding to all but five States.

H.R. 7 guts America's commitment to transit by a sleight-of-hand move that siphons away a portion of gas taxes which are dedicated to transit funding and instead proposes to fund transit with general revenue funds which is offset on the backs of workers.

H.R. 7 contains a bogus pay-for by linking opening up ANWR and changes in OCS oil and gas leasing, which only produce $4.3 billion over a 10-year period.

H.R. 7 continues to send American dollars and jobs overseas through the inclusion of a ''Buy America Light'' requirement that does not fully cover transit rolling stock, Amtrak, and the Federal railroad loan program, while failing to crack down on DOT's waiver authority.

H.R. 7 places a roadblock on public participation in reviewing transportation projects by limiting and, in certain cases, outright waiving NEPA.

And H.R. 7 eliminates OSHA protections for hazmat workers and allows bad actors to continue to receive hazmat compliance exemptions.

So this body could have considered and passed the other body's bipartisan bill, which passed that body by a vote of 74–22. That's half of the Republican Members in the other body, and we know how difficult it is to get that other body to get 60 votes to cut off debate on any resolution or any bill. Even one saying ''I love Mother'' would be hard to pass in that other body. Yet, for a transportation bill, they came up with 72 votes.

That bill continues current funding levels, sustaining approximately 1.9 million jobs. The States will receive $3.8 billion more in highway construction funding than H.R. 7 over the course of 2 years.

The Senate bipartisan bill eliminates many of the gaping loopholes in current law by American requirements, loopholes that are being exploited by foreign competitors like China, who are stealing American jobs.

The Senate bipartisan bill does not contain poison pills like H.R. 7, such as provisions to strip OSHA requirements for hazmat workers and efforts to finance highway construction on the backs of middle class workers.

I would note, Mr. Speaker, that we have tried, we have tried by every means available to us on this side of the aisle, to have this Senate-passed bill brought up for consideration in the House, and not just through procedural motions. Yesterday, Representatives DEFAZIO, CORRINE BROWN, TIM BISHOP, and myself submitted that measure to the Rules Committee, asking them to make it in order as an amendment to the pending measure so we could vote on it today. We were denied.

Instead, we are on the floor today with the Republican leadership proposal to kick the can down the road for another 90 days so they can try to convince their conference to support something they have not been able to do over the last 6 weeks.

□ 1040

The fact of the matter is we need to be investing more, not less, if we are to keep pace with China, India, and our other international competitors. Today China spends 9 percent of its GDP per year on infrastructure. India spends 5 percent. The U.S. only invests 1.9 percent.

While our competitors are moving forward, the inability of the Republican leadership to reach out across party lines to House Democrats to address this bill is leaving America stuck in a ditch and putting American businesses at a disadvantage with companies around the world.

In 2008, a blue ribbon commission established as a result of the last multiyear surface transportation bill reported that the Federal Government must invest a minimum of $62 billion a year just to maintain the Nation's roads and bridges in their present inadequate condition.

This bill comes nowhere close to that. Instead, it leads America down the opposite path. President Lyndon B. Johnson once said: ''In large measure, America's history is a history of her transportation.''

I say let us seize the moment and move forward without procedural gimmicks, without partisan brinksmanship, and do what is right for America, for the American worker, for American families, and for American values.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds, and then I would like to yield 2 minutes to the chair of the Highway Subcommittee, Mr. DUNCAN.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, let's just deal with the facts. The fact is that the Democrats had six amendments—1 month, 1.5 months, 2.5 months, 1 month, 9 months, and 2 months—when they controlled the House of Representatives and the Senate by huge majorities, and the White House. They couldn't even get it through committee. They could not get it through committee. These are the facts.

LIST OF TRANSPORTATION EXTENSIONS

Extension #1: A Democratic controlled House passed extension with a duration of 1-month from 10/01/2009 to 10/31/2009.

Extension #2: A Democratic controlled House passed extension with a duration of 1.5-months from 11/01/2009 to 12/18/2009.

Extension #3: A Democratic controlled House passed extension with a duration of 2.5-months from 12/19/2009 to 2/28/2010.

Extension #4: A Democratic controlled House passed extension with a duration of 1-month from 3/01/2010 to 3/28/2010.

Extension #5: A Democratic controlled House passed extension with a duration of 9-months from 3/29/2010 to 12/31/2010.

Extension #6: A Democratic controlled House passed extension with a duration of 2-months from 1/01/2011 to 3/04/2011.

Extension #7: A Republican controlled House passed extension with a duration of 7-months from 3/05/2011 to 9/30/2011.

Extension #8: A Republican controlled House passed extension with a duration of 6-months from 10/01/2011 to 3/31/2012.

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, let me just say that Chairman MICA has performed great leadership of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, and he has tried in every way possible to work with everybody he possibly could. His task has been made much more difficult by the rule prohibiting earmarks. And as he just mentioned, the other side couldn't bring a bill out of committee and to this floor, a highway bill, in the last Congress when they controlled the House, the Senate, the White House, and still allowed earmarks. So we're in a very difficult situation at this point, and that's why we're here today asking for this 90-day extension.

H.R. 4281 extends the surface transportation programs through June 30 at funding levels consistent with fiscal year 2012. The transportation appropriations bill passed in November. This extension is clean and does not add any policy provisions. Without this extension, the transit and highway safety programs are set to expire this Saturday. This legislation will allow these programs to continue to operate as the spring construction season kicks off.

If Congress fails to pass this extension by Saturday, it will cost the highway trust fund about $1 billion a week in lost revenue and put the brakes on 134,000 highway projects and 5,700 transit projects across the Nation. States that seek to be reimbursed for their Federal aid for highway and transit projects would be unable to receive Federal funds for the work they have completed. The Federal Highway Administration would furlough 3,500 of their employees, and work on environmental permits and project approvals for new construction projects would come to a screeching halt. Over 280,000 construction workers, Mr. Speaker, working on highway and bridge projects today could lose their jobs if Congress cannot pass this extension.

This country simply cannot afford a loss of such a magnitude during our tenuous road to economic recovery. Time magazine has a cover article this week describing our recovery as the wimpy recovery, and it's based primarily on pent-up demand.

We need to pass this extension so that we can work toward completing and finalizing H.R. 7, our long-term authorization reform bill.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield at this time 4 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO), the distinguished ranking member on our Subcommittee on Highways and Transit.

Mr. DEFAZIO. This could or should be the most important jobs-creating bill in America, investing in our Nation's infrastructure, making our Nation more competitive in the international economy, more efficiently moving goods and people. The current system, a legacy of the 1950s, is falling apart.

The Republicans are telling us that this 90-day extension will be good for America. It will not be good for America because we have a better option before us. A bill passed by the United

States Senate, a bipartisan bill, with 22 Republican Senators, half the Republican Senators supporting that bill, which would give us more funding without creating deficit and create more jobs than their pie-in-the-sky bill, H.R. 7, which they can't even get out of their own caucus here, because their own caucus is split.

There are a number of Republicans who do not believe we should have a national transportation system. They want to devolve it back to the States, go back to the pre-1950s.

The Speaker was forced to say to his caucus:

> We are not making the claim that spending taxpayer money on transportation projects creates jobs. We don't make that claim, and we won't make that claim. What makes this a jobs bill is that it removes government barriers that are getting in the way of economic growth.

That's not what all the people engaged in rebuilding the Nation's infrastructure think. They think investment equals jobs. If we do this 90-day extension, the Association of General Contractors says that States will cut back from 50 percent to 40 percent of their planned projects because of the uncertainty created by this 90-day extension. We're going to lose half of the proposed projects this construction season around America, tens of thousands of jobs, needed investment because they've got a bunch of bozos in their caucus that don't believe we should have a national transportation system. They're fighting among themselves.

Give us a vote. Let us vote on the Senate bill.

It doesn't create deficit. It does create jobs. It does give us the investment we need.

The gentleman who spoke just before me, the gentleman from Tennessee, who is a good friend, under the bill they're trying to pry out of their caucus, which the Secretary of Transportation called the worst transportation bill in history—and by the way, the Secretary is a Republican and served in this House for more than a decade. He says it's the worst bill ever in terms of policy and lack of investment. In the case of the gentleman from Tennessee, their H.R. 7, if they could get it out of caucus—and they can't—it would cost his State $444 million over 5 years. That's lost investment. That's more than 10,000 jobs lost.

We have an opportunity today to take up a 2-year bill and provide certainty not only for construction jobs and for engineering jobs, but for people who manufacture construction equipment, for people with Made in America requirements who construct transportation equipment, our buses, our light rail, our streetcars, all the things that need building and replacing just for the existing system, let alone beginning to have a vision of building out a 21st century system. Our competitor nations around the world are doing it.

They are so dyspeptic on their side, they're arguing over whether or not the Federal Government should be involved in transportation. That's nuts. We settled that debate 60 years ago when Dwight David Eisenhower said this doesn't work. We have States building turnpikes that end in farmers' fields because the adjoining State couldn't afford to build their section of the turnpike. He said we need a coordinated national transportation policy.

We have an opportunity to improve on the one we have today by passing the Senate bill that does do some streamlining, it does do things that will help us spend the money more efficiently, and it maintains current levels of spending instead of reductions, and it does not have the uncertainty of a 90-day bill that is going to cost us half of the proposed projects this construction season.

Give us that chance. Let us have that vote. What are you afraid of? Are you afraid it might pass?

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 45 seconds.

First of all, Mr. Speaker, I don't think it is appropriate that Members of my conference be referred to as bozos. I think that we have dedicated Americans, ladies and gentlemen, who serve this country and the Congress well.

The gentleman who just spoke on September 23, 2009, said:

> Don't play politics with investments in our infrastructure, don't play politics with the economy, don't play politics with people's jobs, don't bring America to a screeching halt on October 1 and walk away from your obligation to extend this program.

Mr. Speaker, when they controlled the House in huge numbers, they could not pass that extension, nor could they pass, I'm told, any extension freestanding.

I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1050

Mr. RAHALL. I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO).

Mr. DEFAZIO. I still agree with that quote. We shouldn't play politics. It has never been a partisan issue. You've made it into a partisan issue, and that quote was when you were opposing a 90-day extension and when I was saying don't play politics by opposing a 90-day extension at that point in time. But we're too far down the road. We didn't have an alternative then. We have an alternative now. Pass the Senate bill.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind Members to address their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. MICA. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished ranking member on the House Education and the Workforce Committee, the gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER).

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, Americans all over the country know that our economy is improving, that the unemployment number is coming down, that people are finding jobs, that small businesses are doing better; but it's a very fragile recovery. That infrastructure bill that is waiting in the Senate, which was passed 74–22, is key to continuing the economic growth in this country for businesses, for families, and for people seeking jobs who have been laid off for a very long time.

But now what we see here today is a conscious decision. Rather than give the Obama administration and President Obama any help with the continuing growth in the economy, which these jobs would mean if we had a long-term extension of the highway bill for all across America, they've decided that they'll do a short-term extension. This is a party that has complained about uncertainty in the economy, about uncertainty in the business community—with a 90-day extension. Cities, counties, and State governments are going to have to rethink what they contract for—with a 90-day extension. There are those in the leadership who have already said, And then we'll need another 90 days. This construction season will be gone for equipment manufacturers, for engineers, for construction workers, all across the country in our local communities, who are in desperate need of infrastructure improvement.

But they've made a decision that they're going to fight President Obama with the jobs that belong to middle class Americans all across the country—jobs that people need today to feed their families. They've made a decision: inject uncertainty. Those contracts and those jobs won't be met, and that will somehow be a victory for the Republicans in the House, but it will be a disaster for American families, for American workers, and for American businesses.

This kind of cold-blooded, political calculation to use the jobs of the American working people as political cannon fodder for your agenda in order to defeat the Obama administration is outrageous.

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

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. It should be rejected by your party, and it should be rejected by my party because, when you put American people's lives and their well-being and their family incomes and the economic growth in our communities on the line for this kind of partisanship, you should stop it. You should stop it.

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

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, you should stop banging the gavel, because this is a critical issue for the American people, for their families, for their livelihoods.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California is no longer recognized.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield, at this time, 2 minutes to the chair of the Railroads Subcommittee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER).

Mr. SHUSTER. I wish the gentleman from California would have shown that kind of passion when the stimulus bill was passed 2 years ago and had come to the floor and said that the stimulus bill should be an infrastructure bill. There was only a very, very small portion—I think about $68 billion of that $800 billion stimulus package—that went to the infrastructure of this country. Where was the gentleman when that outrage was happening?

If you want real stimulation—and we believe this stimulates the economy in that this helps put concrete on our roads and repairs our bridges and puts people to work—this bill will do that, a 5-year bill. An 18-month bill is not going to put any kind of certainty out there. I correct myself. It will create certainty. The certainty is that it will bankrupt the trust fund in less than 2 years. Our bill that we've been trying to pass here, a 5-year bill, that's what the people back in the States want.

To the gentleman from Oregon, I'm surprised. He has been a long-time member of the T&I Committee and knows that a long-term transportation bill is better for the States, that it's better for the folks who build roads and employ people, and that that's what we need here. That's what we're trying to get at.

Mr. RAHALL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHUSTER. I will not yield to the gentleman from West Virginia. I know the gentleman has plenty of time, and he can respond on his time.

This 90-day extension is a clean extension. It gives us the time to work on a 5-year bill. As I said, members on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee know that a 5-year bill is something that would put certainty out there to the folks in the States—to the folks who are going to buy trucks, who are going to hire people, who are going to expand their businesses to build and rebuild these bridges and roads throughout the country. It doesn't make any sense to do an 18-month extension, which is basically what the Senate's bill does, and along the way bankrupt the trust fund.

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

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

Mr. SHUSTER. Our 5-year bill has significant reforms in it that will shorten the timeframe to build a highway. We all sit around here and we talk about streamlining government. That's what this bill does. It eliminates departments and consolidates departments in transportation, and it shortens the timeline of 14 to 15 years down to 7 to 8 years.

Now, it's tough to quantify the savings, but we all know that time is money. All of us have seen these projects that go on year, after year, after year. They balloon and they have cost overruns. This bill is going to solve a lot of those problems, so we need to pass this 90-day extension in order to be able to continue to work on a real solution to our infrastructure.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I would remind the gentleman from Pennsylvania that the bill he is promoting, H.R. 7, means to his home State of Pennsylvania a cut of $948 million, and it destroys some 32,983 good-paying jobs. For fiscal year 2016, in the State of Pennsylvania, the level of funding will be less than that for fiscal year 2004. That's what H.R. 7 would mean to the gentleman's home State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. SHUSTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAHALL. You would not yield to me. I will not yield to you.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to yield 3 minutes now to the gentleman from Missouri, a valued member of our committee, Mr. CARNAHAN.

Mr. CARNAHAN. I rise today in strong opposition to yet another lame, shortsighted extension of our surface transportation system.

I thank NICK RAHALL and PETER DEFAZIO for their staunch support of a real transportation-jobs bill.

This kick-the-can-down-the-road extension fails—it fails—to make progress in rebuilding America just at the time when our construction season is starting off this year. Our States and our local governments need certainty to invest, to plan, to build America's infrastructure; and this ninth—yes, ninth—short-term extension only extends the uncertainty this Congress has repeatedly created.

In a bipartisan fashion, by a vote of 74–22—rare in the Senate these days—they passed a responsible 2-year, 2 million jobs bill that is a better path for the American people and the economy. This includes an estimated 36,500 jobs in my home State of Missouri. The construction sector and especially our building trades have been particularly hard-hit by this recession, with 1.9 million jobs lost at the depth of the recession. Currently, there are 1.4 million unemployed construction workers. Let's put them back to work.

I sit on the Transportation Committee where, 6 weeks ago, the Republican majority passed out a completely partisan transportation bill for the first time in history. Their bill would kill over a half a million jobs and cut investments in 45 States and in the District of Columbia, and it was dead on arrival in this House. So it is no surprise that here, 6 weeks later, we have not seen any action on the floor, because there is no support for their job-killing proposal. Now we're delaying again with yet another extension instead of taking up a true compromise passed by our colleagues in the Senate.

□ 1100

I was proud to be an original cosponsor when the Senate bill was introduced in the House as H.R. 14, and it's time the House take up that bipartisan bill. Let's pass it. Let's send it to the President.

Infrastructure is a national and urgent priority, and this body needs to start treating it that way. Infrastructure is one of the few areas where virtually everyone except the isolated, out-of-touch Republican majority agrees on what we need to do.

From the Chamber of Commerce to the AFL–CIO to everyone's transportation leaders back home, let's pass this bipartisan bill. Let's send it to the President's desk before the current transportation programs expire. It will bring the certainty that State and local governments need, that our construction industry, that our building trades are yearning for, are hungry for. They are hungry to go back to work.

I call on my colleagues to reject yet another short-term extension and pass H.R. 14, a 2-year, 2 million jobs bill to rebuild our crumbling infrastructure and put Americans back to work.

Mr. MICA. I yield 15 seconds to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER).

Mr. SHUSTER. I thank the gentleman.

I dispute the gentleman from West Virginia's figures. Are we going to spend less? Yes, quite possibly. But we have to live within our means. And by streamlining, I believe we'll spend that money out, and we'll create more jobs by streamlining.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP) at this time, a valued member of our committee and the sponsor of H.R. 14, the other body's bipartisan transportation bill, which is twice as good as H.R. 7.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, let me see if I have this right. Our Republican colleagues are telling us that we should forget about the 15 months that have passed since they started crafting the highway bill. They're telling us we should forget about the last 6 weeks during which time their bill, H.R. 7, imploded and the bipartisan MAP–21 bill passed the Senate with overwhelming bipartisan support. Now they're telling the American people that they simply need 3 additional months to find the money and shape a policy—an effort that thus far has eluded them—that can garner a majority of votes in the House and overcome the 60-vote threshold in the Senate and be signed by the President of the United States.

It gets better. On the very same day that they make this outrageous argument, they will vote for a Republican budget that slashes investment in transportation infrastructure by 46 percent, a 46 percent reduction in investment in infrastructure.

Now, if they're serious about this vote, if they're serious about seeing this destructive level of funding enacted into law, how can we take them seriously when they talk about a 5-

year bill? They talk about certainty. How can we give the American people or the construction industry or construction workers certainty when they say, Just give us 90 more days and we'll craft a 5-year bill, but in the meantime, we want to cut highway funding by 46 percent? These don't line up. No reasonable person can take that seriously.

To make it even worse, at the end of today, we're going to adjourn the House for 2 weeks. Asking for a 90-day extension, but in the first 2 weeks of that 90-day extension, they're going to adjourn the House and go home. And they're going to do that while construction workers are wondering where their next paycheck is coming from. They're wondering how they're going to be able to provide for their families. This is unconscionable.

If Republicans want 90 more days, we should stay here and work through the issues with the bipartisan Senate bill MAP–21, H.R. 14, here in the House as the basis for these discussions. We know we can get it through the Senate; and I am confident that if Republicans are released by their leadership to vote for it, they'll vote for it here in the House.

Let's pass H.R. 14.

Mr. MICA. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RAHALL. Madam Speaker, how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The gentleman from West Virginia has 9 minutes. The gentleman from Florida has 23 minutes.

Mr. RAHALL. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes at this time to the distinguished gentlelady from the District of Columbia, ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, the ranking member on our Economic Development and Public Buildings Subcommittee.

Ms. NORTON. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

The American people will be puzzled by why we can't get out what has traditionally been the most popular bill, the transportation bill. And they will hope that we're not on a road to the 20-plus extensions that we had with the FAA bill. It won't do to say, like two kids: You did it, too; therefore, we can do it.

None of us should have done it.

But in any case, we know we don't have to do it this time because the Senate has passed a bill that we could pass as well. So we know the compromise can happen because they've passed a bill with more than two-thirds of their own house, including many Republicans, signing on.

Compromise is possible if you believe in compromise, and I'm afraid that this bill shows that we have a majority that does not. They are on record saying that they must have 218 votes from their caucus alone. That says to the American people, we need to pass a bill that will have only people from our party voting for it. But, the Senate has passed a bill with both parties compromising. Which is the party that does not believe in compromise? You always have to compromise.

There is not a whole lot of difference in the amount of money in these bills; $52 billion per year for the House, $54 billion per year for the Senate.

The problem is poison pills. The problem is not treating the transportation bill as it has always been treated, as a bipartisan bill. The problem is not caring that you are effecting the recovery if you pass a series of 90-day bills.

We should be speeding the recovery instead of hanging, clinging to a bill that would kill half a million jobs.

It's time to compromise. This side is holding out its hand for a compromise. We need colleagues on the other side to hold out theirs.

Mr. MICA. I am going to continue to reserve the balance of my time and will close at the appropriate time.

Mr. RAHALL. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO).

Mr. DEFAZIO. I just want to reiterate the point I made earlier. Outside of a minority of their caucus, I believe a majority of the United States House of Representatives believes that Federal investment—using taxpayer dollars without creating deficit—that Federal investment and rebuilding our national infrastructure, the 150,000 bridges on the National Highway System that need substantial repair or replacement—the steel that goes into those bridges is made in America. The workers are American workers. The engineers are American engineers. The $60 billion backlog in our existing transit systems, let alone giving Americans more fuel-efficient transit options, $60 billion. Buses made in America, light railcars made in America, these are manufacturing jobs, engineering jobs, high-tech jobs. These are not just construction jobs.

The construction industry, itself, is devastated with double-digit unemployment. Passing this 90-day extension, according to the Association of General Contractors, a very Republican-leaning organization—80 percent of their political contributions go to the Republicans, so they are not partisan to our side of the aisle—they say that it is going to mean the States will go to a 40 or 50 percent reduction in their projects this summer because they are not assured beyond that 90 days that they're going to get their Federal reimbursements. Many States, unlike this body and unlike the Federal Government, have constitutional balanced budget requirements, something we should have nationally. But that's a debate for another day.

The point is that this temporary extension does cost us jobs, and the bill we'll vote on later today, the Ryan budget, would actually reduce transportation investments by 56 percent from current levels, which isn't even dealing with the already deteriorated infrastructure and is not putting people back to work.

□ 1110

So there's this kind of a mixed message on their side. They say, Well, just do the 90 days and then we'll do H.R. 7. Well, H.R. 7 will reduce spending and cost half a million jobs.

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

Mr. RAHALL. I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. DEFAZIO. The budget they're going to vote on later today would reduce spending by 56 percent on transportation. That is mind-boggling in the face of what confronts our Nation, the challenges around the world, and the need for jobs.

There are people on their side of the aisle that just say, The government can't create jobs. They're hung up on this semantic thing. No, the government isn't creating the jobs. The government is investing taxpayer dollars without borrowing to let out private contracts to the lowest and best bidders to build these projects with all products made in America—the strongest Made in America requirement.

So you can't tell me those things don't create jobs. Those are investments. They create jobs. Consumption and tax cuts don't create jobs. They want more tax cuts instead of investment in America. That is so wrong.

Let us vote on the bipartisan Senate bill. If 22 Republican Senators can support that bill, which would give us 2 years of stability, we ought to have a chance to vote on it in this House.

Mr. RAHALL. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. GERRY CONNOLLY.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. I thank my friend from West Virginia.

Madam Speaker, America's commuters and businesses want us to speed up transportation improvements. However, the House Republicans have offered only a speed bump. We face a transportation crisis, with bridges and roadways crumbling, millions of Americans stuck in gridlock, and transit improvements languishing.

We've known that the transportation authorization lapses on March 31, severely jeopardizing projects and jobs in every one of our States. The transportation vote today is nothing more than a 3-month Band-Aid. The Republican plan was rejected on a bipartisan basis because it disinvests in America, cutting $361 million in my home State of Virginia alone.

America needs a real transportation plan: a plan that ensures that States and localities don't shut up projects this Sunday; a plan that creates jobs, putting the hard-hit construction industry back to work. Thankfully, there is such a plan. It's bipartisan. This month, the Senate passed a 2-year transportation plan by a vote of 74–22, including half of the Republicans present.

I urge Republican leadership to bring forward the bipartisan Senate bill. It's time to get America moving again.

Mr. RAHALL. Madam Speaker, I am honored to yield the customary 1 minute to the Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, the gentlelady from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank him for his tireless efforts on behalf of America's workers and for his attempts to bring to the floor a bipartisan transportation bill, as has been the custom in our House and as we do have the opportunity to do by taking up the Senate bill.

The bill in the Senate has bipartisan support—74, plus one who was absent but voting for the bill. Seventy-five Members of the Senate support that legislation. It is bipartisan. It creates jobs. It is worthy of our support.

It has the cosponsorship of the chair and the ranking member of the committee, from Chairwoman BARBARA BOXER to Ranking Member INHOFE, a wide array of philosophical thinking, and all of it coming together around a bipartisan initiative.

The American people have a right to know why the Republicans in the Senate, the Democrats in the Senate, the President of the United States, and the House Democrats all support this bipartisan bill while the Republicans in the House are odd man out. It calls to mind when there was an odd man out on the payroll tax cut in December, when all the parties had come together in a bipartisan way.

But what is dangerous about what is happening here today is that this initiative, this kick-the-can-down-the-road, this my-way-or-no-highway-bill attitude is costing jobs. I'm sure that they have been reviewed—41,000 in North Carolina; 4,500 in Illinois; 4,000 in Maryland; and the list goes on and on—just because of the delay and the uncertainty that is injected into the system. This costs the taxpayers more, and small businesses suffer because they cannot proceed with contracts and the rest to go forward. And it is a job-loser, as I mentioned.

So this has nothing to recommend it except to be explained by the fact that the Republicans can't even bring their own transportation bill to the floor and pass it. Their own transportation bill is not a good bill, but at least it would take us to conference. They can't vote for their own bill. I don't know how it happens that they have a bill that they can't support.

But in addition to not being able to support their own bill—and it's interesting that the budget and transportation are on the floor at the same time—they have this bill, and yet in the budget that they are going to be voting on today, they have cut transportation funding in half: from $90 billion to $46 billion. That's $44 billion worth of jobs, promotion of commerce, improving the quality of life of the American people, building the infrastructure of America, and that means mass transit and all the rest of that. Cut that in half. Oh, and by the way, give a tax break of over $300,000 to the wealthiest people in America. Wealthy people get off fine. Middle class people pay. Small businesses pay. The taxpayer pays. Job-seekers and workers pay the price.

So I think it's really important to understand what the bipartisan National Governors Association has said:

> A string of short-term extensions will only increase uncertainty for State and local governments and the private sector.

So, again, I call the House back to its bipartisanship on this legislation. The distinguished chairman, Mr. MICA, has been part of that bipartisanship in the past, and now they come up with a bill that the Republican Secretary of Transportation says is a job-loser and is dangerous to public safety. It's the worst bill he's seen in his 35 years of public service, and his public service has been in this field. Again, it departs from bipartisanship.

So I urge my colleagues to not aid and abet the Republicans in going down this path that is not a good one, but to urge them to bring up the Senate bill. It can go to the President's desk today, putting people back to work immediately.

I urge my colleagues to vote ''no.''

Mr. RAHALL. Madam Speaker, may I inquire as to the time remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from West Virginia has 2 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Florida has 23 minutes.

Mr. RAHALL. I guess it's not very popular on his side of the aisle. He doesn't seem to have many speakers coming over. I haven't noticed many members of his committee to speak in favor of this extension today.

I am prepared to close. I would take some time from the distinguished chairman, if he'd be willing to yield me some of his time.

Mr. MICA. Madam Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL).

Mr. RAHALL. That's about all we're getting out of H.R. 7, too.

Madam Speaker, if the other side were serious about creating jobs, they would have worked in a bipartisan fashion in this body, as the other body did, to build a bill that could pass both bodies of the Congress and be signed into law. As the distinguished Democratic leader has just said, everybody is on board except the leadership of the House of Representatives on the Republican side.

Just as this Congress has done so many times before—and I have been in this body over three decades, involved in every transportation bill we've done over that time—every transportation bill we've done has been in a bipartisan fashion, passing this body by overwhelming margins.

□ 1120

Instead, today's leadership in this House has plowed full speed ahead writing a partisan proposal that is aimed at appealing to ideological spectrums of their party. Last month, Teamsters general president James Hoffa wrote in a letter:

> How do eliminating OSHA protections for hazmat workers improve this Nation's crumbling roads and bridges? How do loopholes in ''Buy America'' protections put hundreds of thousands of construction workers back on the job?

Last month in a letter addressed to the Speaker of this body, the general president of the Laborers International Union, Terry O'Sullivan, wrote:

> The House must return to the principles of sound governance and bipartisanship that has historically characterized consideration of the Surface Transportation Act.

He further noted:

> The offsets used to pay for this bill are also irresponsible. Slashing the pay and retirement security of the hardworking Federal and postal employees is neither honest nor fair. It is an unacceptable attack on the hardworking people who provide essential services for veterans and Native Americans, process our mail, keep our skies safe, our parks clean, and help protect us from threats, both foreign and domestic.

As has already been noted, one of our key business groups in this country, the Associated General Contractors, has stated the following:

> The majority of the work is supposed to go out in spring and get done by the fall. Instead of spending 60 or 70 percent of their budgets, our small businesses are going to cut back to 50 to 40 percent to make sure they have some cash in the fall.

That comes from one of the major business groups in this country responsible for putting people to work and responsible for getting our economy moving again. I urge that we take up the bipartisan Senate-passed bill and reject this extension.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MICA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of the time to close.

Madam Speaker and my colleagues, I think it might be time right now, Madam Speaker, that we call the Capitol Physician to come to the House floor. I think we should call the Capitol Physician because there appears to be on the other side a mass case of loss of memory, and I think that we need to clear up just a few facts in what has been said here.

Now, we have the gentlelady from California who happened to be the Speaker of the House. As I recall, the other side controlled the House by a huge margin, the Senate by a significant margin—most of the time I think it was 60 votes where you could do anything—and they controlled the White House for those 2 years. They could have done anything they wanted to do. President Obama, in fact, sent Secretary LaHood to Mr. Oberstar and me—I was the ranking Republican, he was the chair—and cut the knees right out from the Democrats and said he wasn't doing a long-term bill, he was doing an 18-month bill, which really sent a death signal to transportation and infrastructure projects.

In fact, the other side would be in the majority probably and I would be the ranking member if they had just done what they could have done. Then they tell you that we can't pass a bill. Well, let's deal with the facts. They six times had to do extensions. Not one extension was freestanding. In fact, one time they could not even pass the extension with the House, the Senate, and the White House. In March of 2010, they actually closed down programs.

Madam Speaker, we may need the House Physician because there are multiple cases of amnesia, and we need to remind folks about the facts and what they have forgotten.

Even in the extensions, I offered first a 90-day extension, and I know Speaker BOEHNER talked to the Senate and the other leaders and said we'll do a 90. No, we want to do a 60-day extension, they said. Then some of the Democrats felt like they were thrown under the bus, and the 60-day extension that they asked us to do, they couldn't get the votes for, they came down and spoke against yesterday.

Madam Speaker, there's something wrong here. I think we really need to get the Capitol Physician involved because the amnesia is very, very serious on the other side. They had earmarks. The last bill was passed with 6,300 earmarks. They had earmarks. They had control. They couldn't even pass a freestanding bill and get it to the full committee. So, again, I think the amnesia is pretty rampant on the other side.

I don't want this to be delayed any further because I want Americans to go back to work.

We offer here today a long-term bill that will put people who want jobs in this country back to work without earmarks and without tax increases. The end of the era of the biggest gorilla walking off with the most bananas is over, and we will pass responsible legislation, and we will get it done.

As the Cable Guy said, Ladies and gentlemen, we're going to ''Git-R-Done.''

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, today I voted against H.R. 4281, the Surface Transportation Extension Act. I oppose this legislation not because I oppose transportation funding—on the contrary—but because we can and should pass a better-funded and longer-term bill.

The unemployment rate in the construction industry is nearly double the national average. Over the past year, I have met with many of my constituents who work in the construction industry, including construction workers, designers, managers, engineers, contractors, and developers. The one thing they have all shared is that another short-term extension will not bring enough certainty to the industry to encourage the types of project development and job creation that our country needs.

I object to H.R. 4281 because there is a better bill we can pass right now. I am a cosponsor of H.R. 14, or MAP–21, which is identical to the bill that passed the Senate with an overwhelming bipartisan majority, 74–22. MAP–21 would fund our transportation and infrastructure needs for two years. If the Republican leadership would allow that bill to come to the floor, we could pass it today. Instead, they have elected to play political games and pass a bill that promotes an unpredictable transportation future.

I can't support a 90-day extension that will bring another funding battle at the end of June, during the heart of our construction season in Illinois. This attempt to ''kick the can down the road'' will delay projects and risk 4,500 jobs in our state alone. We need to move forward with legislation that will provide our state, local communities, and small businesses the stability and predictability they need. A short-term extension will do nothing to alleviate concerns about future funding and will not reduce unemployment.

Businesses and employees need the increased certainty that MAP–21 will provide. We owe it to our constituents to oppose a short-term extension in favor of that bipartisan, commonsense legislation that will protect and promote our economic and transportation needs.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to oppose H.R. 4281, the Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2012. I am opposing this measure because it is merely a 3-month extension, as opposed to a long-term reauthorization. States and municipalities need time to adequately plan their transportation projects, and these piecemeal extensions will not offer the certainty needed to see these projects through.

It has been more than a month since House Republicans reported their seriously flawed bill, and they do not have the votes to pass it. I have served on the Transportation Committee for 20 years, and up until now, the committee has worked in a bipartisan fashion to produce a sound and commonsense transportation policy.

Instead of voting on another extension, we should be considering the bipartisan Senate transportation bill. While I would prefer a longer reauthorization, the 2-year bipartisan Senate bill will provide the kind of investment in infrastructure and job creation that is desperately needed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 600, the previous question is ordered on the bill.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 266, nays 158, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 147]

YEAS—266

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Amodei
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (CA)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Costa
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garamendi
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Hochul
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee (TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Kucinich
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McCotter
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Quigley
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schock
Schrader
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Tsongas
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Van Hollen
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NAYS—158

Ackerman
Altmire
Amash
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boren
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Campbell
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Castor (FL)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Courtney
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dold
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Flake
Fleming
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich

Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holden
Holt
Honda
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jordan
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Pingree (ME)
Price (NC)
Rahall
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Ross (AR)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schmidt
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—7

Filner
Jackson (IL)
Mack
Meeks
Paul
Rangel
Towns

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1155

Ms. WILSON of Florida changed her vote from ''yea'' to ''nay''.

Messrs. CARSON of Indiana, SHULER, and ISRAEL changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Madam Speaker, on rollcall 147, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013

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

Will the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) kindly take the chair.

□ 1155

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

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

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Wednesday, March 28, 2012, a request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 4 printed in House Report 112–423 by the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA) had been postponed.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 78, noes 346, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 148]

AYES—78

Andrews
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Blumenauer
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Capuano
Carson (IN)
Chu
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Conyers
Cummings
Davis (IL)
Deutch
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Farr
Fattah
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Green, Al
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hastings (FL)
Hinchey
Hirono
Holt
Honda
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Kildee
Kucinich
Lee (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren, Zoe
Markey
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
Miller (NC)
Moore
Moran
Nadler
Napolitano
Olver
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Pingree (ME)
Price (NC)
Richardson
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Schakowsky
Scott, David
Serrano
Slaughter
Stark
Tonko
Velázquez
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey

NOES—346

Ackerman
Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Amodei
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baldwin
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonamici
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carter
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Cicilline
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Davis (CA)
Davis (KY)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garamendi
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Heinrich
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Hochul
Holden
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Keating
Kelly
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Long
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Mulvaney
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neal
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Quigley
Rahall
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Reyes
Ribble
Richmond
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schiff
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Speier
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Sutton
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Tsongas
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Van Hollen
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—7

Filner
Jackson (IL)
Mack
Meeks
Paul
Rangel
Towns

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1214

Messrs. BUTTERFIELD and JOHNSON of Illinois changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Madam Chair, on rollcall 148, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

AMENDMENT NO. 5 IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE OFFERED BY MR. GARRETT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 5 printed in House Report 112–423.

Mr. GARRETT. I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013.

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2013 is hereby established and that the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2012 and for fiscal years 2014 through 2022 are set forth.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2012 through 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2012: $1,887,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $2,059,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $2,249,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $2,459,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $2,627,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $2,770,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $2,892,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $3,021,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $3,173,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $3,332,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $3,499,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: –$12,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: –$234,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: –$303,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: –$357,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: –$389,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: –$424,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: –$461,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: –$498,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: –$535,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: –$574,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: –$617,000,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: $3,069,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $2,663,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $2,512,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $2,561,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $2,632,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $2,698,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $2,788,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $2,923,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $3,035,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $3,141,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $3,289,000,000,000.

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 2012: $3,120,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $2,818,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $2,653,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $2,654,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $2,713,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $2,764,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $2,834,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $2,970,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $3,081,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $3,186,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $3,340,000,000,000.

(4) DEFICITS (ON-BUDGET).—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits (on-budget) are as follows:

Fiscal year 2012: –$1,233,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: –$759,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: –$405,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: –$195,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: –$86,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $6,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $58,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $51,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $92,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $146,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $159,000,000,000.

(5) DEBT SUBJECT TO LIMIT.—Pursuant to section 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 2012: $16,076,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $17,003,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $17,586,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $17,967,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $18,266,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $18,520,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $18,737,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $18,954,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $19,129,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $19,252,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $19,352,000,000,000.

(6) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The appropriate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:

Fiscal year 2012: $11,359,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $12,191,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $12,677,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $12,950,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $13,110,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $13,178,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $13,186,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $13,202,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $13,189,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $13,135,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $13,088,000,000,000.

SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2012 through 2022 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $687,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $679,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $659,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $673,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $619,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $659,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $633,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $640,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $647,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $647,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $619,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $608,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $635,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $618,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $653,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $639,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $672,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $657,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $690,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $675,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $709,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $699,000,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(6) Agriculture (350):

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(12) Medicare (570):

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(13) Income Security (600):

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(14) Social Security (650):

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(16) Administration of Justice (750):

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(17) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(18) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $224,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $224,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $234,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $234,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $249,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $249,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $287,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $287,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $340,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $340,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $391,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $391,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $435,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $435,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $471,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $471,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $499,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $499,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $514,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $514,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $528,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $528,000,000,000.
(19) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $2,109,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,120,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $1,770,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,911,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $1,644,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,745,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $1,641,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,727,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $1,645,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,726,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $1,688,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,765,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $1,718,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,781,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $1,799,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,860,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $1,864,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,925,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $1,937,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,997,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $2,052,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,113,000,000,000.
(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(21) Global War on Terrorism and related activities (970):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.
(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, an amount to be derived from function 920.

(B) Outlays, an amount to be derived from function 920.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION SUBMISSIONS

SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) SUBMISSIONS TO SLOW THE GROWTH IN MANDATORY SPENDING AND TO ACHIEVE DEFICIT REDUCTION.—(1) Not later than September 15, 2012, the House committees named in paragraph (2) shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives. After receiving those recommendations, the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives shall report to the House a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

(2) INSTRUCTIONS.—

(A) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—The Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the level of direct spending for that committee by $54,000,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2022.

(B) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE.—The Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the level of direct spending for that committee by $24,000,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2013 and by $204,000,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2022.

(C) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE.—The Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the level of direct spending for that committee by $32,000,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2013 and by $2,872,000,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2022.

(D) COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES.—The Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the level of direct spending for that committee by $3,000,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2013 and by $45,000,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2022.

(E) COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES.—The Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the level of direct spending for that committee by $10,000,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2022.

(F) COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM.—The Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the level of direct spending for that committee by $8,000,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2013 and by$172,000,000,000 in outlays for the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2022.

(b) SUBMISSION PROVIDING FOR CHANGES IN REVENUE TO PREVENT TAX INCREASES AND ENACT H.R. 3400.—The Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives shall report a reconciliation bill not later than September 15, 2012, that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce revenues by not more than $234,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2013 and by not more than $4,392,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2013 through 2022.

(c) REVISION OF ALLOCATIONS.—(1) Upon the submission to the Committee on the Budget of the House of a recommendation that has complied with its reconciliation instructions solely by virtue of section 310(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the chairman of that committee may file with the House appropriately revised allocations under section 302(a) of such Act and revised functional levels and aggregates.

(2) Upon the submission to the House of a conference report recommending a reconciliation bill or resolution in which a committee has complied with its reconciliation instructions solely by virtue of this section, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House may file with the House appropriately revised allocations under section 302(a) of such Act and revised functional levels and aggregates.

(3) Allocations and aggregates revised pursuant to this subsection shall be considered to be allocations and aggregates established by the concurrent resolution on the budget pursuant to section 301 of such Act.

SEC. 202. SUBMISSION OF REPORTS ON MANDATORY SAVINGS.

In the House, not later than September 15, 2012, all House committees shall identify savings amounting to one percent of total mandatory spending under its jurisdiction from activities that are determined to be wasteful, unnecessary, or lower-priority. For purposes of this section, the reports by each committee shall be inserted in the Congressional Record by the chairman of the Committee on the Budget not later than September 15, 2012.

TITLE III—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 301. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

(a) DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.—Spending limits for total discretionary Federal spending are as follows:

Fiscal year 2013: $931,000,000,000 in new budget authority.

Fiscal year 2014: $931,000,000,000 in new budget authority.

Fiscal year 2015: $931,000,000,000 in new budget authority.

Fiscal year 2016: $931,000,000,000 in new budget authority.

Fiscal year 2017: $931,000,000,000 in new budget authority.

Fiscal year 2018: $950,000,000,000 in new budget authority.

Fiscal year 2019: $969,000,000,000 in new budget authority.

Fiscal year 2020: $988,000,000,000 in new budget authority.

Fiscal year 2021: $1,008,000,000,000 in new budget authority.

Fiscal year 2022: $1,028,000,000,000 in new budget authority.

(b) ENFORCEMENT.—In the House, it shall not be in order to consider any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that causes discretionary budget authority to exceed any level set forth in subsection (a).

SEC. 302. RESTRICTIONS ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) In the House, except as provided in subsection (b), an advance appropriation may not be reported in a bill or joint resolution making a general appropriation or continuing appropriation, and may not be in order as an amendment thereto.

(2) Managers on the part of the House may not agree to a Senate amendment that would violate paragraph (1) unless specific authority to agree to the amendment first is given by the House by a separate vote with respect thereto.

(b) EXCEPTION.—In the House, an advance appropriation may be provided for fiscal year 2013 and fiscal years 2014 for programs, projects, activities or accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying this resolution under the heading ‘‘Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations’’ in an aggregate amount not to exceed $23,565,000,000 in new budget authority.

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘‘advance appropriation’’ means any discretionary new budget authority in a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations or continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2013 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2013.

SEC. 303. EMERGENCY SPENDING.

(a) DESIGNATIONS.—

(1) GUIDANCE.—In the House, if a provision of legislation is designated as an emergency requirement under this section, the committee report and any statement of managers accompanying that legislation shall include an explanation of the manner in which the provision meets the criteria in paragraph (2). If such legislation is to be considered by the House without being reported, then the committee shall cause the explanation to be published in the Congressional Record in advance of floor consideration.

(2) CRITERIA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Any such provision is an emergency requirement if the underlying situation poses a threat to life, property, or national security and is—

(i) sudden, quickly coming into being, and not building up over time;

(ii) an urgent, pressing, and compelling need requiring immediate action;

(iii) subject to subparagraph (B), unforeseen, unpredictable, and unanticipated; and

(iv) not permanent, temporary in nature.

(B) UNFORESEEN.—An emergency that is part of an aggregate level of anticipated emergencies, particularly when normally estimated in advance, is not unforeseen.

(b) ENFORCEMENT.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment or conference report that contains an emergency designation unless that designation meets the criteria set out in subsection (a)(2).

(c) ENFORCEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives to consider a rule or order that waives the application of subsection (b).

(d) DISPOSITION OF POINTS OF ORDER IN THE HOUSE.—As disposition of a point of order under subsection (b) or subsection (c), the Chair shall put the question of consideration with respect to the proposition that is the subject of the point of order. A question of consideration under this section shall be debatable for 10 minutes by the Member initiating the point of order and for 10 minutes by an opponent of the point of order, but shall otherwise be decided without intervening motion except one that the House adjourn or that the Committee of the Whole rise, as the case may be.

SEC. 304. CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES RESULTING FROM REALISTIC SCORING OF MEASURES AFFECTING REVENUES.

(a) Whenever the House considers a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion or conference report, including measures filed in compliance with section 201(b), that propose to change Federal revenues, the impact of such measure on Federal revenues shall be calculated by the Joint Committee on Taxation in a manner that takes into account—

(1) the impact of the proposed revenue changes on—

(A) Gross Domestic Product, including the growth rate for the Gross Domestic Product;

(B) total domestic employment;

(C) gross private domestic investment;

(D) general price index;

(E) interest rates; and

(F) other economic variables; and

(2) the impact on Federal Revenue of the changes in economic variables analyzed under paragraph (1).

(b) The chairman of the Committee on the Budget may make any necessary changes to allocations and aggregates in order to conform this concurrent resolution with the determinations made by the Joint Committee on Taxation pursuant to subsection (a).

SEC. 305. ALLOCATION OF NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013.

For the purposes of budget enforcement, the allocation of new budget authority to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives for fiscal year 2013 is $931,000,000,000. Such allocation shall be the allocation made pursuant to section 302(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and shall be enforceable under section 302(f)(1) of that Act.

SEC. 306. PROHIBITION ON USING REVENUE INCREASES TO COMPLY WITH BUDGET ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) For the purpose of enforcing this concurrent resolution in the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall not take into account the provisions of any piece of legislation which propose to increase revenue or offsetting collections if the net effect of the bill is to increase the level of revenue or offsetting collections beyond the level assumed in this concurrent resolution.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to any provision of a piece of legislation that proposes a new or increased fee for the receipt of a defined benefit or service (including insurance coverage) by the person or entity paying the fee.

SEC. 307. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations and aggregates made pursuant to this resolution shall—

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

(2) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and

(3) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

(b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates contained in this resolution.

(c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For purposes of this resolution—

(1) the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the appropriate Committee on the Budget; and

(2) such chairman may make any other necessary adjustments to such levels to carry out this resolution.

SEC. 308. BUDGET PROTECTION MANDATORY ACCOUNT.

(a)(1) The chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall maintain an account to be known as the ''Budget Protection Mandatory Account''. The Account shall be divided into entries corresponding to the allocations under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 in the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget, except that it shall not include the Committee on Appropriations.

(2) Each entry shall consist only of amounts credited to it under subsection (b). No entry of a negative amount shall be made.

(b)(1) Upon the engrossment of a House bill or joint resolution or a House amendment to a Senate bill or joint resolution (other than an appropriation bill), the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall—

(A) credit the applicable entries of the Budget Protection Mandatory Account by the amounts specified in paragraph (2); and

(B) reduce the applicable section 302(a) allocations by the amount specified in paragraph (2).

(2) Each amount specified in paragraph (1)(A) shall be the net reduction in mandatory budget authority (either under current law or proposed by the bill or joint resolution under consideration) provided by each amendment that was adopted in the House to the bill or joint resolution.

(c)(1) If an amendment includes a provision described in paragraph (2), the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall, upon the engrossment of a House bill or joint resolution or a House amendment to a Senate bill or joint resolution, other than an appropriation bill, reduce the level of total revenues set forth in the applicable concurrent resolution on the budget for the fiscal year or for the total of that first fiscal year and the ensuing fiscal years in an amount equal to the net reduction in mandatory authority (either under current law or proposed by a bill or joint resolution under consideration) provided by each amendment adopted by the House to the bill or joint resolution. Such adjustment shall be in addition to the adjustments described in subsection (b).

(2)(A) The provision specified in paragraph (1) is as follows: ''The amount of mandatory budget authority reduced by this amendment may be used to offset a decrease in revenues.''

(B) All points of order are waived against an amendment including the text specified in subparagraph (A) provided the amendment is otherwise in order.

(d) As used in this rule, the term—

(1) ''appropriation bill'' means any general or special appropriation bill, and any bill or joint resolution making supplemental, deficiency, or continuing appropriations through the end of fiscal year 2008 or any subsequent fiscal year, as the case may be.

(2) ''mandatory budget authority'' means any entitlement authority as defined by, and interpreted for purposes of, the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(e) During the consideration of any bill or joint resolution, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall maintain a running tally, which shall be available to all Members, of the amendments adopted reflecting increases and decreases of budget authority in the bill or joint resolution.

SEC. 309. BUDGET DISCRETIONARY ACCOUNTS.

(a)(1) The chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall maintain an account to be known as the ''Budget Protection Discretionary Account''. The Account shall be divided into entries corresponding to the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations, and the committee's suballocations, under section 302(a) and 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(2) Each entry shall consist only of amounts credited to it under subsection (b). No entry of a negative amount shall be made.

(b)(1) Upon the engrossment of a House appropriations bill, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall—

(A) credit the applicable entries of the Budget Protection Discretionary Account by the amounts specified in paragraph (2).

(B) reduce the applicable 302(a) and (b) allocations by the amount specified in paragraph (2).

(2) Each amount specified in subparagraph (A) shall be the net reduction in discretionary budget authority provided by each amendment adopted by the House to the bill or joint resolution.

(c)(1) If an amendment includes a provision described in paragraph (2), the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall, upon the engrossment of a House appropriations bill, reduce the level of total revenues set forth in the applicable concurrent resolution on the budget for the fiscal year or for the total of that first fiscal year and the ensuing fiscal years in an amount equal to the net reduction in discretionary budget authority provided by each amendment that was adopted by the House to the bill or joint resolution. Such adjustment shall be in addition to the adjustments described in subsection (b).

(2)(A) The provision specified in paragraph (1) is as follows: ''The amount of discretionary budget authority reduced by this amendment may be used to offset a decrease in revenues.''

(B) All points of order are waived against an amendment including the text specified in subparagraph (A) provided the amendment is otherwise in order.

(d) As used in this rule, the term ''appropriation bill'' means any general or special appropriation bill, and any bill or joint resolution making supplemental, deficiency, or continuing appropriations through the end of fiscal year 2013 or any subsequent fiscal year, as the case may be.

(e) During the consideration of any bill or joint resolution, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall maintain a running tally, which shall be available to all Members, of the amendments adopted reflecting increases and decreases of budget authority in the bill or joint resolution.

SEC. 310. TREATMENT OF RESCISSION BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

(a)(1) By February 1, May 1, July 30, and November 11 of each session of Congress, the majority leader shall introduce a rescission bill. If such bill is not introduced by that date, then whenever a rescission bill is introduced during a session on or after that date, a motion to discharge the committee from its consideration shall be privileged after the 10-legislative day period beginning on that date for the first 5 such bills.

(2) It shall not be in order to offer any amendment to a rescission bill except an amendment that increases the amount of budget authority that such bill rescinds.

(b) Whenever a rescission bill passes the House, the Committee on the Budget shall immediately reduce the applicable allocations under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 by the total amount of reductions in budget authority and in outlays resulting from such rescission bill.

(c)(1) It shall not be in order to consider any rescission bill, or conference report thereon or amendment thereto, unless—

(A) in the case of such bill or conference report thereon, it is made available to Members and the general public on the Internet for at least 48 hours before its consideration; or

(B)(i) in the case of an amendment to such rescission bill made in order by a rule, it is made available to Members and the general public on the Internet within one hour after the rule is filed; or

(ii) in the case of an amendment under an open rule, it is made available to Members and the general public on the Internet immediately after being offered; in a format that is searchable and sortable.

(2) No amendment to an amendment to a rescission bill shall be in order unless germane to the amendment to which it is offered.

(d) As used in this section, the term ''rescission bill'' means a bill or joint resolution which only rescinds, in whole or in part, budget authority and which includes only titles corresponding to the most recently enacted appropriation bills that continue to include unobligated balances.

SEC. 311. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING BASELINE REVENUE PROJECTIONS.

For purposes of constructing its baseline revenue projections, the Congressional Budget Office should assume that any tax provision which is scheduled to expire under current law will be extended through the duration of any budget forecast by Congressional Budget Office so as to ensure that expiring tax provisions and expiring spending programs (other than direct appropriations) are treated in like fashion.

SEC. 312. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING LONG-TERM BUDGET PROJECTIONS.

For purposes of constructing its ten-year and long-term budget projection reports, the Congressional Budget Office should include an alternative scenario that assumes that mandatory spending programs grow at the same rate as average, projected nominal gross domestic product (GDP).

SEC. 313. MAKE IT EASIER TO AMEND APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The first sentence of clause 2(c) of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives is amended by inserting '', except to the extent that it is a germane amendment to an authorizing provision or a line item appropriation of the bill under consideration'' after ''changing existing law''.

TITLE IV—EARMARK MORATORIUM

SEC. 401. EARMARK MORATORIUM.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order to consider—

(1) a bill or joint resolution reported by any committee, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that includes a congressional earmark, limited tax benefit, or limited tariff benefit; or

(2) a bill or joint resolution not reported by any committee, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that includes a congressional earmark, limited tax benefit, or limited tariff benefit.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this resolution, the terms ''congressional earmark'', ''limited tax benefit'', and ''limited tariff benefit'' have the meaning given those terms in clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(c) SPECIAL RULE.—The point of order under subsection (a) shall only apply to legislation providing or authorizing discretionary budget authority, credit authority, or other spending authority, providing a Federal tax deduction, credit, or exclusion, or modifying the Harmonized Tariff Schedule in fiscal year 2012 or fiscal year 2013.

(d) INAPPLICABILITY.—This resolution shall not apply to any authorization of appropriations to a Federal entity if such authorization is not specifically targeted to a State, locality, or congressional district.

SEC. 402. LIMITATION OF AUTHORITY OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON RULES.

The House Committee on Rules may not report a rule or order that would waive the point of order set forth in the first section of this resolution.

TITLE V—POLICY

SEC. 501. POLICY STATEMENT ON HEALTH CARE LAW REPEAL.

It is the policy of this resolution that the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148), and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–152) should be repealed.

SEC. 502. POLICY STATEMENT ON BAILOUTS OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

It is the policy of this resolution that the Federal Government should not bailout State and local governments, including State and local government employee pension plans and other post-employment benefit plans.

SEC. 503. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEANS-TESTED WELFARE PROGRAMS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that:

(1) In 1996, President Bill Clinton and congressional Republicans enacted reforms that have moved families off of Federal programs and enabled them to provide for themselves.

(2) According to the most recent projections, over the next 10 years we will spend approximately $10 trillion on means-tested welfare programs.

(3) Today, there are approximately 70 Federal programs that provide benefits specifically to poor and low-income Americans.

(4) Taxpayers deserve clear and transparent information on how well these programs are working, and how much the Federal Government is spending on means-tested welfare.

(b) POLICY ON MEANS-TESTED WELFARE PROGRAMS.—It is the policy of this resolution that the President's budget should disclose, in a clear and transparent manner, the aggregate amount of Federal welfare expenditures, as well as an estimate of State and local spending for this purpose, over the next ten years.

SEC. 504. POLICY STATEMENT ON REFORMING THE FEDERAL BUDGET PROCESS.

It is the policy of this resolution that the Federal budget process should be reformed so that it is easier to reduce Federal spending than it is to increase it by enacting reforms included in the Spending, Deficit, and Debt Control Act of 2009 (H.R. 3964, 111th Congress).

SEC. 505. POLICY STATEMENT ON REFORMING FEDERAL REGULATION.

It is the policy of this resolution that the cost of regulations on job creators should be reduced by enacting title II of the Jobs Through Growth Act (H.R. 3400), as introduced on November 10, 2011.

SEC. 506. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICARE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

(1) More than 50 million Americans depend on Medicare for their health security.

(2) The Medicare Trustees Report has repeatedly recommended that Medicare's long-term financial challenges be addressed soon. Each year without reform, the financial condition of Medicare becomes more precarious and the threat to those in and near retirement becomes more pronounced. According to the Congressional Budget Office—

(A) the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund will be exhausted in 2022 and unable to pay scheduled benefits; and

(B) Medicare spending is growing faster than the economy and Medicare outlays are currently rising at a rate of 6.3 percent per year, and under the Congressional Budget Office's alternative fiscal scenario, direct spending on Medicare is projected to reach 7 percent of GDP by 2035 and 14 percent of GDP by 2085.

(3) Failing to address this problem will leave millions of American seniors without adequate health security and younger generations burdened with enormous debt to pay for spending levels that cannot be sustained.

(b) POLICY ON MEDICARE REFORM.—It is the policy of this resolution to protect those in and near retirement from any disruptions to their Medicare benefits and offer future beneficiaries the same health care options available to Members of Congress.

(c) ASSUMPTIONS.—This resolution assumes reform of the Medicare program such that:

(1) Current Medicare benefits are preserved for those in and near retirement, without changes.

(2) For future generations, when they reach eligibility, Medicare is reformed to provide a premium support payment and a selection of guaranteed health coverage options from which recipients can choose a plan that best suits their needs.

(3) Medicare will provide additional assistance for lower-income beneficiaries and those with greater health risks.

(4) Medicare spending is put on a sustainable path and the Medicare program becomes solvent over the long-term.

SEC. 507. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE CANCELLATION OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

(1) According to the Office of Management and Budget, Federal agencies will hold $698 billion in unobligated balances at the close of fiscal year 2013.

(2) These funds represent direct and discretionary spending made available by Congress that remain available for expenditure beyond the fiscal year for which they are provided.

(3) In some cases, agencies are granted funding and it remains available for obligation indefinitely.

(4) The Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 requires the Office of Management and Budget to make funds available to agencies for obligation and prohibits the Administration from withholding or cancelling unobligated funds unless approved by an act of Congress.

(5) Greater congressional oversight is required to review and identify potential savings from unneeded balances of funds.

(b) POLICY ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE CANCELLATION OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES.—Congressional committees shall through their oversight activities identify and achieve savings through the cancellation or rescission of unobligated balances that neither abrogate contractual obligations of the Federal Government nor reduce or disrupt Federal commitments under programs such as Social Security, veterans' affairs, national security, and Treasury authority to finance the national debt.

(c) DEFICIT REDUCTION.—Congress, with the assistance of the Government Accountability Office, the Inspectors General, and other appropriate agencies should make it a high priority to review unobligated balances and identify savings for deficit reduction.

SEC. 508. POLICY STATEMENT ON BLOCK GRANTING MEDICAID.

It is the policy of this resolution that Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) should be block granted to the states by enacting the State Health Flexibility Act of 2012 (H.R. 4160) as introduced on March 7, 2012.

Amend the title so as to read: ''Concurrent resolution establishing the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2013 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2012 and fiscal years 2014 through 2022.''.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. GARRETT. Madam Chair, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Last week, the House Republicans introduced a budget that takes the first step towards reversing the path to debt and decline that the President and his fellow Democrats have laid out for the American people. Today the Republican Study Committee, the RSC, builds off of that work and offers a plan to further cut spending and balance the budget in just 5 years.

With real spending cuts today, enforceable spending cuts for tomorrow, and commonsense changes to strengthen our Nation's safety net programs and pro-growth tax reform, we can finally restore much-needed certainty to the economy and reopen America for business.

To say that President Obama and Senate Democrats have failed to lead on the most predictable economic crisis in our history would be an understatement. Senate Democrats have not been in the debate at all, failing to pass a budget for over 1,000 days. The President's most recent attempt at a budget—well, it came a week late, and it adds literally trillions of dollars to our Nation's debt.

Every American family understands the necessity of a balanced budget. Families also understand that setting a budget sometimes is difficult. It requires difficult choices. But even with accounting gimmicks and the massive tax increases, our President's budget never, ever balances. This is a void in leadership, and it has substantial consequences on real Americans all across this country.

So, today, the RSC budget represents a clear, practical way for our economy to—what?—begin to grow again. How do we do that? First, we repeal ObamaCare once and for all. Next, we cut discretionary spending, and we eliminate programs that are unconstitutional, duplicative, or harmful. Perhaps most importantly, we don't kick this can down the road and punt these tough decisions. We actually save our national safety net programs that are currently going bankrupt today.

So with these commonsense solutions and by harnessing the power of competition between private insurance plans and improving at the same time the quality of care, we put Medicare on the path to long-term solvency. This offers a real plan for the future. Today I urge all to support the Republican Study Committee substitute.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. I rise in opposition to this amendment.

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

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Yesterday we debated the Republican budget plan. Today, we have a plan that's more of the same, except on steroids.

As we debated yesterday, the question is not whether we should reduce the deficit or whether we should reduce the debt. Of course we should. The question is how we do it. And we should do it in a way that doesn't damage the ongoing economic recovery, which this proposal does. We should do it in a way that is balanced, meaning we have shared responsibility. The Democratic alternative that we'll debate shortly has that balance.

We make difficult spending cuts but we also cut a lot of the loopholes and special breaks in the Tax Code because if you don't do any of that to reduce the deficit, it means you've got to reduce the deficit at the expense of everyone and everything else. And that, unfortunately, is what this budget does as well.

It ends the Medicare guarantee for seniors. It slashes Medicaid very deeply, cutting the program by more than a third by the year 2022, where two-thirds of the funding for that program goes to seniors in nursing homes and disabled individuals. It cuts deeply into education funding, both for prekindergarten/preschool as well as college. It cuts deeply into those important investments, including transportation, which we were debating earlier today. In fact, their transportation proposal would cut transportation spending next year by 46 percent, even though we have 17 percent unemployment in the construction industry.

So this budget, like the one yesterday, makes the wrong choices for America. We can reduce our deficits and debt. Let's just do it in a balanced way with shared responsibility.

With that, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlelady from Nevada (Ms. BERKLEY).

Ms. BERKLEY. I thank the gentleman from Maryland for yielding.

Madam Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to both the Garrett substitute and the Ryan budget.

Today's debate is about one thing: priorities. Should Nevada seniors be the priority for the United States Congress? Or should Wall Street and Big Oil companies be the priority? The Republican budget proposal answers that question very clearly.

Instead of tackling Nevada's record unemployment and foreclosure rates, Washington Republicans are, instead, advocating to kill Medicare by turning it over to profit-hungry insurance companies. This proposal would raise the premiums for Nevada's seniors by up to $6,000 a year.

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Why would Republicans do this? In order to pay for more tax breaks for corporations that ship good-paying American jobs overseas or to continue taxpayer giveaways to Big Oil companies that made a record $137 billion in profits last year alone?

Madam Chair, these are the wrong priorities. Wall Street millionaires and Big Oil companies don't need our help. They're doing just fine. But Nevada seniors are struggling to make ends meet. Putting private insurance companies in between patients and their doctors would just make things worse.

I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in rejecting this plan and any plan that has the wrong priorities and tries to kill Medicare by turning it over to private insurance companies whose only interest is profits and not the health and well-being of our seniors.

Mr. GARRETT. At this time, I yield 2 minutes to the chairman of the RSC, Mr. JORDAN.

Mr. JORDAN. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I just want to respond to two arguments my friend from Maryland has made in his remarks and, frankly, made the last 2 days in this debate.

First, he says we need a balanced approach. Everyone understands when Democrats talk about a balanced approach, what they mean is raising taxes now and, oh, we promise—and you can count on this promise because it's coming from politicians—we promise we will cut spending later.

I would like to point out: If it's so important to raise taxes on the American people and on certain businesses, why in the world didn't the Democrats do this just 24 months ago when they controlled all of government? In fact, they had a filibuster-proof majority in the Senate just 24 months ago. If it was so critical, why didn't you do it then? So this balanced approach is not going to fly.

The other argument they make is somehow our proposal that Mr. GARRETT and his team put together, which I strongly support, that somehow it's going to hurt economic growth. Someone's got to explain to me how getting to balance in 5 years and then beginning to pay off a $16 trillion debt, a debt that is now bigger than our entire economy, bigger than our entire GDP, someone's got to explain to me how that will hurt economic growth. I actually think it will probably prevent a downgrade, unlike last summer. If we'd have adopted this budget last summer, my guess is we wouldn't have gotten a downgrade from S&P.

So I just want to commend the gentleman from New Jersey and his team for his hard work and make this final point.

One of the things that makes our country special is this simple phenomena: parents make sacrifices for their kids so that when they grow up they have life better than they did. They, in turn, do it for their children. And each generation in this country has done it for the next—until today.

Today, for the first time in American history, we have a political class who's living for the moment, spending for the moment, and sending the bill to the next generation. It is wrong; it is unfair; it is immoral. The only budget that's going to get us to balance in a reasonable period of time, in a commonsense period of time that the American people understand, is the budget that Mr. GARRETT and his team have put together.

So I strongly support it and urge my colleagues to vote ''yes.''

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL).

Mr. ENGEL. I thank my friend for yielding to me.

I rise in opposition to this budget and in opposition to the extreme Republican budget. Budgets are about priorities. And what are the priorities of my Republican friends? Protect the wealthiest in this country, protect big corporations, kill the seniors, and hurt middle class people. This is just nothing that makes sense.

Their budget slashes services for the elderly, slashes Pell Grants, slashes education services, slashes services of those with disabilities, and increases tax cuts for the wealthiest people and the wealthiest corporations. That's the Republican priority. They go after Medicare, go after Medicaid, and give increased tax breaks to wealthy people.

I don't think those are the priorities of the American people. I think the priorities of the American people are in the Democrat programs.

Let me remind my friend on the other side of the aisle, for 6 years, under Mr. Bush, they controlled the Senate and the House and the Presidency and did none of this—none of getting back to basics with the budget and red ink as far as the eye can see. So the newfound religion we see on the other side, please spare me.

What we do see from the other side, again, is to protect the wealthiest, Big Oil, big corporations, hurt Medicare and Medicaid, hurt the middle class, and tax breaks for the rich. Those are the Republican priorities.

On the Democratic side, we care about the average person who's struggling to make ends meet. We want to help the average person go to school. These are our priorities.

Which are the priorities of the American people? I think it's the Democratic priorities.

Mr. GARRETT. At this time, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana, a man who understands that our President has failed to lead by not presenting us a balanced budget, so he has presented one through the RSC, Mr. SCALISE.

Mr. SCALISE. I thank the gentleman from New Jersey for bringing this amendment forward, this budget that implements what we would consider a balanced approach, and that's what we call cut, cap, and balance.

That's what's so important about this amendment, this budget that we bring forward with the RSC, is that, number one, the most important thing is we finally control the wasteful Washington spending that has added mountains and mountains of debt on the backs of our children and grandchildren, which is just immoral. It's wrong and surely not fair to send the bill for all this spending to our children and grandchildren and continue it on autopilot, as President Obama's budget did—President Obama's budget, by the way, which got no votes. Not even one Democrat voted for the President's budget.

The contrast we bring here today is that in 5 years we will have a balanced budget under this amendment that's being brought forward. So we cut spending in areas where we've been needing to finally control spending like families are controlling spending back home.

When families deal with tough economic times, they've already done this. They tighten their belts and they make do with what they've got and they live within their means. And Washington has refused to do it. We finally put those fiscal constraints in Washington. But then we also put caps in place so that until we get to a balanced budget, there's a freeze on discretionary spending so that we're able to finally get to what is ultimately a balanced Federal budget in 5 years.

And we go further. Of course, we repeal ObamaCare, which is something that's been so devastating already to so many families that have lost the health care that they like, and so many other things like the tax increases that go with it—tax increases, by the way, which in many areas hit middle class families real hard. We abolish that.

We even go further. We save Medicare. President Obama's budget actually escalates Medicare's bankruptcy. In 12 years—and this, by the way, is from President Obama's own Medicare actuaries—Medicare goes bankrupt. They're willing to sit by and let that happen. We're not willing to do that. We're going to save Medicare. This budget does that, too. It has those reforms that Chairman RYAN brought forward that actually put Medicare back on a sustainable growth path.

And then we have commonsense tax reform that actually lowers overall rates.

This is a great budget that's been brought forward that's finally responsible to address our problems.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Again, the reason the Republican budget and this budget do things like end the Medicare guarantee, do things like cut deeply into education for our kids' future, do things like cut Medicaid by over $800 billion over 10 years, is because they're not asking the very wealthy to share more responsibility in reducing the deficit. In fact, they double down on tax cuts.

If you see from this chart from the Nonpartisan Tax Policy Institute, simply by locking in the portion of the Bush tax cuts that benefit the wealthy, millionaires, on average—people making over a million dollars a years—will get $129,000. Then you heard talk about how they're going to drop the top rate from 35 percent to 25 percent. That would give people earning a million dollars over $265,000.

On top of that, they say they're going to do that in a deficit-neutral manner. Well, to do that, you've got to make up $4.6 trillion in revenue loss. They're going to do it by getting rid of all those deductions. One of the biggest ones is the mortgage interest deduction that helps middle-income people.

So the net result of what they're saying is more tax cuts for the folks at the very top financed by increasing the tax burden on middle-income Americans and financed by cutting important investments that help grow our economy.

With that, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. MORAN. Madam Chairman, this budget proposal is a stunningly radical document because at its core is a massive redistribution of income from the economically disadvantaged to the wealthiest members of our society.

In order to fund historic, unnecessary, and unsustainable tax cuts for the rich, this Republican budget would require us to nearly eliminate our ability as a government to invest in our physical and human infrastructure.

□ 1230

In other words, it shows no faith in our Nation's future. It puts our future in the hands of those who can afford to live in gated communities and invest in foreign economies. In fact, more than two-thirds of the non-defense cuts in this Republican plan come from programs that directly benefit low-income Americans. The path laid out by this resolution is one where, in my children's lifetime, most of the Federal Government, with the exception of defense, Social Security, and health care, would no longer have the money to function.

Now, what does it mean to virtually eliminate non-defense discretionary spending? That's a budgetary term. But that includes research at NIH; roads and public transportation; transit funding; Head Start; education support; FBI; drug enforcement; food, meat, and drug inspections; no national park maintenance or environmental protection. That's what it means to virtually eliminate these functions of the government.

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

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. I yield the gentleman from Virginia an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. MORAN. Madam Chairman, this is not a budget for the America that we know today. It's a budget for Grover Norquist's America—a radical, conservative fantasy land where government is no longer fiscally able to play a role protecting those who need it most, protecting our most precious natural resources and investing in the job creation initiatives that will enable us to move forward as a people. That is not a vision that we should want to see passed into law, let alone into reality.

Mr. GARRETT. Madam Chairman, at this time, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas who understands that this administration has failed our children by continuing to take from them so this administration can spend today.

Mr. HUELSKAMP. I appreciate the hard work of my colleague from New Jersey.

Today I rise in proud support of the RSC budget that we're discussing here today. This budget offers a clear vision for fiscal responsibility and limited government as well as a path toward accomplishing that vision.

In just 3 days, the United States will have the highest corporate business tax rate in the world. In a matter of months, every American, every business owner and every investor will be subject to higher taxes as a result of the expiration of the Bush-Obama tax cuts. That's right, the Bush-Obama tax cuts will expire.

This budget addresses these looming challenges not only by proposing to lower tax rates, but it also includes the ticket to make them a reality with reconciliation instructions that require Congress to vote before September 15 on comprehensive tax reform that will actually create jobs in America.

On another note, this budget vastly improves Medicare and helps our most needy. The costs of this program are consuming our already cash-strapped Federal and State coffers. In many States, it's not uncommon to spend more on Medicaid than on K–12 education. In converting Medicaid to a block grant program, we will enhance State-level accountability, respect the 10th Amendment, and give States the freedom, flexibility and, yes, accountability they need in order to serve their citizens better at the local and State level.

I urge all my colleagues to support this budget as the answer to accomplishing America's priorities of cutting spending, keeping taxes low, creating jobs, and balancing our budget in a matter of years, not decades.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon, a member of the Budget Committee, Mr. BLUMENAUER.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Make no mistake, this budget is actually the heart of the budget philosophy of our friends from the other side of the aisle. This is where they want to take America. Do you remember last time it almost passed until the leadership was horrified, seeing that it was winning. Then they started twisting arms to have people change their votes so it would go down? It is disconnected from the real life consequences of average Americans and what America needs.

There's a certain irony. We just approved a short-term extension of the transportation bill which makes it impossible to use the full construction cycle this summer because the Republicans would not allow a vote on the bipartisan bill that passed the Senate. They were afraid it would pass and we would have stability for 2 years.

The Ryan Budget Committee budget will cut transportation 46 percent at a time when America's infrastructure desperately needs additional investment. And this budget doesn't even identify the depths of the cut. They shove it all into function 920, so it's disguised, but it's likely 10 percent or more below the already intolerable levels of the Ryan budget.

This is not what people are hearing from folks at home in terms of what America needs to put people back to work, to strengthen our communities, to deal with problems of water, sewer, transportation, failing bridges and transit. It fails a fundamental test of the partnership we've had for the last 66 years of a national priority to rebuild, renew, and focus on transportation and infrastructure.

This is just one more reason why we should reject both of these alternatives and support the program that has been offered by my friend from the Budget Committee.

Mr. GARRETT. At this time, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina, who has been a stalwart leader in the legislation before us in trying to have the U.S. live within a balanced budget.

Mr. MULVANEY. Madam Chairman, I thank my colleague from New Jersey for the opportunity. We can and will, obviously, over the course of this day, say a lot about this budget—a lot of bad things about this budget. I prefer to focus on one positive thing above all others—one thing. This budget actually balances. The budget actually balances. Five years it takes to do that. It's not easy. In fact, it's very, very hard to do that.

It's easier to borrow money. In fact, the reason that we borrow so much money is because it's easier to do that than it is to go home and tell people that we have to make hard decisions in order to balance the budget, and we're afraid that if we go home and tell people that we have to make difficult decisions, that they won't send us back the next term. And make no mistake about it, the most important thing in many people's minds in this Chamber is to make sure they come back next term.

This budget challenges that. This budget balances.

The President's does not. We took it up last night, and it failed overwhelmingly. No one supported it. It never balances. Later today, we'll take up the Democratic budget, which also never balances. Budgets that never balance raise a legitimate moral question, a moral issue. If you borrow money with the intention of paying it back, that is debt. There's no question. If you borrow money intending to pay it back, it's debt. If you borrow money never intending to pay it back, that is theft. That is theft, and that is what the President's budget represents. That is what the Democrat budget represents. That's what so many budgets over the course of the last generations in this town have represented. We have borrowed money with no plan and no intention ever to pay it back. And too many budgets in here today will simply continue that cycle.

It's wrong. It's wrong to do to our children and our grandchildren, and it's wrong to do for ourselves. You should never take something and not even have a plan to pay it back. Say what you want to about the Republican Study Committee budget, say what you want to later on about the Republican budget that Mr. RYAN and the committee are offering, but at least at the very end of the day, they offer some way to pay back the money that we borrowed, and for those reasons alone, they merit our support.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam Chairman, we'll talk more later about the Democratic alternative and how we address the deficit in a serious and credible way without doing it in a manner that provides a windfall tax break to folks at the top at the expense of everybody else.

For now, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey, a member of the Budget Committee, Mr. PASCRELL.

Mr. PASCRELL. Madam Chair, just when you thought it couldn't get any worse, it does. I've listened to these words. ''Empty'' and ''pyrrhic'' come to my mind. How in God's name can you speak across the floor to the people on this side and imply that the President is guilty of thievery or theft when, from 2001 to now, here's the record—and I'll wait if you want to interject. Please stand and say ''you're wrong'': 2001, tax cuts, not paid for; 2003, tax cuts, not paid for.

Mr. MULVANEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PASCRELL. No, not yet. I'm not finished. Then you can interject your thoughts. Don't look so startled, because what you've said is startling. You didn't pay for those two tax cuts, you didn't pay for two wars, and you didn't pay for the prescription drug plan that you put into effect. In fact, you didn't even vote for it, Mr. Chairman, yourself.

The point of the matter is, you pay for nothing, then you're accusing us—you're accusing those on this side of the aisle of not being responsible? Do you know what you've done? By 2020, the portion of the debt gets bigger because of those things you folks did a few years ago, and you have amnesia about it.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair must remind Members to address their remarks to the Chair, not to others in the second person.

□ 1240

Mr. MULVANEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PASCRELL. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. MULVANEY. I thank my friend from New Jersey, for whom I have a great deal of respect, Madam Chairwoman. And what he says is correct. What he says is absolutely and without reservation correct. What this government did during the first half of this decade was wrong. Borrowing the money as we did was wrong. To continue it, Madam Chairwoman, is just as wrong.

Mr. PASCRELL. Madam Chairman, I take back my time. I think I've been generous about that.

The only difference is, the President who was the President in 2001—I'm glad you agree with me—came into circumstances very different from the President who raised his hand in January of 2009, wasn't it? In 2000, we had a surplus of $5 trillion.

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

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. I yield the gentleman another 30 seconds.

Mr. PASCRELL. When this President raised his hand, we were losing 750,000 jobs a year, number one; and, number two, we had a deficit beyond belief, Madam Chairman. And for us to compare, you must believe in fairy tales.

Now, if you want to talk about a budget that's in balance, we can do that; but if we continue on this path and not recognize history, we will never come to balance. Let's be honest.

Mr. GARRETT. At this time, I would like to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK), who understands, first and foremost, that Washington must do what every family in the United States does, and that is to balance its budget.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Chairman, this Nation is on a collision course with a sovereign debt crisis, the magnitude of which we have never experienced. This is not some moonless night on the Atlantic. We are spending full speed ahead toward that iceberg of debt in the full light of day, and we can all see that plainly.

The House budget turns the ship just barely enough to avoid hitting that same hazard which has already wrecked Greece. The RSC budget turns us promptly and safely. It builds on the House Budget Committee's work, but within the budget passed by the House last year as adjusted by the sequester.

I've heard the descriptions—it's draconian, it's radical, it's extreme. It returns us to the spending levels before the Obama-Pelosi spending binge began in 2008. That might sound extreme to my friends across the aisle, but I assure them many families have been working within flat or even diminished family budgets since then and they have every right to expect that their government, over the next 5 years, does what they have already been doing over the past 5—work hard, waste not, and live within your means. If we were to do so, this Nation could see a balanced budget again within 5 years and redeem its rightful place as the respected financial leader of the world.

We know the challenge. We see the American Dream at risk. And we know that we have but a fleeting moment in history to avoid the hardest times our Nation has ever known.

We still have a chance to place our retirement systems on a sound financial footing, arrest the debilitating spiral of debt that threatens the very survival of our Nation, and return our economy to the prosperity it has known when it has enjoyed what Jefferson called a ''wise and frugal government.''

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Maryland has 1¾ minutes remaining, and the gentleman from New Jersey has 3½ minutes remaining.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GARRETT. At this time, I'd like to yield 3 minutes then to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GRAVES), who also has been a leader on this in order to make sure that this House does what the American public asks for, to live within our means and to bring this country to prosperity.

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Madam Chair, these are serious times. We're hearing a lot of rhetoric here today. We've got some revisionist history. There's a lack of recollection that in 2006 and 2007 this body was in control by the Democrats, the Senate was controlled by the Democrats, and then the President inherited a mess from the Democrats that were in control of these bodies, of which he was a part. A little bit of revisionist history going on here today.

But the fact that the Members on the other side can stand here and look into these cameras, into the faces of the children all across this Nation and not provide them a solution is appalling. Every time it is: let's push it off, let's push it off further. We have no plan to balance the budget, we have no plan to pay off the debt, but we have a balanced approach to continue down the same path. Now, a balanced approach, that's like straddling the fence: it gets you nowhere, and at some point you're going to fall off this fence, and it's going to hurt.

Today, we have the opportunity to reverse this trend of trillion-dollar deficits and balance the budget in 5 years. Today, we will decide whether to stop borrowing from the future to pay for the present. This budget presents a path to the balanced budget without raising taxes. It eliminates the death tax; it unlocks America's energy sources. This budget unleashes the power and ingenuity of America's job creators and addresses the entitlement elephant that is this impending path of insolvency that lays before us. In 6 years, Madam Chair, we will begin paying down the debt with this budget that's before us.

So we should no longer accept the Democrats' and President Obama's decision to take us down this road to ruin, because we have a choice. It's a choice between two destinies: it's a destiny of debt and dependency—the wrong path—or it's the choice of a different path. Maybe it's one of opportunity and prosperity, Madam Chair. I say we choose the path of opportunity and prosperity. This budget—the budget I refer to not as the RSC budget, but as America's budget—will put us on that path to prosperity and opportunity.

Madam Chair, I encourage every Member of this body, regardless of party, to support this budget because it is the children who are looking out on us today, looking for that solution, looking for a positive answer, and looking for us to work together. This is that opportunity.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. GARRETT. If there are no other speakers, then I will close with the remaining time.

Madam Chairman, as we come to the floor today, it is agreed on both sides that there is plenty of blame to go around as to how we got into this mess. Republican and Democrat on both sides of the aisle, this administration and past administrations as well are to blame. We can point fingers all day at blame, but what we should come here today to do is point the finger at the solution to this problem.

The solution is the budget that we see on the floor today. The solution is the RSC budget that we have here today on the floor. The solution is to make sure that we do on the floor today what every single family in this country and what every single business in this country has always had to do, and that is to make the tough choices, and that is to make the hard choices, and that is to live within our means, and that is to have a balanced budget.

This is the only budget that will come to the floor today that will actually do all that. This is the only budget that will come that will make sure that we actually balance—not within 50 years, 40 years, 30 years, 20 years, 10 years. We will actually balance within 5 years, and we will do so at the same time that we protect the safety net for our seniors today and in the future. We will do so at the same time that we protect our children in the future. We will do so at the same time that we make sure that we do not borrow from the future to pay the bills today.

I ask you to support the only budget that does all those things. Support the RSC budget.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam Chairman, one thing I hope we can all agree on is that we need to protect our children and grandchildren and future generations. The question is not whether we need to do that. Of course we do. The issue is how. I keep hearing my colleagues come forward and passionately talk about that, but they're absolutely unwilling to take the balanced approach that has been recommended by bipartisan groups. Everyone that's looked at this challenge says we've got to take a combination of tough spending cuts, but we also need some revenue from closing tax loopholes and asking folks at the very top to go back to what they were paying during the

Clinton administration—by the way, the last time that we had a balanced budget.

□ 1250

And yet, despite all that talk, they don't want us to close one loophole. In fact, almost every Republican in this House has signed this pledge to Grover Norquist saying they won't cut one tax loophole for the purpose of deficit reduction; that they won't ask folks making $1 million to contribute any more to deficit reduction. In fact, they propose to give them another windfall tax cut.

That's the choice they make, and because of that choice, they cut our investment in education for our kids. They cut investments that will strengthen our economy, help build our infrastructure so we can outcompete and outbuild and outeducate the rest of the world. That's what we need to do for the future of our children.

I urge everybody to vote against this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. All time for debate has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GARRETT).

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

Mr. GARRETT. Madam Chair, in light of the fact that this House just weeks ago voted * * *

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman will suspend.

The gentleman has not been recognized for debate.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. GARRETT. I ask for a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been requested. Those in favor of taking this vote by a recorded vote will rise. A sufficient number having risen, a recorded vote is ordered. Members will record their vote by electronic device.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 136, noes 285, answered ''present'' 3, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 149]

AYES—136

Adams
Akin
Amash
Amodei
Austria
Bachmann
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Campbell
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Culberson
DesJarlais
Duncan (SC)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Gardner
Garrett
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Guinta
Hall
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hensarling
Herger
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
King (IA)
Kingston
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latta
Long
Lummis
Manzullo
Marchant
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McMorris Rodgers
Mica
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paul
Pearce
Pence
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roe (TN)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ross (FL)
Royce
Scalise
Schmidt
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (TX)
Stearns
Stutzman
Sullivan
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Upton
Walberg
Walsh (IL)
West
Westmoreland
Wilson (SC)
Woodall
Yoder

NOES—285

Ackerman
Aderholt
Alexander
Altmire
Andrews
Baca
Bachus
Baldwin
Barletta
Barrow
Bass (CA)
Bass (NH)
Becerra
Benishek
Berg
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Buchanan
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Denham
Dent
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fitzpatrick
Forbes
Fortenberry
Frank (MA)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Garamendi
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gonzalez
Granger
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Grimm
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hanna
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Heinrich
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Hurt
Israel
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly
Kildee
Kind
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Marino
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McNerney
Meehan
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Platts
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Roby
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schilling
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Speier
Stark
Stivers
Sutton
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tiberi
Tierney
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Webster
Welch
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woolsey
Yarmuth
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—3

Fattah
Polis
Waxman

NOT VOTING—7

Filner
Jackson (IL)
Mack
Maloney
Meeks
Rangel
Towns

□ 1327

Messrs. DREIER, WALZ, BILIRAKIS, and YOUNG of Florida changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Messrs. RIVERA, HARPER, THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mrs. ELLMERS, Messrs. SHIMKUS, HUNTER, HULTGREN, MICA, FINCHER, COFFMAN of Colorado, TIPTON, Ms. FOXX, Messrs. OLSON, MURPHY of Pennsylvania, SHUSTER, and BUCSHON changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

Messrs. ROSS of Arkansas, BISHOP of Georgia, CLAY, THOMPSON of Mississippi, and MILLER of North Carolina changed their vote from ''present'' to ''no.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 149, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted ''no.''

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

The motion was agreed to.

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

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION EXTENSION ACT OF 2012

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the ordering of the yeas and nays on the motion that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4239) to provide an extension of Federal-aid highway, highway safety, motor carrier safety, transit, and other programs funded out of the Highway Trust Fund pending enactment of a multiyear law reauthorizing such programs, as amended, be vacated, to the end that the Chair put the question de novo.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. HOYER. Reserving the right to object, and I have no intention of objecting, Mr. Speaker, but simply to say that we continue to believe on this side of the aisle that we could resolve this issue, as we have had this debate, over a longer term and give confidence to the markets, give confidence to the States and localities by simply bringing the Senate bill to the floor and passing that bill.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the ordering of the yeas and nays on the motion that the House suspend the rules and pass H.R. 4239 is vacated, and the Chair will put the question de novo.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4239, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds not being in the affirmative) the motion was rejected.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Con. Res. 112.

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

There was no objection.

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

Will the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY) kindly resume the chair.

□ 1330

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 bill (H. Con. Res. 112) establishing the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2013 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2014 through 2022, with Mr. THORNBERRY (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole House rose earlier today, amendment No. 5 printed in House Report 112–423 offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GARRETT) had been disposed of.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE OFFERED BY MR. VAN HOLLEN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 6 printed in House Report 112–423.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013.

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2013 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2012 and for fiscal years 2014 through 2022.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2012 through 2022:

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

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

Fiscal year 2012: $1,836,360,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $2,064,353,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $2,336,432,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $2,604,734,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $2,800,259,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $2,962,336,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $3,092,826,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $3,234,194,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $3,411,255,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $3,586,187,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $3,766,705,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: –$62,857,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: –$228,986,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: –$214,752,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: –$211,550,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: –$215,847,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: –$232,003,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: –$259,463,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: –$284,378,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: –$296,765,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: –$320,765,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: –$348,776,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2012: $3,239,647,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $2,966,382,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $2,984,444,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $3,098,951,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $3,308,049,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $3,470,252,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $3,637,710,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $3,824,454,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $4,037,028,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $4,220,190,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $4,431,285,000,000.

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 2012: $3,138,093,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $3,064,546,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $3,048,076,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $3,130,366,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $3,308,452,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $3,435,565,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $3,580,995,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $3,799,150,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $3,993,967,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $4,187,928,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $4,401,684,000,000.

(4) DEFICITS (ON-BUDGET).—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits (on-budget) are as follows:

Fiscal year 2012: –$1,301,733,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: –$1,000,193,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: –$711,644,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015: –$525,632,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: –$508,193,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: –$473,229,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: –$488,169,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: –$564,956,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: –$582,712,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: –$601,741,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: –$634,979,000,000.

(5) DEBT SUBJECT TO LIMIT.—Pursuant to section 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 2012: $16,140,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $17,309,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $18,199,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $18,911,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $19,632,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $20,366,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $21,129,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $21,961,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $22,812,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $23,682,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $24,575,000,000,000.

(6) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The appropriate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:

Fiscal year 2012: $11,424,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $12,498,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: $13,290,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: $13,894,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: $14,477,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: $15,023,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: $15,578,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $16,210,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $16,871,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021; $17,565,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $18,311,000,000,000.

SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2012 through 2022 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $560,847,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $620,526,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $553,925,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $582,924,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $564,074,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $568,196,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $574,336,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $565,518,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $585,581,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $578,055,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $598,841,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $585,091,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $612,097,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $592,763,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $625,362,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $610,522,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $639,661,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $625,015,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $653,962,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $638,965,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $671,019,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $659,506,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $47,798,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,509,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $50,338,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,965,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $49,241,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,664,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $47,643,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,988,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $47,666,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $51,118,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $50,315,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $51,947,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $52,464,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $52,377,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $53,679,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $51,503,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $54,906,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $51,673,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $56,141,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $52,777,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $57,909,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $54,154,000,000.

(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $29,139,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,319,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $29,556,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $29,840,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $30,091,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $29,964,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $30,654,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,335,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $31,244,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,890,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $31,920,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $31,523,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $32,623,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $33,357,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,859,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $34,089,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $33,576,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $34,824,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $34,212,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $35,667,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $34,996,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $7,097,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,616,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $13,658,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,728,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $5,445,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,060,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $4,989,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,289,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $4,929,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,228,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $4,653,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,254,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $4,594,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,217,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $4,534,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,348,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $4,545,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,207,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $4,507,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,133,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $4,618,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,174,000,000.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $36,792,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $41,730,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $35,690,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $40,575,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $36,632,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $38,740,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $37,054,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $38,453,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $37,825,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $38,286,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $38,918,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $39,074,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $40,357,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $39,241,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $41,249,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $40,211,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $42,539,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $41,381,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $42,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $41,958,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $43,654,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $42,598,000,000.

(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $21,995,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,642,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $21,798,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,687,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $22,239,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,073,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $22,203,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,695,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $22,259,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,818,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $22,332,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,876,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $22,669,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,153,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $22,924,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,455,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $23,278,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,842,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $23,636,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,187,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $23,792,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,355,000,000.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $45,477,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $53,218,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $3,826,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,627,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $9,362,000,000.
(B) Outlays, –$1,288,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $9,413,000,000.
(B) Outlays, –$2,736,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $10,253,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -$4,429,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $12,026,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$4,265,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $14,421,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$2,777,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $16,841,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$6,280,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $24,581,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$272,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $17,431,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,342,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $21,869,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,043,000,000.
(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $138,613,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $93,157,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $88,544,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $102,542,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $102,347,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $106,633,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $109,043,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $106,164,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $116,124,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $109,419,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $122,750,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $113,940,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $129,482,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $118,002,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $94,622,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $115,692,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $96,439,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $109,896,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $98,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $107,676,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $100,295,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $106,984,000,000.
(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $46,875,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,976,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $17,309,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,510,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $11,925,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,152,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $12,139,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,757,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $12,373,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,690,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $12,643,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,323,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $12,921,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,101,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $13,210,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,648,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $13,505,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,846,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $13,799,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,383,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $14,143,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,758,000,000.
(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $160,479,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $105,462,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $84,966,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $125,288,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $77,217,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $101,724,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $81,107,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $92,753,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $89,167,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $90,867,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $99,263,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $96,242,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $103,842,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $102,623,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $107,681,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $106,333,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $108,531,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $108,438,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $109,586,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $109,494,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $111,236,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $110,714,000,000.
(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $355,177,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $356,534,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $370,690,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $373,346,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $470,873,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $460,817,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $543,019,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $538,690,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $592,964,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $596,718,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $638,189,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $640,646,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $676,003,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $674,869,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $719,240,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $718,169,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $773,137,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $761,714,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $813,307,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $812,132,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $869,217,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $867,542,000,000.
(12) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $492,317,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $491,887,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $515,143,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $514,956,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $543,057,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $542,336,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $567,752,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $567,344,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $616,689,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $616,491,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $633,918,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $633,238,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $655,457,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $655,050,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $716,751,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $716,548,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $768,019,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $767,319,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $819,327,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $818,893,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $898,877,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $898,790,000,000.
(13) Income Security (600):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $556,445,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $555,592,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $537,968,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $536,052,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $502,630,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $499,737,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $500,971,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $498,015,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $507,526,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $509,143,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $505,192,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $502,503,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $507,370,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $500,732,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $522,471,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $520,539,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $534,115,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $532,567,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $547,159,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $545,756,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $564,766,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $568,249,000,000.
(14) Social Security (650):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $145,379,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $145,267,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $53,216,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $53,276,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $31,892,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,029,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $35,135,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $35,210,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $38,953,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $38,991,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $43,140,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,140,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $47,590,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,590,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $52,429,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $52,429,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $57,425,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $57,425,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $62,604,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $62,604,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $68,079,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $68,079,000,000.
(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $128,245,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $128,499,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, $135,635,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $135,322,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $137,004,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $137,455,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $139,862,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $139,999,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $148,556,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $148,269,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $147,499,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $147,071,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $146,341,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $145,634,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $156,034,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $155,291,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $160,511,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $159,760,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $165,065,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $164,272,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $175,431,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $174,607,000,000.
(16) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $58,849,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $56,706,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $53,522,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $58,776,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $55,029,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $57,329,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $55,792,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $56,321,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $58,542,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $58,176,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $57,889,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $57,506,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $58,992,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $60,408,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $60,204,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $60,504,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $61,406,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $61,011,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $62,772,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $62,348,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $67,988,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $67,496,000,000.
(17) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $23,973,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $29,646,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $25,294,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,783,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $27,248,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,648,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $29,213,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $29,438,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $31,348,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $31,564,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $33,532,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $33,409,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $35,771,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $35,538,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $38,141,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $37,666,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $40,450,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $40,043,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $42,876,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $42,359,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $45,339,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $44,794,000,000.
(18) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $337,693,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $337,693,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $345,961,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $345,961,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $360,091,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $360,091,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $399,457,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $399,457,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $464,949,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $464,949,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $535,939,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $535,939,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $608,498,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $608,498,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $678,230,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $678,230,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $740,230,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $740,230,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $790,661,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $790,661,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $841,746,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $841,746,000,000.
(19) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, –$3,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, –$3,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $8,354,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,894,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, –$18,415,000,000.
(B) Outlays, –$10,353,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, –$17,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, –$14,638,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, –$23,673,000,000.
(B) Outlays, –$21,738,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, –$25,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, –$24,035,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, –$26,716,000,000.
(B) Outlays, –$25,864,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, –$28,660,000,000.
(B) Outlays, –$27,864,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, –$37,461,000,000.
(B) Outlays, –$33,878,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, –$31,399,000,000.
(B) Outlays, –$33,094,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, –$74,705,000,000.
(B) Outlays, –$75,270,000,000.
(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, –$76,687,000,000.
(B) Outlays, –$76,687,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, –$75,736,000,000.
(B) Outlays, –$75,736,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, –$77,697,000,000.
(B) Outlays, –$77,697,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, –$83,531,000,000.
(B) Outlays, –$83,531,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, –$85,226,000,000.
(B) Outlays, –$85,226,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, –$93,507,000,000.
(B) Outlays, –$93,507,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, –$97,066,000,000.
(B) Outlays, –$97,066,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, –$103,845,000,000.
(B) Outlays, –$103,845,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, –$102,878,000,000.
(B) Outlays, –$102,878,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, –$107,168,000,000.
(B) Outlays, –$107,168,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, –$109,655,000,000.
(B) Outlays, –$109,655,000,000.
(21) Overseas Contingency Operations (970):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $126,544,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $62,201,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, $96,725,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $92,230,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, $44,159,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $68,766,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $28,845,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $9,173,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $2,650,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $706,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $192,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $52,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $38,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $24,000,000.

TITLE II—RESERVE FUNDS

SEC. 201. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR JOB CREATION THROUGH INVESTMENTS AND INCENTIVES.

In the House, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides for robust Federal investments in America's infrastructure, incentives for businesses, and support for communities or other measures that create jobs for Americans and boost the economy. The revisions may be made for measures that—

(1) provide for additional investments in rail, aviation, harbors (including harbor maintenance dredging), seaports, inland waterway systems, public housing, broadband, energy, water, and other infrastructure;

(2) provide for additional investments in other areas that would help businesses and other employers create new jobs; and

(3) provide additional incentives, including tax incentives, to help small businesses, nonprofits, States, and communities expand investment, train, hire, and retain private-sector workers and public service employees;

by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure does not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2017 or fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 202. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INCREASING ENERGY INDEPENDENCE AND MARKET STABILITY.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that—

(1) provides tax incentives for or otherwise encourages the production of renewable energy or increased energy efficiency;

(2) encourages investment in emerging clean energy or vehicle technologies or carbon capture and sequestration;

(3) provides additional resources for oversight and expanded enforcement activities to crack down on speculation in and manipulation of oil and gas markets, including derivatives markets;

(4) limits and provides for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions;

(5) assists businesses, industries, States, communities, the environment, workers, or households as the United States moves toward reducing and offsetting the impacts of greenhouse gas emissions; or

(6) facilitates the training of workers for these industries (''clean energy jobs'');

by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2017 or fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 203. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR AMERICA'S VETERANS AND SERVICEMEMBERS.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that—

(1) improves disability benefits or evaluations for wounded or disabled military personnel or veterans, including measures to expedite the claims process;

(2) expands eligibility to permit additional disabled military retirees to receive both disability compensation and retired pay (concurrent receipt); or

(3) eliminates the offset between Survivor Benefit Plan annuities and veterans' dependency and indemnity compensation;

by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2017, or fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 204. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICARE IMPROVEMENT.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that makes improvements to Medicare, including making reforms to the Medicare payment system for physicians that build on delivery reforms underway, such as advancement of new care models, and—

(1) changes incentives to encourage efficiency and higher quality care in a manner consistent with the goals of fiscal sustainability;

(2) improves payment accuracy to encourage efficient use of resources and ensure that patient-centered primary care receives appropriate compensation;

(3) supports innovative programs to improve coordination of care among all providers serving a patient in all appropriate settings;

(4) holds providers accountable for their utilization patterns and quality of care; and

(5) makes no changes that reduce benefits available to seniors and individuals with disabilities in Medicare;

by the amounts provided, together with any savings from ending Overseas Contingency Operations, in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2017 or fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 205. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TRANSITIONAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that extends the Transitional Medical Assistance program in title XIX of the Social Security Act through fiscal year 2014, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2017 or fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 206. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INITIATIVES THAT BENEFIT CHILDREN.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that improves the lives of children by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2017 or fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2022. Improvements may include:

(1) Extension and expansion of child care assistance.

(2) Changes to foster care to prevent child abuse and neglect and keep more children safely in their homes.

(3) Changes to child support enforcement to encourage increased parental support for children, particularly from non-custodial parents, including legislation that results in a greater share of collected child support reaching the child or encourages States to provide access and visitation services to improve fathers' relationships with their children. Such changes could reflect efforts to ensure that States have the necessary resources to collect all child support that is owed to families and to allow them to pass 100 percent of support on to families without financial penalty. When 100 percent of child support payments are passed to the child, rather than administrative expenses, program integrity is improved and child support participation increases.

SEC. 208. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE AFFORDABLE HOUSING TRUST FUND.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that capitalizes the existing Affordable Housing Trust Fund by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2017 or fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 209. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR COLLEGE AFFORDABILITY.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that makes college more affordable, including efforts to keep the interest rate on subsidized student loans from doubling in July 2013 at the end of the one-year extension of the current 3.4 percent interest rate assumed in the resolution, or efforts to ensure continued full Pell grant funding, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2017 or fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 210. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR ADDITIONAL TAX RELIEF FOR INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides additional tax relief to individuals and families, such as expanding tax relief provided by the refundable child credit, by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods, fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2017 or fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2022.

TITLE III—ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, except as provided in subsection (b), any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making a general appropriation or continuing appropriation may not provide for advance appropriations.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Advance appropriations may be provided—

(1) for fiscal year 2014 for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers to accompany this resolution under the heading ''Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations'' in an aggregate amount not to exceed $28,852,000,000 in new budget authority, and for 2015, accounts separately identified under the same heading; and

(2) for the Department of Veterans Affairs for the Medical Services, Medical Support and Compliance, and Medical Facilities accounts of the Veterans Health Administration.

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''advance appropriation'' means any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations or any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2013 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2013.

SEC. 302. ADJUSTMENTS TO DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

(a) PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES UNDER THE BUDGET CONTROL ACT.—

(1) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal year 2013 that appropriates amounts as provided under section 251(b)(2)(B) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2013.

(2) HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL PROGRAM.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal year 2013 that appropriates amounts as provided under section 251(b)(2)(C) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2013.

(b) ADDITIONAL PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES.—

(1) INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE TAX COMPLIANCE.—In the House, prior to consideration

of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal year 2013 that appropriates $9,487,000,000 for the Internal Revenue Service for enhanced enforcement to address the Federal tax gap (taxes owed but not paid) and provides an additional appropriation of up to $691,000,000, to the Internal Revenue Service and the amount is designated for enhanced tax enforcement to address the tax gap, the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2013.

(2) UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM INTEGRITY ACTIVITIES.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal year 2013 that appropriates $60,000,000 for in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews for the Department of Labor and provides an additional appropriation of up to $15,000,000, and the amount is designated for in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews for the Department of Labor, the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2013.

(c) PROCEDURE FOR ADJUSTMENTS.—Prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report, the chairman of the House Committee on the Budget shall make the adjustments set forth in this subsection for the incremental new budget authority in that measure and the outlays resulting from that budget authority if that measure meets the requirements set forth in this section.

SEC. 303. COSTS OF EMERGENCY NEEDS, OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS AND DISASTER RELIEF.

(a) EMERGENCY NEEDS.—If any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report makes appropriations for discretionary amounts and such amounts are designated as necessary to meet emergency needs pursuant to this subsection, then new budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority shall not count for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, or this resolution.

(b) OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.—In the House, if any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report makes appropriations for fiscal year 2012 or fiscal year 2013 for overseas contingency operations and such amounts are so designated pursuant to this paragraph, then the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations may be adjusted by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose up to the amounts of budget authority specified in section 102(21) for fiscal year 2012 or fiscal year 2013 and the new outlays resulting from that budget authority.

(c) DISASTER RELIEF.—In the House, if any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report makes appropriations for discretionary amounts and such amounts are designated for disaster relief pursuant to this subsection, then the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations, and as necessary, the aggregates in this resolution, shall be adjusted by the amount of new budget authority and outlays up to the amounts provided under section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(d) PROCEDURE FOR ADJUSTMENTS.—Prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report, the chairman of the House Committee on the Budget shall make the adjustments set forth in subsections (b) and (c) for the incremental new budget authority in that measure and the outlays resulting from that budget authority if that measure meets the requirements set forth in this section.

SEC. 304. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and section 4001 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989, the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the budget shall include in its allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the House Committee on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and of the Postal Service.

(b) SPECIAL RULE.—For purposes of applying section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, estimates of the level of total new budget authority and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any off-budget discretionary amounts.

SEC. 305. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) APPLICATION.—In the House, any adjustments of allocations and aggregates made pursuant to this resolution shall—

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

(2) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and

(3) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

(b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates included in this resolution.

(c) ADJUSTMENTS.—The chairman of the House Committee on the Budget may adjust the aggregates, allocations, and other levels in this resolution for legislation which has received final congressional approval in the same form by the House of Representatives and the Senate, but has yet to be presented to or signed by the President at the time of final consideration of this resolution.

SEC. 306. REINSTATEMENT OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO.

In the House, and pursuant to section 301(b)(8) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, for the remainder of the 112th Congress, the following shall apply in lieu of ''CUTGO'' rules and principles:

(1)(A) Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), it shall not be in order to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report if the provisions of such measure affecting direct spending and revenues have the net effect of increasing the on-budget deficit or reducing the on-budget surplus for the period comprising either—

(i) the current year, the budget year, and the four years following that budget year; or

(ii) the current year, the budget year, and the nine years following that budget year.

(B) The effect of such measure on the deficit or surplus shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget.

(C) For the purpose of this section, the terms ''budget year'', ''current year'', and ''direct spending'' have the meanings specified in section 250 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, except that the term ''direct spending'' shall also include provisions in appropriation Acts that make outyear modifications to substantive law as described in section 3(4) (C) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

(2) If a bill, joint resolution, or amendment is considered pursuant to a special order of the House directing the Clerk to add as new matter at the end of such measure the provisions of a separate measure as passed by the House, the provisions of such separate measure as passed by the House shall be included in the evaluation under paragraph (1) of the bill, joint resolution, or amendment.

(3)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the evaluation under paragraph (1) shall exclude a provision expressly designated as an emergency for purposes of pay-as-you-go principles in the case of a point of order under this clause against consideration of—

(i) a bill or joint resolution;

(ii) an amendment made in order as original text by a special order of business;

(iii) a conference report; or

(iv) an amendment between the Houses.

(B) In the case of an amendment (other than one specified in subparagraph (A)) to a bill or joint resolution, the evaluation under paragraph (1) shall give no cognizance to any designation of emergency.

(C) If a bill, a joint resolution, an amendment made in order as original text by a special order of business, a conference report, or an amendment between the Houses includes a provision expressly designated as an emergency for purposes of pay-as-you-go principles, the Chair shall put the question of consideration with respect thereto.

SEC. 307. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

The House adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of the House, and these rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with other such rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of the House of Representatives to change those rules at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of the House of Representatives.

TITLE IV—POLICY

SEC. 401. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON JOBS: MAKE IT IN AMERICA.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) the economy entered a deep recession in December 2007;

(2) a financial crisis in 2008 worsened the situation and by January 2009, the private sector was shedding 840,000 jobs per month;

(3) actions by the President, Congress, and the Federal Reserve helped stem the crisis, and job creation resumed in 2010;

(4) the economy has created 3.9 million private jobs over the past 24 consecutive months;

(5) as part of a ''Make it in America'' agenda, U.S. manufacturing has been leading the Nation's economic recovery as domestic manufacturers regain their economic and competitive edge and a wave of insourcing jobs from abroad begins;

(6) despite the job gains already made, job growth needs to accelerate and continue for an extended period of time in order for the economy to fully recover from the recession; and

(7) job creation is vital to nation-building at home and to deficit reduction—CBO has noted that if the country were at full employment, the deficit would be about one-third lower than it is today.

(b) POLICY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should pursue a ''Make it in America'' agenda with a priority to consider and enact legislation to help create jobs, remove incentives to out-source jobs

overseas, and instead support incentives that bring jobs back to the U.S.

(2) JOBS.—This resolution—

(A) assumes enactment of—

(i) the President's $50 billion immediate transportation jobs package;

(ii) other measures proposed in the American Jobs Act and reflected in the President's budget; and

(iii) the President's proposed surface transportation legislation;

(B) assumes $1 billion for the President's proposal to establish a Veterans Job Corps;

(C) assumes $80 billion in education jobs funding for the President's initiatives to promote jobs now while also creating an infrastructure that will help students learn and create a better future workforce, including $30 billion for rebuilding at least 35,000 public schools, $25 billion to prevent hundreds of thousands of educator layoffs, and $8 billion to help community colleges train 2 million workers in high-growth industries with skills that will lead directly to jobs; and

(D) establishes a reserve fund that would allow for passage of additional job creation measures, including further infrastructure improvements or other spending or revenue proposals.

SEC. 402. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON SEQUESTRATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) the Budget Control Act of 2011 called upon the Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction and the Congress to enact legislation to achieve $1.2 trillion in savings;

(2) the Joint Select Committee could not reach agreement and did not report savings legislation to the Congress;

(3) failure to enact the required savings triggered sequestration procedures as required under the Budget Control Act; and

(4) this resolution assumes the enactment of savings in excess of $1.2 trillion, negating the need for sequestration to achieve the savings.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that paragraphs (3) through (11) of section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011, shall be repealed.

SEC. 403. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON TAKING A BALANCED APPROACH TO DEFICIT REDUCTION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) the President's budget request and every bipartisan analysis of the Nation's future fiscal path have recommended deficit reduction through a balanced approach that includes both spending and revenue; and

(2) The President's choices represent the right general balance of changes to spending and revenue.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of this resolution to reduce the deficit through a similar balance of spending and revenue changes. The resolution does not endorse any specific spending cuts or revenue proposals unless they are expressly stated in this resolution.

SEC. 404. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON SOCIAL SECURITY REFORM THAT PROTECTS WORKERS AND RETIREES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) Social Security is America's most important retirement resource, especially for seniors, because it provides an income floor to keep them, their spouses and their survivors out of poverty during retirement – benefits earned based on their past payroll contributions;

(2) in 2011, 55 million people relied on Social Security;

(3) Social Security benefits are modest, with an average annual benefit for retirees of less than $15,000, while the average total retirement income is less than $26,000 per year;

(4) diverting workers' payroll contributions toward private accounts undermines retirement security and the social safety net by subjecting the workers' retirement decisions and income to the whims of the stock market;

(5) diverting trust fund payroll contributions toward private accounts jeopardizes Social Security because the program will not have the resources to pay full benefits to current retirees; and

(6) privatization increases Federal debt because the Treasury will have to borrow additional funds from the public to pay full benefits to current retirees.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of this resolution that Social Security should be strengthened for its own sake and not to achieve deficit reduction. Because privatization proposals are fiscally irresponsible and would put the retirement security of seniors at risk, any Social Security reform legislation shall reject partial or complete privatization of the program.

SEC. 405. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON PROTECTING THE MEDICARE GUARANTEE FOR SENIORS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) senior citizens and persons with disabilities highly value the Medicare program and rely on Medicare to guarantee their health and financial security;

(2) in 2011, nearly 50 million people relied on Medicare for coverage of hospital stays, physician visits, prescription drugs, and other necessary medical goods and services;

(3) the Medicare program has lower administrative and program costs than private insurance for a given level of benefits;

(4) excess health care cost growth is not unique to Medicare or other Federal health programs, it is endemic to the entire health care system;

(5) destroying the Medicare program and replacing it with a voucher or premium support for the purchase of private insurance that fails to keep pace with growth in health costs will expose seniors and persons with disabilities on fixed incomes to unacceptable financial risks;

(6) shifting excess health care cost growth onto Medicare beneficiaries would not reduce overall health care costs, instead it would mean beneficiaries would face higher premiums, eroding coverage, or both; and

(7) versions of voucher or premium-support policies that do not immediately end the traditional Medicare program will merely cause traditional Medicare to weaken and wither away.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that the Medicare guarantee for seniors and persons with disabilities should be preserved and strengthened, and that any legislation to end the Medicare guarantee and shift rising health care costs onto seniors by replacing Medicare with vouchers or premium support for the purchase of private insurance should be rejected.

SEC. 406. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON AFFORDABLE HEALTH CARE COVERAGE FOR WORKING FAMILIES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) making health care coverage affordable and accessible for all American families will improve families' health and economic security, which will make the economy stronger;

(2) the Affordable Care Act signed into law in 2010 will expand coverage to more than 30,000,000 Americans and bring costs down for families and small businesses;

(3) consumers are already benefitting from the Affordable Care Act's provisions to hold insurance companies accountable for their actions and to end long-standing practices such as denying coverage to children based on pre-existing conditions, imposing lifetime limits on coverage that put families at risk of bankruptcy in the event of serious illness, and dropping an enrollee's coverage once the enrollee becomes ill based on a simple mistake in the enrollee's application;

(4) the Affordable Care Act reforms Federal health entitlements by using nearly every health cost-containment provision experts recommend, including new incentives to reward quality and coordination of care rather than simply quantity of services provided, new tools to crack down on fraud, and the elimination of excessive taxpayer subsidies to private insurance plans, and as a result will slow the projected annual growth rate of national health expenditures by 0.3 percentage points after 2016, the essence of ''bending the cost curve''; and

(5) the Affordable Care Act will reduce the Federal deficit by more than $1,000,000,000,000 over the next 20 years.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that the law of the land should support making affordable health care coverage available to every American family, and therefore the Affordable Care Act should not be repealed.

SEC. 407. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON MEDICAID.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) Medicaid is a central component of the Nation's health care safety net, providing health coverage to 28 million low-income children, 5 million senior citizens, 10 million people with disabilities, and 14 million other low-income people who would otherwise be unable to obtain health insurance;

(2) senior citizens and people with disabilities account for two-thirds of Medicaid program spending and consequently would be at particular risk of losing access to important health care assistance under any policy to sever the link between Medicaid funding and the actual costs of providing services to the currently eligible Medicaid population;

(3) Medicaid pays for 43 percent of long-term care services in the United States, providing a critical health care safety net for senior citizens and people with disabilities facing significant costs for long-term care; and

(4) at least 70 percent of people over age 65 will likely need long-term care services at some point in their lives.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that the important health care safety net for children, senior citizens, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable Americans provided by Medicaid should be preserved and should not be dismantled by converting Medicaid into a block grant that is incapable of responding to increased need that may result from trends in health care costs or economic conditions.

SEC. 408. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that it is the stated position of the Administration that Afghan troops will take the full lead for security operations in Afghanistan by the end of 2014.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of this resolution that consistent with the Administration's stated position, no funding shall be provided for operations in Afghanistan through the Overseas Contingency Operations budget beyond 2014.

SEC. 409. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON NATIONAL SECURITY.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) we must continue to support a strong military that is second to none and the size and the structure of our military and defense budgets have to be driven by a strategy;

(2) a growing economy is the foundation of our security and enables the country to provide the resources for a strong military, sound homeland security agencies, and effective diplomacy and international development;

(3) because it puts our economy at risk, the Nation's debt is an immense security threat

to our country, just as former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Admiral Mullen has stated, and we must have a deficit reduction plan that is serious and realistic;

(4) the bipartisan National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform and the bipartisan Rivlin-Domenici Debt Reduction Task Force concluded that a serious and balanced deficit reduction plan must put national security programs on the table;

(5) from 2001 to 2010, the ''base'' Pentagon budget nearly doubled and, in 2010, the U.S. spent more on defense than the next 17 countries combined (and more than half of the amount spent by those 17 countries was from seven NATO countries and four other close allies);

(6) last year, Admiral Mullen argued that the permissive budget environment had allowed the Pentagon to avoid prioritizing;

(7) more can be done to rein in wasteful spending at the Nation's security agencies, including the Department of Defense—the last department still unable to pass an audit—such as the elimination of duplicative programs that were identified in a report issued last year by the Government Accountability Office;

(8) effective implementation of weapons acquisition reforms at the Department of Defense can help control excessive cost growth in the development of new weapons systems and help ensure that weapons systems are delivered on time and in adequate quantities to equip our servicemen and servicewomen;

(9) the Department of Defense should continue to review defense plans to ensure that weapons developed to counter Cold War-era threats are not redundant and are applicable to 21st century threats, which should include, with the participation of the National Nuclear Security Administration, examination of requirements for the nuclear weapons stockpile, nuclear weapons delivery systems, and nuclear weapons and infrastructure modernization;

(10) more than 94 percent of the increase in the Federal civilian workforce since 2001 is due to increases at security-related agencies—Department of Defense (31 percent), Department of Homeland Security (32 percent), Department of Veterans Affairs (26 percent), and Department of Justice (6 percent)—and the increase, in part, represents a transition to ensure civil servants, as opposed to private contractors, are performing inherently governmental work and an increase to a long-depleted acquisition and auditing workforce at the Pentagon to ensure effective management of weapons systems programs, to eliminate the use of contractors to oversee other contractors, and to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse;

(11) proposals to implement an indiscriminate 10 percent across-the-board cut to the Federal civilian workforce would adversely affect security agencies, leaving them unable to manage their total workforce, which includes contractors, and their operations in a cost-effective manner;

(12) ballistic missile defense technologies that are not proven to work through adequate testing and that are not operationally viable should not be deployed, and that no funding should be provided for the research or development of space-based interceptors;

(13) cooperative threat reduction and other nonproliferation programs (securing ''loose nukes'' and other materials used in weapons of mass destruction), which were highlighted as high priorities by the 9/11 Commission, need to be funded at a level that is commensurate with the evolving threat; and

(14) the Department of Defense should make every effort to investigate the national security benefits of energy independence, including those that may be associated with alternative energy sources and energy efficiency conversions.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of this resolution that—

(1) the sequester required by the Budget Control Act of 2011 should be rescinded and replaced by a deficit reduction plan that is balanced, that makes smart spending cuts, that requires everyone to pay their fair share, and that takes into account a comprehensive national security strategy that includes careful consideration of international, defense, homeland security, and law enforcement programs; and

(2) the Administration shall provide an additional bonus to members of the Armed Forces who serve in harm's way. This bonus shall be provided from savings that are achieved by increasing efficiencies, eliminating duplicative programs, and reining in waste, fraud, and abuse at the Nation's security agencies.

SEC. 410. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON TAX REFORM AND DEFICIT REDUCTION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that—

(1) the House must pursue deficit reduction through reform of the tax code, which contains numerous tax breaks for special interests;

(2) these special tax breaks can greatly complicate the effort to administer the code and the taxpayer's ability to fully comply with its terms, while also undermining our basic sense of fairness;

(3) the corporate income tax does include a number of incentives that help spur economic growth and innovation, such as extending the research and development credit and clean energy incentives;

(4) but tax breaks for special interests can also distort economic incentives for businesses and consumers and encourage businesses to ship American jobs and capital overseas for tax purposes; and

(5) the President's National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform observed that the corporate income tax is riddled with special interest tax breaks and subsidies, is badly in need of reform, and it proposed to streamline the code, capturing some of the savings in the process, to achieve deficit reduction in a more balanced way.

(b) POLICY.—

(1) POLICY ON INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES.—

(A) The President and this resolution extend the middle class tax cuts, provide long-term relief from the Alternative Minimum Tax for tens of millions of middle class American families, and discontinue the additional estate tax relief resulting from the increased estate tax exemption and reduced maximum tax rate enacted in 2010.

(B) The President and this resolution assume the revenue from returning to the top two tax rates that were in effect when President Clinton left office. The National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform plan also assumes the revenue from returning to those top two tax rates for top earners.

(C) The President and this resolution extend policies that re-invest in domestic manufacturing; build up the renewable energy production capacity of the United States in order to limit our reliance on foreign oil; expand access to higher education; and support saving and capital formation.

(D) This resolution encourages the House Committee on Ways and Means to consider the various proposals made by the National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform to limit tax expenditures and raise revenue for deficit reduction; and expressly rejects the approach in the Republican resolution that provides millionaires with even larger tax cuts at the expense of middle-income taxpayers. This resolution protects middle-income taxpayers with adjusted gross incomes below $200,000 ($250,000 for married couples) and encourages the House Committee on Ways and Means to raise the revenue necessary in this resolution through tax expenditure reform proposals that would apply to households with over $1 million in adjusted gross income, consistent with the National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform's proposals to limit tax expenditures.

(E) In particular, this resolution encourages the House Committee on Ways and Means to consider various proposals for implementing a ''Buffett Rule''—reflecting billionaire investor Warren Buffett's realization that he faces a lower effective tax rate than his secretary—to ensure that middle class families do not face higher effective tax rates than the wealthiest members of society.

(2) POLICY ON CORPORATE INCOME TAXES.—

(A) The President and this resolution propose elimination of subsidies for the major integrated oil and gas companies, and pernicious tax breaks that reward U.S. corporations that ship American jobs—rather than products—overseas for tax purposes.

(B) This resolution adopts those and other pro-growth corporate tax incentives in the President's proposals, such as: enhancing incentives for domestic manufacturing to support a ''Make it in America'' agenda, including providing a tax credit for companies that return operations and jobs to the U.S. while eliminating tax breaks for companies that move operations and jobs overseas; closing loopholes that allow businesses to avoid taxes, by subjecting more of their foreign earnings sheltered in tax havens to U.S. taxation; extending the research and development credit; and extending and enhancing clean energy incentives.

(C) This resolution therefore urges the House Committee on Ways and Means to consider the President's framework for business tax reform in determining how to best overhaul our corporate tax code so that it promotes economic growth and domestic job creation without increasing the deficit and the debt.

SEC. 411. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON AGRICULTURE SPENDING.

It is the policy of this resolution that the House Committee on Agriculture should reduce spending in farm programs that provide direct payments to producers even in robust markets and in times of bumper yields. The committee should also find ways to focus assistance away from wealthy agribusinesses and toward struggling family farmers in a manner that protects jobs and economic growth while preserving the farm and nutrition safety net. Finally, it is the policy of this resolution that no Member of Congress should personally receive agriculture commodity payments, in any calendar year, the total of which exceeds 15 percent of the annual rate of basic pay for level II of the Executive Schedule under section 5313 of title 5, United States Code, as of January 1 of such calendar year.

SEC. 412. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON THE USE OF TAXPAYER FUNDS.

It is the policy of this resolution that the House of Representatives should lead by example and identify any savings that can be achieved through greater productivity and efficiency gains in the operation and maintenance of House services and resources like printing, conferences, utilities, telecommunications, furniture, grounds maintenance, postage, and rent. This should include a review of policies and procedures for acquisition of goods and services to eliminate any unnecessary spending. The Committee on House Administration shall review the policies pertaining to the services provided to

Members of Congress and House Committees, and shall identify ways to reduce any subsidies paid for the operation of the House gym, Barber shop, Salon, and the House dining room. Further, it is the policy of this resolution that no taxpayer funds may be used to purchase first class airfare or to lease corporate jets for Members of Congress.

Amend the title so as to read: ''Concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2013 and including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2012 and fiscal years 2014 through 2022.''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 423, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) and a Member opposed each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

We're here at a very important time for our country. As a result of extraordinary actions that have been taken over the last 4 years, and thanks to the tenacity of the American people and small businesses, we have begun to climb out of a big economic hole.

If you look at this chart right here, you'll see where we were back in January 2009, the first month President Obama was sworn in and took office. At that time, the economy was in total free fall. As a result of actions that were taken, we've begun to climb out of that hole and now we've had 24 months—consecutive months—of positive private sector job growth, creating about 4 million jobs in the economy.

We need to keep that job growth going, and that's what the Democratic alternative does. It builds on the President's proposals.

In here, we have the President's jobs plan—a plan which has been sitting in front of this body since he introduced it back in September. We took some action on the payroll tax cut. That was good. But the President has also called for a major infrastructure investment to modernize our roads and our bridges. We fund that plan, as opposed to the Republican budget which, as we've heard, slashes transportation—in fact, next year by 46 percent in spending—and which independent analysts have said will cost the economy 1.3 million jobs in 2013 and 2.8 million jobs in 2014. That is not the direction we should be going.

We need to nurture the fragile economy. We need to deal with our budget deficits in a credible way, which this does. It takes us from deficits over 8½ percent of GDP down to under 3 percent of GDP by 2015, and sustains them. And we do it in a balanced way by asking for shared responsibility.

I now yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ISRAEL).

Mr. ISRAEL. I thank the distinguished gentleman and my friend from Maryland.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Democratic substitute because the House Republican budget harms middle class families throughout our country.

Mr. Chairman, under the House Republican budget, Medicare is turned from a guaranteed benefit program into a bait-and-switch scheme where millionaires get more and seniors have to pay more.

Under the House Republican budget, if you're a millionaire, you get an additional $394,000 tax cut. If you're an oil company, you get a bigger tax break. If you're a company that outsources jobs, you get a deeper tax break. But if you're a senior, you get as much as a $6,000 increase in your medical costs. You get a bill from the Federal Government for your additional Medicare costs. If you're the child of a middle class family trying to go to college, you get an additional $2,800 tuition increase.

The middle class has always been the backbone of the American economy, Mr. Chairman, and the House Republican budget kicks the middle class in the stomach.

The Democratic budget invests in education; the House Republican budget divests from education. The Democratic budget invests in our children; the Republican budget divests from our children. The Democratic budget invests in America's future; the House Republican budget divests from America's future.

And that is why we should pass this Democratic substitute, which invests and grows and strengthens the middle class, and quit investing in and growing and strengthening tax cuts for Big Oil companies and corporations that offshore our jobs.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I claim time in opposition.

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

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, at this time, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished Speaker of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER).

Mr. BOEHNER. Let me thank my colleague for yielding and let me say thanks to Chairman RYAN and members of the Budget Committee for a job well done.

This is a tough process, making real decisions about our path for the future. The interesting thing I've found about this debate that's gone on the last 2 days is that our team actually went and made the tough choices—made the tough choices to preserve freedom in America and to deal with our fiscal nightmare.

If you look at all the proposals we've seen in this debate, it's all more of the same. There are two things that are prevalent: let's raise taxes on the American people once again; and, secondly, let's kick the can down the road as if no one knows that Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid are going broke. Oh, yes, all these proposals we've seen continue to kick the can down the road.

I think that the Path to Prosperity that Chairman RYAN and his committee have put together is a blueprint for America's future. We all know that we've got some $16 trillion worth of debt already—$1.3 trillion in a budget deficit this year alone. The American people know that they have got to live within their means; they have got to do a budget. They also know that you can't continue to spend money that you don't have.

And so I applaud my colleagues for the tough decisions they've made to try to do the right thing for the country and to lay out a real vision of what we were to do if we get more control here in this town. This is still a Democrat-run town.

The saddest thing I've seen, though, when it comes to a budget, is that while we did a budget last year—we're doing another budget this year, we're making tough decisions to help preserve Social Security and preserve Medicare—it has been 1,065 since the United States Senate has passed a budget. That's 1,065 days. Almost 3 years since they've had the courage to show the American people what their solutions are.

I think it's high time that we're serious about solving America's fiscal problems. The first step is actually doing a budget.

So, on behalf of my Republican colleagues, I would suggest that we support the Ryan budget. It's a real pathway to prosperity. It makes the tough decisions and puts us on a course that's sustainable, not just for our generation, but for our kids and grandkids.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. I have great respect for the Speaker. I would just suggest that he may call it a tough choice to provide and lock in another round of tax cuts for the wealthiest Americans while cutting Medicaid by $800 billion, a full one-third, by the year 2022. Two-thirds of that money goes to seniors in nursing homes and disabled individuals. I don't know if it's a tough choice. It's certainly the wrong choice. And that's what this debate is all about. It's not about whether we reduce our deficits, but how.

With that, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished chairman of the Democratic Caucus, Mr. LARSON.

□ 1340

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, let me rise and commend the efforts of CHRIS VAN HOLLEN and the Budget Committee and rise in full support of their balanced and fair document that emphasizes shared sacrifice. Let me say to my Republican colleagues that this appears to us much like that great philosopher Lawrence Berra said, ''deja vu all over again.''

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, in another difficult period of our history, said that we need to prevail upon this country to come together and find the warm courage of national unity that comes from shared sacrifice that would again demonstrate to the American people, especially the most frail amongst us and those in the middle class who are impacted the most, that we have national unity because we have guaranteed that no longer will they be in a position where they have to suffer while others would use government in a way to prosper and grow at the expense of the middle class.

There isn't a Member of this Chamber who doesn't have friends or family who aren't affected by the altering of Medicare, Social Security, or Medicaid. These are the tough decisions that are made every single day across the dinner table.

This fragile recovery impacts the most fragile amongst us and also is tearing asunder the very middle class that we seek to provide with the guarantee—the guarantee of a social safety net that provides them with Social Security, Medicare and, yes, health care, as well. That is why the Democrats have offered an alternative plan that underscores our convictions and our belief in Social Security, Medicare, and affordable health care.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I would like to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GRAVES).

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman of the Budget Committee. He's done a fantastic job.

And to the gentleman from Maryland, I know it's been difficult this week, you've stood in a difficult position, and now you're presenting your budget, and you've been in opposition to many of the budgets put forward, including the President's last night, and I know it's tough.

What we're addressing here right now, Mr. Chairman, I think, is a lot of numbers, a lot of charts and a lot of rhetoric. We hear that. But what we know is that Washington has not been forthright with the American people. For far too long, the top has been getting the bailout, the bottom has been getting a handout, and now who's going to get stuck with the bill? It's our kids. That's who's going to get stuck with the bill.

So why can't we, for once, instead of looking at the charts and numbers and throwing it all out there, just look through the lens of how will this budget impact our children and their future, their opportunity and their prosperity? Is this a budget that presents equal outcomes? Or is it going to be one that presents equal opportunities? Can we not look through that lens, for once, Mr. Chairman?

I would say that the budget that the gentleman has put forward is one more about equal outcomes. It's more taxes, it's more government, and it's more government solutions. Do you know what? Why don't we provide more opportunities and more prosperity for the children of the next generation? That's the lens that I believe we should be looking through.

And this is why: because whether we believe it or not, whether we're willing to recognize it, we are scribes of time right now. History is being written based on the discussions, the outcome and the debate that we have. We are the ones who are determining what history will reflect back on and say we did at this time and what the future exists like later. What will we choose? What will we write? Will this be the chapter that concludes with the words ''the end,'' or will we write a chapter that we can turn the page and hand the pens off to the next generation?

Mr. Chairman, it is my hope that we take our pen and that we pass it to the next generation, that we can turn the page, that we can move forward, and that we can provide a new chapter and a new beginning, one that is a beginning that leads to another future of opportunity and prosperity. I believe that only happens if we pass the Republican budget that we have before us today.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, I do think the focus should be on our children and on the future, and that's why our budget does not do some of the things the Republican budget does do, which is, for example, say that kids who have preexisting conditions, whether it's diabetes or asthma, get insurance. We make sure that those kids can't be excluded because of preexisting conditions. They don't. We make sure that the interest rates on student loans don't double this July, as their budget would allow, because we think it's important that those students have an opportunity to get the education to get ahead and succeed.

So I hope we will continue to focus on that question as we debate the choices that are being made in this budget.

I now yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky, a member of the Budget Committee, Mr. YARMUTH.

Mr. YARMUTH. I thank my friend from Maryland.

Mr. Chairman, a recent analysis of American tax returns showed that in 2010, the top 1 percent of earners in the United States earned $288 billion more than they had in 2009—$288 billion more, the top 1 percent. In fact, that was 93 percent of all the additional income earned in the entire United States from year to year, 2009 to 2010.

Now, apparently, my friends on the Republican side were outraged that 7 percent of the additional income could slip away to the other 99 percent of American families because they came up with a budget that tried to rectify that immediately. I call it the ''Republican 1 percent budget.'' It's a gift basket for billionaires and millionaires. It contains a permanent extension of the Bush tax cuts, which have created an income gap in this country on par with Cameroon and Rwanda.

But the ''Republican 1 percent budget'' doesn't stop there. It gives an additional tax break of $150,000 a year for everyone making more than $1 million a year. And it does that by dismantling Medicare, slashing education funding, transportation, and things like the SNAP program which help so many needy families in this country.

Mr. Chairman, income inequality has become the central tenet of Republican ideology. The budget we will probably vote on later makes their commitment to widening the income gap abundantly clear. That's why I call the Republican budget, in addition to the ''1 percent budget,'' this is the ''all for 1 budget.'' It's a budget that's all for the 1 percent.

By contrast, the Democratic budget, the resolution we are offering now, is really the ''one for all budget,'' one budget that provides benefits for all Americans. It makes the critical investments that we need to make sure all Americans have equal opportunity and equal tools to realize the American Dream, and it makes sure that all contribute to the deficit reduction that we all are committed to. Everybody plays a part; everybody does their share.

I support the Democratic budget and urge my colleagues to do likewise.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I would like to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Hampshire, a member of the Budget Committee, Mr. GUINTA.

Mr. GUINTA. Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to speak on this substitute amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I find what's going on in this country with the level of spending in America outrageous. People in this country have sent us here to do a job, to be leaders, and to solve problems. We have a current deficit of roughly $1.3 trillion, something that is so high that so many people can't even comprehend that number. We have a long-term debt approaching $16 trillion.

This substitute today continues that path of spending money that we simply don't have. I do thank the gentleman for at least offering a proposal—something that has not been done in the Senate—so we can debate in, I think, a reasonable way what the path is that his budget would propose versus the Path to Prosperity.

This proposal, the substitute proposal, does three things. Number one, it spends $3.7 trillion of roughly $1 trillion-ongoing deficits. Secondly, over the 10-year window, it spends $44.7 trillion, continuing the long-term debt that we have found ourselves in currently. Finally, it doesn't solve the significant drivers of our debt, and it doesn't allow for an opportunity to preserve and protect Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security.

The country wants us to be honest, the country wants leadership, and we continue to provide that in the House Budget Committee with the Path to Prosperity. I remind people that budget proposes stability and predictability by cutting $5.3 trillion in spending, by reducing the tax on both individual and corporate to give us a fair, level playing field and predictability for the long term. And it reduces our short-term deficit about $700 billion next year and continues to ensure we get on a path to balance. A balanced budget is the dream of every American, and we offer that opportunity in the Path to Prosperity.

With that, I urge a ''no'' vote on this amendment.

□ 1350

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. At this point I would reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, at this time I will yield 2 minutes to the gentlelady from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACK), a member of the Budget Committee.

Mrs. BLACK. Mr. Chairman, in light of this week's Supreme Court arguments on the health care law, I'd like to take a moment to talk about the contrast between our Path to Prosperity budget and the broken promises of that law.

As we've heard from so many of my colleagues in the last couple of days, we are on the verge of a debt crisis. I don't think any of us can argue that. And this health care law, with a total price tag of $1.76 trillion, would surely drive us over that cliff faster. Now, that is why, in the Path to Prosperity budget, we repeal the entire health care law, including the very dangerous IPAB, which would slash physician payment rates, forcing doctors to stop seeing Medicare patients. This 15-member, unelected board makes senior care even harder to access and puts bureaucrats between patients and their doctors.

Our plan for Medicare offers a choice for seniors, and they deserve a choice. We increase the competition between a guaranteed coverage option—and I want to repeat that, that this is a guaranteed coverage option—and traditional Medicare, and it allows seniors to choose. All of this would lower costs of the program while increasing the quality of care. This is the choice of two futures, both for our health care system and also the prosperity of our Nation.

Now, we can continue to go down the path of ObamaCare, where we see $1.76 trillion in spending over 10 years. We also see $525 billion in new taxes, fees, and penalties on families and small businesses. Or, we can repeal this law and put in place policies that increase competition, decrease costs, and ensure that our health care system is patient-focused.

We can continue to explode the size and scope of the Federal Government, as my colleagues on the other side of the aisle would like. If Democrats had their way, their budget would tax more, borrow more, spend more, and waste more of the hardworking taxpayer dollars.

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

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. I yield the gentlelady an additional 30 seconds.

Mrs. BLACK. I find it interesting that last night this Chamber unanimously rejected the President's 2013 budget that would be an absolute fiscal disaster. And yet this budget before us today again doubles down on those failed policies of the past. The American people are sick and tired of Washington's culture of spend, spend, spend because they know there are consequences of living without a budget and spending more than what we take in.

What we're doing here today is being honest with the American people. We are here to cut spending, reform programs in order to save them, and we make government smaller and less intrusive.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Wisconsin has 7½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Maryland has 6 minutes remaining.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I'm glad the gentlelady brought up the issue of health care and how these budgets impact health care.

She described their proposal as giving seniors a choice. It's interesting that they would give seniors on Medicare a choice that they don't want themselves to have, that they give Members of Congress a much better deal in health care than they would give to seniors on Medicare.

Here's what their budget would do in ending the Medicare guarantee. This blue line shows the current level of support Medicare beneficiaries get from the Medicare program, up around 90 percent. That green line right there, that's the level of support Members of Congress get from the Federal Employee Health Benefit Plan. You can see it's steady; as costs go up, the support goes up proportionally. The Republican plan, that red line, is the one for seniors. That takes support steadily down relative to rising health care costs so that seniors would have to eat those rising health care costs. They bear the risk. That is a bad plan for American seniors. It's a bad plan for America.

I now yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts, who has focused a lot on these issues as a member of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. NEAL.

Mr. NEAL. Thank you, Mr. VAN HOLLEN.

What's striking about the debate that we're having today and this discussion is that essentially our Republican friends and colleagues are asking us to go back to the policies that got us here in the first place, the folly of those 6 years when they controlled the Presidency, when they controlled the Senate, and when they controlled the House of Representatives. So let me reacquaint all with their number forecast.

They offered $1.3 trillion worth of tax cuts in 2001, and then came back in 2003 and said that wasn't enough; let's cut taxes by another trillion dollars. The underlying argument that they offered at the time was that this would jump-start growth, despite the fact that as we came off the Clinton years with the greatest spurt of economic growth in the history of the world—a budget that was balanced for 4 successive years and 22 million jobs—their argument was: We can outdo that growth if we simply cut taxes by $2.3 trillion—and, incidentally, not for the middle class. These tax cuts overwhelmingly went to people in the 1 percentile. Remember the theory that tax cuts pay for themselves?

So, let's contrast January 19, 2001 with the end of the Bush years—$15 trillion worth of debt, deficits as far as the eye could see, all under the guise of economic growth. So, let me give you a number—not an opinion, but a fact. Those 8 years offered the most anemic economic growth at any time since Herbert Hoover was President of the United States. And what they ask for today in this budget is to have bigger tax cuts for wealthy people and eviscerate the guarantee of Medicare.

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

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. NEAL. This is the party, on the Republican side, that tried to privatize Social Security during those years, and all they want to do is shoehorn these legislative proposals into tax cuts for wealthy people. Their argument today, despite these record deficits, is, with revenue at 14.7 percent of GDP—headed toward the Eisenhower years—when the town has argued for years about revenue being between 19 and 21 percent, they're going to cut Medicare to give tax cuts for wealthy people.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I'd like to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. MULVANEY), a member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. MULVANEY. Mr. Chairman, yesterday, before we had a chance to vote on the President's budget, I received a copy of a press release from the White House. It encouraged the House Democratic leadership to vote for this amendment. It encouraged the Democrats in the House to vote for the Van Hollen amendment, which I just thought was worthy of getting up and talking about, very briefly.

It makes me wonder why the President didn't send a press release asking his Democrat colleagues to vote for his budget. It makes me wonder what the President is thinking. Does he like the Van Hollen budget better than his own budget? I mean, I guess there are some things to like. The President's budget raised taxes by $1.9 trillion; the Van Hollen budget only raises taxes by $1.7 trillion. The President's budget raised spending by $1.5 trillion; the Van Hollen amendment only raises it by $900 billion.

But it makes me wonder where the President is. Does the President think that his budget that he offered just a month ago raises taxes too much, raises spending too much? Is it too big of a tax-and-spend document, now he wants a little bit less of a tax-and-spend document? I guess the reason he likes the Van Hollen budget is that it raises taxes, it raises spending, and it never balances. I guess those are the consistencies between the Van Hollen budget and the President's budget that we unanimously defeated last night 414–0. So I guess the President likes budgets that raises taxes, raise spending, and never balance.

I would suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, as I have through this entire debate, that any balanced approach that does not end up in a balanced budget is no balance and is no budget. For that reason, I encourage us to defeat this amendment.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, I thought we were back to reality today instead of in the land of make-believe. Mr. MULVANEY offered an amendment yesterday that was not the President's budget. We debated that last night. I don't know why we're continuing that charade.

□ 1400

I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. KEATING).

Mr. KEATING. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

There's been a lot of talk about kick the can down the road and kick the can down the road. I want to know what road that is?

The road I know, the road that gave me the American Dream, was the road to an education that's being undercut by this budget. It's a road to medical security that my grandparents worked hard and struggled for to give me. So that's the road we're talking about.

The other question I have is, What can are we talking about? The budget offered by the Republicans kicks the can down the road all right, but that can is the middle class American.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. At this time, Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SOUTHERLAND).

Mr. SOUTHERLAND. I thank the chairman for yielding.

We have a lot of folks in the gallery today that have worked hard and saved money that they've earned to make their trip and to come here and listen to this debate. They understand that Santa Claus and a fairy tale is not going to pay for their transportation back. They get that. And they know that when they get back home, they're going to have to earn and work and find earned success if they want to bring their family back again. They get it. They get it. The American people get it.

At no point in time have the American people had to do more with less and the Federal Government has done less with more.

We hear a lot about fairness. True fairness does not come from wealth distribution. True fairness means rewarding merit, creating opportunity, and letting people rise. That has been a bedrock of the American system, the free enterprise system; and it is that free enterprise system that has given opportunity and rewarded people. And America has been benevolent with the gifts of being rewarded by hard work and honest dealings.

The Democratic budget does not support that; yet the Ryan budget or the Path to Prosperity, the Republican budget, does.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair reminds all Members not to refer to occupants of the gallery.

The gentleman from Maryland has 1¾ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Wisconsin has 5 minutes remaining.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. LABRADOR).

Mr. LABRADOR. Mr. Chairman, as I listened to the other side speak about their budget, it takes me back to growing up in Puerto Rico as a young man. And I'm very privileged to represent the people of Idaho right now, but I grew up in a very poor neighborhood. I grew up in a very poor environment in Puerto Rico.

I remember my mother taking me to the wealthier neighborhoods. And I remember her taking me to different places to the nicer stores, the nicer places in Puerto Rico and telling me that I had a choice, that I could work hard, I could play by the rules, I could do all the things I needed to do, and one day I could live in one of those homes, one day I could actually have those opportunities.

But if my mother would have had the same mentality that the other side has, I would have never been able to amount to anything in my life because what they believe is that the only way you can actually amount to something is if you take from the ones who have, if you're a ''have-not.''

My mother never believed in that. She never said some day she will own a beautiful home, you will own a beautiful car, you will own a beautiful house if you take away from the rich. She always said that was up to you to become somebody in your life. And that's the mentality that the other side has.

I have this chart here to show what really happened under the Democrats and the Republicans. If you see this, when the Democrats took control of Congress, we were at just under 5 percent unemployment. As soon as they took over Congress, and Barack Obama was elected, the unemployment rate went higher. And as soon as the Republicans were elected, the unemployment rate started going down. That's the path that we can have between the two parties.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. At this time I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. HUELSKAMP), a member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. HUELSKAMP. Mr. Chairman, today I rise in opposition to the budget offered by my colleague, Mr. VAN HOLLEN.

Then-Senator Obama, when campaigning for President, called President Bush unpatriotic for raising our national debt by $4 trillion in 8 years, a figure he has surpassed in less than 4 years.

When then-Senator Obama voted against a debt limit increase he said, Leadership means the buck stops here. Instead, Washington is shifting the burden of bad choices today on to the backs of our children and grandchildren. America has a debt problem and a failure of leadership. Americans deserve better.

I agree with Senator Obama. If he believes this type of leadership was a failure and unpatriotic, then certainly so too should he think that about his budget and this budget here, for this budget would leave the U.S. with nearly $25 trillion of debt by the end of 2022, despite a massive tax increase of $1.7 trillion.

And despite the increase, this budget does not balance within the next 10 years, the next 20 years, and not even in 75 years. We can't wait. We can't wait, Mr. Chairman. We can't wait to balance the budget for 75 years.

Now more than ever, America needs leadership. As Senator Obama said, we cannot put the failures of today on the backs of the next generation. I agree, Senator Obama. So I reject this budget for the sake of our children and grandchildren.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, I would just remind my colleagues that at the end of the 8 years of the Bush administration, after the tax cuts, which helped create the deficits, we ended up losing over 600,000 private sector jobs. That's the result of trickle-down economics.

The last thing we want to do is go back to those policies. The Republican budget takes us back to our policies. We invest in jobs.

With that, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished Democratic leader, who's been focused on jobs, Ms. PELOSI.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding. And I want to rise to sing the praises of our Democratic members on the House Budget Committee, led by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN). Thank you for bringing us a balanced budget to the floor, a balanced option on how we go forward to the floor.

Yes, we know we have to make cuts, and we have to increase revenue, but most of all, we have to increase jobs. Growth is what is important.

And the difference between these two budgets, the budget that Mr. VAN HOLLEN is proposing and the Ryan Republican budget, is that the Ryan Republican budget loses jobs. The Van Hollen budget, the Democratic budget, is a job-creator. It's a job-creator.

It also invests in education. Think of it, if you're a student and you have a student loan, on July 1 your interest rate will double from 3.4 percent to 6.8 percent. The Ryan Republican budget says that's just fine. The House Democratic budget prevents that from happening.

And if you're a senior, the Ryan budget takes you down a path where the Medicare guarantee is cut. You may have to spend $6,000 or more for less in terms of benefits.

All the while, while not protecting our students, while not creating jobs, while not protecting our seniors and their Medicare, the Ryan budget gives an over-$300,000 tax break to people making over $1 million a year.

How can that be? How can that be?

The more people know about that budget, the more they know that it hurts them and their lives. The budget that is put forth by the House Democrats is a positive one for economic growth, for investing in our small businesses, for honoring the entrepreneurial spirit of America, for strengthening the middle class, for building ladders of opportunity for people who want to work hard, play by the rules, take responsibility for themselves to succeed as we re-ignite the American Dream.

So I thank you, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, for your leadership in putting a budget forth that is responsible, that honors our commitment to future generations, that reduces the deficit in a positive way, as opposed to Mr. RYAN's Republican budget. It doesn't even get to deficit reduction, ending that until close to 2040. I mean, the contrast could not be greater. The impact on America's families could not be greater.

Just think, seniors pay $6,000 more for fewer benefits in Medicare, while they give a $300,000 tax cut to the wealthiest people in our country.

□ 1410

You be the judge. Is that a budget that is a statement of your values?

Vote ''yes'' on the Van Hollen budget. Vote ''no'' on the Ryan Republican budget.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Maryland has 15 seconds remaining and the gentleman from Wisconsin has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. I reserve the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. Does the gentleman from Maryland wish to use his remaining 15 seconds?

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Yes, I would. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Again, our Democratic alternative invests in the President's jobs proposal, a proposal that has been sitting here in the House of Representatives since September.

We reduced the deficit in a balanced and fair way. We make choices not to provide another tax break to the wealthiest but to say we need the combination of cuts and revenue, just like bipartisan commissions have done.

I urge adoption of the amendment.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Let me just try to give, in a nutshell, the economic vision the minority leader just gave us. It kind of works like this:

Take more money from communities, from families, from small businesses and send it to Washington; swish it around the bureaucracy; make the decisions here; then, through trickle-down government, try to create jobs from government; borrow more money if that's not enough; then print more money if that's not enough over at the Federal Reserve; and we can make jobs in government.

It doesn't work. We've been trying this. Look at where we are today. Our debt is bigger than our economy. Look at the common theme we've seen before us. This budget, the House Democratic budget, has a $1.7 trillion tax increase; the President's budget, a $2 trillion tax increase; the CBC budget, a $6 trillion tax increase; and least, but not last, the Progressive budget has a $6.7 trillion tax increase. Is that for deficit reduction? No. It's for more spending.

The House Democratic budget has a $4.6 trillion spending increase; the CBC budget, a $5.2 trillion spending increase; the President's budget, a $5.2 trillion spending increase; and the Progressive Caucus Budget, a $6.6 trillion spending increase.

It is clear, they want you taxed more so they can spend more, and they never, ever balance the budget and they send us off a debt cliff.

This debt crisis is the most predictable crisis we've ever had in the history of this country, and we've got to stop this notion that we can just keep taking more and more and more from families and businesses to spend us deeper into debt. It doesn't work.

With that, I urge a ''no'' vote on the House Democratic substitute.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. All time for debate has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 163, noes 262, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 150]

AYES—163

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

NOES—262

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

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

NOT VOTING—6

Filner	Mack	Rangel
Jackson (IL)	Meeks	Towns

□ 1437

Mr. FARR and Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 150, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted ''aye.''

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, it is now in order to consider a final period of general debate, which shall not exceed 20 minutes, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking member of the Committee on the Budget.

The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, let me just start off by thanking all of the staff and the minority and their staff for the hard work.

I want to congratulate Mr. VAN HOLLEN for bringing his substitute to the floor. The minority does not need to do that, and I think that it is good for the process and the system that they do that.

In particular, I want to thank our Budget Committee staff: Alex Stoddard, Andy Morton, Austin Smythe, Charlotte Ivancic, Conor Sweeney, Courtney Reinhard, David Logan, Dennis Teti, Dick Magee, Eric Davis, Gerrit Lansing, Jane Lee, Jenna Spealman, Jim Herz, Jon Burks, Jon Romito, Jose Guillen, Justin Bogie, Marsha Douglas, Matt Hoffmann, Nicole Foltz, Paul Restuccia, Stephanie Parks, Steve Spruiell, Ted McCann, Tim Flynn, and Vanessa Day.

I also want to thank our personal office staff and the people who are over there at the Ford Building that not everybody sees but who work for the Congressional Budget Office. I had the privilege to meet with them last December while they were busy putting the payroll tax numbers together.

This year, the President's budget came late. Easter came early. Everyone was crunched. We worked them overtime, very hard. Now, we don't always like the estimates they necessarily give us, but I want to thank them for their dedication and their professionalism in making this process work.

With that, I will reserve the balance of my time.

PAUL RYAN PERSONAL OFFICE STAFF

Allison Steil, Andy Speth, Chad Herbert, Danyell Tremmel, Joyce Meyer, Kevin Seifert, Megan Wagner, Nathan Schacht, Sarah Peer, Smythe Anderson, Susie Liston, Teresa Mora, Tricia Stoneking, Lauren Schroeder, Casey Higgins, Aubrey Yanzito, Rick Jacobson.

CBO STAFF

Adam Talaber, Adam Wilson, Adebayo Adedeji, Alan van der Hilst, Alexandra L. Minicozzi, Allison Percy, Amber G. Marcellino, Amy E. Petz, Andrea K. Noda, Andrew Stocking, Ann Futrell, Anna E. Cook, Annette W. Kalicki, Athiphat Muthitacharoen, Aurora K. Swanson, Avi Lerner, Barbara Edwards, Barry Blom, Benjamin R. Page, Bernard C. Kempinski.

Brianne B. Hutchinson, Bruce G. Arnold, Carla Tighe Murray, Caryn Rotheim, Chad M. Chirico, Chad Shirley, Charles Pineles-Mark, Charles Whalen, Chayim Rosito, Christi Hawley Anthony, Christian K. Howlett, Christina Vu, Christine M. Bogusz, Christopher Murphy, Christopher Williams, Christopher Zogby, Courtney Griffith, Cynthia R. Cleveland, Damien Moore, DaMischa Phillip.

Daniel Frisk, Daniel S. Hoople, Darren Young, Dave Hull, David A. Brauer, David Arthur, David Austin, David B. Newman, David C. Gaffney, David D. Jackson, David E. Mosher, David Rafferty, David Torregrosa, David Weiner, Dawn Sauter Regan, Deborah A. Kalcevic, Deborah Kilroe, Deborah Lucas, Denise Jordan-Williams, Doug Elmendorf, Dwayne Wright.

Ed Harris, Edward (Sandy) Davis, Edward C. Blau, Elias Leight, Elizabeth Bass, Elizabeth Cove Delisle, Ellen C. Werble, Emily Holcombe, Eric J. Labs, Ernestine McNeil, Ernestine McNeil, Esther Steinbock, Felix Reichling, Frances M. Lussier, Francesca Castelli, Frank J. Sammartino, Frank S. Russek, Gregory Acs, Gregory H. Hitz, Heidi Golding, Holly Harvey, Jamease Miles.

James A. Langley, James Baumgardner, James Johnson, Janet F. Airis, Janet Holtzblatt, Janice M. Johnson, Jared Brewster, Jason Wheelock, Jean P. Hearne, Jeanine Rees, Jeff LaFave, Jeffrey Kling, Jeffrey M. Holland, Jennifer C. Gravelle, Jennifer Smith, Jessica Deegan, Jessica S. Banthin, Jimmy Jin, J'nell L. Blanco, Joanna (Jodi) Capps.

Joe Miller, John H. Skeen III, Jonathan A. Huntley, Jonathan A. Schwabish, Jonathan P. Morancy, Joseph Evans Jr., Joseph Kile, Joshua Shakin, Joyce M. Manchester, Juan M. Contreras, Juann H. Hung, Judith Cromwell, Julia M. Christensen, Julia Mitchell, Julie H. Topoleski, Julie Somers, Justin Humphrey, Justin R. Falk.

Kalyani Parthasarathy, Kate Kelly, Kathleen FitzGerald, Kathleen Gramp, Kent R. Christensen, Kevin Perese, Kim J. Kowalewski, Kim P. Cawley, Kirstin B. Nelson, Kurt Seibert, Lara E. Robillard, Larry Ozanne, Leah C. Mazade, Leigh S. Angres, Leo K. Lex, Linda Bilheimer, Linda Schimmel, Lisa Ramirez-Branum, Loretta Lettner, Lori B. Housman, Lyle Nelson.

Majid Moghaddam, Marika Santoro, Marin A. Randall, Marion C. Curry, Mark Booth, Mark E. Sanford, Mark J. Lasky, Mark P. Hadley, Mark T. Grabowicz, Martin von Gnechten, Mary M. Froehlich, Matthew Goldberg, Matthew Pickford, Matthew Schmit, Maureen Costantino, Megan E. Carroll, Melinda B. Buntin, Melissa Merrell, Michael Bennett, Michael Levine, Michael S. Simpson, Mitchell A. Remy, Molly W. Dahl, Monte Ruffin.

Nabeel A. Alsalam, Nancy A. Fahey, Natalie J. Tawil, Nathan T. Musick, Noah P. Meyerson, Noelia J. Duchovny, Paige Piper/Bach, Pamela Greene, Patrice L. Gordon, Patrice L. Watson, Paul Burnham, Paul Jacobs, Paul Masi, Paula D. Brown, Perry C. Beider, Peter H. Fontaine, Philip C. Webre, Priscila Hammett.

R. Derek Trunkey, Rae Wiseman, Raymond J. Hall, Rebecca Rockey, Rebecca V. Yip, Robert A. Sunshine, Robert G. Shackleton Jr., Robert McClelland, Robert W. Arnold, Robert W. Stewart, Rod Goodwin, Romain Parsad, Ron Gecan, Ronald L. Moore, Ryan G. Miller.

Sam Papenfuss, Santiago Vallinas, Sarah Ammar, Sarah Anders, Sarah Jennings, Sarah Puro, Shane Beaulieu, Shannon Mok, Sharon Broderick, Sharon Corbin-Jallow, Sheila Campbell, Sheila M. Dacey, Sherry Snyder, Simone Thomas, Stephanie Burns, Stephanie Cameron, Stephanie M. Ruiz, Stephen P. Rentner, Steven A. Weinberg, Stuart A. Hagen, Sunita C. D'Monte, Susan Willie, Susanne S. Mehlman.

T.J. McGrath, Tamara Hayford, Terry M. Dinan, Theresa A. Gullo, Thomas B. Bradley, Tiara P. Mizelle, Valentina Michelangeli, Vi Nguyen, Virginia Myers, Wendy Edelberg, Wendy Kiska, William J. Carrington, William Ma, William Randolph.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, I want to start by thanking all the members of the Budget Committee, Republicans and Democrats alike. We had a very good debate in the Budget Committee. We had a good debate here on the floor. And I want to thank all our colleagues. We obviously have deep differences, but I think everybody conducted this debate in a civil manner.

I also want to thank the chairman for the way he conducted the proceedings in the committee. And to all the staff, Republican and Democratic staff, I want to thank our team, headed by Tom Kahn. Many of them are here on the floor. As I think everybody knows, they've spent many, many, many late nights working on this budget. So I salute all of them as well as the folks over at the Congressional Budget Office.

□ 1440

We obviously think that this budget proposed by our Republican colleagues is the wrong choice for America.

I now yield 3 minutes to the distinguished Democratic whip, my friend, our colleague from the State of Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. RYAN, who is an outstanding Member of this body and my friend, and who is one of the most able among us, as well as Mr. VAN HOLLEN, who has been my close friend for many years and one of the most able among us, have just spent time thanking our staffs for the work that they have done. I share their view that our staffs have worked mightily. And, indeed, there has been much debate.

Tragically, the product we will produce today is far less than the sum of our parts in this body. It is, I would suggest to you, a product unworthy of the intellect that has been applied to it. It is a product, indeed, that I think will hurt America, not help America. It is a product that is too much politics and too little policy. It is a product of which I think this House can not be proud.

It is a product that relies on substantially undermining the security of seniors. I say that as one who has said repeatedly that in reaching a fiscally sustainable path we must deal with entitlements. We need to do so together, and we need to do so in a balanced way.

But there is no balance in this proposal. Seniors, middle class, the vulnerable, and working Americans are asked to pay the price of this agreement. And, indeed, not only are they asked to pay the price, but the best off among us is asked to do the least.

That's not the America of which we're all proud—that has worked together and sacrificed together at times, to come together to make a joint contribution to the welfare of this country.

This product is less than the sum of its parts. This product would undermine the guarantee of Medicare.

Again, we need to deal with entitlements, but not in a way, I tell my friends in this House, that undermines the guarantee of senior security as well as family security, so their children will know their parents are secure.

Ladies and gentlemen of this House, we had an agreement. I think that the gentleman from Wisconsin is an honorable man. He is my friend. I like PAUL RYAN. But I am sorely disappointed, I tell my friend.

We came to having a difference of opinion on what the number ought to be for this year's budget. You had a lower number. We had a higher number. We almost took the Nation to the brink—as a matter of fact, we took it to the brink—of default.

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

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. HOYER. We came to the brink of default in this great Nation, the most creditworthy Nation on the face of the Earth, and were downgraded as a result of failing to get to an agreement. But when we got to an agreement, it was an agreement. And if we are able to rely on one another's words, we ought to keep our agreements.

It simply said that 302(a), which simply means, for the public, that the dollars we were going to spend on discretionary spending this fiscal year coming would be $1.47 trillion. That's a lot of money, no doubt about it. Your side didn't like it, my side didn't like it, but we agreed on it.

That agreement is not carried out in this budget. How can we rely in the future on such an agreement? It asks seniors to pay the bill, the vulnerable to pay the bill, but not the wealthiest in America. It puts Medicare at risk and does not get us to where we want.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. HOYER. In fact, it adds $10 trillion, and then some magical formula that's somewhere out there, like waste, fraud, and abuse, we're going to find the money to pay for the $10 trillion in tax cuts. That's by the extension of the Bush tax cuts and the 35 to 25. Some magical way, we're going to eliminate preference items. It doesn't say which ones. It doesn't say who's going to pay the bill.

Ladies and gentlemen, we can do better. The parts in this body are very good on both sides of the aisle—good intellect, good instincts, and a love for this country. We can do better.

Let's reject this budget. Let's do some real work. Let's come together and put this country on a fiscally sustainable path without harming our people.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, at this time, I yield 2 minutes to our distinguished majority whip, Mr. MCCARTHY.

Mr. MCCARTHY of California. I thank the chairman of the Budget Committee for the work that he's done, both sides.

We've watched a lot of debate. This floor is supposed to be devised to have the power of the idea to win.

Mr. Chairman, we watched the President's budget come here and, unfortunately, unite us when nobody thought that was the direction to go.

We watched history be made on this floor for many years. It's always said that history repeats itself. In my short lifespan, if I'm really looking at where America stands, it stands much where we stood in 1980—a choice between two futures.

Have you ever thought for a moment the similarities of 1980 to today?

In 1980, America was afraid that Japan was going to surpass us in our economy. Today, we have fear of China and India being larger.

In 1980, Iran was holding Americans hostage. Today, they want to close the Strait of Hormuz. They want to develop missiles that hold the world hostage.

We had an energy crisis. Today, the price of gasoline is the highest it's ever been.

Every generation in America has been able to improve on the generation before it, but do you realize 1980 was the first time a majority of Americans believed the best days were behind us? 50.4 percent. Today, it's at 74. We had a challenge in our foreign policy. We literally had a President put a sweater on and tell us to turn the heater down.

Our biggest challenge is our debt that faces us.

Well, today we have a choice, a choice of two futures, just as we did in 1980. So the choice today is: Do you want that European model; or do you want something that faces our challenge, honest to the American people, and rises to the occasion?

When Ronald Reagan was sworn in at his inaugural, he said:

> Our willingness to believe in ourselves and our capacity to perform great deeds; to believe that together, with God's help, we can and will resolve the problems which now confront us. And after all, why shouldn't we believe that? We are Americans.

Winston Churchill once said of America:

> You can always count on them to do what's right after they've exhausted every other option.

We have exhausted every other option. This is an opportunity for a new path, for a new future.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, at this time, I would like to yield 1 minute to the distinguished majority leader of the House, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR).

Mr. CANTOR. I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the House Republican budget resolution offered by my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin, Chairman PAUL RYAN.

Mr. Chairman, people in this country are looking. They are desperate to see a strong signal from Washington that we are prepared to make the tough decisions necessary to address our Nation's fiscal crisis. Today, we will pass our budget that proposes real, honest solutions to create a stronger economy and a more certain future for our country.

□ 1450

Our budget takes bold steps that will get the fiscal house in order and will manage down the debt and deficit. It also strengthens the entitlement programs which are the biggest drivers of our debt. It reforms the Tax Code and prevents devastating defense cuts from taking place—all without raising taxes.

Mr. Chairman, we are seizing the opportunity to address what even the minority has admitted is the most predictable economic crisis in our Nation's history. Unfortunately, Mr. Chairman, those on the other side of the aisle seem to refuse to be able to deal with this crisis and actually propose a solution.

The Democratic-controlled Senate has failed to pass a budget in over 1,000 days, shirking its responsibility to the American people. And the President has refused to put forth any serious solution to pay down the historic debt and deficit that he helped create. In fact, the President's budget will actually aggravate the Nation's problems. President Obama's budget saddles the American people with massive tax increases, puts more burden on job creators, weakens our military and fails to provide a plan to save our entitlement programs. I believe these policies will fundamentally change our Nation for the worse.

In contrast, Mr. Chairman, our budget restores the system of free enterprise that has made America the greatest nation in the world. We propose a simpler, fairer, and more competitive Tax Code that will actually foster economic growth and job creation. Instead of picking winners and losers, our plan levels the playing field. Our budget lowers tax rates for taxpayers, broadens the base, and gets rid of loopholes and preferences so we can grow the economy and see more jobs created.

Mr. Chairman, our budget seeks to save our entitlement programs because we actually produce a plan to solve the disproportionate cause of our deficits in health care entitlements.

This commitment to lead, this commitment to find solutions and to actually put a plan in place is what has been missing from the debate in this town. And we ask our colleagues on the other side of the aisle to join us in that commitment to actually adopt a plan so that we can begin to make progress and send a signal to the American people that we get it and that we are here to help solve the problem.

Mr. Chairman, House Republicans are offering the American people a choice in terms of the direction this country will take. And I thank Chairman RYAN and the members of his Budget Committee for their hard work to produce this pro-growth, solutions-oriented budget. This document does begin to address the serious fiscal challenges we face and grow the economy so that our children have the same hope, opportunity, and ability to achieve success that our parents gave to us and their parents to them.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. If I could ask how much time remains?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Maryland has 4½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Wisconsin has 5½ minutes remaining.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. I thank our colleagues for a vigorous debate, and I would remind everybody that just a few years ago when the President was sworn in, our economy was in a total free fall. The bottom was falling out, we had negative 8 percent GDP, and over 800,000 jobs were being lost every month. And as a result of extraordinary actions that were taken, along with the tenacity of the American people, we have climbed out of that hole that we inherited. We have now had 24 months of consecutive private-sector job growth. Let's keep that growth going.

The budget that the President proposed, the budget that the Democrats proposed, did that. It expanded investments in jobs. The Republican budget will cut our investment in transportation next year by 46 percent when we have 17 percent unemployment in the construction industry.

Independent analysts have said that their budget will cost us 1 million jobs this year and cost us 2 million jobs next year. That's not what we need. The Congressional Budget Office has said that over one-third of our current deficit is because of underemployment. Why would we want to add to underemployment, as the Republican budget does?

Now, in the long term, we've got to get our deficits under control. The issue is not whether we need to do that, the issue is how. As the previous speaker said, the question is the choice. Our Republican colleagues overwhelmingly have signed this pledge saying they are not willing to close one tax loophole—not one penny—for the purpose of reducing the deficit. And when you say to folks making over $1 million a year, you don't have to share any more responsibility of reducing the deficit, when you say to big oil companies we're going to keep going with the taxpayer subsidies, do you know what? You've got to take out the budget on everybody else, at the expense of seniors, at the expense of middle-income taxpayers, and at the expense of important investments in our economy. And that's what their budget does. That's why it ends the Medicare guarantee.

They're proposing to give seniors a deal that's a lot worse than we have for Members of Congress—worse than the one for Members of Congress, seniors on Medicare. They cut Medicaid by $800 billion, more than one-third of the program, by 2022, putting seniors and disabled individuals at risk. They cut education investments and would allow interest rates on student loans to double this July. Those are not decisions that we make if we want a strong economy and a robust future for our children and grandchildren.

So this is all about choices, and we don't think that it's bold to provide tax breaks to millionaires while you're ending the Medicare guarantee for seniors. We don't think it's courageous to protect big taxpayer giveaways to companies that ship American jobs overseas while we're cutting investments in education, science, research, and infrastructure right here at home. We don't think it's fair to provide another round of tax cuts to folks at the very top. The Tax Policy Center says it's going to be close to $400,000 on average for people making over $1 million. We don't think it's fair to do that, financing those tax cuts by increasing taxes on middle-income Americans.

I would challenge our colleagues: show us how you make up for $4.6 trillion in lost revenue from dropping that tax rate without socking it to middle-income taxpayers? So far, Republican colleagues have been absolutely incapable of showing us that they're not shifting the burden to middle-income taxpayers.

So, Mr. Chairman, it is all about choices. Unfortunately, we didn't pass the alternative Democratic budget. Let's not make the mistake of passing this Republican budget plan. We can do better. We can do what bipartisan groups have done, take a balanced approach, cut spending and also cut the loopholes for special interests. Let's do it in a way that the American people would say brings us together, rather than apart.

So I would urge rejection of this budget. It makes the wrong choice for America. I thank the chairman, and I thank my colleagues.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the remainder of the time.

Mr. Chairman, we are bearing witness to history this week. Across the street, we are witnessing what could be the end of bureaucratic-controlled health care. What we are on the verge of witnessing is a powerful reaffirmation of the American idea, and we are finally having the debate we need to have.

Our rights come to us naturally, they come from God and nature, and not from government. This health care law is the latest and perfect example of the notion that government is now needed to grant us new rights. And if that is the case, then government has authority to ration, to regulate and to redistribute exactly how we exercise these new rights, such as health care. And if these new government-granted rights conflict with our constitutional rights and liberties, well, then, such is the sacrifice needed in the name of progress, or so the thinking goes.

Across the street, we are witnessing what could be a rejection of this line of thinking. The new health care law, which asserts unlimited power to the Federal Government to decide for Americans how they should go about getting their health care, simply is not compatible with the Constitution.

□ 1500

But the Justices who are considering this case, they've raised a very good point: If this is, at the end, a bureaucrat control of health care, what comes next? And if you listen to them, you may hear a pretty dim view of Congress' ability to solve this problem.

With respect, I would suggest that they take a look at what we are accomplishing here in this body today. Here, in this Chamber, we are witnessing the growing momentum of a new approach, one that maintains a critical role for government, but ultimately puts the American people in charge where they belong.

For the second year in a row, we are passing a budget that outlines a new approach to Medicare. We keep the protections that made Medicare a guaranteed promise for seniors throughout the years, but this is what we say to the bureaucrats who have mismanaged this program into bankruptcy: Enough. Your approach doesn't work. Government has never come up with the magic formula to micromanage America, let alone lower costs and improve quality. It's time to put 50 million seniors, not 15 bureaucrats, in charge of their own health care decisions.

Forcing insurance companies to compete, that's the only way to guarantee quality affordable health care for seniors that lasts for generations. That's the answer to what comes next. Let's keep building on the growing bipartisan consensus on how to improve patient-centered health care reform.

But putting our trust in Americans, it goes beyond health care. It is what this entire budget is all about. We get government bureaucrats out of the business of picking winners and losers in the economy because Americans should make their own decisions about what kind of car they drive or what kind of light bulb they use. We give power over the safety net programs to the States because we believe that governments that are closest to the people are in the best position to design programs for their unique communities, to get people on to lives of self-sufficiency and upward mobility.

When we lower tax rates by closing special interest loopholes, we're saying we in Washington don't need to micromanage people's decisions through the Tax Code. Let people keep more of their own hard-earned dollars; let them decide how to spend it. Economic growth, jobs, upward mobility, opportunity, these are what we're striving for, just like our parents did the same for us.

Mr. Chairman, it is so rare in American politics to arrive at a moment in which the debate revolves around the fundamental nature of American democracy and the social contract, but that is exactly where we are today. One approach gives more power to unelected bureaucrats, takes more from hardworking taxpayers to fuel the expansion of government, and commits our Nation to a future of debt and decline. This approach is proving unworkable in Congress, in our courts, and in our communities.

This contrast with our budget could not become clearer: We put our trust in citizens, not in the government. Our budget returns power to individuals, to families, to communities.

As these choices become clear, today's budget is a vote of confidence for the American experiment. We think that putting our trust in the American people will renew their trust in us. We think Americans should control their destinies, and we trust them to make the right choices about the future of our country.

Mr. Chairman, we think America is on the wrong track. We believe the President is bringing us toward a debt crisis and a welfare state in decline. We are offering the Nation a choice. We are offering the Nation a better way forward. And we are offering the Nation a plan to renew America and the American idea.

Mr. Chairman, let's have that vote.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WILSON of Florida. Mr. Chair, I rise today to voice my opposition to the House Republican budget which ends Medicare guarantees while giving huge tax cuts to millionaires and billionaires. As they have done countless times over the past three decades, the House Republicans are siding with millionaires and billionaires, while making life more difficult for seniors, students, and working people and families. To fund an average tax cut of $400,000 per year for people making more than $1 million annually, they would take away the Medicare guarantee and the Affordable Care Act's provisions to close the donut hole and for free preventive care; destroy more than 4 million jobs through 2014; and cut funding for Pell Grants, K–12 education and Head Start. Instead of continuing with 30 years of failed trickle-down economic policy, we should be investing in our infrastructure, education and research—we need to pass the President's budget for our country's long-term economic health and to renew the American Dream for our children and grandchildren.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chair, I will vote today for H. Con. Res. 112, authored by Budget Committee Chairman PAUL RYAN, because we have a duty to address our nation's looming fiscal obligations. Simply put, we cannot continue to kick the proverbial can down the road.

When I came to the floor to vote for last year's budget, we were $14 trillion in debt. Today, we are $15.5 trillion in debt. It is projected we could be $17 trillion in debt by the end of the year and $21 trillion in debt by 2021.

This will be our fourth straight year of trillion dollar deficits. Four straight years.

We are currently spending 10 cents of every dollar on interest to finance the debt, even though we're borrowing money at historically low rates. If we realistically assume that rates will rise, we could be spending close to 1 out of every 6 dollars to finance the debt by the end of the decade. And that is under the best case scenario.

That is money that could be going to our national defense, repairing our roads and bridges or life-saving cancer research.

In 1970, 5 percent of debt held by the public was in foreign hands. In 1990, it was 19 percent. Today, more than 40 percent of our publically held debt is in foreign hands.

Who are our bankers? Nations such as China, which is spying on us, where human rights are an afterthought, and Catholic bishops, Protestant ministers and Tibetan monks are jailed for practicing their faith, and oil-exporting countries such as Saudi Arabia, which funded the radical madrasahs on the Afghan-Pakistan border resulting in the rise of the Taliban and al Qaeda.

Quite frankly this borrowing is unsustainable, dangerous and irresponsible.

That is why I have been willing to make the hard choices to ensure a better future for our children and grandchildren. Every two years I take an oath to support and defend the Constitution. I do not sign pledges to lobbyists or special interest groups.

That is why I have been working with my colleagues, through my assignment as chairman of the House appropriations subcommittee that funds the departments of Commerce and Justice, to cut $95 billion in federal spending since the start of this Congress, including $11 billion from my subcommittee alone.

That is why I have repeatedly voted against the payroll tax holiday, which steals from the Social Security Trust Fund. The most recent extension alone took $93 billion and brought us nearly a month closer to the statutory debt limit. With just one vote in February, we practically wiped out all the $95 billion savings from the cuts enacted since Republican took back control of the House.

I have speaking out about the need to get our nation's fiscal house in order since George W. Bush was in office.

In 2006 I introduced legislation to create an independent, bipartisan commission to address our debt and deficit. I called it the SAFE Commission, short for Securing America's Future Economy. It said everything should be on the table for discussion: all entitlement spending, all domestic discretionary spending, including defense spending, and tax reform, particularly changes to make the tax code more simple and fair and to end the practice of tax earmarks that costs hundreds of billions of dollars. Congress would be required to vote up or down on the commission's recommendations, just as was done in the base closing process.

I was glad to have been joined in this effort by my good friend and colleague JIM COOPER of Tennessee. Our legislation served as the blueprint for the president's National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform, commonly referred to as the Simpson-Bowles Commission. I am pleased Mr. COOPER and Mr. LATOURETTE produced a full substitute amendment that I believe is the right way forward. I commend them for their work.

The Simpson-Bowles Commission produced a credible plan that gained the support of a bipartisan majority of the commission's 18 members. Called "The Moment of Truth," the commission's report made clear that eliminating the debt and deficit will not be easy and that any reform must begin with entitlements. Mandatory and discretionary spending also has to be addressed as well other "sacred cows," including tax reform and defense spending.

Had just three more members of the Simpson-Bowles Commission supported the recommendations, this plan likely would have passed the Congress and be law today. I was disappointed that the president, and his administration, walked away from the commission. The president failed the country. And the Congress has also failed. This town is dysfunctional. If the plan had advanced, we would already be on our way in getting our nation's fiscal house in order.

We have to find a solution to this debt crisis. Failure is not an option.

Congress and the president must be willing to support a plan that breaks loose from the special interests holding Washington by the throat and return confidence to the country.

Congress and the president also need to be honest with the American people and explain that we cannot solve our nation's financial crisis by just cutting waste, fraud and abuse within discretionary accounts. The real runaway spending is occurring in our out-of-control entitlement costs and the hundreds of billions in annual tax earmarks. Until we reach an agreement that addresses these two drivers of our deficit and debts, we cannot right our fiscal ship of state.

I regret that the bipartisan Cooper amendment failed. But since it did, today I'm voting for the Ryan budget.

Like last year's proposal, this budget blueprint calls for significant reductions in discretionary spending, for reduced tax rates and for the repeal of the costly health care reform law.

The plan also points out that we can no longer ignore the trillions of dollars in unfunded liabilities that consume our budget. There may be disagreement on the significant changes in Medicare and Medicaid entitlement programs that he proposes, and while his plan is again silent on changes needed to reform Social Security entitlements, it does recognize that need. Mr. RYAN continues to pull back the curtain on the mandatory spending ''elephant in the room,'' which we can no longer ignore.

I want to be clear: I would prefer for this House to pass the bipartisan Cooper-LaTourette budget, which is modeled on the bipartisan Simpson-Bowles plan. Even though there were some parts that I would have liked to change, I spoke in strong support of that budget proposal and continue to believe that it is the only plan that can pass the Senate. That proposal put everything on the table, and, more importantly, sought to achieve enough deficit reductions to turn off the need for the sequester that could be so harmful to our defense capabilities. But, again, as that bipartisan proposal failed to pass, I will support the Ryan plan.

I do not agree with everything in this proposal, and will work to improve future legislation. For example, I regret that this proposal does not offer more on ways to address Social Security and tax reform efforts.

This resolution also unfairly targets the federal workforce. While there are many federal employees in the Capital region, it is worth noting that more than 85 percent of the workforce is outside of Washington.

It is also worth noting that more than 65 percent of all federal employees work in agencies that support our national defense capabilities as we continue to fight the War on Terror. The first American killed in Afghanistan, Mike Spann, was a CIA agent and a constituent from my congressional district. CIA, FBI, DEA agents, and State Department employees are serving side-by-side with our military in the fight against the Taliban.

Let's also not forget the Border Patrol and Immigration and Customs Enforcement agents who are working to stop the flow of illegal immigrants and drugs across our borders.

Or the medical researchers at NIH working to develop cures for cancer, diabetes, Alzheimer's and autism.

Or the VA doctors and nurses treating veterans from World War II to today.

Or the FDA inspectors working to stop a salmonella outbreak. These are all federal employees.

Mr. Chair, enough is enough. It is simply wrong to claim, as the Ryan budget does, that these public servants ''have been immune from the effects of the recession.''

This budget also could be improved by providing for the needs of the most vulnerable in our society. As the Congress deals with the budget, we must always do it in a way that does not neglect the needs of the poor. Scripture (Proverbs 19:17) tells us, ''He who is kind to the poor lends to the Lord.'' And in the New Testament Jesus talks a lot about the poor. Matthew 25 says that if we ignore the poor and hungry it is the same as ignoring him. But this budget resolution is an outline for future action, not an enacting piece of legislation that carries the weight of law.

The budget also seeks to shore up our defense capabilities for the next year by finding alternative savings to prevent the across-the-board cuts that are coming in January as a result of the Joint Committee on Deficit Reduction's bipartisan failure of leadership, which, regretfully, represents the larger failure of the President and both political parties.

Another example of this failure of leadership is the decision by the Senate not to even offer a budget proposal. While the Budget Control Act, BCA, does not require a new budget to establish FY 2013 spending levels, the BCA was passed with the assumption that the so-called supercommittee on deficit reduction would be successful. We need to have a robust debate in the public arena as everyone works to mitigate the harmful cuts that will result from the coming sequester. It is an abdication of responsibility for the Senate to refuse to put forth a budget.

This budget recognizes that our fiscal challenges are too great to wait until the next election. We, as elected representatives, have a duty to lead. We have a duty to put forth ideas within the public sphere and engage in debate. I'm ready to make the tough choices today. I vote for the Ryan budget so that the House can get to work.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Chair, listening to the claims of the opponents of this budget, one would think it represented a full-frontal assault on the welfare state and the entitlements system. However, in fact—with all respect to Shakespeare—the sound and fury over this budget ultimately signifies nothing. Under this budget, the federal government will spend $3.5 trillion next year, while under President Obama's budget the federal government will spend $3.8 trillion. The small difference between the congressional budget and the President's hardly seem to justify the overheated rhetoric we hear emanating from both sides of the aisle.

Even under the most optimistic scenario, this supposedly radical plan does not balance the federal budget until my one-year old great-granddaughter will be in college. Under less optimistic assumption, my great granddaughter will be almost 30 before she sees a balanced federal budget. This assumes that Congress will adhere to this year's budget in future years, a dubious assumption since we cannot bind future Congresses to abide by our spending plans. The only budget this Congress cannot legally bind any future Congress to follow a budget we passed today.

The only budget this Congress controls is this year's budget. So why aren't we making substantial spending cuts this year, instead of putting off the hard choices?

Critics of this budget do have a point when they criticize this budget for misplaced priorities, since this plan calls for the federal government to continue to waste trillions of dollars in a future attempt to police the world. Mr. Speaker, through my years in public life I have explained the folly of our hyper-interventionist foreign policy; I will not rehash those arguments here. Instead, I will simply point out to my colleagues that we can no longer afford to spend trillions overseas.

Also, many of those who share my goal of unwinding the federal welfare and entitlement system understand the need to do without harming Americans currently reliant on the system. That task will be much easier if we began by eliminating overseas militarism, foreign aid, and corporate welfare. Yet this so called radical budget treats the Pentagon as a sacred cow, as if closing one overseas base or canceling one contract for Lockheed-Martin will render America defenselessness.

This budget bill not only fails to reduce spending by changing our foreign policy, it also fails to make any meaningful changes in domestic spending. While the bill does repel the President's misguided national health care plan, and repeal a few other federal programs, it leaves the vast majority of the federal welfare-regulatory leviathan intact. Despite the claims of both proponents and opponents that this budget dramatically downsizes the federal government, it does not repeal one unconstitutional cabinet department, not even the Department of Education, which has no constitutional authority and if anything has diminished the quality of American education.

Mr. Chair, the problem facing the federal government is at root not a fiscal problem but a philosophical problem. Too many people in both parties have bought into the idea that the federal government should run the economy, run our lives, and run the world. Until that idea is repudiated and we once again embrace the principles of liberty and constitutional government we will not be able to address our fiscal problems. This budget does little to advance the goal of moving us toward a free society; therefore I urge my colleagues to reject it.

Mr. REYES. Mr. Chair, I rise today to strongly oppose the Republicans' budget proposal. I remain committed to creating jobs, expanding health care coverage, and promoting education, but this budget signals that the Republicans do not. In fact, this budget seems designed to have devastating effects on American families and businesses, and would dramatically damage our nation's improving economy. This legislation makes significant cuts to social programs and investments in education, destroys American jobs, and represents the latest in a series of Republican attacks on Medicare.

Although our economy is recovering from years of misguided policies, many Americans are still struggling to make ends meet. Gas prices have skyrocketed in recent months. Quality health care and education are becoming more expensive for the average American. Families are fighting to save their homes from foreclosure and escape from under mountains of debt.

Instead of focusing on these important issues, Mr. RYAN and the Tea Party have developed a budget that dramatically undermines the social safety net that so many Americans depend on. I believe that budgets are reflections of our values—and it is clear from this proposal that Mr. RYAN and the Tea Party do not possess the same values as ordinary Americans.

By turning Medicare into a voucher program, this budget would effectively end Medicare as we know it, and shift thousands of dollars of health costs onto seniors. But gutting Medicare is not enough for the Republicans. The Ryan budget would also cut more than $1 trillion from Medicaid, and endanger health care coverage for over 60 million Americans, including low-income children, pregnant women, nursing home patients, and persons with disabilities.

This budget also demonstrates the Republicans' lack of commitment to investing in America's youth. By proposing to cut funding for education by 45 percent, it is clear that the Republicans do not understand the importance of investing in education, and in science, technology, engineering, and math in particular, to ensure our nation's competitiveness in the global economy. At a time when states are drastically reducing their education budgets—including my home state, which recently cut funding for education by $5 billion—the Republicans' budget attacks critical initiatives ranging from extra reading and math help for low-income students to much-needed financial aid for college. If Mr. RYAN and the Tea Party get their way, in 2014 nearly 10 million students would see their Pell Grants fall by more than $1,000 dollars, and 200,000 children and their families would no longer be able to participate in Head Start.

In my 16 years proudly representing the people of my district, this is by far the worst piece of legislation that I have seen. Mr. RYAN and the Tea Party have once again put forward a budget to benefit the wealthy and special interests groups at the expense of middle-class Americans, seniors, veterans, and children. While this budget provides huge tax cuts for the richest one percent of Americans, it does nothing to stimulate the economy nor create jobs, and would adversely impact the Hispanic community and the residents of my district.

This budget yet again shows how out of touch the Republican Party is with the lives of ordinary Americans. Instead of focusing on creating jobs and putting Americans back to work, it extends the Bush tax cuts—which I voted against and continue to oppose—for the wealthiest Americans, and provides millionaires and billionaires with an average tax cut of $150,000. To put this amount into perspective, $150,000 would pay for: one years' worth of savings for a senior in the Medicare prescription drug "donut hole" ($600); one school computer lab ($40,000); one year of medical care for a veteran returning home ($8,945); one grant for medical research on chronic diseases ($50,000); one tax credit to make a year of college more affordable ($2,500); one firefighter, police officer, or first responder kept on the job ($42,000); and one college student receiving the maximum Pell Grant ($5,550).

In today's economic climate, we don't need more subsidies for big oil and bigger tax loopholes for hedge fund managers on Wall Street. Yet, the Republicans have put forward a budget that provides huge tax cuts and subsidies for the mega-rich and corporations, while utterly failing to support vital investments in education, job training, research and development, and our nation's crumbling infrastructure.

For these reasons, I strongly urge my colleagues to oppose this ideological, radical budget, and stand firm in support of job creation, health care, and education for all Americans.

Mr. FARR. Mr. Chair, I rise today in strong opposition to the shortsighted foreign assistance cuts in Chairman RYAN's FY13 Budget. The Ryan Budget slashes our foreign aid by 10%, dangerously undermining some of the most low-cost, high-return tools in our national security toolbox. And why? Because the Chairman claims it will help to reduce the deficit. But the numbers tell a very different story. These foreign aid cuts amount to 0.2% reduction in our deficit. Two-tenths of one percent! Dr. Mike Tierney of The College of William & Mary put it best when he said, "Cutting foreign aid to address the budget crisis is like getting your hair cut in an effort to lose weight."

In our present fiscal environment, every dollar we spend must yield the highest possible return on our investment. And that means doing everything possible to efficiently reduce the threat of costly conflict and build stable, peaceful American allies. And who is on the frontlines of building peace? Our State Department diplomats, our USAID development professionals, our Peace Corps Volunteers, our US Institute of Peace civilian power, our Inter-American Foundation grassroots development capacity, to name a few. And the budget that supports this smart power amounts to less than 2% of our total budget. Talk about big return on small investment!

But the Ryan Budget cuts will also have real reverberations for US workers. Foreign aid creates strong markets for US goods; 11 of our top 15 trading partners are graduates of US foreign assistance programs. And one out of every five American jobs is tied to trade. So, not only does this ill-conceived budget jeopardize our national security efforts, it takes an unnecessary swipe at American workers in the midst of a fragile economic recovery.

Mr. Chair, make no mistake about it: I firmly believe we need to get our fiscal house in order. So for this reason, we must support foreign assistance because foreign assistance supports peace. And peace is the least costly, most important tool in our national security toolbox.

The Acting CHAIR. All time for debate has expired.

Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado) having assumed the chair, Mr. THORNBERRY, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 112) establishing the budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2013 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2014 through 2022, and, pursuant to House Resolution 597, he reported the concurrent resolution back to the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the concurrent resolution.

Under clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 228, nays 191, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 151]

YEAS—228

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Amodei
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Bartlett
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McKeon
McMorris Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Petri
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NAYS—191

Ackerman
Altmire
Amash
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Barrow
Barton (TX)
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boren
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gibson
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Israel
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kissell
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern

McIntyre	Rehberg	Slaughter
McKinley	Reyes	Smith (WA)
McNerney	Richardson	Speier
Michaud	Richmond	Stark
Miller (NC)	Ross (AR)	Sutton
Miller, George	Rothman (NJ)	Thompson (CA)
Moore	Roybal-Allard	Thompson (MS)
Moran	Ruppersberger	Tierney
Murphy (CT)	Rush	Tonko
Nadler	Ryan (OH)	Towns
Napolitano	Sánchez, Linda T.	Tsongas
Neal	Sanchez, Loretta	Van Hollen
Olver	Sarbanes	Velázquez
Owens	Schakowsky	Visclosky
Pallone	Schiff	Walz (MN)
Pascrell	Schrader	Wasserman Schultz
Pastor (AZ)	Schwartz	Waters
Perlmutter	Scott (VA)	Waxman
Peters	Scott, David	Welch
Peterson	Serrano	Whitfield
Platts	Sewell	Wilson (FL)
Polis	Sherman	Woolsey
Price (NC)	Shuler	Yarmuth
Quigley	Sires	
Rahall		

NOT VOTING—12

Broun (GA)	Jackson (IL)	Pelosi
Dicks	Mack	Pingree (ME)
Filner	Meeks	Rangel
Hinchey	Paul	Watt

□ 1527

Mrs. LOWEY changed her vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 151, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 11 a.m. tomorrow; when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, April 3, 2012; when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet at 11 a.m. on Friday, April 6, 2012; when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, April 10, 2012; when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Friday, April 13, 2012; and when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Monday, April 16, 2012.

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

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 4281. An act to provide an extension of Federal-aid highway, highway safety, motor carrier safety, transit, and other programs funded out of the Highway Trust Fund pending enactment of a multiyear law reauthorizing such programs.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable NANCY PELOSI, Democratic Leader:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 29, 2012.

Hon. JOHN BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House, U.S. Capitol,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER BOEHNER: Pursuant to section 703(c) of the Public Interest Declassification Act of 2000 (50 U.S.C.) 435 note), I hereby re-appoint Mr. David E. Skaggs of Longmont, Colorado to the Public Interest Declassification Board.

Thank you for your consideration of this re-appointment.

Sincerely,

NANCY PELOSI,
House Democratic Leader.

CAMDEN PROPERTY TRUST

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

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a distinguished company from the Houston area, Camden Property Trust.

Camden was recently recognized by Fortune Magazine as one of the 100 best companies to work for.

This is not the first time they've been named to such an esteemed list, as Camden consistently ranks among the most desirable places to work in America.

Camden is the only multifamily real estate company to be named to this prestigious list. They employ nearly 1,800 people in 13 States.

Camden provides conservative financial policies and a positive, dynamic work environment.

Camden is also committed to helping employees improve their personal and professional lives through outstanding training programs, mentoring, networking, and community service.

This commitment has helped Camden become a leader in their industry and a valued asset to the Houston area.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud their high standards and wish them continued success.

□ 1530

A PROMISE TO TRAYVON

(Ms. WILSON of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. WILSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because I made a promise to Trayvon. I made a promise to his mother. I promised to stand up for Trayvon. I promised that I would rise every day and let the world know how long it has been since he was murdered. Today marks 33 days since Trayvon's death—33 days without justice.

I want to let Trayvon know that I'm going home this evening. I'm going home because votes have finished for the week, but I will be back. This vigil will not stop. It will continue every day. Every day the House is in recess, I will tweet the world and update on how many days have passed without justice; and this Sunday, I will personally host a rally back home—Trayvon's home—in Miami, Florida.

Mr. Speaker, I want Trayvon to know that he is not forgotten. He is missed. He is loved. We will continue to stand up for justice for Trayvon.

STAFF SERGEANT JOSEPH D'AUGUSTINE

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

Mr. CRAWFORD. As cochairman of the House Explosive Ordnance Disposal Caucus and as a former Army EOD tech, I address you today with a heavy heart. On Tuesday of this week, Staff Sergeant Joseph D'Augustine was killed in Afghanistan by an IED. He was 29 years old.

Staff Sergeant D'Augustine was an EOD tech in the United States Marine Corps, and he had four tours of duty in Afghanistan and Iraq to his credit. He enlisted in the Marine Corps the day after he graduated from Waldwick High School in New Jersey in 2001. As an EOD tech, Staff Sergeant D'Augustine displayed the full extent of his bravery by clearing explosive threats in defending the lives of his fellow marines, soldiers, airmen, and sailors.

EOD techs, like Staff Sergeant D'Augustine, play an invaluable role in securing our freedom and in combating terrorism, but too often their heroic deeds go unreported.

Staff Sergeant D'Augustine is survived by his parents and three sisters. I am eternally grateful for Staff Sergeant D'Augustine's service to our country and for all the brave men and women who defend our freedoms at home and abroad as members of the armed services. On behalf of the Congressional EOD Caucus and the interservice EOD family, our thoughts and prayers are with the family of Staff Sergeant Joseph D'Augustine.

CONGRESS SHOULD NOT LET STUDENT LOAN INTEREST RATES GO UP

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

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on a matter of great urgency for America's students and their families.

In just 3 months, if Congress does not act, millions of Americans will be thrown deeper into debt. That's because on July 1 the interest rates on need-based student loans will double, from 3.4 percent to 6.8 percent. This interest-rate hike will hit 7 million Americans who are already in financial need.

With rates at historic lows, for the Congress to let these interest rates double is highway robbery. Congress should not require students and families who can least afford it to pay twice as much in interest on the same loans they got a year before at lower rates. Congress should help make college more affordable, not more expensive. Congress should help families to get out from under the crushing debt, not pile on more.

Tens of thousands of students have asked Congress to act, but their pleas to help have been met with silence from the Republicans in Congress. Silence. Silence is not what they need. Action is what they need. Only Congress can set the rates for these student loans. The clock is ticking. Applications are being made to college, and the time to act is now. Congress should not let the interest student rate loans go up. Congress should not let the interest rates double on these families and these students.

CHARLOTTE LUCAS

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

Mr. ROKITA. I rise today to recognize an Indiana-born and bred entrepreneur who exemplifies innovation and dedication.

Charlotte Lucas, along with her husband, Forrest, founded Lucas Oil Products in 1989. Under her leadership, Lucas Oil quickly established itself as a top-selling additive line in the trucking and automotive retail industry.

To Indiana, Charlotte is still the good-natured Hoosier who always enjoys meeting new people and who knows the importance of being there for people in need. Marked by common sense and a commitment to philanthropic interests, her leadership embodies the qualities emblazoned in the Hoosier spirit itself.

There is a slogan at Lucas Oil, Mr. Speaker, that reads: ''It works.'' Well, I think the same can be said of Charlotte. Working on behalf of children, the elderly, race car drivers and their families, and many more other causes, she has provided so many with a better place to live, work, and raise a family. Whatever Charlotte does, it works.

As a man of faith, I believe we were put on this Earth to love one another and to make the best of the gifts the Lord has provided. When I look at Charlotte, her husband, Forrest, and how she shared her good fortune with our world, all I can say is, Amen. Charlotte Lucas exemplifies the American Dream in every way, and I am proud to honor her on her birthday in recognition of her devotion to her family, friends, employees, and our whole Hoosier community.

HATE CRIMES

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, just last week, I had the privilege of coordinating and working with other Members of Congress to hold a briefing with Judiciary Committee members to discuss the jurisdiction of the hate crimes. We were privileged at that time, in the midst of their mourning, to have there the parents of Trayvon Martin. I had the further privilege, though not wanted, to be in Sanford, Florida, before their city commission in order to discuss the absolute dereliction of duty that occurred in this terrible tragedy.

Now, many have raised the question of race. Let me be very clear: the race question comes into factor only because of jurisdictional Federal laws with which they are now investigating this case; but this is a case for every American and every parent. As our Speaker did, it is a case to which everyone can ask the simple question. The State and Federal jurisdictions are looking at this, and they should review it. For those of us who believe that the perpetrator should be arrested, we maintain that. He should have been arrested and should be arrested; but this is a question for every parent:

When you send your children out to get Skittles and a tea, whether they should come back alive or whether you should have to find them in a morgue.

I remain persistent on finding justice for Trayvon but also justice for all of the other young people and others who have been victims of crimes like this, with guns, where people have used their language of suspiciousness and where all they were doing is walking on the streets of America.

AN EASTER PRAYER

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

Mr. GOHMERT. As this will be the last session before we go into the Easter district work period, I thought it was appropriate to look back at something historically, and I have a prayer that was given in the United States Senate in the 1940s by Senate Chaplain Peter Marshall. He said:

> We pray to Thee, O Christ, to keep us under the spell of immortality.
>
> May we never again think and act as if Thou wert dead. Let us more and more come to know Thee as a living Lord who hath promised to them that believe: Because I live, ye shall live also.
>
> Help us to remember that we are praying to the Conqueror of Death, that we may no longer be afraid nor be dismayed by the world's problems and threats, since Thou hast overcome the world.
>
> In Thy strong name, we ask for Thy living presence and Thy victorious power. Amen.

That was Senate Chaplain Peter Marshall. It is a good prayer, Mr. Speaker, to pray as we head for the Easter recess.

DETROIT GROWTH AND STABILITY ACT

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

Mr. CLARKE of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, today I will introduce the Detroit Growth and Stability Act, which will provide up to $500 million in loans to the city of Detroit.

I am asking this House, this Congress, and this administration to give Detroit, the arsenal of democracy, a second chance—a second chance to build the best products, a second chance to create the best technologies that could be sold worldwide which will create jobs, jobs not only for southeastern Michigan—because our city and our suburbs are linked together—but also jobs throughout this country.

You see, the best way that we can renew America's economy, the most effective way, is to help rebuild Detroit. I urge your support for this important legislation.

□ 1540

REMEMBERING DR. CRAWFORD LONG

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

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. I rise today to commemorate a very important medical breakthrough that happened hundreds of years ago in Jefferson, Georgia. And that's the invention of general anesthesia. Tomorrow is Doctors Day, and I am pleased to take this time to honor Dr. Crawford Long, who gave the first general anesthetic for a surgical procedure in 1842. If it weren't for Dr. Long's discovery of ether as a general anesthetic, the world of medicine would not be as profound or innovative as it is today.

This is a proud claim for the city of Jefferson, Georgia, for the 10th Congressional District, and for the State of Georgia as a whole. It is a little known fact that Dr. Long's statue is in the U.S. Capitol as part of the National Statuary Hall Collection, but this tribute is well deserved, given his significant contribution to both science and to medicine.

I hope that all Georgians passing through Washington will take the time to stop by Dr. Long's statue to reflect upon this great Georgian's wonderful achievement to science and to humanity.

CLEARING THE NAMES OF JOHN BROW AND BROOKS GRUBER

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LONG). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, thank you very much.

I, again, come to the floor to talk about a 10-year journey that I have been on with two wives whose husbands were tragically killed on April 8, 2000. The pilot was John Brow, lieutenant colonel, and the copilot was Brooks Gruber. They were flying what's known as an Osprey. I will hold this up, Mr. Speaker. The Osprey has been one of the planes that the Marine Corps for so long has needed to replace the aged helicopters from the Vietnam era.

The sadness and the problem was that the MV–22 at the time that it was being flown by Colonel Brow and Major Gruber was not ready for the mission it had been assigned to. Sadly, that night there were 17 young marines in the back of that V–22 that crashed on April 8 in Arizona. So a total of 19 marines were killed when the V–22 flipped and crashed and burned.

December of 2002, the wife of Major Brooks Gruber, Connie Gruber, who lives in my district, Jacksonville, North Carolina, the home of Camp LeJeune Marine Base, she sent me an email. And I want to read one paragraph:

I contacted you in hopes that leaders of integrity, free of bias, would have both the intelligence and the courage it takes to decide the facts for him/herself. If you do that, you will agree the ''human factor/pilot error'' findings should not stand as it is in military history. Again, I respectfully ask for your support. Please do not simply pass this matter along to General Jones without offering the support my husband and his comrades deserve. Please remember, these 19 marines can no longer speak for themselves. I certainly am not afraid to speak for them, and I believe somebody has to. Even though it is easier put to rest and forgotten, please join me in doing the right thing by taking the time to address this important issue.

Mr. Speaker, along the way, there have been so many people joining me in asking the Marine Corps to correct the press release that came out in July of 2000. And I will read from the press release:

Marine Corps Officials Say Combination of Factors Caused Osprey Accident: Confirms that a combination of ''human factors'' caused the April 8 crash of an MV–22 Osprey tilt-rotor aircraft that killed 19 marines.

It further stated, Mr. Speaker:

Although the report stops short of specifying pilot error as a cause, it notes that the pilot of the ill-fated aircraft significantly exceeded the rate of descent established by regulations for safe flight.

Commandant General Jones, who is now retired, stated:

The tragedy is that these were all good marines joined in a challenging mission. Unfortunately, the pilots' drive to accomplish that mission appears to have been the fatal factor.

Mr. Speaker, that is so erroneous, it is painful for me to even repeat it on the floor of the House.

I have spent 10 years trying to clear the names of Pilot Colonel John Brow and his copilot Major Brooks Gruber. If you look at the JAGMAN report, this is the report that was completed by three marine officers who were sent the day after the accident to Marana, Arizona, to investigate. And they published what was called a JAGMAN report. I would like to read the major section that I think says clearly that John Brow and Brooks Gruber were not at fault:

During this investigation, we found nothing that we would characterize as negligence, deliberate pilot error, or maintenance/material failure.

During this investigation, we found nothing that we would characterize as negligence, deliberate pilot error.

Mr. Speaker, I want to further read because this plane was not ready for the mission that it was assigned to by General Fred McCorkle, who was the general that oversaw aviation for the Marine Corps at the time. In fact, I will read from an expert, Philip Coyle, who understands the issue involved with this plane. He wrote me a page and a half in his support of clearing the names of John Brow and Brooks Gruber. And I will read one paragraph:

Considering that it was ignorance on the part of the Marine Corps that caused the April 2000 accident, the Marine Corps should make it clear to Major Gruber's family—with no ifs, ands, or buts—that Major Gruber was not responsible for the accident. I don't suppose the Marine Corps ever apologizes, but considering that the accident was their fault and not Major Gruber's, an apology to the family would be in order also.

Another one of those individuals who has joined us in this effort to clear the names is Rex Rivolo, well known in the aerospace industry as an expert:

The failure of the manufacturer, Bell-Boeing, and the Navy to characterize slow speed, high rate of descent handling qualities of the V–22 through flight testing, the failure to describe them for the aircrew in the NATOPS, and the failure to provide an adequate warning system in the aircraft were the causes of the mishap, not aircrew error.

Mr. Speaker, I reached out to the two attorneys who prosecuted, who filed suit against Bell-Boeing on behalf of the families. Jim Furman, himself a Vietnam helicopter pilot, was the attorney for the wives of John Brow and Brooks Gruber. Brian Alexander in New York and his associate Francis Young, they represented the 17 families whose sons were burned to death.

□ 1550

I'm not an attorney, Mr. Speaker, but I must say, knowing that Bell-Boeing settled for no one knows how much money because it is closed, but they settled with the families of the 19 marines who were burned to death. And Jim Furman has joined me in saying these two pilots had not been trained, there was no warning system. And, Mr. Speaker, the NATOPS manual is what pilots have between them that explains if you get into this kind of situation, you can read and see how to react. The NATOPS manual they had was written by an Army helicopter pilot, and nothing in there about vortex ring state, which is a phenomenon that can cause the plane, particularly a V–22, to flip. And Major Gruber and Colonel Brow had no idea.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to read comments from the attorney, Jim Furman:

If there was no human error, it was error for the program manager to certify the aircraft as airworthy when clearly it was not. Brow and Gruber found themselves in a position of having to do what they were not trained or qualified to do.

Jim Furman further stated:

It was not the mission of the operations evaluation crew to discover the new boundaries and limitations associated with the V–22. Engineering test pilots, under appropriate test conditions, should have done this. It is simply wrong and improper to place this burden upon Gruber and Brow. They did the best job they could have done under the circumstances.

Mr. Speaker, the wives, Connie Gruber and Trish Brow, are asking that the United States Marine Corps, on the letterhead of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, write one paragraph that says Colonel John Brow and Major Brooks Gruber, pilot and copilot, were not responsible for the accident on April 8, 2000.

I am very disappointed in the Marine Corps, quite frankly. I have Camp Lejeune Marine Base, New River Air Station, and Cherry Point Marine Air Station in my district. I'm not disappointed in the Marines and their magnificent fighting force for this country, but I never thought that I would be fighting for one paragraph with the United States Marine Corps.

These two pilots deserve better than having this blemish against their names.

Mr. Speaker, there are so many people that have joined in this. The three investigators, Colonel Mike Morgan, Colonel Ron Radich, and Major Phil Stackhouse, have given me letters independent of the JAGMAN report that have clearly stated that nothing in their investigation should indicate that this was pilot error. I have given this to the attorneys for the Commandant.

In addition, Jim Schafer, at the time a lieutenant colonel, was in the air in the third V–22. John Brow and Brooks Gruber were his friends. He's joined in this effort to clear their names.

It does not make any sense, Mr. Speaker, that the Marine Corps cannot do what has been asked by the wives. The wives have just asked for one paragraph that clearly states—and Mr. Speaker, quite frankly, the Marine Corps owes this to the families because they came out with this press release that I just read a moment ago, in 2000, and indicated that this was pilot error. They have seen all the information that I have accumulated in 10 years.

All the families are asking for their children. Connie Gruber has a little girl named Brooke. Trish has two boys, named Michael and Matthew. All they're asking is an official letter from the United States Marine Corps that the children can have for years to come, and whenever it comes up that the crash on April 8, 2000, in Arizona, was pilot error, Mr. Speaker, they can say, No, that's not true. I have a letter from the United States Marine Corps Commandant that clearly states that my father was not at fault.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank The Hill magazine today. I'm sorry that I had to be featured in it, because the most important thing about the article—and I want to thank Jeremy Herb, who spent so much time on this article. He interviewed the Commandant; interviewed General McCorkle, who was the aviation chief at the time of this crash; and he interviewed the wives. Again, they clearly understand that if you want to bring rest to two outstanding marines who have been blamed for this crash, Mr. Commandant, all you have got to do is write a letter with one paragraph in it. The wives have given you what they request.

I'm calling on the United States Marine Corps today, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, to please do what is right. You have the evidence. The attorneys that sued Bell-Boeing over this accident know more than anyone, including the Commandant, about what happened and who was at fault.

Again, Jim Furman and Brian Alexander have joined in this effort. I hope that the Marine Corps will give the wives what they're asking for.

Mr. Speaker, if we can ever bring this journey to an end, I intend to go to the cemetery in Jacksonville, North Carolina, with Connie Gruber and her daughter Brooke, and I want to walk to the grave of the husband and the father and say, Major Brooks Gruber, Rest in peace. The blame game is over. You're not to blame for the accident.

And then, Mr. Speaker, I would like to go with Trish Brow and her sons, Matthew and Michael, to Arlington and say the same thing to Colonel Brow. Colonel, you have earned the rest. You did nothing wrong to cause that accident.

Mr. Speaker, it makes no sense that these wives and their children have had to carry this burden because, Mr. Speaker, too many times articles are written, books are written, that say one accident in the history of the Osprey was caused by pilot error. And they're talking about John Brow and Brooks Gruber, and they're talking about the accident in Arizona.

I give you one quick example, Mr. Speaker. A book called ''Leathernecks'' was published about 4 years ago. The father of Colonel Brooks Gruber is living. His name is Bill Gruber. He lives in Naples, Florida. He fought for this country as a marine in the Korean War. He's carried the pain of this blemish on his son's name.

He called me a couple of years ago. He knew what I was trying to do for the families. He called me here in Washington, D.C., about 2 years ago, and said, Congressman, they've done it again. I said, What's that, Mr. Gruber?

On page 113 of the new edition of ''Leathernecks'' they've got a section on the Osprey. They say one accident was due to pilot error.

□ 1600

Mr. Speaker, I'm a strong man of faith, and I prayed every night that God would touch the hearts of those who could make the decision to clear the names of Colonel John Brow and Major Brooks Gruber. And as long as I serve in the Congress, as long as I have the energy to fight for these two men, I will continue to fight until the Marine Corps does what is right. And what is right is to give Connie Gruber and Trish Brow an official letter with one paragraph on it. And we will ask that the Marine Corps issue a national press release that the commandant has done this so that the press in years to come will always be able to look at that press release by the Marine Corps and see that Colonel John Brow and Major Brooks Gruber, young men who died too early in their life, through no fault of their own, they were 17 young marines, the oldest being 23, in the back of the V–22 that crashed, that they are not at fault for this accident.

Mr. Speaker, as I do before I close, I ask God to please bless our young men and women in uniform and their families. I ask God to bless the families who have given a child dying for freedom in Afghanistan and Iraq. I ask God to please bless the families of John Brow and Brooks Gruber, and I ask God to touch the heart of the Marine Corps and the commandant to bring these two men's image to respect and not an image that is blemished by the accident. I ask God to bless my good friend sitting here and his family.

I ask God to bless everyone in America. I ask God to bless the House and Senate that we will do what is right in the eyes of God for God's people. And I ask God to please bless the President, that he will do what is right in the eyes of God for God's people. And three times I will ask, God please, God please, God please continue to bless America.

I yield back the balance of my time.

THE PROGRESSIVE MESSAGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. ELLISON) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. ELLISON. Well, Mr. Speaker, my name is KEITH ELLISON. I'm cochair of the Progressive Caucus, and I say, God, please bless WALTER JONES.

Mr. Speaker, we are here today with the Progressive Caucus message today. Our Web site is listed on the bottom, cpc.grijalva.house.gov. We come every week with the progressive message. The Progressive Caucus is a caucus in the Congress. There are several. Of course, the two big caucuses are the Democratic Caucus and the Republican caucus; but within both, there are different groups that have points of agreement that they come together around. On the Republican side, there's the Republican Study Group. On the Democratic side, there are several caucuses. There's the Black Caucus, the Hispanic Caucus, and there is the Blue Dog caucus. There are different groups.

The Progressive Caucus is a caucus within the Democratic Caucus. We'd be happy to have Republican Members if they ever wanted to join, but all of our members are Democrats, and we believe that America should be a place where there's liberty and justice for all. That means whether you're Hispanic or Latino or African American, one America. We believe that the working men and women of America should get a fair, decent wage, and that the people who are most privileged in our society, God bless them, but they should pay adequate taxes so that we can afford the basic necessities of a society—schools, roads, take care of our environment and things like that. We believe we should stay out of these wars unless they're necessary to defend the American people, so we are promoting diplomacy, and we are very proud to say that we are the liberal caucus.

We're the Progressive Caucus. We're the ones who believe fairness, inclusion, and that, yes, the government has a responsibility, because it is our collective—the way we all come together as Americans to the poor, and we should stand by that and stick by that. That is who the Progressive Caucus is.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we've been dealing with the budget this week. It's been ''budget week,'' you could say. We started out the week, we were talking about the Republican budget drafted by Mr. PAUL RYAN. We went from there, and we talked about the Democratic budget drafted by Mr. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN. And then, of course, the Progressive Caucus budget came up, the Black Caucus budget came up. I think Mr. MULVANEY came up with a budget proposal. They put the President's—a very, very watered down and inaccurate version of the President's budget up there, and we've been talking budget.

Mr. Speaker, when we talk about the budget, what we're talking about is the values and priorities of America. It's important to keep this in mind. What shows up in your budget is what you care about. What does not show up in your budget is what you don't care about. Now, Mr. Speaker, I always caution people not to just take their family budget and the United States budget and assume they're basically the same thing, one just is bigger than the other. That's not exactly accurate. There are important differences, and we shouldn't mix up the two. But in this way they are similar in that they reflect what it is that people value.

If you have a family and their budget, you can look at their budget; they spend a lot of money on entertainment, you can pretty much figure they value that. If they put a lot of money into food, you can figure they definitely think that is a priority for them. You can go through the family budget and see what people spend their money on, see what people don't have in their budget, and then you can pretty much figure, well, maybe that's not a priority for them. Of course, they may not be able to afford it at this time. But if you talk about reasonably middle class people, their budget reflects what they care about, what matters and what doesn't.

And for our Nation, that certainly is true. If our Nation puts more money into warfare than it does into social uplift, jobs and the economy and infrastructure, that says something about who we are. If our national budget puts more money into infrastructure and jobs and putting people back to work, then that says something about who we are. The various budgets that have come up, Mr. Speaker, reflect what the various caucuses think is important and project a vision for our country. I want to talk about that today.

I want to start by talking about PAUL RYAN's budget. PAUL RYAN is the Republican Budget Committee chair. He's a nice guy. I don't have anything bad to say about him personally because he is actually a nice person. But the fact is we disagree in a significant way about what the priorities of America should be. For example, the Republican budget, 20 children will lose access to Head Start to pay for one millionaire's tax cut. That's their budget. Just if you want to understand what their tax cuts represent, it means 20 kids don't get to go to Head Start so that a millionaire can get a tax cut—150,000 equals 20 times 7,500. So, if you look at this tax cut, a millionaire's tax cut, which will amount to about $150,000, these little guys don't get to go to Head Start.

Now, what is Head Start? Head Start is a great program for low-income kids to make sure that they have a chance at getting a quality education and don't fall behind in school. And so this is a great program. It has great results. These Head Start kids, 20 of them going to Head Start, versus what a millionaire's tax cut would be, which is $150,000. Now, this is the choice we're making.

Mr. Speaker, we should not act like we're not making choices. We are making choices. We are deciding. My friends on the Republican side of the aisle like to say, oh, we shouldn't pick winners and losers. We're always doing it. They just pick the rich people, and we—I—pick the kids in Head Start.

Also, Mr. Speaker, if you just want to get a sense of what the Republican budget, what it does and what the tax cuts that it's calling for mean, Republican budget, 150 college students will have their Pell Grants cut by $1,000 to pay for one millionaire's tax cut. So one millionaire's tax cut, $150,000, but 150 times 1,000, all these kids, these college kids trying to make something of themselves, their Pell Grant is going to get whacked by 1,000 bucks.

So again, choices. Do we want to make sure the country club set is doing even better, or do we want to make sure that these aspiring engineers, these aspiring doctors and teachers, these aspiring police officers, these aspiring workers of tomorrow, will have a shot at an affordable college education?

□ 1610

This is what we're talking about. These are the choices that we're making, Mr. Speaker, and I think it's very important that Americans know it. It's critical that we know it.

Now, let's just not stop there. Let's talk about other critical choices being made, Mr. Speaker. Because I think it is so critical that as we're talking budget week and all the budget decisions that we are making, that we make it real clear to the American people what it is we're choosing.

Republican budget: 216 pregnant or postpartum women, infants, and children would lose access to WIC—that's the Women, Infants and Children program, and it provides food for poor women and their kids—to pay for one millionaire's tax cut. So, $150,000 tax cut for a millionaire—again, this is the country club set—equals about 216 pregnant women or postpartum women and the amount of money that Americans give them so that they can have good nutrition for their kids. These are poor women. These are women who are struggling economically. But just because they're struggling economically, we don't want their kids to go without good, nutritious food. So as Americans, we have the WIC program. Well, they're going to get slashed out of the program because a millionaire needs a tax cut. That's the choice that we're making.

I want to talk about why we're making that choice in a minute, but I want to give one more example. Republican budget: 25 seniors paying $6,000 or more for Medicare to pay for one millionaire's tax cut. So, if you're a millionaire and you get a tax cut under what the Republicans want to give you—you're already doing good, but they want you to even do better—that will mean that you've got about 25 seniors who have to pay $6,000 a piece more for their Medicare. So, Mom, Dad—if you're my age, Mom and Dad are senior citizens. If you're younger, they're not. But if your parents or grandparents are on Medicare and they're doing all they can on their fixed income to make it, they're going to need a little extra help because we've got to make sure that that millionaire gets his $150,000 tax cut. These are the choices that we're making.

Now, my friends in the Republican caucus—God bless them—it's not like they don't like poor people. Many of them are very charitable. They give in their different walks of life, maybe their faith community, or whatever, they just don't think government should do it. This is what they say. They think that government needs to get out of that and let churches, mosques, synagogues, and other folks do it. Of course, that would mean that it wouldn't get done, because even though churches, mosques, and synagogues do great work, they can never possibly come up to meet the need that's out there.

What they're really believing is—this is what they really believe: They believe in something called trickle-down economics. They believe that if you give this millionaire 150,000 more dollars than he already has, he will maybe, hopefully, perhaps invest it in plant and equipment and maybe somebody will get a job because of it. Or maybe not. Or maybe he will invest in China. He'll improve jobs, but just not in America.

Nobody knows what they will do with this tax cut, but this is what the Republicans believe. They think that if you give rich people more money, they will invest in plant and equipment, create more economic activity, and it will trickle down to the rest of us. The only problem is that it has never worked. It doesn't stop them from saying it, but it's never worked.

In fact, the GOP budget will destroy more than 4 million American jobs in the next 2 years, according to the Economic Policy Institute. The Economic Policy Institute estimates that:

> The shock to aggregate demand from near-term spending cuts would result in roughly 1.3 million jobs lost in 2013, and 2.8 million jobs lost in 2014, or 4.1 million jobs through 2014.

So, a little bit more than 4 million jobs over the next 2 years.

Now, people might think, well, KEITH, is that right? Well, yeah, it's right. And I'll tell you why it's right. It's right because when Republicans say we need to cut government waste, we need to cut government, cut government, cut government, they act as if there's just some Big Government thing over there, like it's a big giant piece of Styrofoam and they can just cut it and it doesn't change anything. What they're talking about cutting are Federal workers. They're talking about laying off Federal workers. And they're very derisive about government jobs and act like people who work for the government don't do anything of value—of course this is not true at all. But if you look on this chart right here, Mr. Speaker, it says:

> I earn less than $45,000 a year. Explain to me, GOP, how cutting my pay creates jobs.

This particular person is named Paul, and he is an Army depot worker. I think we need Army depot workers.

Teresa is a nurse—and this is her right here. She lives in my district. And she says:

> Twelve percent of the salary I earn caring for veterans goes to my retirement. Explain to me, GOP, how cutting my retirement puts people to work.

Well, one of the things that they do in the Ryan budget is cut into Federal workers' retirement. They act like, oh, the government. No, the government is people. The government is nurses. The government is Army depot workers. And what about Federal prisons that keep dangerous criminals behind bars:

I pay more than $9,000 a year for my family's health insurance. Explain to me, GOP, how cutting my take-home pay lowers unemployment.

This guy is a corrections officer. And thank goodness for correction officers or the streets that we live on wouldn't be so nice.

The bottom line is, when Republicans say, oh, we're going to shrink the size of government, what they mean is they're going to lay off and cut the pay and cut the employment benefits of Federal workers, people who work in prisons at risk to themselves, nurses who care for our veterans, people who are Army depot workers, and people who work in our parks and people who fix our roads and a whole lot of other people.

Here's a chart for you, Mr. Speaker. If you look at the Ryan budget, if you look at the GOP proposal, if you look at it and it could do what they want it to do, it could cause a loss of up to 7 million jobs by 2016. Because it would cut Federal workers, and then they wouldn't be able to have the money to spend in the neighborhoods they live in anymore. That would then have a ripple effect in their neighborhoods because they're buying less. For example, if that young nurse at the VA in Minnesota, if she doesn't have the same pay as she had before, then she can't buy as much as she bought before, then the company she shops at doesn't sell her as much as they have before. You do that enough, multiply it times enough people, and that company then needs to start laying off people. So it's a ripple effect, what the Republicans are asking for.

But if you look at what they wanted—and I'm talking about going all the way back to H.R. 1, which is their proposal—you would see repealing health care reform, that would cut about $2 million; the GOP budget, that would cut about $3 million; cuts to the Federal workforce, that would cut about 285,000; the so-called JOBS Act, that would cut a lot; the Fair Tax, that would cut; and they would just cut on down the line. What they're basically proposing is by shrinking government and by doing all that stuff, they're getting rid of people.

Now, I just want to be on the record because your words do get twisted. If there is a Federal program that is not justifiable, and it's so poorly run that it's of no value to anyone, I'm okay with cutting it. I just want to say that on the record on the House floor, Mr. Speaker. I'm all right with cutting programs that don't work. But when you're talking about VA nurses and you're talking about corrections workers in Federal prisons, we need these people. They do good stuff. And I believe that we should stand by them as they stand by us.

The GOP budget—now going back to the budget we addressed today—will shift costs to seniors for the Medicare guarantee, according to the AARP. And what's AARP? That's the leading organization representing retired persons. And the CBO—what's the CBO? That is the Congressional Budget Office. And for folks who like to watch C–SPAN, I'd just say, Mr. Speaker, you need to know what CBO is because this is very important, Congressional Budget Office. They're the nonpartisan group that says what's really going on with the numbers.

□ 1620

At the same time, it is raising the seniors' cost. This GOP budget gives those making more than a million a year an average tax cut of about $394,000. So I put 150 up there a moment ago. That was the generic millionaire. The actual number is about 394 for the average millionaire, per year, on the average tax cut.

And also, the tax breaks for Big Oil companies. You know, they get about $4 billion a year. I'm talking about if you look at Conoco, ExxonMobil, and all the Big Oil companies, they get about $4 billion a year.

Now how much did you pay for gasoline?

I'm not saying that they're not good people. I'm not saying that they don't run a good business and supply an important product. I'm just asking you this: Does ExxonMobil really need your money through a tax subsidy? Do they?

I think that they don't need your money. I think their $4 a gallon is taking care of them just fine. And I think it's outrageous that the Republican budget that we dealt with does not eliminate that tax break.

In short, the Big Oil companies who are gouging Americans at the pump and the wealthiest Americans win, while middle class and working class families get the short end of the stick.

Last year, oil profits—and this is an exact number or close to it. Last year, Big Oil profits totaled about $137 billion. But you don't need to remember $137 billion. All you need to remember is Big Oil profits were the biggest ever that the oil industry ever had. And yet we're forking it over to them through our tax money, not through the pumps.

Some people might think, well, of course we're paying them, KEITH, through the pump. They give us gas. We've got to get to work, so we need to buy the gas.

I'm not talking about that. I'm saying they get—they can apply for grants and subsidies, and it all adds up to about $4 billion a year. With soaring gasoline prices, Big Oil's 2012 profits will even be bigger. Yet Republicans want to give Big Oil more money in our tax dollars, and it just doesn't make any sense.

Now, of course you shouldn't expect the Big Oil companies like ExxonMobil to say we don't want the money. Of course they want the money. Who doesn't want money? Everybody does, including them. But the people who have a public responsibility to look out for the American people should be willing to say ''no'' to public subsidies for the ExxonMobils of this world.

And again, if you work for ExxonMobil, I'm not running you down. I'm just saying that you're doing well enough and you don't need the help of the American people. You can do fine on your own.

Now, those kids on Head Start need help. They need help. Those college kids need help, but not ExxonMobil executives.

The major consequence for Medicare and Medicaid, the Ryan budget, the Republican budget, has big consequences for Medicaid and Medicare. Many seniors will be forced to pay sharply higher premiums to stay in traditional Medicare and keep their current choice of doctors. New Medicare beneficiaries would pay more than $1,200 more by 2030 and more than 6,000 by 2050.

Before, more seniors would gradually shift to private health insurance plans over time, increasing privatization of Medicare. More than 47 million Americans would lose health care insurance over 10 years because they would get rid of ObamaCare.

Now, my friends in the Republican aisle, when they say ''ObamaCare,'' they don't mean it in a nice way. It's an insult. But you know what? Obama does care, so I don't mind them saying ''ObamaCare.'' I hope they keep saying it, because they're just reminding Americans that Obama cares about them and that the people the Republicans want to look out for apparently do not.

States, under the Republican plan, would be forced to slash Medicaid eligibility benefits and payments to health care providers. Their budget shreds the Medicaid safety net and shifts health care costs to States and beneficiaries, blocking Medicaid. This shifts all risks, including future recessions, health care cost increases, and disasters to States and beneficiaries.

So, here's the thing. This Ryan budget, this Republican Ryan budget, it helps and takes care of the rich. It ignores everyone else, and it hurts the middle class.

The Republican budget would weaken the middle class in important ways. First and foremost, their plan ends the Medicare guarantee of decent health insurance in retirement. It also slashes critical middle class investments such as education and infrastructure by 45 percent and 24 percent, respectively—education by 45 percent, infrastructure by 24 percent.

Now, look. The American Society of Civil Engineers, Mr. Speaker, has told us that we have crumbling infrastructure in this country to the tune of about $2.2 to $3 trillion, a lot of money. And if you are living in any city across this country, you can drive over 75-

year-old bridges. You can drive over potholes. Our sewage systems need upgrade.

I am from Minneapolis, Minnesota, a city I love so much; but back a few years ago, we had a bridge fall into the Mississippi River because the gusset plates, which are those plates that hold up the bridge, gave way because the adequate maintenance just wasn't maintained over time.

Now, it happened to us, but it could happen anywhere. There are many structurally deficient bridges across this Nation, literally thousands. We could put people back to work if we put the money into taking care of them. And not only would we have people working, we'd have to save bridges to go over. But the Republican majority, to use their phrase, kicks the can down the road and doesn't deal with this looming infrastructure crisis.

So let me just say this. I've talked a little bit about the so-called Ryan Republican budget. I don't want to spend all my time talking about it, but I do think it's important for Americans to know that this is a budget for the 1 percent. This is a budget for people who've got it well, who are doing fine.

Now, let me just tell you. I swear, I am a big fan of well-to-do people. I wish I were one of them. But my point is that you don't need to help people who already have a lot of help on their own, but you do need to help schoolkids, Head Start kids, pregnant moms, pregnant low-income moms, seniors. These people we should help. People who are doing fine, they don't need our help. They should do the helping, in my opinion. And yet the Ryan budget says we're just going to help the country club set, and I think that's not any way to have a budget.

I'm going to talk about the Progressive Caucus budget, but I just want you to know, first, that the Ryan Republican budget is no good budget for America. In fact, it's premised on the theory that rich people don't have enough money and poor people have too much. Really. That's the animating, organizing feature of their budget, that if we gave rich people more money, then they might invest it in plant and equipment, and then it'll trickle down to the rest of us. And poor people have too much stuff; we can't afford it. We can't afford Head Start, can't afford WIC, can't afford home heating oil for seniors, can't afford Medicare, can't afford Medicaid. The poor folks are just, they're getting treated too well.

And that's basically what the theory is of the Republican budget, and so that's fine. And I respect them for being real honest about what they believe in, because a budget is a reflection of our values.

So now that we've talked about what they're talking about, let's talk about a real budget, not for the 1 percent, but a budget for all.

The Progressive Caucus budget has a name. The name of the Progressive Caucus budget is the Budget for All. That's the name of the Progressive Caucus budget because, unlike the Republicans' budget, which is a budget for the 1 percent, this is a budget for all.

Let me tell you what it does, Mr. Speaker. It creates 3.3 million jobs in the first 2 years. It cuts the deficit by nearly 7 trillion, $6.8 trillion; no benefit cuts to Medicare, Medicaid and Social Security.

The Budget for All makes the American Dream a reality again for the vast majority of Americans. By putting Americans back to work, the Budget for All enhances our economic competitiveness by rebuilding the middle class and investing in innovation and education.

Our budget protects Medicare and Medicaid, Social Security, invests in America's future, and asks those who have benefited the most from our economy to pay their fair share.

Now, as I said, you can't have a budget—you can have a budget that cuts taxes for rich people if you then cut services for poor people. And you can have a budget that pays for infrastructure and education, but the money has to come from somewhere. And we ask people who already have lots of it to do a little more for their fellow Americans.

□ 1630

We're not hiding that fact. Yes, we would raise taxes on the wealthiest Americans. Not to punish them, because we don't think taxes are punishment, but because it's necessary to meet the needs of the Nation and any self-respecting patriot would do so if they could.

In fact, there is a group out there—and I would urge you to check them out, Mr. Speaker—called Patriotic Millionaires who understand that they may need to pay higher taxes.

If you already are making a million dollars a year, would you pay a little extra just to make sure that low-income pregnant women got some food for their kids? If you are already making a million or more a year, would you pay a little extra to make sure that little kids had Head Start to go to? If you're already making a million dollars a year, Mr. Speaker, would you pay a little extra just to make sure that the Federal workers don't have their pensions cut to pay for your tax cut? That's just my thinking.

I don't want anybody to think the Republicans are mean. They do charitable work in their individual lives, and that's a fact and I think people ought to know that. But they don't think government has any role in helping people. I disagree with that and call on Americans, Mr. Speaker, to look carefully at the choices that they offer.

The Budget for All is not a budget for the 1 percent, it's not a budget for the 99 percent, but a budget for all because we care about the 1 percent too. We want even the 1 percent to live in a good Nation with fairness, with economic opportunity, with economic mobility, with good roads, good bridges, good education, clean water, clean air. We want this for everyone.

The Budget for All attacks America's persistently high unemployment levels with more than $2.4 trillion over 10 years in job-creating investment. This plan utilizes every tool at the government's disposal to get our economy moving again, including direct-hire programs that create School Improvement Corps, Park Improvement Corps, Student Jobs Corps, and others; targeted tax incentives that spur clean energy, manufacturing, cutting-edge technological investment in the private sector; widespread domestic investment, including an infrastructure bank; a $556 billion surface transportation, unlike this thing that they tried to pass today, which is a 3-month extension.

By the way, Mr. Speaker, can you believe it, the Republican caucus is always going on and on about uncertainty. What did they do? They created uncertainty by passing some 3-month transportation bill. My goodness, it boggles the mind actually.

Back to the Budget for All. There is approximately $1.7 trillion in widespread domestic investment.

Unlike the Republican budget, the Budget for All substantially reduces the deficit and does so in a way that does not devastate what Americans value. We achieve these notable benchmarks by focusing on the true drivers of our deficit: unsustainable tax policy, wars overseas, and the policies that helped cause the recent recession, rather than putting the middle class and the social safety net on the chopping block.

The budget creates a fairer America; it ends tax cuts for the wealthiest 2 percent of Americans on schedule at the year's end; extends tax relief for middle class households and the vast majority of Americans; creates new tax brackets for millionaires and billionaires in line with the Buffett Rule principle; eliminates Tax Code preferential treatment for capital gains and dividends; abolishes corporate welfare for oil, gas, and coal companies; eliminates loopholes that allow businesses to dodge their true tax liability; creates a publicly funded Federal election system that gets corporate money out of politics for good.

It responsibly and expeditiously ends our military presence in Afghanistan, leaving America more secure at home and abroad. It also adapts our military to address 21st century threats through modernization. The Department of Defense will spend less and stop contributing to the deficit, but they will have what they need to keep America strong, which is very important to all of us.

It provides a making-work-pay tax credit for families struggling with high gas and food costs; extends an earned income tax credit and child dependent care credit; invests in programs to stave off further foreclosure; invests in children's education by increasing education, training, and social services.

The Budget for All is a budget for all. I know that sounds repetitive, but it's important to note that the name of our budget reflects the reality of our budget; and the reality of our budget is that we want to see rich, poor, and everybody in the middle do well in America. That means a budget for all.

As I begin to wind down, Mr. Speaker, I just want to say that it is an honor to come before you to talk about the Budget for All, but it's also an honor to talk about the Ryan Republican budget because the Ryan Republican budget offers a very different vision of America than the Budget for All. The Ryan vision says that if we just could get rich people more money, they might create some plants and equipment that will hire the rest of us.

The Budget for All says: No, we're in this together, and we're going to ask the wealthiest to pay more to invest in health, education, transportation, and infrastructure so that we can have a stronger, better, greater America.

Two visions of a Nation. One says austerity for the middle and working class and the poor, and one says investment. One says if you are out of luck, you're on your own; and one says as Americans, we're all in this together.

I want to thank you, Mr. Speaker, for allowing me to be here and offer these contrasts, these choices for Americans as we close out what I call Budget Week.

I yield back the balance of my time.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 38 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, March 30, 2012, at 11 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

5472. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of Colonels Jon S. Lehr and Burdett K. Thompson, United States Army, to wear the insignia of the grade of brigadier general; to the Committee on Armed Services.

5473. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Commercial Determination Approval (DFARS Case 2011-D041) (RIN: 0750-AH61) received March 12, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

5474. A letter from the Chairman, Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, transmitting Buy American Act report for Fiscal Year 2011; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

5475. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's report required by the Omnibus Appropriation, Public Law 105-277, Section 2215 on ''Overseas Surplus Property''; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5476. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's report on the status of Data Mining Activities, pursuant to Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act, Section 804; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5477. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the Distirct of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 19-333, ''Targeted Retirement Distribution Withholding Temporary Act of 2012''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5478. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 19-321, ''Car Wash Employee Overtime Amendment Act of 2012''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5479. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 19-322, ''Lottery Amendment Repeal Amendment Act of 2012''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5480. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 19-323, ''Moratorium on Establishments Which Permit Nude Dancing Temporary Act of 2012''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5481. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 19-327, ''Workforce Job Development Grant-Making Authority Temporary Act of 2012''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5482. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 19-328, ''Board of Elections and Ethics Electoral Process Improvement Amendment Act of 2012''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5483. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 19-329, ''Unemployment Anti-Discrimination Act of 2012''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5484. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 19-330, ''Civil Marriage Dissolution Equality Act of 2012''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5485. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 19-332, ''Unemployment Compensation Funds Appropriation Authorization Act of 2012''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5486. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 19-331, ''DDOT Omnibus Conforming Temporary Amendment Act of 2012''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5487. A letter from the Chief Acquisition Officer, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2005-57; Introduction [Docket: FAR 2012-0080, Sequence 2] received March 7, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5488. A letter from the Chief Acquisition Officer, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement [FAC 2005-57; FAR Case 2012-004; Docket 2012-0004, Sequence 1] (RIN: 9000-AM18) received March 7, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5489. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting seventh annual report on crime victims' rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5490. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone and Regulated Navigation Area, Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, Romeoville, IL [Docket No.: USCG-2011-1108] (RIN: 1625-AA11, 1624-AA00) received March 7, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5491. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Temporary Change for Recurring Fireworks Display within the Fifth Coast Guard District, Wrightsville Beach, NC [Docket No.: USCG-2011-0978] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received March 7, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5492. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Local Regulations; Key West World Championship, Atlantic Ocean; Key West, FL [Docket No.: USCG-2011-0942] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received March 7, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5493. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Fourth Annual Chillounge Night St. Petersburg Fireworks Display; Tampa Bay, St. Petersburg, FL [Docket No.: USCG-2011-0615] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received March 7, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5494. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Art Gallery Party St. Pete 2011 Fireworks Display, Tampa Bay, St. Petersburg, FL [Docket No.: USCG-2011-0774] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received March 7, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5495. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Local Regulations; Seminole Hard Rock Winterfest Boat Parade, New River and Intracoastal Waterway, Fort Lauderdale, FL [Docket No.: USCG-2011-1011] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received March 7, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5496. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Fireworks Display, Potomac River, National Harbor Access Channel, MD [Docket No.: USCG-2011-0976] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received March 7, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5497. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Department of Defense Exercise, Hood Canal, Washington [Docket No.: USCG-2011-1017] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received March 7, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5498. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Seagoing Barges [Docket No.: USCG-2011-0363] (RIN: 1625-AB71) received March 7, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5499. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Container Crane Relocation, Cooper and Wando Rivers, Charleston, SC [Docket No.: USCG-2011-1045] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received March 7, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5500. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Local Regulations; Orange Bowl International Youth Regatta, Biscayne Bay, Miami, FL [Docket No.: USCG-2011-0994] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received March 7, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5501. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Truman-Hobbs alteration of the Elgin Joliet & Eastern Railroad Drawbridge; Illinois River, Morris, Illinois [Docket No.: USCG-2011-1058] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received March 7, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. DREIER: Committee on Rules. H.R. 2309. A bill to restore the financial solvency of the United States Postal Service and to ensure the efficient and affordable nationwide delivery of mail; with an amendment (Rept. 112–363 Pt. 2). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. GARRETT, and Mr. HUELSKAMP):

H.R. 4295. A bill to establish the Department of Energy and the Environment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Appropriations, Science, Space, and Technology, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. HARTZLER (for herself, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mr. CRAVAACK):

H.R. 4296. A bill to amend the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act to repeal a duplicative program relating to inspection and grading of catfish; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. FOXX (for herself, Mr. MCKEON, and Mr. HECK):

H.R. 4297. A bill to reform and strengthen the workforce investment system of the Nation to put Americans back to work and make the United States more competitive in the 21st Century; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Agriculture, Energy and Commerce, and Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MCKINLEY:

H.R. 4298. A bill to direct the Secretary of Labor to conduct a review of the forms related to obtaining workers' compensation benefits under the Federal Black Lung Benefits Program; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. MCNERNEY (for himself and Mr. RUNYAN):

H.R. 4299. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend the authority of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide specially adapted housing assistance to individuals residing temporarily in housing owned by a family member; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MCNERNEY (for himself and Mr. RUNYAN):

H.R. 4300. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make permanent the authority to provide work-study allowance for certain activities by individuals receiving educational assistance by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. GOWDY, and Mr. LANDRY):

H.R. 4301. A bill to contribute to the growth of the American economy and the strength of American national security by streamlining regulatory permitting procedures and increasing domestic production from all energy sources; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Transportation and Infrastructure, the Judiciary, Rules, Ways and Means, Agriculture, Armed Services, and Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LARSEN of Washington (for himself and Mr. MANZULLO):

H.R. 4302. A bill to reauthorize the Export-Import Bank of the United States; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MCCAUL (for himself and Mr. MACK):

H.R. 4303. A bill to direct the Secretary of State to designate as foreign terrorist organizations certain Mexican drug cartels and submit a report on the activities the Department of State is taking to assist Mexico with drug cartel violence, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROONEY (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. LABRADOR):

H.R. 4304. A bill to clarify the definition of navigable waters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CHABOT (for himself and Mr. DEUTCH):

H.R. 4305. A bill to authorize the Attorney General to provide a grant to assist Federal, State, tribal, and local law enforcement agencies in the rapid recovery of missing individuals; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK (for himself and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 4306. A bill to amend the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 to prohibit the importation, exportation, transportation, and sale, receipt, acquisition, or purchase in interstate or foreign commerce, of any live animal of any prohibited wildlife species, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. LANKFORD:

H.R. 4307. A bill to prohibit the Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation from making grants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CLARKE of Michigan (for himself, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. HANABUSA, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 4308. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to provide growth and stability funding for the city of Detroit; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. REICHERT (for himself and Mr. PASCRELL):

H.R. 4309. A bill to permit Federal officers to remove cases involving crimes of violence to Federal court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCKEON (for himself and Mr. SMITH of Washington) (both by request):

H.R. 4310. A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2013 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2013, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. JONES:

H.R. 4311. A bill to correct the boundaries of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System Unit L06, Topsail, North Carolina; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BISHOP of New York (for himself, Mr. TURNER of New York, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. KISSELL, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Mr. JONES):

H.R. 4312. A bill to amend chapter 21 of title 5, United States Code, to provide that fathers of certain permanently disabled or deceased veterans shall be included with mothers of such veterans as preference eligibles for treatment in the civil service; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. BOSWELL (for himself and Mr. CRAWFORD):

H.R. 4313. A bill to amend the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 to require an evaluation of county workload assessments for purposes of the closure or relocation of a county office for the Farm Service Agency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. CAPPS (for herself, Mr. FARR, Mr. KEATING, Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. PIERLUISI, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. LEE of California, and Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA):

H.R. 4314. A bill to amend the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 to require the Secretary of Commerce to establish a coastal climate change adaptation planning and response program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CARNAHAN (for himself, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. SPEIER, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr.

COURTNEY, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. WATERS, Ms. MOORE, Mr. ALTMIRE, Ms. CHU, Ms. HAHN, and Ms. RICHARDSON):

H.R. 4315. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for unlimited eligibility for health care for mental illnesses for veterans of combat service during certain periods of hostilities and war; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. CHRISTENSEN (for herself, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Ms. BORDALLO, and Mr. SABLAN):

H.R. 4316. A bill to amend chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 to include Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in the definition of State for the purposes of the trade adjustment assistance for workers program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DEUTCH (for himself and Mr. DOLD):

H.R. 4317. A bill to expand sanctions with respect to the energy sector of Iran, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ELLISON (for himself, Mr. KUCINICH, and Mr. MORAN):

H.R. 4318. A bill to prohibit the use, production, sale, importation, or exportation of any pesticide containing atrazine; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, and Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ENGEL:

H.R. 4319. A bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to promulgate regulations to provide for accurate disclosures of the terms and conditions of prepaid telephone calling cards; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FATTAH:

H.R. 4320. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to require long-term cost benefit analyses of introduced bills; to the Committee on Rules, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GERLACH (for himself and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 4321. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on heavy trucks and trailers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOHMERT (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. BERG, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. HALL, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. CARTER, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SULLIVAN, and Mr. THORNBERRY):

H.R. 4322. A bill to clarify that a State has the sole authority to regulate hydraulic fracturing on Federal land within the boundaries of the State; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan (for himself, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia):

H.R. 4323. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to improve upon the definitions provided for points and fees in connection with a mortgage transaction; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. KIND (for himself and Mr. MCDERMOTT):

H.R. 4324. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. HOLT, Mr. OWENS, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. WELCH):

H.R. 4325. A bill to provide that the Secretary of the Interior may accept bids on any new oil and gas leases of Federal lands (including submerged lands) only from bidders certifying that all oil produced pursuant to such leases, and all refined petroleum products produced from such oil, shall be offered for sale only in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MATHESON (for himself, Mr. BASS of New Hampshire, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. COBLE, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO):

H.R. 4326. A bill to direct the Consumer Product Safety Commission to require residential carbon monoxide detectors to meet the applicable ANSI/UL standard by treating that standard as a consumer product safety rule, to encourage States to require the installation of such detectors in homes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MICHAUD (for himself, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. JONES, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 4327. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to recognize tinnitus as a mandatory condition for research and treatment by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. MILLER of Michigan:

H.R. 4328. A bill to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to require the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a Great Lakes basin initiative for agricultural nonpoint source pollution prevention; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. POLIS, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey):

H.R. 4329. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for the payment of monthly annuities under the Survivor Benefit Plan to a supplemental or special needs trust established for the sole benefit of a disabled dependent child of a participant in the Survivor Benefit Plan; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. NOEM (for herself and Mrs. HARTZLER):

H.R. 4330. A bill to amend the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 to clarify the maximum distance between Farm Service Agency county offices for purposes of the closure or relocation of a county office for the Farm Service Agency; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. NOEM:

H.R. 4331. A bill to respond to the extreme fire hazard and unsafe conditions resulting from pine beetle infestation, drought, disease, or storm damage by declaring a state of emergency and directing the Secretary of Agriculture to immediately implement hazardous fuels reduction projects in the manner provided in title I of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PALLONE (for himself and Mr. GUTHRIE):

H.R. 4332. A bill to amend section 505(j) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to extend the period for a first applicant, with respect to a generic drug, to obtain tentative approval without forfeiting the 180-day exclusivity period, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PAULSEN (for himself, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mrs. EMERSON):

H.R. 4333. A bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to permit providers of eligible food purchasing and delivery services to be approved as retail food stores that accept and redeem supplemental nutrition assistance benefits; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. PEARCE:

H.R. 4334. A bill to establish a monument in Dona Ana County, New Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. RAHALL:

H.R. 4335. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to allow the Postal Regulatory Commission to set aside determinations by the United States Postal Service to close or consolidate postal facilities that would deny essential postal services to rural areas, communities, or small towns, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. HERGER, Mr. BERG, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, and Mr. ROSKAM):

H.R. 4336. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the exclusion from gross income of discharges of qualified principal residence indebtedness; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REED (for himself and Ms. HOCHUL):

H.R. 4337. A bill to limit the authority of the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to implement certain actions related to Chesapeake Bay watershed total maximum daily loads, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SABLAN:

H.R. 4338. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to expand certain restrictions relating to the overhaul and repair of vessels in foreign shipyards to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SABLAN (for himself, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. HINOJOSA, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 4339. A bill to amend the Wagner-Peyser Act to include the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in the employment services provided under that Act; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:

H.R. 4340. A bill to restrict assistance to Egypt unless the Government of Egypt holds free and fair elections; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. STIVERS (for himself, Mr. SCHILLING, and Mrs. DAVIS of California):

H.R. 4341. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to establish a working group to review TRICARE policy with respect to providing health care to children and determine how to improve such policy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WHITFIELD (for himself, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, and Ms. SEWELL):

H.R. 4342. A bill to provide for funding for construction and major rehabilitation for projects located on inland and intracoastal waterways of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WOLF:

H.R. 4343. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the President, the Vice President, Members of Congress, and other officers of the executive branch from lobbying on behalf of foreign governments or instrumentalities for 10 years after leaving office; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRANKS of Arizona (for himself, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. PITTS, Mr. WALSH of Illinois, Mr. MANZULLO, and Mr. FLORES):

H.J. Res. 107. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to parental rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. BUERKLE (for herself, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. YODER, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. WEST, Mr. SESSIONS, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. NEAL, Mr. RUSH, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. KLINE, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. TURNER of New York, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. LANCE, Mr. HANNA, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. BOREN, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. AUSTRIA, Mr. GOWDY, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. RUNYAN, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. PENCE, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. POSEY, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. FLORES, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. CANSECO, Mr. PITTS, Mr. WALSH of Illinois, Mr. MANZULLO, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. KELLY, Mrs. ADAMS, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. MACK, and Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia):

H. Con. Res. 115. Concurrent resolution recognizing the 64th anniversary of the independence of the State of Israel; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. BIGGERT:

H. Res. 602. A resolution encouraging people in the United States to recognize March 2, 2012, as Read Across America Day; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. BIGGERT (for herself and Mrs. DAVIS of California):

H. Res. 603. A resolution expressing support for designation of October 2, 2012, as World MRSA Day; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. ISSA:

H. Res. 604. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the President exercised the recess appointment power despite the fact that neither the House of Representatives nor the Senate have been adjourned for a period in excess of three days during the Second Session of the 112th Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD (for herself, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. FARR, Mr. BACA, Mr. WAXMAN, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. OLVER, Mr. FILNER, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, and Ms. DELAURO):

H. Res. 605. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Public Health Week; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. AUSTRIA (for himself, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. LATTA, and Mr. MCCAUL):

H. Res. 606. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the notice signed by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency Lisa Jackson on March 27, 2012, entitled 'Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions for New Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units'; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LARSEN of Washington (for himself, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. DICKS, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. HASTINGS of Washington):

H. Res. 607. A resolution congratulating Western Washington University on winning its first Division II NCAA National Basketball Title in the school's 110-year history; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. RAHALL (for himself and Mr. BOUSTANY):

H. Res. 608. A resolution honoring the life and work of Arab-American writer Ameen Rihani and celebrating the 100th anniversary of the publication of the first Arab-American novel, 'The Book of Khalid', by Ameen Rihani; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER (for himself and Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California):

H. Res. 609. A resolution Expressing support for the people of Tibet; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself and Mr. TURNER of New York):

H. Res. 610. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the President and the Secretary of State should continue to press Russian authorities for a full and complete accounting regarding the fate of Raoul Wallenberg; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. STEARNS (for himself and Mr. BOREN):

H. Res. 611. A resolution promoting global energy supply security through increased cooperation among the United States, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Iraq, and Georgia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN:

H.R. 4295.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Mrs. HARTZLER:

H.R. 4296.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I: Section 8: Clause 3 The United States Congress shall have power

''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Ms. FOXX:

H.R. 4297.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. MCKINLEY:

H.R. 4298.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have Power to . . . make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. MCNERNEY:

H.R. 4299.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MCNERNEY:

H.R. 4300.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina:

H.R. 4301.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact legislation pertaining to the rules and regulations for property owned by the United States pursuant to Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the Constitution.

Authority for additional functions of this legislation having to do with tax credits are found within Article I, Section 7; and Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. Authority to stay misapplied regulations from the executive Branch stems from Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mr. LARSEN of Washington:

H.R. 4302.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

As described in Article 1, Section 1 ''all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress.''

By Mr. MCCAUL:

H.R. 4303.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, section 8

By Mr. ROONEY:

H.R. 4304.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution which gives Congress the power ''to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several states, and within the Indian Tribes.''

Additionally, this legislation enforces Amendments IV, V, VII, IX, and X of the Constitution.

By Mr. CHABOT:

H.R. 4305.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 8, Clause 1: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States;

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 4306.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. LANKFORD:

H.R. 4307.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 and 3 and implied powers to not act in these areas.

By Mr. CLARKE of Michigan:

H.R. 4308.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. REICHERT:

H.R. 4309.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

''The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article 1, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 1 (relating to providing for the general welfare of the United States) and clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress), and Article IV, section 3, clause 2 (relating to the power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States).''

By Mr. McKEON:

H.R. 4310.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress ''to provide for the common Defence'', ''to raise and support Armies'', ''to provide and maintain a Navy'' and ''to make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces'' as enumerated in Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. JONES:

H.R. 4311.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BISHOP of New York:

H.R. 4312.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BOSWELL:

H.R. 4313.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Necessary and Proper Clause. Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Mrs. CAPPS:

H.R. 4314.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. CARNAHAN:

H.R. 4315.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 1. ''All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.''

By Mrs. CHRISTENSEN:

H.R. 4316.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

''Article IV, section 3 of the Constitution of the United States grant Congress the authority to make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States.''

By Mr. DEUTCH:

H.R. 4317.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, clause 3, Congress has the power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. ELLISON:

H.R. 4318.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. ENGEL:

H.R. 4319.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1 of the Constitution. Congress has the power to enact this legislation, as well, under Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 1, 3 and 18.

By Mr. FATTAH:

H.R. 4320.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution, which states the Congress shall have the power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 4321.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GOHMERT:

H.R. 4322.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Tenth Amendment stating that ''[t]he powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.''

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 providing that ''Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States . . . .''

By Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan:

H.R. 4323.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 4324.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause I: ''Congress shall have the power to lay and collect taxes.''

By Mr. MARKEY:

H.R. 4325.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. MATHESON:

H.R. 4326.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. MICHAUD:

H.R. 4327.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have Power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mrs. MILLER of Michigan:

H.R. 4328.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Claus 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MORAN:

H.R. 4329.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This legislation is authorized by Article 1, Section 8, Clause 12, 13, and 14.

By Mrs. NOEM:

H.R. 4330.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, the Commerce Clause.

By Mrs. NOEM:

H.R. 4331.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 4, Section 3: The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

By Mr. PALLONE:

H.R. 4332.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The Congress shall have power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. PAULSEN:

H.R. 4333.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8.

By Mr. PEARCE:

H.R. 4334.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States grants Congress the power to enact this law.

By Mr. RAHALL:

H.R. 4335.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution, known as the Postal Clause or the Postal Power, empowers Congress ''To establish Post Offices and post Roads''. The Clause has been construed to give Congress the enumerated power to designate mail routes and construct or designate post offices, with the implied authority to carry, deliver, and regulate the mails of the United States as a whole.

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution which states that the

Congress shall have Power To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 4336.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1: Congress has the power to lay and collect taxes

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 4337.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States. This clause allows Congress to regulate interstate commerce. In this case, this legislation is necessary to reduce burdens on interstate commerce.

By Mr. SABLAN:

H.R. 4338.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution (clauses 13 and 14), which grants Congress the power to provide and maintain a Navy and to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

By Mr. SABLAN:

H.R. 4339.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution, Congress has the power to collect taxes and expend funds to provide for the general welfare of the United States. Congress may also make laws that are necessary and proper for carrying into execution their powers enumerated under Article I.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:

H.R. 4340.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Art. 1, §8, Clause 3 of the Constitution: ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States'' & Art. 1, §9, Clause 7 ''No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

By Mr. STIVERS:

H.R. 4341.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 11–14 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. WHITFIELD:

H.R. 4342.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Mr. WOLF:

H.R. 4343.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is found in the power of Congress ''provide for the common Defense and general welfare of the United States,'' as enumerated in Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. FRANKS of Arizona:

H.J. Res. 107.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Parental Rights Amendment is introduced pursuant to Article V: ''The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution . . .''

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 9: Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado.

H.R. 14: Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 32: Ms. SLAUGHTER.

H.R. 59: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.

H.R. 157: Mr. FLORES.

H.R. 174: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey and Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 192: Mr. PETERS.

H.R. 300: Ms. RICHARDSON.

H.R. 476: Mrs. BLACK and Mr. SOUTHERLAND.

H.R. 498: Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky and Mr. MACK.

H.R. 531: Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 605: Mr. ROHRABACHER.

H.R. 664: Ms. BORDALLO and Mr. ISRAEL.

H.R. 733: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.

H.R. 750: Mr. STEARNS.

H.R. 797: Ms. FUDGE.

H.R. 860: Mr. TURNER of Ohio.

H.R. 870: Mr. COSTELLO.

H.R. 891: Mr. HECK.

H.R. 893: Mr. PASTOR of Arizona.

H.R. 904: Mr. GARDNER.

H.R. 931: Mr. GRAVES of Georgia.

H.R. 941: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.

H.R. 942: Mr. NUNES and Mr. BRALEY of Iowa.

H.R. 948: Mr. RIGELL.

H.R. 972: Mr. POE of Texas.

H.R. 997: Mr. QUAYLE.

H.R. 1004: Mr. SCHILLING.

H.R. 1005: Mr. BOREN.

H.R. 1066: Mr. RANGEL, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. REYES, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, and Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 1161: Mr. CLARKE of Michigan.

H.R. 1169: Mr. LUJÁN.

H.R. 1172: Mr. CLAY.

H.R. 1175: Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. WALZ of Minnesota, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. ROSS of Arkansas, and Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 1182: Mr. STEARNS.

H.R. 1244: Mr. FORBES.

H.R. 1259: Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California.

H.R. 1321: Mr. TURNER of New York, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. SCHOCK.

H.R. 1335: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.

H.R. 1340: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

H.R. 1351: Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 1370: Mr. LOBIONDO.

H.R. 1375: Ms. EDWARDS.

H.R. 1385: Mrs. BIGGERT.

H.R. 1448: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 1449: Ms. EDWARDS.

H.R. 1465: Mr. PIERLUISI.

H.R. 1474: Mr. SMITH of Texas.

H.R. 1545: Mr. POE of Texas.

H.R. 1558: Mr. DENT.

H.R. 1612: Mr. LUJÁN.

H.R. 1653: Mr. REED and Mr. FLORES.

H.R. 1675: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska and Mr. HOLT.

H.R. 1700: Mr. WOODALL.

H.R. 1718: Mr. LANCE.

H.R. 1724: Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 1738: Mr. FORBES.

H.R. 1742: Mr. CRITZ.

H.R. 1789: Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 1802: Mrs. ROBY.

H.R. 1897: Mr. STIVERS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. ANDREWS, and Mr. LUJÁN.

H.R. 1903: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.

H.R. 1946: Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 2028: Mr. DEFAZIO and Mr. HONDA.

H.R. 2082: Ms. FUDGE.

H.R. 2088: Ms. FUDGE and Mr. WALZ of Minnesota.

H.R. 2106: Mr. PENCE and Mrs. ELLMERS.

H.R. 2108: Mr. BOUSTANY.

H.R. 2139: Mr. DENT, Mr. HURT, Mr. KIND, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. GUTHRIE, and Mr. BUCHANAN.

H.R. 2140: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.

H.R. 2168: Mr. LATHAM.

H.R. 2179: Mr. KLINE.

H.R. 2194: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 2245: Mr. ROHRABACHER.

H.R. 2256: Mr. POLIS, Mr. REICHERT, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. CAPUANO.

H.R. 2257: Mr. LATOURETTE.

H.R. 2295: Mr. SCHILLING.

H.R. 2310: Mr. FATTAH.

H.R. 2311: Mr. ROSS of Florida and Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 2313: Mr. LATHAM.

H.R. 2335: Mr. MICA, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. KELLY, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. FINCHER, Mrs. HARTZLER, and Mr. MCCARTHY of California.

H.R. 2479: Mr. TONKO and Ms. TSONGAS.

H.R. 2505: Mr. OLVER.

H.R. 2514: Mr. STEARNS.

H.R. 2529: Mr. LOBIONDO.

H.R. 2540: Ms. CLARKE of New York.

H.R. 2557: Mr. BARLETTA.

H.R. 2569: Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. NEAL, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. CARNEY, Ms. HOCHUL, Mr. POLIS, Mr. HIMES, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HOLDEN, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. HOLT, and Mr. CARNAHAN.

H.R. 2599: Mr. CONYERS and Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 2697: Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. WOODALL.

H.R. 2717: Mr. TURNER of Ohio, Ms. HAHN, Mr. SHUSTER, and Mr. POLIS.

H.R. 2866: Mr. LATOURETTE.

H.R. 2900: Mr. MCHENRY.

H.R. 2978: Mr. GOSAR.

H.R. 2989: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 3000: Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. MULVANEY, and Mr. GRAVES of Georgia.

H.R. 3001: Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. MILLER of Florida, and Mr. PAULSEN.

H.R. 3032: Mr. FORBES.

H.R. 3039: Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 3046: Mr. MCINTYRE.

H.R. 3061: Mr. KEATING, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, and Mr. MICA.

H.R. 3067: Ms. BUERKLE, Mr. PETERS, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. COSTELLO, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. KISSELL, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. TURNER of New York, Mrs. BACHMANN, Ms. JENKINS, and Mr. MCINTYRE.

H.R. 3068: Mr. HUNTER.

H.R. 3074: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.

H.R. 3100: Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 3151: Mr. REYES and Mr. PETERS.

H.R. 3187: Mr. TURNER of Ohio, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, and Ms. BROWN of Florida.

H.R. 3238: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 3264: Mr. STEARNS.

H.R. 3307: Mr. RUNYAN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, and Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 3364: Mr. TONKO, Mr. LOBIONDO, and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 3395: Mr. MCINTYRE.

H.R. 3420: Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 3461: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. WEST, Mr. BONNER, Mr. MARINO, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. AMASH, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 3485: Ms. FUDGE.

H.R. 3487: Ms. JENKINS.

H.R. 3506: Mr. ROSS of Arkansas and Mr. HANNA.

H.R. 3523: Mr. COSTA, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. WOODALL, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. SHULER, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. KISSELL, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia, Mr. PETERSON, and Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 3526: Ms. WOOLSEY and Mrs. BIGGERT.
H.R. 3565: Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina.
H.R. 3569: Mr. COLE.
H.R. 3586: Mr. WITTMAN and Mr. LOBIONDO.
H.R. 3618: Mr. PIERLUISI.
H.R. 3619: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
H.R. 3627: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
H.R. 3634: Mr. BARTLETT and Mrs. BLACKBURN.
H.R. 3640: Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 3643: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KINGSTON, and Mr. PLATTS.
H.R. 3652: Mrs. ELLMERS and Mrs. HARTZLER.
H.R. 3664: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 3676: Mr. CARTER.
H.R. 3687: Mr. COLE.
H.R. 3713: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.
H.R. 3728: Mr. FORBES.
H.R. 3737: Mr. LOBIONDO.
H.R. 3747: Mr. HINCHEY and Ms. WOOLSEY.
H.R. 3767: Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. GUTHRIE, and Mrs. ADAMS.
H.R. 3770: Mr. PITTS.
H.R. 3780: Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 3803: Mr. ROONEY, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. LABRADOR, and Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky.
H.R. 3826: Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. WALZ of Minnesota, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. GUTIERREZ.
H.R. 3828: Mr. BROUN of Georgia.
H.R. 3831: Mr. HALL and Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.
H.R. 3839: Mrs. MALONEY.
H.R. 3849: Mr. SCHWEIKERT.
H.R. 3877: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 3884: Mr. LANGEVIN.
H.R. 3903: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 3916: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. MICHAUD, and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
H.R. 3991: Mr. MICA and Mr. ROONEY.
H.R. 3993: Ms. HAHN and Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 4000: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 4035: Mr. PAULSEN and Mr. NEAL.
H.R. 4040: Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BURGESS, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. HARPER, Mr. LABRADOR, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. WALZ of Minnesota, and Mr. WESTMORELAND.
H.R. 4045: Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. SCHILLING, Mr. TERRY, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. CONAWAY, and Mr. LAMBORN.
H.R. 4049: Mr. DEUTCH.
H.R. 4055: Ms. HANABUSA.
H.R. 4057: Ms. HANABUSA.
H.R. 4077: Mr. ELLISON, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. CARNAHAN, and Mr. WOLF.
H.R. 4089: Mr. ROONEY.
H.R. 4114: Mr. SCHILLING.
H.R. 4120: Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. CLARKE of Michigan, and Mr. TIERNEY.
H.R. 4122: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
H.R. 4126: Mr. POLIS.
H.R. 4133: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. NUNNELEE, Mr. LANDRY, Ms. GRANGER, Mrs. ADAMS, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. AUSTRIA, and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 4134: Mr. OWENS, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. ROONEY.
H.R. 4157: Mr. BERG, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. HERGER, Mrs. NOEM, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. GARDNER, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. FLAKE, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, and Mr. NUNNELEE.
H.R. 4160: Mr. GRAVES of Georgia.
H.R. 4165: Ms. MCCOLLUM and Mr. BOREN.
H.R. 4169: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. MCCAUL, and Mr. FARR.
H.R. 4170: Mr. FILNER and Mr. CONYERS.
H.R. 4180: Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. HERGER, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. BERG, Mr. CANSECO, and Mr. DUFFY.
H.R. 4196: Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. BACA, Mr. BERG, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. NUNES, Mr. REED, Mr. BECERRA, and Mr. ROSKAM.
H.R. 4200: Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CRAVAACK, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. LANDRY, and Mr. GOWDY.
H.R. 4215: Mr. ROSS of Arkansas.
H.R. 4228: Mr. FARENTHOLD.
H.R. 4229: Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. HOLT, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. LEVIN, and Mrs. SCHMIDT.
H.R. 4231: Mr. MCINTYRE.
H.R. 4236: Mr. BOSWELL.
H.R. 4237: Mr. BROUN of Georgia.
H.R. 4238: Mr. CARNAHAN.
H.R. 4255: Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 4256: Mr. NUNNELEE, Mr. KLINE, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. COLE, Mr. FLORES, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. BONNER, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. LABRADOR, Mr. CANSECO, Mr. COBLE, Mrs. LUMMIS, and Mr. GIBSON.
H.R. 4266: Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 4270: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
H.R. 4271: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. PIERLUISI, Ms. TSONGAS, and Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut.
H.R. 4284: Mr. BOSWELL.
H.R. 4290: Mr. CONYERS, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 4293: Ms. HAHN.
H.J. Res. 88: Mr. HEINRICH.
H.J. Res. 93: Mr. GARDNER.
H.J. Res. 103: Mr. BERG and Mr. FORBES.
H.J. Res. 106: Mr. FLEMING, Mr. CHABOT, and Mr. PENCE.
H. Con. Res. 110: Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. QUAYLE, Mr. HUELSKAMP, and Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas.
H. Con. Res. 113: Mr. LANDRY, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina.
H. Res. 460: Mr. HONDA.
H. Res. 549: Ms. WATERS.
H. Res. 564: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
H. Res. 568: Mr. AMODEI, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. CANSECO, Ms. CHU, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CONAWAY, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. GUINTA, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. HIMES, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LATTA, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. NUNNELEE, Mr. POLIS, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. STEARNS, Ms. SUTTON, and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
H. Res. 573: Mr. FILNER, Ms. DELAURO, and Mr. HONDA.
H. Res. 583: Mr. PASCRELL.
H. Res. 584: Mr. PASCRELL.
H. Res. 589: Mrs. CAPPS.
H. Res. 592: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. LANDRY, Mr. TURNER of New York, and Mr. HUNTER.
H. Res. 601: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.