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House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. GARDNER).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
April 8, 2011.

I hereby appoint the Honorable CORY GARDNER to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 658. An act to amend title 49, United States Code, to authorize appropriations for the Federal Aviation Administration for fiscal years 2011 through 2014, to streamline programs, create efficiencies, reduce waste, and improve aviation safety and capacity, to provide stable funding for the national aviation system, and for other purposes.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 5, 2011, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 1 hour and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes each, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, our Nation is standing at a crossroads. The government can continue to mortgage America's future by reckless borrowing, which is a threat to the young people of our country, it's a threat to our senior citizens, or we can limit the growth of government. We are facing a government shutdown today, as liberals are driving our Nation to a permanent economic shutdown. Dr. Skeet Burriss is correct.

Yesterday, the House passed a bill funding the troops and military families for the rest of the year. Senate Democrats have yet another opportunity to pass a budget. They have had 48 days to act but have refused. Yesterday, liberals laughed and mocked Republican Leader ERIC CANTOR when he warned of bankruptcy, but ERIC was standing up for freedom in the best Virginia tradition.

We face a shutdown today because the liberal majority in the House last year failed to pass a budget. The new Republican majority did pass a budget 48 days ago, but the liberal majority in the Senate failed to act. Citizens should call liberals and demand they pass a budget today.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

MEDICARE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in defense of our Nation's seniors, who are currently under attack. And the worst part about it is many of them are just waking up this morning

to the nightmare that faces them. And why is that? Because the Republican budget proposal released this week is literally balanced on the fragile backs of our Nation's seniors. That's right. It ends Medicare as we know it. That's the simple truth. It no longer honors our commitment and our promise to our Nation's seniors.

As Americans now know, we are in the midst of a serious budget battle, and the Republicans are even threatening to shut down government. And there are real differences between our approach to the budget and the Republican budget released earlier this week. The Republican budget replaces Medicare with a voucher system. Seniors will have to use this voucher to buy insurance from private insurance companies.

Under the Republican plan, Medicare as we know it will end. And in the same budget proposal, the Republicans give away tens of billions of dollars in subsidies to big oil companies. And under their plan, they will slash support for seniors in nursing homes, while giving away tax breaks to companies that ship our jobs overseas.

And what else? America's seniors, more than 150,000 in my home State of Rhode Island, will literally be paying more for their health care and getting less in order to provide additional tax breaks to the wealthiest Americans, also reflected in this Republican budget.

To make matters worse, the Republican plan does not reduce the deficit. The nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office determined that this budget actually adds \$8 trillion to the national debt over the next decade because its cuts in spending are far outpaced by the gigantic tax cuts for the richest Americans.

Our seniors cannot afford this Republican budget. It would deny them health care, long-term care, and the benefits they've earned and deserve.

□ 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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The Republicans' choice to privatize Medicare, turning more power over to the insurance companies, will result in reduced coverage and exposure to greater financial risks for our seniors.

The Congressional Budget Office determined that under the Republican budget seniors' out-of-pocket expenses for health care would more than double, and could almost triple. To put that into context, the Congressional Budget Office found out that by 2030 seniors would pay 68 percent of premiums and out-of-pocket costs under the Republican plan, compared to only 25 percent under current law. And it found that the Republican plan means seniors will pay more for their prescription drugs because it reestablishes the doughnut hole.

Even Alice Rivlin, the former Office of Management and Budget Director under President Clinton, who worked with the Republican architect of this budget on a deficit reduction proposal, said she could not support his Medicare proposal because it eliminated the traditional Medicare choice and lowered the rate of growth beyond what's defensible.

And the conservative Wall Street Journal concluded earlier this week, quote: The plan would essentially end Medicare, which now pays for 48 million elderly and disabled Americans, as a program that directly pays those bills.

Under the guise of deficit reduction, Republicans are recklessly attacking the vital supports for our seniors.

We all agree that we have to address the deficit. The issue is not whether we reduce the deficit but how we do it. We can't cut what helps us create jobs, innovate for the future, and remain competitive in the global marketplace. And we cannot balance this budget on the backs of our Nation's seniors.

The Federal budget is about more than dollars and cents. It's a statement of our values and priorities as a nation. Republicans in this budget have set the wrong priorities. They would rather cut benefits to seniors than cut subsidies to Big Oil or corporations that ship our jobs overseas. The Republican budget breaks the promise we made to our seniors to protect them in their golden years.

I say to my colleagues on the other side of the aisle: If we can't protect our Greatest Generation, I ask you, what's next?

END THE POLITICAL GAMES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACK) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. BLACK. Mr. Speaker, on a daily basis I listen to the people of my district, and they tell me they don't want games and they don't want the buck passed. They're sick of the status quo here in Washington. And my constituents are sick of the big spending, the big government, and the political games. They're sick of Washington doing what's easy.

Well, we're here today because last year it was easier for the Democrats in Congress to not do their job and not pass a budget. Isn't that a shame? And we're here because HARRY REID and the Senate Democrats want to play political games and defend big spending.

Yesterday, we passed a bill to protect our troops in the event that HARRY REID shuts down the government, and the President then said that he would veto this bill. HARRY REID and the President are playing games with our troops as well.

Now the House is leading, and we passed four bills to keep the government open and cut spending. And we are going to be here until we get our fiscal house in order.

I stand here today, 9 days after I first joined my colleagues outside of the Capitol demanding that HARRY REID act like a leader, and I said it then and I will say it now: HARRY REID, get your act together. Let's put this country on the right track and move forward.

STOP THE CHILDISH GAMES; KEEP THE GOVERNMENT RUNNING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, 14 hours from now it appears the doors of the Federal Government will shut. And it will happen for one reason and one reason alone—because of the Republican majority's inflexibility, callousness, and political gamesmanship.

For 3 months, they have been in charge of the people's House, but they haven't done one thing that the people want.

□ 1010

They haven't lifted a finger to create the jobs Americans so desperately need. One Republican Member, in fact, said on the House floor last week that we should stop talking about the jobs. Stop talking about the jobs? They don't want to talk about jobs because they don't have a plan to create any. They've offered nothing but deep, painful, unnecessary job-killing spending cuts, and they have refused to budge an inch.

I want to cut government spending, Mr. Speaker. But I don't want to take the money from children who need early childhood education. I don't want to take the money from families that need help paying for colleges. And I don't want to take the money from seniors who need medical care.

I want to cut the gobs and gobs of money, nearly \$7 billion every single month, we're spending to occupy a foreign nation and have our servicemen killed and maimed by insurgents.

You want to eliminate wasteful government spending? I say the war in Afghanistan could be number one on our list. Ten years after we started sending our troops there we continue to be stuck in a hopeless quagmire that

doesn't do anything to eliminate the terrorist threat or accomplish our national security goals.

But, of course, the Republican leadership won't consider cutting more spending. Instead they want to go after middle class working families who need a government that's on their side, particularly now because of how dire the economy has become.

I hope my Republican colleagues will give up this childish refusal to compromise. The American people deserve better than to have their government held hostage by an extreme ideological agenda.

Let's keep the doors of the Federal Government open. And as we look to next year's budget, instead of making seniors and schoolchildren bear the sacrifice, and instead of dismantling Medicare and cutting education, instead of threatening women's health, why don't we restore fiscal sanity by finally bringing our troops home.

AVOIDING A GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WOMACK) for 5 minutes.

Mr. WOMACK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to add my voice to those calling for agreement on funding the government for the remainder of this year and avoiding the consequences of a government shutdown. I don't want the government to shut down. Our conference does not want the government to shut down. No one I've talked with wants the government to shut down. And talk of such a shutdown is weighing heavily on consumer confidence in an already fragile economy, not to mention its confidence in this body. We can do better. We should do better. We must do better.

Yesterday on this floor we took yet another action that keeps our government afloat and guarantees that, in the event of a shutdown, troops and their families get paid. That's the least we can do.

And Mr. Speaker, yesterday I sat in a hearing with the CEO of Amtrak. During the hearing it was suggested by a colleague that the carrier examine the feasibility of shutting down routes that are losing, hemorrhaging money. The answer he received was that because of legal agreements mandating payments on labor and benefits and other guarantees, it would still cost them billions.

I find it incredible that we have these federally subsidized guarantees in place, but we can't guarantee the same for those men and women downrange willing to take a bullet for their country. Shame on us.

Jobs continue to be our highest priority, and it should surprise no one that fundamental to this objective is dealing with a balance sheet full of red ink. It's fundamental to business, it's fundamental to households, and it's fundamental to government. No reputable organization behaves financially the way this government behaves.

The message from the electorate is simple: Live within your means.

The reason we're facing a potential government shutdown is simple: No budget for 2011. And Democrats don't see our spending issues with the same degree of urgency as we do.

I said it just a few days ago on this same floor, and it's worth repeating. We have kicked this can down the road so long, so often and so far, that America and this Congress has a chronic case of turf toe.

Message to America: If you want to remove uncertainty and create jobs, fix the balance sheet. Cut spending. It's as simple as that.

This Republican-led House has done its job. We've attempted time and time again to fund government in a responsible way, prevent a government shutdown, and restore fiscal integrity. I join my colleagues in urging the Senate to act and to act now so that we can turn our attention to the far more important and substantive work that lies ahead.

MASSIVE PROPOSED BUDGET CUTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday on the floor of the House, STENY HOYER, Minority Whip, offered the Republicans the time, by unanimous consent, to work out the details in terms of getting the numbers right because, regardless of the pontification, it's very clear that urgent negotiations have gone forward, and the difference between the two parties is very small. This could be worked out in a day or two.

But this offer was rejected because our Republican friends are no longer interested in the money. It's about the ideological agenda, the riders, the change to policy for EPA, or dictating their ideology on the people in the District of Columbia, for instance.

It is also about a much larger agenda going forward. I spent most of Wednesday listening to the Republican budget road map that is on its way to the floor of the House. It is so extreme that before the election, when my good friend, PAUL RYAN, unveiled it, very few Republicans would sign on. They knew that in the heat of an election, if people knew what Republicans had in store, they wouldn't get elected. So they were counseled, stay away.

Well, it's unveiled now. The election is held and this agenda is back with a vengeance.

I invite any American to look at independent appraisals of what's in it. There is nothing new or reforming about vouchers for health insurance companies or block granting Medicare to the States. Under this proposal, total health care costs are going to go up. But the cost to the government of the voucher is going to go down. And

230 million Americans, 55 and under, are going to pick up the tab.

Oh, and yes, they're going to keep, for 80 million Americans, Medicare that's going to be limping on in its current form. In 2050 there will be 8 million people still covered.

There are massive cuts, but not for defense. That's more or less off limits. There's talk of reform, but in the area of reform where I have worked with PAUL RYAN for years, agriculture, no. We're going to leave that until reauthorization takes place.

Health care for the poor is on the chopping block. They are going to block grant aid to the States so that it can be reduced over time. Bear in mind that the cost per person for Medicaid is the lowest in this country, at a time when private health insurance premiums have doubled in the last 10 years, and overall private health care spending has gone up faster than government health care spending.

Now, in these troubled times, we should be looking at reform. In the Health Care Reform Act passed last session, we have an opportunity to actually change those health care cost curves. Every significant advance to restrain accelerated health care costs are embedded in that legislation. But rather than accelerating it, our friends want to delay it.

I strongly urge the American public to take the time to look at what's in this proposal because that's what's coming down the line, and not be distracted by the shutdown that Republicans are insisting upon.

□ 1020

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. CRAWFORD) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I want to add my voice to the growing number of Members not only here in this body but also in the Senate that are calling on Senator REID to take action.

Last week, on Wednesday, 30 freshmen and myself wrote a letter imploring Senator REID to pass a long-term continuing resolution so that we could address the bigger issue of our fiscal year 12 budget. We said simply: We the undersigned call on you and the Senate to pass a long-term continuing resolution, a resolution that hears the calls of the American people and makes reasonable, responsible spending cuts. We have received nothing from the Senate except denials of the dire straits of our Nation's fiscal health.

Mr. REID, we are letting you know that we will rally on the Senate steps every day until you pass a long-term continuing resolution.

And that's exactly what we've done every day for the past week. In fact, today will be the 8th day, in just a few minutes, that we step over to the Sen-

ate steps and call on him once again to be a leader.

On Wednesday of this week, we sent another letter asking Senator REID, if he wasn't willing to lead, to step down and allow someone in who would lead. Ninety Members signed that, and we were joined by Members of the Senate in that call asking Mr. REID, simply: Your lack of action and absence of leadership is irresponsible.

Let's take a look at the costs that we face as we are literally hours away from a government shutdown. We spend \$69 billion a week in spending, of which \$27 billion is borrowed. We are asking for \$61 billion in cuts—2 percent. Any small business that I know of in this economy, if you ask them can you cut 5 percent out of your budget and the other option is closing the doors, what do you think they're going to do? They're going to find the 5 percent and stay open, keep the doors open and stay in business. That's all we're asking at this point, a small down payment for the bigger picture that's coming up in fiscal year 2012.

Not to mention our troops. I got a call this morning from a young sergeant with four children, serving in a National Guard unit in my district that's being deployed in just weeks. And he said, Congressman CRAWFORD, we are frustrated. We're angry. We're upset. What's going to happen to my family as I go to Afghanistan and they rely on my paycheck? And yet the Senate says, no, we're not interested in funding the troops for the balance of this year.

Yesterday, this body took responsible action in funding the troops for the balance of this year and funding our government for another week until we could address the bigger picture, the balance of fiscal year 2011. It is time for Senator REID to lead, as his title suggests. We passed a bill to fund the government. We're asking for leadership on the Senate side.

Mr. REID, please pass a bill.

THE REPUBLICAN ROAD TO RUIN BUDGET

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) for 5 minutes.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, the Republican road-to-ruin budget, if enacted, will end Medicare. It will end the program that 46 million seniors and disabled individuals depend upon for their health care. This gross injustice is made immeasurably more egregious and offensive by the fact that this is being done not to balance the budget, but to expand and permanently guarantee even bigger tax cuts for millionaires and billionaires and to give new tax breaks to some of the world's most profitable companies.

Rather than the path to prosperity, this budget is more like the road-to-riches, a road paved in gold with lavish handouts for special interests, paid for and built with dollars from senior citizens who will see their hard-earned

benefits rationed more and more with every passing year.

I have heard a lot of talk in the last few months about the need to make tough choices in this budget. Well, the average senior on Medicare earns just over \$19,000 a year. About one-quarter of Medicare beneficiaries suffer from a cognitive or mental impairment, and many have at least one or more chronic medical conditions. I ask my Republican colleagues, what exactly is it about stripping these Americans bare of their health and economic security that qualifies as tough? There is nothing tough about stealing from the poor, the weak and the frail to give to the rich.

Our seniors, on the other hand, know all about tough choices. Do I buy groceries or do I buy prescriptions? Do I pay rent or do I pay medical bills? It hurts, but how much will it cost? These are tough choices. These are life-and-death choices.

With the passage of Medicare in 1965, we entered into a covenant with every American citizen. This budget breaks that promise and brings us back to square one. The Republican voucher plan ends Medicare. Instead, seniors will be on their own, with a measly voucher and forced to buy insurance in the private market, where all decisions will be profit-driven. More profits for insurance companies on the backs of seniors—sounds like a Republican plan to me.

This new voucher program amounts to a ration card, and the value of the voucher is not linked to increases in health care costs in the private market. Yet the costs of private health insurance have risen over 5,000 percent since the creation of Medicare—5,000 percent.

The analysis of the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office has estimated that in less than 20 years, the vouchers under the Republican road-to-ruin budget would pay just 32 cents on every dollar that a senior spends on health care.

Now, the Republicans have repeatedly stated that their budget gives seniors the same coverage as Members of Congress. Well, as a Member of Congress myself, I know that our health plans pay for about 72 cents on every dollar of our health coverage, not 32 cents on the dollar.

According to CBO, the voucher program will provide a ration of \$8,000 to seniors every year to purchase their health care from private insurance companies. Yet the private insurance premium charged by Blue Cross in 2010 for a Member of Congress was well over \$9,000. Does anyone honestly believe that sick senior citizens and people with permanent disabilities will be able to find coverage from private insurance for \$8,000 when they are now charging over \$9,000 to Members of Congress?

According to The Wall Street Journal, the average cost of health care for seniors over 65 in 2009 was \$11,743. If an

insurance company were to take on \$11,743 of risk for \$8,000, they would be out of business in short order. But Republicans don't believe their insurance company buddies will actually offer coverage for \$8,000 or even for \$11,743 just to break even. They know that seniors will have to go into their pockets for thousands of dollars as this plan hands Medicare over to the private insurance companies to make even more profits. In fact, CBO found that seniors will have to pay more than twice as much out of pocket as they do today.

This budget takes trillions from seniors and rations their care, and where does it shift the savings? Well, if you guessed permanent tax cuts for millionaires and a new tax break for corporations making billions, you guessed right. After more than a year of hurling lies and demagoguery about death panels and rationing care, Republicans on the panel before us have demanded that we restrict seniors to a health care ration card and ensure that those who cannot afford coverage on their own will be left to suffer or die. Well, therein is the real death penalty they once talked about. They pay lip service to Americans' responsibility to share the burden and instead steal from those who cannot afford an expensive lobbyist and give to millionaires and billionaires and companies that can afford much, much more.

I'm not speaking of playing politics. America knows that our budget is a statement of priorities and values, not purely dollars and cents. America's families set priorities with their own budget each and every day. And I respectfully and honestly disagree with the values and priorities that the Republicans have established in their road-to-ruin budget. Let's not end Medicare.

I'VE HEARD THAT SONG BEFORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. McCOTTER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. McCOTTER. Ah, the new civility. I would like to start, Mr. Speaker, by thanking my Democratic colleagues this morning for disabusing me of an affliction. When I woke up, I found that I had a hankering to listen to Led Zepelin, and I couldn't figure out why. This has happened before, usually when I leave the TV on at night and they run one of those Rolling Stones '70s buy it now before it's more expensive or in the dustbin ads. So I was walking over here and I'm thinking, wow, is it because there's been a communication breakdown between the parties? It's possible. It's possible. I said, Is it because one of the nice Senators is wearing a cashmere sweater? It's possible. But, no, I was sitting here today when I realized why I wanted to listen to the melodious strains of Page, Plant, Jones, and John Bonham. It's because for the Democratic Party, the song remains the same.

Once again, seniors and children wake to the hysterical, frightening visage of specters of gloom and doom—Democrats. Once again, we are regaled with the Democrats' entitlement reform plan. It is called do nothing, spend everything, go bankrupt, benefits bye-bye.

We continue to see a party that does not understand you cannot lift an economy when it is crushed beneath the weight of Big Government. We continue to see a party ideologically zealous in spending your tax dollars on Planned Parenthood to the point where they would shut down the Federal Government to do it. And we continue to hear the fundamental crux of the issue of a potential government shutdown. The Democratic Party will shut down the government so they can spend more of your money. The Republican Party is committed to keeping the government open and spending less of your money.

In fairness, it is not just Led Zepelin they remind me of, because the reason we stand here today on the precipice of a government shutdown is because they did not do their work when they had total control of the United States Congress last year. They could not even pass a budget, let alone finish these appropriations which we are still dealing with well into April, let alone lay out a coherent strategy to do so when the parties changed power in this House.

□ 1030

The song remains the same, but the American people recognize the song and dance. They will not be fooled. They know that the major change that we see before us today in the fight over government spending is a very simple one, and a very simple choice. It is the difference between bankruptcy and solvency; and the Republican Party stands for solvency and for liberty.

IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. BACA) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, we find ourselves less than 24 hours away from abandoning our veterans—I state, from abandoning our veterans, our seniors, and our active duty military personnel. Why? You ask yourself, Why? Because Republicans refuse to budge from a fiscal plan that will cost our Nation 700,000 jobs and the anti-government tea party is dead set on shutting government.

In my district in California's Inland Empire, we face a 14 percent unemployment rate. My constituents need jobs. Our priorities now should be about creating jobs, not about shutting government. We all know the devastation of the consequences of a shutdown. Eligible seniors and disabled Americans would be unable to apply for Medicare and Medicaid benefits. Can you imagine someone that needs medical assistance and they can't get it, the impact

it will have on their life, the impact it will have on their behavior and on their families?

Veterans' service benefits would be delayed. Pay for our troops and their families would be delayed. And on the other side, you hear a lot of rhetoric about our troops and that we should pass this budget. But they don't talk about, they are not willing to cut any of the rich, or the millionaires and the billionaires. They want to protect the rich. They want to protect the oil companies. They want to protect the outsourcing of companies that go outside, but aren't willing to make the cuts that are necessary. I think everybody has got to have cuts.

It will also impact our Social Security claims that would go unprocessed. Federal vendors and contractors, their employees would go unpaid. Government housing assistance would be halted, and millions of tax refunds would go unspent.

In my home of San Bernardino County, a shutdown would mean no paychecks for 22,000 Federal employees and retirees. Think about the economic damage this loss of revenue would cause.

But instead of working on a compromise, I say instead of working on a compromise, because it takes two leaders and it takes other individuals, and HARRY REID is doing what is necessary in leading, it's the other side that has to compromise as well. It's not a one-sided team; it's a two-sided team. And when the chemistry is good on both sides, we should be able to come up with a compromise that is good for our Nation and our country.

But instead, Republicans have introduced a long-term budget that devastates our seniors and ends Medicare as we know it. The budget shouldn't be about flexing our political muscle. It should be about doing what is right for the American people, and this Republican budget makes all of the wrong choices.

The GOP plan increases suffering. I state, suffering for our seniors and young people while protecting tax breaks for the wealthy, while protecting tax breaks for the wealthy. The Republican budget eliminates guaranteed coverage for our seniors under Medicare which currently serves 48 million elderly Americans. It slashes Medicaid for seniors in nursing homes and Americans with disabilities. It increases college education costs for 10 million middle class students. And we need to invest in education. They are our future. If we don't invest in our students and their education, they cannot provide for us. We need to invest in them, not cut them. And, of course, it gives tax breaks to the big oil companies and companies that ship jobs overseas.

Seniors in my district live on a fixed income. Can you imagine living on a fixed income of \$1,900 a month or whatever income you have? It is very difficult to make your mortgage pay-

ments, put food on the table, and know how you are going to get by the next day. Or if you have any other emergencies.

We are a country; we are America. We are the greatest country in the world, and we should provide for every American that is here, regardless of who they are or where they come from. They can't afford to pay more health care or see cuts in Social Security benefits. We all agree, and it has been stated, we all agree that we must get our deficit under control.

But remember, Republicans had 12 years to do this and went out of control in their spending and didn't do anything when they had control.

CONTROLLING WASHINGTON SPENDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUCSHON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BUCSHON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remind the American people why we're here. We're here today because of the failure of the 111th Congress to pass a budget for the first time in decades. You might think that for one party that controlled the White House and both Chambers of Congress, this would be a relatively easy thing to do, but you have to try. In an effort to protect a few powerful committee chairmen and other incumbents in their own party, they made a political decision not to pass a budget because it had a \$1.5 trillion deficit attached to it. You can't run and you can't hide from the American people.

Now, even after the people have spoken in November, they are continuing to protect the status quo, protecting out-of-control Washington spending, and offering no solutions of their own other than raising everyone's taxes and demagoging anyone who puts forward a plan. Again, I would like to see their plan.

I began running to represent Indiana's Eighth Congressional District in October of 2009, an endeavor I had never undertaken before. I was a practicing physician, cardiothoracic surgeon. I decided to seek public office because of our government's inability to control spending. Let's remind everyone where the status quo has led us. It has led us to historic unemployment and a mounting debt that is mortgaging the future of our children and grandchildren.

But yesterday, our counterparts in the Senate and the White House showed different intentions. I can't stand before you today in good conscience not advocating for the men and women who have volunteered to wear the uniform of our great Nation. A notion that a bill to fund the troops for the remainder of the fiscal year is being threatened by a veto is preposterous.

This challenge to fix our government's spending habits is above politics and talking points. While I stand

here today in the people's House, individuals are playing petty politics while we offered a solution yesterday that pays our troops and avoids a government shutdown.

We passed H.R. 1 with a modest \$61 billion down payment on controlling Washington spending, and we have been criticized in the face of a \$1.5 trillion deficit. I implore the Senate and the White House to join with us here in the House and act to significantly reduce spending and avoid a government shutdown.

And I offer one last observation since I am new to Congress, a continuing frustration that I am finding here in Washington, D.C., and that is I am amazed by the resistance of some in Congress to tackling this problem, especially the fact that some continue to find excuses why we can't even consolidate programs and downsize government and make things more efficient here in Washington, D.C. at the very least. But I found this at a committee hearing the other day when the Democrats continued to make excuses after a Government Accountability Office report showed the excesses that we have here in Washington, D.C.

□ 1040

This is a serious issue we face together as a Nation. I began this conversation when I began running for Congress almost 2 years ago, and it's a conversation I continue to have with my constituents. This is an adult conversation about facts and our future.

Until we come to a solution that will put hardworking Americans and Hoosiers back to work and our government begins to act in a responsible manner when it comes to our Nation's fiscal issues, I will continue to have this conversation with my constituents and with the American people.

A GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN IS NOT ABOUT MONEY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington (Mr. McDERMOTT) for 5 minutes.

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker pro tempore, there's a joke going around in Congress: the difference between a Boy Scout troop and the House of Representatives is that a Boy Scout troop has adult leadership.

Now, I predicted a shutdown of this place more than a month ago, not because I'm some kind of prophet but because I saw the movie of the Gingrich shutdown in 1996. The same elements are here today that were there then. I don't want a shutdown. I know what it does. I think it's silly and stupid and hard on the American people and a lot of people are going to suffer, but the elements are there.

First of all, a number of Members came in new, a lot of them, who were absolutely sure that they knew what was right. Secondly, they had no experience in governing. They didn't understand compromise. "Compromise" was

a dirty word. It meant you give up your principles.

If you operate on that principle, you can never negotiate a settlement in anything. What they don't understand is that there is a time when you take what you can get and come back tomorrow.

Everybody who has been here for more than one term knows that nobody gets 100 percent of what they want. I have been here in this place for 23 years, and I have gotten 60 percent and I figure I'm a big winner. Now, you come back the next year for the rest. We're doing that on the health care bill. We're doing that on a whole lot of things. You do not get it all now by saying, It's my way or the highway. No, every battle is not to the death.

The only hope I had for us was that our leadership on the Republican side had been here in 1996. They saw what happened. And 2 years later the Republicans lost seats, 2 years after that they lost seats, and the Speaker, Gingrich, was gone, he's history, on the basis of coming in here and saying, My way or the highway.

Now, if you think this is the big battle, let me give you the real facts:

In 5 weeks we're going to come to the debt limit. If you think people who believe that their way is the right way are going to fight over what's going on right now, what is it going to be like when we get to the debt limit, or by September when we get to the next budget resolution? We could have three shutdowns this year with no problem at all if the leadership on the other side allows their Members to drive them into this craziness. They have to stand up and tell them, Look, guys, there is a tomorrow; all right? We're hurting people and they're going to remember. People are not going to forget what happens here. They didn't forget in 1998, and they didn't forget in 2000. They kept whacking away at the people who were in charge.

Now, what's it all about here? It's not about money. H.R. 1 was \$101 billion. Okay. The President has come all the way to \$71 billion or \$73 billion. That's more than halfway. The Republicans won that issue. Take it. Take it.

No, no, they say, but we have to change social policy.

This is really about social policy. It's not about winning or cutting down the deficit or any of that stuff. It is just as it was in Wisconsin. It was not about the deficit in Wisconsin; it was about breaking unions. The judge said that. That's why he threw the law out, because, he said, you're taking away people's rights in unions; you're not here worrying about the deficit in Wisconsin.

Well, here the issue was NPR. Now, if we took NPR off the radio tomorrow morning, do you think the deficit would be one bit affected? Of course not. If we got rid of the EPA, would there be some effect on the deficit? No. In fact, the Senate, they took the EPA repeal off the table. They said, Look,

rich people breathe the air; rich people drink the same water as everybody else in the country. That's a stupid public policy change. So we're not going to take that one.

What was left? Family planning, abortion, poor women. Now, there's a bunch that can't fight back. Let's go get 'em. Let's hold out and we will finally get the poor women in this country.

That's what this is about. It is not about balancing the budget. It is not about anything else except getting poor people.

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

IT'S TIME TO STOP THE SPENDING INSANITY IN WASHINGTON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, every evening across this great land, after homework is finished and the supper dishes are cleared and the children are put to bed, Mom and Dad sit down at the kitchen table, they sharpen their pencils, and they take out a pad of paper, and they struggle to make ends meet.

Whether their budgeting technique is different than the house next door, they know, without a doubt, that they cannot have their monthly bills exceed their monthly take-home pay. If the bills are higher than the monthly pay, they have to make changes.

So bill by bill they discuss what they have to pay. They discuss things like the power bill and the rent and the mortgage, the car loan, the credit card payments. Mom and Dad cut out the things that they can do without. Maybe it's the golf membership for Dad. Maybe it's the weekly pedicure for Mom. Whatever it is, they know they have to make tough and real decisions.

It's time to stop the spending insanity here in Washington, D.C.

America, your Nation is broke. We cannot continue to borrow 42 cents of every dollar we spend. We cannot continue to spend a trillion dollars more each year than we're bringing in; and we definitely cannot do that year after year, raking up over \$14 trillion in debt that our children must one day pay.

And your Congress is struggling with cutting a paltry \$61 billion from a \$3.8 trillion spending plan. It's like we're arguing over what station the radio is on while the car is going off the cliff.

In the American kitchen, Dad looks at Mom at this point, and he says, Honey, something's got to change.

Your House of Representatives, folks, they've passed a spending plan. The Senate has failed to act. They haven't even come across with even their best-case-scenario spending plan. Even if it's the status quo of spending a trillion and a half dollars more than we are bringing in this year, they haven't

brought anything across the aisle. So how do you negotiate if one body has brought their best plan and the other body hasn't done anything?

Yesterday, I was proud to vote to provide military pay for the guys and gals across this great land that are standing on the wall defending the liberties that we have. They deserve to be paid. They don't deserve to stand on that wall and wonder if back home Mom is wondering if the power is going to stay on, if she's going to be able to pay the rent, or if she's going to be able to put food on the table for her children. That's the American way, to take care of the military.

I was no prouder than to stand on the steps of the United States Senate yesterday and implore, encourage, ask, beg the majority leader in the Senate to get to work, to come to the table with a real solution, because I don't want to be with my colleagues many years from now dying in our beds waiting for one chance, hoping for one chance, to trade every day from this day to that for another chance to come back here and do what we should do as Americans, and that's fund our government, get our spending under control, and protect the future for our children.

□ 1050

GOP AGENDA OF MISGUIDED PRIORITIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise not to debate the economic crisis. Our national debt recently reached \$14 trillion and our deficit continues to rise annually. So we know that we have a crisis, and that is really not the debate here today. However, I want to remind my colleagues that our economic deficit is dependent on our job deficit and our ever-growing education deficit.

While we must work to rein in spending, we must not indiscriminately cut funding in areas like education, health, and employment that will hamper our immediate and future economic growth. As we remain vigilant in cutting the debt and reducing deficits, we must remember that the most powerful driver of both is a growing economy, which includes an increase in revenue.

During this recession, unemployment has impeded economic growth. One of the challenges in addressing unemployment has been the rapid decline in certain occupations and industries and our labor market's inability to meet the demand of new occupations and industries.

More than two-thirds of workers in occupations and industries that are growing have at least some postsecondary education compared to one-third of the workers in occupations and industries that are declining. The demand for a post-secondary education, as well as the increase in baby boomer

retirement, is predicted to result in a shortage of more than 14 million college-educated workers by the year 2020. This is the deficit that should garner our national attention and we should work together on. We can only address this through our continued focus on education, training, employment, and social services, which make up a total of 2 percent of our Federal budget.

To build sustainable economic growth, we must continue our investment in employment and training programs, which have experienced an increase in demand of support for displaced and unemployed workers. We must continue our investment in higher education by maintaining Pell Grant funding, as well as support for programs such as TRIO, which sends the largest amount of low-income students to and through college, which helps the economic prowess of this country. We must continue our investment in title I programs, which are intended to supplement local resources of underserved schools, which bring our economy down.

We must continue our investment in School Improvement Grants, which provide important resources for States to turn around their lowest-performing schools and significantly reduce the high school dropout rate, which causes our country a great deal of deficit.

We must continue our investment in programs that address the 17,000 word gap between low-income 6-year-olds and their more advantaged peers. We must support programs such as Head Start that work to dismantle the cradle-to-prison pipeline and replace it with a cradle-to-career pipeline by providing early childhood education to low-income children. These supports, in tandem, produce a higher number of taxpaying citizens and add growth to our economy. Yet, my colleagues continually try to attack these efforts by cutting these programs.

Further, my colleagues—who made a “pledge to America” to develop a plan to create jobs, end economic uncertainty, and make America more competitive—continuously introduce and support measures to undermine this pledge and devastate our economic growth as a Nation.

In March, unemployment fell to 8.8 percent, a 2-year low. Payrolls grew to 216,000 for the month, following 194,000 in February. Private hiring rose by 230,000 people in March, following a 240,000 growth in February. Manufacturing expanded to a 7-year high in March. Incomes and consumer spending increased in February, helping to expand the economy. Yet, ignoring economic facts, the experts, the political reality, and the best interests of the American people, the Republicans continue to embrace an ideological spending plan that would destroy 700,000 jobs and derail the economic recovery just as it is beginning to gain momentum.

The current Republican spending plan would: Give away tax breaks to companies that shift jobs overseas;

give away tens of billions of dollars in tax subsidies to Big Oil companies; and make tax cuts for the wealthy permanent, which adds \$1 trillion to the deficit.

This plan would kick almost 1 million college students out of the Pell Grant program.

218,000 low income children and families would be removed from the Head Start program.

170,000 families trying to find or retain employment would lose childcare.

2,400 schools serving nearly a million low-income students would lose funding.

Job training programs for those out of work or attaining new skills would be dramatically cut.

Guaranteed coverage for seniors under Medicare would be eliminated.

Cuts will be made to Medicaid for seniors in nursing homes, health care for children and Americans with disabilities.

This spending plan that my colleagues have proposed only highlights the misplaced priorities.

The Republican budget is the wrong choice for the American people: it is unfair; it doesn't create jobs; and it doesn't grow the economy.

This proposal attempts to cut the deficit on the backs of working families, seniors, children, and our middle class. But I contend: We cannot build this country's economy on the backs of the vulnerable.

The public wants Democrats and Republicans to negotiate and compromise. My Democratic colleagues and I are willing to make responsible budget cuts that don't cost jobs, don't hurt the economy and that reduce the deficit responsibly.

Yet, our Republican colleagues continue to waste precious time with draconian spending proposals filled with divisive “policy riders” that are unacceptable to the American people.

This is irresponsible. Working families deserve more. Our children deserve more. Our future as a Nation deserves more.

LONE SURVIVOR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. PEARCE. Mr. Speaker, this past week, I had the opportunity to read a book called “Lone Survivor,” a tale about four Navy SEALs that were inserted into Afghanistan territory, Lieutenant Mike Murphy, Petty Officer Matthew Axelson, Petty Officer Danny Dietz, and Marcus Luttrell. Marcus Luttrell, the lone survivor, writes the book and says, “If they built a mountain as high as the Empire State Building for Lieutenant Murphy, it would not be high enough.”

These four young men—physical specimens, men of valor, men of courage—were inserted into the dark on top of an Afghanistan mountain. Shortly after arrival, daylight hit. Three goat herders came upon them. They easily subdued them. Then the choice was to kill—if they represented a clear and present danger—or to let them go. One voted to abstain. There was a tie vote between the other two. Finally, Marcus Luttrell voted to let them go. He knew

what the consequences would be. Twenty minutes later, the Taliban that they were after, over 100 came rushing over the top of the mountain firing their AK-47s and RPGs.

The four young SEALs moved to the back of the precipice. They were forced back by the fire and finally jumped off the edge of the mountain, 200 to 300 yards, the equivalent of three football fields straight down.

Lieutenant Mike Murphy had already been shot through the stomach. They were facing odds of 35 to 1, at least. They were worried about being tried for murder in this country because of their actions. They fell back off the mountain doing back flips headlong. Enemies swarmed after them. They were pushing through trees, grabbing limbs, trying to stop. Danny Dietz is shot. No SEAL is ever left behind. Mikey, bleeding out of his stomach, and Marcus move into the open and drag Danny back to cover. The enemy keeps closing in.

They are forced back a second time to another precipice and jump off a sheer cliff, the equivalent of four stories, straight down. Danny was shot again in the lower back. It blew out his stomach. He was still firing. Grenades are now pouring in on them. The Taliban reinforcements are coming closer, yards away, 20, 30 away. Danny is shot again. This time he slumps over, drops his rifle. He props himself up miraculously and continues to fire.

They have fallen over 900 feet down the mountain now. They fall back to the edge again and go over the edge. The SEALs had taken a heavy toll. Eighty Taliban are rushing after them, firing. Danny is shot again, this time in the neck. He slumps over. No SEAL is left behind. Marcus Luttrell steps out into the hail of gunfire to rescue him, props him up, and starts pulling him back by the pack. Danny is still firing his weapon.

Again they have to go over the edge. This time, Lieutenant Murphy understands they've got one choice. He casually walks out with his severe wounds into the opening to where he can get his cell phone open and get a call for help. He sits there with thousands of rounds of AK-47 rounds hitting near him. He makes a call and says, sir, taking heavy fire. Need help.

A round hits him in the back, blood spurts out his chest. Marcus Luttrell listens to him saying, “Yes, sir.” He drops his rifle, he picks up his cell phone from the ground and says, “Yes, sir, I'll tell the men, sir.”

Mortally wounded, he sits there, rounds continuing to come in. Lieutenant Mike Murphy falls on the ground and says, “Marcus, help me. Marcus, help me.” Axelson, the third soldier to die that day, is dying on the other side. Miraculously, Marcus Luttrell survives.

We made this, yesterday, a discussion that was academic about supporting our troops. We have friends on the other side of the aisle saying it's a

trick. We have the President saying he would veto it immediately. And for us to not give the pay to men and women like this who are putting their life in harm's way causes great shame on this Nation.

□ 1100

TWO AMERICAS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, that was great rhetoric but not reality. Thank God when the Architect built this Capitol, he put a top on it that attracts lightning rods; otherwise, who knows what would happen in front of us.

The budget that was put up yesterday talked about defense, but it also had one other element in it. That was restricting the District of Columbia from using funds for low-income women to get family planning or abortions.

If you really wanted to take care of the troops, you would fund a spending proposal that took care of the troops and you wouldn't add a rider to it that you know that no human being who cared about women's choice would vote for. You eliminate a great percentage of your possible supporters. If the troops are number one and number one only, you don't put something on with DC abortion rights on it because that eliminates part of your constituency.

Now, one of the previous speakers talked about this too, the one that was back into Led Zeppelin. I haven't figured that one out yet. But it was something about Planned Parenthood. Why is Planned Parenthood an issue? Because the Republican majority made it an issue. They put in their budget that there will be no funding for Planned Parenthood, a specific organization. Not any organization that does family planning, not any organization that might provide abortions, but Planned Parenthood. And that is a sticking point in the negotiations.

It is wrong to single out a single organization that helps women with their family planning and that does give low-income women opportunities to get tests for HIV/AIDS and for breast cancer and for all other types of women's health issues. The Republicans have made that an issue, and they made it such an issue that they wouldn't have a clean CR proposal yesterday.

Mr. HOYER offered a proposal. He said, Let's just continue the budget for a week at its current spending plans. No cuts, true. They could come later. That was resoundingly rejected because they wanted to go forward with their extreme social policy, and that's what matters to them. They can hide behind what they want.

The fact is there are two Americas today. I read about it when I was a young person. Michael Harrington wrote a book decades ago called "The Other America." It was about an Amer-

ica that didn't get the support that it needed—Appalachia, poor people, regular folks that didn't get what they needed and didn't have the opportunity that this country should give everybody. The two Americas are the upper 1 percent that aren't going to be paying more taxes and the other 99 percent that do.

One gentleman said the Democrats want everybody to pay more taxes. No, not everybody; just the millionaires. And they wouldn't go along with that, because the millionaires are the party that control the Republicans. That's what they're about. They won't fund—put a tax proposal on that will tax millionaires because they want the middle class to pay more. Their budget blueprint that's going to come out lowers the overall rate to 25 percent—even more for millionaires.

And the billionaires, they're not watching today, Mr. Speaker, because they've got their lobbyists working for them. They came here in December and they took the estate tax from a million dollar exemption to a \$5 million exemption. And they took the rate that really mattered to them from 55 to 35 percent so they can pass that wealth on and continue the differences in America.

Two Americas: The upper 1 percent that the majority party represents, and the other 99 percent that we represent.

Mr. Speaker, let's get abortion out of the debate. Let's protect our troops. Let's keep this government moving.

OUR NATION'S DEBT CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DESJARLAIS) for 3 minutes.

Mr. DESJARLAIS. Mr. Speaker, I find it shameful that Washington has run up trillion dollar deficits for the last 3 years and yet there are those that seek to portray Republicans' modest, commonsense spending cuts as extreme. It is time for government to tighten its belts and balance its budgets just like families do every day across Tennessee's Fourth Congressional District.

I refuse to allow our Nation to continue borrowing money from China for reckless government spending and then send the bill to our children and grandchildren.

Americans deserve the truth. The choices that we make now on spending are not easy, but they are necessary. We cannot continue to spend money that we do not have. My constituents did not send me to Washington to ignore problems nor offer excuses. They did send me here to solve the problems and not kick the can down the road further.

Our Nation is not in debt because Americans are taxed too little. We are in debt because government spends too much. We must address our Nation's debt crisis and spending addiction, and we must do it now.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE REPUBLICAN BUDGET

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) for 3 minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to stand up for the middle class, the working poor, and the poor of this great Nation. They deserve honesty and a fair shake from their government.

I'm here to tell the American people the honest truth that the Republican budget of fiscal year 2011 would destroy 700,000 jobs and derail our economic recovery. Their plan, H.R. 1, would cut funding for government programs with the precision of a chain saw.

The Republicans are ignoring the fact that the policies of the 111th Congress and of our President saved America from an economic free fall. These same policies have been responsible for the unemployment rate falling to 8.8 percent last month, a 2-year low. I think last month was the 14th straight month of jobs being created as opposed to jobs being cut.

Instead of funding programs that are helping our economy, these Republicans are poised to shut down the government. Today, every Republican in unison speaks about this shutdown in hushed and somber tones so as not to appear to be gloating. But they really don't care about you, the middle class, and they don't care about how a shutdown will affect you. And they all, in unison, cast blame on HARRY REID. He's going to be the whipping boy that we hear on FOX News tonight.

Mr. Speaker, a recent study found that more than 40 percent of House freshmen are millionaires. They have net worths of up to \$40 million. And some of these freshmen, who have yet to become millionaires—they're wannabes—but they enjoy a median estimated wealth for these House freshman of \$570,000 each. In contrast, according to the U.S. census, the median estimated wealth for the average American is \$120,000. It's a big contrast.

Instead of funding problems that are helping our economy, they're poised to shut down the government. Today, for minorities, the median estimated wealth is \$27,000. And what the Republicans are doing is trying to get us out of this budget turmoil that we're in on the backs of the middle class and the poor. It's wrong.

□ 1110

POLITICS AS USUAL IN THE MIDST OF CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FITZPATRICK) for 3 minutes.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, we have the opportunity today to send a message that this Congress is serious about cutting spending, creating jobs and keeping the government operating. We can and we must do all three. It is

important to note, however, how we arrived at this point.

The last Congress was the first since the modern budget process was instituted that neglected to pass a budget despite the Democrats having complete control of the Federal Government. The inaction of the last Congress certainly did not excuse work on our part in this Congress. Instead, it made our responsibility all the more critical, and Mr. Speaker, this House has met that responsibility.

Through an unprecedented and lengthy debate 2 months ago, the House deliberated and ultimately passed a resolution, cutting \$61 billion in Federal spending. In March, the House passed and sent to the Senate two short-term funding bills that cut a total of \$10 billion and kept the government functioning. Yesterday, again, this Chamber sent to the Senate a bill to avoid a shutdown and to ensure that our men and women in uniform will be paid through the end of the fiscal year. The response from the Senate has been consistent—deafening silence.

Despite their agreement on the two short-term measures, the Senate has not sent a single bill or a single plan for this year's budget to the House. They have a responsibility to act now, and I call on them to pass H.R. 1363 to continue cutting Federal spending and to keep the government open.

Mr. Speaker, this debate is not merely about passing any budget; it is about passing a responsible one. Budgets, despite their countless line items and technical language, fundamentally reflect our priorities and our values as a nation.

Over the past 3 years, the administration and the previous Congress have added \$5 trillion to our national debt, bringing the total to over \$14 trillion. Trillions are being spent each year to feed our spending addiction, with nearly 42 cents of every dollar being mortgaged against our children's future. Perhaps the most sobering fact is that, after July 27, every cent the government spends through the rest of the year will be borrowed. This is money that will have to be repaid by our children and grandchildren long after we are gone. We can no longer saddle the next generation with the bill for today's good intentions.

Mr. Speaker, with America now engaged in three conflicts in the Middle East, with seniors worried about Social Security payments and with Federal services in the balance, shutting down the government sends the wrong message at a critical time—but so does continuing the spending binge that has plagued Washington for far too long. Both must be achieved and we must do so now.

Mr. Speaker, this House has acted. Four times we have passed resolutions to keep the government functioning and to cut out-of-control spending. The overwhelming mandate from the American people last November was that the status quo cannot continue, and we

have answered. Just yesterday, while the Senate and this administration have stalled and delayed, we again passed a resolution that would have cut spending and would have met our responsibilities without interruption.

This Chamber has acted, Mr. Speaker, and I hope the Senate and the administration will answer the call.

MEDICARE VOUCHER PROGRAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS) for 4 minutes.

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my complete disapproval for the way this House is being run by the Republican majority.

To put it bluntly, the majority is neglecting its duty to address the biggest issues facing this country—creating jobs and implementing a fair and sensible budget that makes investments in our people while bringing down the deficit.

For example, to date, this majority has not brought to the floor a single piece of legislation to help create jobs. Instead, we've seen bill after bill that would actually increase joblessness, including their omnibus spending bill, H.R. 1, which would cut nearly three-quarters of a million American jobs.

While it is clear that we must take aggressive action to bring down the Federal deficit, it shouldn't come at the expense of guaranteeing health care to our seniors. Yet that's exactly the case with the new Republican budget proposal, which uses our deficit as an excuse to achieve their long-held goal of ending Medicare as we know it today.

Medicare has been a very successful program to ensure seniors have guaranteed access to affordable, quality care. It has its problems, to be sure, and they must be addressed, but we should not throw the baby out with the bath water. Before deciding to essentially junk Medicare, as the Republican budget would do, let's go back in time a little.

Before Medicare, seniors were the most likely group to be uninsured. Barely 14 percent of them had health insurance coverage at all. Before Medicare, almost one-third of all seniors were in poverty, and countless others would have been if not for the large sacrifices borne by their families. Before Medicare, seniors needed to make a false choice—go to the doctor and pay out of pocket or put food on the table and pay the bills. It also wasn't for seniors' lack of interest in being insured; it was because insurance companies simply had little interest in insuring a group of people they deemed too expensive to cover.

Let's be honest. The older you get, the more likely you are to need health care. We are not a cohort that insurance companies are exactly fighting each other to cover.

It is clear that Medicare has been absolutely critical in providing access to

quality care at an affordable cost for seniors. It is responsible for helping lift so many of our parents and grandparents out of poverty, giving them peace of mind after a lifetime of work. It has also freed up their children as well, giving them the opportunity to invest in the future of their own children instead of having to worry about whether or not their parents are going to get the health care they need.

It is a remarkable success story, one that has helped Americans prosper, but this Republican budget proposal announced this week essentially throws it out the window.

First, it reopens the doughnut hole for today's Medicare beneficiaries, like for Beverly, from Morro Bay, who, thanks to the Affordable Care Act, no longer has to worry about how she will afford her important prescription medications if she reaches the doughnut hole again this year. Their plan will roll back the new preventative screenings and wellness checkups that the law provided for with no co-pays at all. Their plan would roll back important cost-containing and quality-improving measures from the program, and it repeals resources in place to reduce fraud and abuse, making this program more costly and less solvent.

But the centerpiece of the Republican proposal is the plan to privatize this critical program and end Medicare as we know it.

Let's be crystal clear: This isn't a reform. It isn't a tweak. It isn't a natural progression. It is nothing more than the end of the very program which, right now, guarantees health care coverage for America's seniors.

Medicare is much like Social Security, which guarantees a pension for seniors regardless of the twists and the turns of the market and our economy. Medicare guarantees health care coverage for our seniors. It guarantees it. But the Ryan budget bill ends that by turning Medicare into a voucher program with no guarantee of coverage—none at all. Instead, each senior would get a set amount of money to purchase a private insurance policy at an amount not high enough to start with and less each succeeding year. In fact, each year, the voucher would cover less and less.

These are the important factors of this budget, which is why we cannot accept it. We must save Medicare.

Who'll pay the rest of the cost of this care? If you guessed "my grandmother or my grandfather" you'd be right.

And this is how the Ryan budget "saves" money.

It saves the federal government money by shifting the cost directly onto seniors.

In fact, while the government would save about \$600 per beneficiary, the cost to the senior would jump by an estimated \$12,500 a year in premiums, co-pays, and other out-of-pocket expenses—and that amount is expected to grow over time.

That estimate is about double the average annual out-of-pocket cost for a senior in Medicare today.

The CBO is clear in its warning about this program: Some seniors will forgo insurance all together, while others will find barriers to services that might save or improve their lives—both by plans not covering particular services or through such high costs that seniors forgo the care they need.

The bottom line—seniors will pay more for health insurance—much more—than they do today.

Some will get substandard coverage because they can't afford anything better.

Some won't be able to afford a policy at all, so they will forgo coverage and care.

The Republican budget has the wrong priorities.

It focuses on our families and communities for cuts, while doing nothing to root out waste in our tax system—like the tens of billions in subsidies for oil, gas and coal companies, or those that go to giant ethanol corporations.

And it continues the tax cuts for the wealthiest among us as well and even calls for more.

These priorities are all wrong . . . they are dangerous . . . and we must stand up against them.

I urge my colleagues to oppose the Republican Budget that will end Medicare as we know it.

Let's make responsible choices so that we can lower the deficit without doing so on the backs of our seniors.

TAKING A BUTTER KNIFE TO SPENDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RIBBLE) for 3 minutes.

Mr. RIBBLE. Mr. Speaker, we are now drawing close to a government shutdown.

I have been sitting over here, listening to my colleagues from both sides speak this morning. I want everyone to know; I want the American people to know, and I want the folks in northeast Wisconsin to know that this is not about riders or extreme partisan ideology. It is about spending.

I will tell you that I am surprised at some of the language. A moment ago, one of my colleagues said we wanted to take a chain saw to spending. A few days ago, the President said we wanted to use an ax to cut spending. I will tell you that it's more like a butter knife. We spent in March of this year alone \$189 billion in deficit. Our CR would have cut \$8 billion. So instead of \$189 billion, we would have spent \$181 billion in deficit. That is not a chain saw. That is not an ax. Some Americans have been calling me from home, saying it's not even serious.

It is time that this Congress takes our fiscal situation seriously for the protection of our country, for the protection of our programs, for the protection of our seniors. It is time for this Congress to act and to act now. Yesterday, we offered up a plan to fund our troops at the request of Secretary Gates, and we've been turned down once again.

I call on my colleagues not to wait another day, another hour, another minute. Let's fund this government,

and let's move on to the big task at hand—the next budget—so that we can do what the last Congress failed to do, which is to provide certainty to the American people and certainty to job creators so they will know what is coming ahead tomorrow.

A KABUKI DANCE OVER CONTRACEPTIVE PILLS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SPEIER) for 4 minutes.

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, the Kabuki dance is almost over, and like many of you, I'm wondering if we have lost our senses. By all reports by Leader REID and Speaker BOEHNER, they are very close. It's not about money. Do you know what it's about? It's about contraceptive pills. I can't believe that we are sitting here today, about to shut down the government, over contraceptive pills—because that's what it's all about.

□ 1120

It's all about defunding one organization, Planned Parenthood, that provides explicitly and only services around contraceptive pills, breast cancer screenings, STD screenings, and cervical cancer screenings. Not one dime goes for abortion services. In fact, the services provided under family planning have to be excluded completely. Different locations, different service providers, different staff. And on top of it, it's all audited. So not one dime for abortions. This is only for family planning services.

So in the end we're going to go to the American people and say, yes, we shut down the government, we told all our men and women serving in faraway places, trying to keep the world free, and keep it free for us, and keep terrorists at bay, we are going to tell them, no, you are not going to get paid for a while because we didn't want to fund contraceptive pills for women who are poor in this country.

The women who access Planned Parenthood, and one in five women accesses Planned Parenthood at some time in her life, the average income is \$33,000 a year. These are women who can't access health care for reproductive services because they're working in jobs where they don't have health insurance. And we're saying shut down the government. Shut down the government. Don't pay our men and women serving overseas. Close down the national parks. Make sure none of our exports get to their destinations. Don't let any more small business loans be offered. Just shut it down, because we don't want to make contraceptive pills available to women in this country. It's absolutely shameful.

This is a message to Speaker BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, this is your opportunity for a profile in courage. This is your opportunity to say to your caucus and to the American people, I am not going to allow this country to be shut down over contraceptive pills.

CUT FEDERAL SPENDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG) for 3 minutes.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, I have listened to a textbook case, I believe, of self-induced amnesia this morning from my liberal colleagues. But the American people spoke in November, and I heard the mandate: Cut Federal spending so that more resources can be left in the hands of American families and small businesses so that they can save and invest in order to grow jobs.

I responded to their mandate by voting for billions in cuts. Unfortunately, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle refused to receive the message, but the message is still true.

Let's put the budget issue into a little perspective. It actually is quite simple. They didn't pass the budget when they had control, and now we have to clean up the mess. My liberal Democrat friends want to shut down government in order to maintain their overspending status quo, even at the expense of not sending paychecks to our courageous troops and their families at home.

On the other hand, I and my Republican colleagues want to keep the government open, pay our troops, and respond to the people's demands for cuts in spending and a return to the blessings of freedom.

Our Republican leadership has worked and negotiated with the other side in order to keep the government open, while cutting deficit spending, but it has been to no avail. The Democrats won't give up less than one-half of 1 percent spending in order to keep the government running on a trimmed-down budget and pay our troops. The argument has come down to the size and scope of the spending. And President Obama, Senate Majority Leader HARRY REID, and the Senate Democrats, like a stubborn mule, refuse to move in the direction of their masters, the Constitution and the American people who are telling us to cut spending.

It's time for them to start listening to the American people. It can't be just about the next election; it must be about the next generation.

PAY THE MILITARY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) for 5 minutes.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, we are here because the last Congress did not do its job and for the first time since 1974 didn't have a budget. So we're having to do last year's work in addition to this year's work. And in the meantime, we look around at who is actually being hurt. And there were many of us that were inquiring over the last month, all right, if there is a shutdown, is the military going to be paid?

Well, we find out the military is essential, the military will be working in

the event there is a shutdown. But then as recent as last week, we find out they definitely will not be paid until after a shutdown is over. They will get paid for sure, but it will be after a shutdown. But they will be working.

In talking to many people on active duty, I find that things haven't changed a great deal since 30 years ago when I was in the Army. There are lots of people in our military that are having to live paycheck to paycheck. They don't get paid all that much. But they are standing between us and harm to this Nation, even its very existence.

There are those who want to take this out. At the end of last week, Congressman JACK KINGSTON, JOHN CARTER, STEVE KING, MICHELE BACHMANN, a number of people involved, we wanted to ensure that if the Democrats say we don't care—for example, gee, providing Federal tax dollars to fund abortion in the District of Columbia is more important than anything else. We wanted a vehicle to make sure our military gets paid on time so while they are out in harm's way, they don't have to worry about it.

We filed a bill the end of last week, and it's H.R. 1297. I contacted Senator KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON's office and JIM INHOFE's office, and they had it filed the first of the week. Down there it's Senate bill 724. Now we are told, well, gee, there is a procedural problem, because even though in the first two paragraphs each one starts with, "to appropriate, to appropriate," later in the bill, very short, three pages, it says, "make available funding." That can easily be remedied by a manager's amendment to change to "shall appropriate." Easily handled.

A rule was passed this week that this could be brought to the floor within 24 hours. That part is waived. There is no reason that the military cannot be paid on time. That can be wiped away from their concerns. But our leadership was good enough last week to say we are taking care of it. We are going to make sure it's taken care of.

The best solution is what was done yesterday. The military is fully paid through the end of the year. That's the best way to go. It makes sure there is no glitches at all. But if our Democratic friends down the Hall are going to stand in the way of having the military funded for the rest of the year, then we need to bring this bill, H.R. 1297, to the floor today and make sure our military does not have to worry: your pay, your allowances will be taken care of on time.

Our military that are out in harm's way, as we heard about Marcus Luttrell and other heroes, they're taken care of. Your families back home get your paycheck. They're cared for. That's the responsible thing to do. Secretary Bob Gates said, "As a historian, it occurred to me that the smart thing to do for a government was always to pay the guys with the guns first." That is a smart thing to do. Let's take care of the people that are taking care of this country's protection.

□ 1130

THE PENDING GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, isn't it a shame, I tell my friend who just spoke, that his colleagues objected to a unanimous consent request yesterday which would have taken care of the problem he raises today.

There's not a person on this floor that doesn't want to make sure that our men and women in harm's way and in uniform ready to be put in harm's way are paid on time. But we're playing a political game here, a game of gotcha, a game of my way or the highway, not a game of coming together from all over the country and trying to make laws for our country that require compromise.

Henry Clay, one of the first Speakers of this House, from the State of Kentucky, said that if you can't compromise, you cannot govern. That's why we are on the brink of shutting down government.

We asked for a unanimous consent. I'm going to tell you we're going to ask for another unanimous consent that will accomplish exactly what the gentleman from Texas wanted to accomplish. I hope that none of you object. I hope that all of you will say, yes, enough of these games. Let's do what Republicans and Democrats have historically done when they've reached an impasse at this time. They said, well, we'll keep things in place and we'll create a bridge across which we can all pass to get to compromise, to get to an agreement. That's what the American people expect us to do.

Mr. Speaker, I understand that to some in this Chamber, shutting down the government is an ideological game or a way of making a point. That's why they've included in this bill to fund the troops some of their social agenda. That's why they want to shut down the government, because they want to force the President to do something he has told the American people he would not do.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, when the Democrats were in charge of the House and the Senate and we disagreed with George Bush, we did not shut down the government. We said, Mr. President, we understand you disagree with this so we can't do it. Not, because you won't do it, Mr. President, we're going to shut down the government. That's what's happening here.

It's not about dollars and cents and, very frankly, it's not about funding the military. That's the image that's being created because we are all sympathetic and committed to funding our men and women in harm's way. That's the right thing to do. It's the moral thing to do. It's what we ought to be doing. And I hope when I ask for a unanimous consent to do that today that, unlike yesterday, the Republicans will not object.

I want every Member to be aware of the consequences for millions of Americans of shutting down government. A shutdown would put our economic recovery, our housing market, and paychecks at risk. And yes, every person listening to me will be affected in one way or another.

It's the wrong thing to do. Who said it was the wrong thing to do? Speaker JOHN BOEHNER, who said it would cost more to shut down the government than to keep it running. He is absolutely right.

Goldman Sachs has estimated that, and I quote, "If a shutdown lasted more than a few days, it should shave 0.2 percent off the growth of the gross domestic product for every week it continued."

What's that mean? It means jobs. Now, we've been here for 90 days. We're in our fourth month with no jobs legislation.

Goldman Sachs went on to say, "When the government shut down for 20 days in late 1995," said James O'Sullivan, chief economist, "the Nation's economic growth was slowed by as much as a percentage point." That means jobs.

This is a very inefficient political tactic and prank to play on the American people. As CQ reports, business leaders also understand that averting a shutdown is crucial to our economic recovery. That is why, again, I hope you agree to my unanimous consent to keep the government open while we continue to negotiate, while we continue to try to get to an agreement.

Congressional Quarterly also points out that "In the event of a shutdown, the Small Business Administration would not guarantee loans for business working capital, real estate investment, or job creation activities." It makes no sense to shut down the government.

And my friends, when they say, oh, well, the Democrats in the Senate, let me tell you why the Democrats in the Senate can't move things forward, because they can't get 60 votes. Why can't they get 60 votes? Because the Republican leader of the United States Senate will not let any of his Republicans join the 53 Democrats in the Senate to get to 60.

Ladies and gentlemen, we ought not to shut down this government, and I urge my colleagues to approve a unanimous consent request that I will make a little later today.

AVOID THE GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. ELLMERS) for 3 minutes.

Mrs. ELLMERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my colleagues, and call on Senator REID to pass a bill to avoid the government shutdown.

I've been sitting here listening to my colleagues across the aisle, and I am in

complete amazement at their lack of ability to remember history accurately.

Thanks to the efforts of Speaker BOEHNER, this House, this Republican leadership, has consistently led. We did what the 111th Congress did not do: We passed a budget to fund the government through the end of the fiscal year.

H.R. 1 was passed under an open rule, with open debate, and truly reflects the will of this House and the people that sent us here with their votes last November. Again, open debate, and it truly reflects the will of the people.

Their message was, and is, get serious about cutting spending and change the culture in Washington so we can get our Nation back on a stable fiscal path. Remove many of the uncertainties facing our families and businesses, both large and small, and we can create an environment for job growth.

Unlike my colleagues across the aisle, we here in government cannot create jobs. The private sector creates jobs.

It has been 48 days since the House Republicans passed this bill, but we have yet to see a bill passed in the Senate to fund the government for the remainder of the year.

Yesterday, House Republicans listened to the will of the constituents who thought it shameful that our Nation's bravest women and men, volunteering to put their lives on the line for our freedom, should have to face prospects of not getting paid during this government shutdown.

With the passage of H.R. 1363, we fund the troops for the remainder of the year, regardless of any prospect of a shutdown, so those men and women fighting in the three theaters now and their families will not have to face the worry about whether they will get paid.

Yet to hear Senator REID's refusal to consider this bill in the Senate, and to hear President Obama threaten to veto this bill is nothing less than shameful. To choose to put politics before our soldiers and their families, to me, is appalling.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for the President and the Senate majority leader to end this political game and work with us to ensure and provide for the Nation's military families to continue to fund our government.

The fact is discretionary spending has increased over 83 percent under the current administration, and the Senate majority leader and the President are choosing to shut down the government over a less than 2 percent cut in spending.

SHUTTING DOWN THE GOVERNMENT FOR IDEOLOGICAL PURPOSES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR) for 5 minutes.

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to take a few moments and put

some of this in perspective. I've been here 18 years now, and I've seen a lot going on in government, and I've had the experience in the State legislature and also in local government before getting here.

This is nothing but a ploy to shut down the government for ideological purposes. It has nothing to do with running the greatest Nation on earth and trying to be a responsible government, trying to teach democracy to countries around the world, that if you copy our system you may have a freer and more open system. This is about shutting down the entire United States Government over use of birth control.

It's also the party that has a history of shutting down government. The last time government was shut down it was shut down by the Republicans. And after they shut it down, what we did, before that, is we enacted taxes to pay off the debt under President Clinton. And guess what? That was a tough vote. Not a single Republican cast a vote for that. That was probably one of the greatest economic votes ever cast in modern Congress because it put the country back on foot. We didn't have a deficit. We removed it because we earmarked those taxes to pay off the debt.

Along came President Bush. The first thing he did was repeal all those taxes. The question was, well, how are you going to pay for this? Oh, no, no. We don't have to pay for this. Well, Mr. President, you are about to go into a war. How are you going to pay for that? We don't have to pay for it, we'll just put it on the credit card.

They came up with a great plan to give senior citizens Medicare drug reimbursements but instead of using the Medicare program, no, they invented another one. They gave the money to the pharmaceutical companies and said, you take care of the poor, charity work. And guess what, it won't cost you anything. Well, it cost us a lot of money. And when asked, how are you going to pay for it? We'll put it on the credit card.

The fact is this huge deficit we got into was driven through by the party now that wants to shut down government, the party that has shut down government in the past, the party that keeps not wanting government to work.

You took an oath of office when you came here, an oath to uphold the Constitution. That Constitution is based on, if you look around this room, the lawgivers, people of history who've done incredibly bold things.

Our Constitution is incredibly bold. There's nothing in that Constitution that says that your job in Congress is to make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

□ 1140

And that's exactly what their budget is doing, their strategy is doing, and now the shutdown of government. They're gleeful about it. And it's a very, very sorry state that we have to,

in these modern times, think that the greatest country in the world has to deal with shutting down government. That's the last thing we ever came here to do. It's a sorry state.

THE FEDERAL BUDGET

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN) for 3 minutes.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, sitting here listening to comments on the other side can be quite instructive; although I might warn my colleagues on the other side that they ought to be careful about the metaphors they use. One of those on the other side got up to criticize Republicans for trying to stop funding of abortions, which means saving babies, and used the unfortunate expression of "don't throw out the baby with the bathwater." It shows how almost obtuse they are with respect to what we're actually talking about.

The distinguished leader on the other side from Maryland quoted Henry Clay. I'd like to quote an outstanding American, his name is STENY HOYER, who said just a couple of years ago here on this floor that if you can't budget, you can't govern. That's why we're in the problem that we're in today, because when they had control of both sides of Capitol Hill and the Presidency, they, for the first time since the Budget Act was passed, intentionally did not pass a budget because they were embarrassed about the numbers.

And what did that lead to? That led to the fact that we didn't pass any of the 13 appropriations bills, which led to the fact that we have to deal with a CR. That's why we're in the mess we are today, because they did not budget. And now they have the effrontery to come out and criticize PAUL RYAN, the Republican leader of the Budget Committee's suggestion that we be serious about budgeting around here and that we understand that we're driving our children into the ground and our grandchildren with debt that cannot be paid, and because we have the courage to bring forth a serious adult proposal on the budget, we are accused of trying to put children on the street and to not allow seniors to be able to eat.

Come on. The American people are smarter than that. They want this House, this Senate, and this President to be adults. And to come here to this floor and to suggest that we're trying to kill Medicare—we're not trying to kill Medicare; we're trying to save Medicare. Every objective review has said it's going broke within 9 years.

But maybe collective amnesia is the way to leadership. I hope not. I hope not, not for me, but for my children and my grandchildren. They deserve better. This country deserves better. We should be required to do better.

FAIR TAX

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL) for 3 minutes.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, you've heard it a lot of different ways this morning. Our challenge is not that we tax too little. Our challenge is that we spend too much, and we're taking steps to make that happen. But we do tax incorrectly. We do tax in a way that challenges the patience, the tolerance and the intellect of millions of Americans every year. We're coming up on that.

One week from today is Tax Day, April 15, that day that folks dread year after year after year after year. One of the things that makes Tax Day so complicated is the exceptions, the exemptions, the loopholes and those special favors that get written into the Code year after year after year after year.

I want to associate myself with the comments from the previous speaker, the gentleman from California. And we've talked about the very serious—the very serious—discussion of the budget that's been going on in the Budget Committee. I'm pleased to be a member of the Budget Committee.

Bloomberg came out with a report this morning, \$2.9 trillion in special tax breaks, loopholes and exemptions erased in that budget. Not that taxes go up for Americans, but that taxes get simpler for Americans and fairer for Americans by taking away \$2.9 trillion in special favors and special exemptions.

There's a proposal that goes even further, and I want to mention it now a week out from Tax Day, and that's H.R. 25, the Fair Tax. It's a bill that started with only two cosponsors, one Democrat and one Republican. It grew to two Democrats and two Republicans, and then it grew to four Democrats and four Republicans. Now there are 60 cosponsors in the House, five in the United States Senate, the most widely cosponsored fundamental tax reform bill in this Congress.

And it does this: It abolishes income taxes and replaces them with consumption taxes, because the power to tax is the power to destroy. And what we destroy in this country is productivity. We're the only OECD country on the planet that doesn't have a consumption tax, the only one that punishes our producers instead of taxing our consumers. And it eliminates not \$2.9 trillion in loopholes as the budget does, but 100 percent of every corporate loophole.

We've heard it on this floor again and again: Loopholes for oil companies, loopholes for this company. It eliminates every single corporate tax break in existence today. And it eliminates them for individuals as well in favor of a simple, low-rate personal consumption tax.

On Tax Day, we talk about the income tax. The largest tax 80 percent of American families pay is the payroll tax. Everybody in here who's got a job

has seen that FICA line. You may not add it up, but it is the largest tax that 80 percent of Americans pay. And there is not a single bill on this floor that deals with that except the Fair Tax, which abolishes that tax so you get to keep what you earn so that nobody touches your paycheck before you do.

As you finalize your tax forms over the next 7 days on your way to April 15, I want you to think about what could be different. I want you to think about how, with the passage of H.R. 25, April 15 could just be another spring day.

CUT SPENDING AND GROW THE ECONOMY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HECK) for 3 minutes.

Mr. HECK. Mr. Speaker, I have said, like most in this Chamber, that I oppose a government shutdown. Last November, Nevadans spoke. The American people spoke. They said cut the spending so the economy can grow.

My primary goal is not a government shutdown. It is to do the job that the people elected me to do: cut the spending and grow the economy.

Quite simply, our country is broke, all because there are checks in the checkbook doesn't mean there's money in the checking account. And we're paying the overdraft fees with money that we're borrowing from China.

Some people ask: What's the difference between a billion here and a billion there? Well, that's just \$1 billion that we don't have. There is an old saying: Take care of your pennies, and your dollars will take care of themselves. For those who question the importance of a billion dollars, I would say, take care of your billions, and your trillions will take care of themselves.

DEMOCRATS FAILED TO PASS A BUDGET

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. DUFFY) for 3 minutes.

Mr. DUFFY. First of all, I think many of us here in this House want to see the government to continue to be funded. But let's review what has happened here.

Last year, the Democrats failed to pass a budget. They failed to propose a budget. So this Congress, we're here doing the work of last year's House and Senate.

We proposed a bill to fund the government, and in that bill, we cut \$61 billion. That is under the backstop of the fact that we're going to borrow \$1.6 trillion this year alone. Our national debt is \$14 trillion. The Democrats in the Senate say they don't like our proposal.

That's okay. If you don't like it, pass your own proposal. Give us a counterproposal, and we will consider it. But the bottom line is the Senate has failed to act. They haven't sent us a counterproposal.

So what we've done is we've passed two extensions to fund the government, and again yesterday we passed a third. The Senate isn't going to take it up.

Again, if you don't like our proposal, give us your own. We can't negotiate with ourselves. We're willing to sit down and talk, but we can't continue to put out our proposals and our ideas and have you fail to give us a response.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until noon today.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 49 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess until noon.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at noon.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

Your Word, Lord God, calls us to reform and spiritual renewal. "Where your heart is, there is your treasure." The transformation You ask of us is not a change only of our manners or way of doing things. It is not a call for a change of language, the bottom line or even our thinking.

Rather, You Lord, who are hidden from our sight, know the hidden secrets of the heart. So You continually seek conversion of heart until, at last, our hearts rest only in You.

In such a changing world, unless we are willing to change our deepest desires according to Your Spirit of life and love, we will instead be changed by forces around us. Send forth Your powerful Spirit that You may have Your way with us both now and forever.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. 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.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SOUTHERLAND) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. SOUTHERLAND 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

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to five requests for 1-minute speeches from each side.

PROTECT OUR POSTERITY

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

Mr. SOUTHERLAND. Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand today the Constitution of the United States. It begins by saying: "We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

I have a very, very short time here today, but I will say that irresponsible spending of the Federal Government does not form a more perfect Union. As a matter of fact, it forms a more imperfect Union. It establishes injustice. It ensures domestic chaos. It provides for the uncommon defense. It destroys the general welfare, and it endangers the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

Based on this very Constitution that I hold in my hand, the direction that we are heading violates the will of the people. It is time for us to stop arguing and get on with the work of the people and protect our posterity for generations to come.

FUNDING CUTS THREATEN HEAD START

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

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my Republican colleagues: Which child pictured here would you deny an early education? Why would I ask that question? I'll tell you why. As it stands now, the Republican budget proposal would kick 218,000 children out of Head Start and prevent them from receiving an edu-

cation, some of these children right here on this poster.

It will close 16,000 Head Start classrooms, classrooms in which these children learn. It will fire 55,000 Head Start teachers, teachers who teach these kids here.

A budget document, my friends, is not just about dollars and cents. It reflects our priorities as a Nation. Our children are our future and must be our top priority. Head Start is a key investment in improving their educational outcomes.

But if the Republican majority has their way, Head Start programs in my home State of Rhode Island will have to cut three kids from each classroom right now.

So I ask my colleagues on the other side of the aisle: Which of these children would you deny an early education to?

ILLEGALS SHOULD NOT RECEIVE WELFARE

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, according to a Center of Immigration Studies report cited in the Houston Chronicle, 70 percent of Texas' illegal immigrant families with at least one anchor baby collect welfare from Uncle Sam. People illegally in the United States should not receive welfare. American citizens shouldn't pay for the welfare of people who violate the law to enter this country.

Illegals are also draining our health care system. Sixty percent of the births over the last 4 years at a public hospital in Houston, Texas, were by women living here illegally.

I was recently in Cochise County, Arizona, where they have been forced to shut down almost all of their maternity wards because they can't financially support all of the illegals coming into the country.

Mr. Speaker, illegal immigration is breaking the bank. Let's take care of our citizens and legal immigrants first. Are you in, Mr. President?

And that's just the way it is.

DON'T DISMANTLE MEDICARE

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

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, today the Republicans want to shut down government. Tomorrow they want to dismantle Medicare. If the shutdown weren't enough, the Republican Party just released next year's road-to-ruin budget. And, unbelievably, the people they have chosen to target are America's seniors.

This budget ends the Medicare guarantee as we know it. It turns Medicare into a voucher system where you would have to put your fate back into the hands of private insurance companies. It results in seniors paying more for

Medicare. This plan shifts costs onto seniors and cuts Medicare at a time when seniors need health care the most.

We must take the target off the backs of our seniors and off of Medicare, a guarantee that seniors have earned through a lifetime of hard work.

ARMED FORCES FUNDING

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, every day courageous young men and women from all over America volunteer to serve our country in the military. They prove themselves as leaders and role models. But what is the response they receive from congressional liberals and even their Commander in Chief? A callous disregard. To further their own political aims, some of our colleagues would deny them their pay if there is a shutdown of the government this week-end. This is outrageous.

Our troops, especially those in combat zones, already have plenty to worry about without Democratic intransigence adding personal debt to those worries.

In February, Republicans offered H.R. 1 and yesterday H.R. 1363, which would ensure that every member of the Armed Forces would receive his or her full salary for the rest of the year. Republicans support the troops and want them to succeed in their mission. It appears that most of the Democrats in Congress feel differently.

Our troops are sacrificing to keep us free and are exhibiting leadership. Democrats should follow their example and honor our commitments to the men and women of the military and their families.

□ 1210

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN: EFFECT AND CAUSE

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

Ms. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, there have been a lot of quotes on this floor, so this one goes out to our young people and our seniors and our service-members and Federal workers who stand to be affected by a government shutdown. It's a lesson for my Republican colleagues courtesy of the White Stripes, a little "Effect and Cause":

"I guess you have to have a problem
If you want to invent a contraption
First you cause a train wreck
Then you put me in traction.
Well, first came an action
And then a reaction
But you can't switch around
For your own satisfaction.
You burnt my house down, then got mad

At my reaction?
It's that you just can't take the effect

And make it the cause.”

So for my Republican colleagues who want to shut the government down for the effect you caused, you learn this White Stripes lesson first:

“If you’re headin’ to the grave

You don’t blame the hearse.

You built a house of cards

And got shocked when you saw them fall.

You seem to forget

Just how this song started.

You just can’t take the effect and make it the cause.”

TELLING THE TRUTH

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this morning we pledged allegiance to the flag of the United States. What a privilege and an honor. I think it conveys upon this body to tell the truth.

And so this morning I raise a question of my friend’s comments about holding the troops hostage. We’re not holding them hostage. We were able to provide them with their paychecks, but we wanted to be concerned about their grandmothers and wives and children that were being abandoned by the Republican budget.

And, yes, can you imagine holding up the paying of the bills of the United States because you’re against women’s health care and family planning and you want to condemn and take away resources to family planning and to Planned Parenthood?

Can you imagine reciting the pledge to the flag and yet not telling the truth? Telling the truth about the fact that we had a provision that would allow our troops to be paid. But in actuality what we’re standing against is eliminating of early childhood education, nutrition programs, housing programs, teacher compensation.

Yes, there has to be a moral standard for the budget. We’re standing on high moral ground. You can pay our troops and you can have family planning.

Let’s do the right thing.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.J. Res. 37 which disapproves the rule submitted by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) with respect to regulating the Internet and broadband industry practices.

As a Senior Member of the House Judiciary Committee, Subcommittee on Intellectual Property, Competition and the Internet we have held hearings to examine the importance of so-called “Net Neutrality”; the principal that everyone should have equal access to the Internet and its lawful content. It gives me great pause whenever I see legislation that frankly looks like an attempt to restrict access to information and limit the right to free speech guaranteed by the 1st amendment of the Constitution. In practical terms, this bill affects the rights of the people to provide and receive information in the form of Internet content as regulated by the FCC.

Make no mistake, access to information contained on the Internet and through

broadband connectivity provides vital resources for individuals, families and businesses in the 18th congressional district of Texas, in remote and underserved locations, and all across this great nation every day. Through an open Internet, families, large businesses, small businesses, minority and women owned businesses can access the critical personal, health, medical, news, public safety, educational, financial and business information they need to lead more productive lives and contribute to the continued growth of our national economy. We cannot stifle the innovation that emanates from Internet based activity and drives greater equality in participating in our nation’s economic growth!

Census information indicates that small businesses and minority owned businesses are some of the most significant contributors to job growth in America. Minority-owned and small businesses heavily depend on access to information on the Internet as a cost effective means of allowing them to compete. These minority-owned businesses and small businesses would be particularly hard hit and devastated by prohibiting the free flow of information and certain applications over their networks. We cannot allow this to happen; we must oppose this bill.

Open access to the Internet and its content has become an important part of our everyday lives. I must express reservations about efforts to enact legislation that seeks to limit open access to the informational content on the Internet. This legislation seeks to divest the FCC of its power to regulate the Internet and broadband to ensure equal access for all Americans. While there is so much talk in this Chamber about shutting down the federal government for reasons that have nothing to do with fiscally responsibility, what we should be doing is shutting down attempts like these to limit our access to information. So as for this bill is concerned, “Shut it down!”

This bill would disapprove the rule adopted by the FCC on December 21, 2010, that is intended to preserve the Internet as an open network. Report and Order FCC 10–201 establishes rules that would bar broadband providers from blocking lawful content and discriminating in transmitting lawful traffic on the network. The rule also would require broadband providers to disclose to the public information about network management practices, performance, and terms of service. H.J. Res. 37 would invoke a legislative process established by the Congressional Review Act “CRA” (Public Law 104–121) to disapprove the open Internet rule. If H.J. Res. 37 is enacted, the published rule would have no force or effect. This is unacceptable in an open, democratic society with freedom of expression!

The Obama administration strongly opposes House passage of H.J. Res. 37, which would undermine a fundamental part of the Nation’s Internet and innovation strategy—an enforceable and effective policy for keeping the Internet free and open. Since the development of the Internet, Federal policy has ensured that this medium is kept open and facilitates innovation and investment, protects consumer choice, and enables free speech. The rule at issue resulted from a process that brought together parties on all sides of this issue—from consumer groups to technology companies to broadband providers—to enable their voices to be heard.

Notably, the Federal Communications Commission’s rule reflected a constructive effort to build a consensus around what safeguards and protections were reasonable and necessary to ensure that the Internet continues to attract investment and to spur innovation. Disapproval of the rule would threaten those values and raise questions as to whether innovation on the Internet will be allowed to flourish, consumers will be protected from abuses, and the democratic spirit of the Internet will remain intact.

If the President is presented with a Resolution of Disapproval that would not safeguard the free and open Internet, his senior advisers would recommend that he veto the resolution.

In short, H.J. Res. 37 is impermissibly harmful:

This Bill uses A Rigid “Congressional Review Act” Disapproval Process to Address FCC Open Internet Rule.

By Overturning FCC Open Internet Rule, Republicans Undermine Job Creation and Stifle Innovation.

By Overturning FCC Open Internet Rule, Republicans Hurt Small Business (20,000 small businesses operate on the Internet and over 600,000 Americans have part- or full-time businesses on eBay alone. Small businesses were responsible for nearly 65 percent of new jobs over the last 15 years).

Bringing Up a CRA Disapproval Resolution Imposes a Straitjacket on Congress, Preventing Amendments.

This Straitjacket CRA Disapproval Resolution, Which Prevents Amendments, Overturns Even Consensus Provisions of the FCC Open Internet Rule.

Therefore, I urge my colleagues to join me and the cross-section of the great many voices of forward thinking people and organizations all across America, and oppose H.J. Res. 37.

HOLDING THE GOVERNMENT HOSTAGE

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, it is hard to believe, but in less than 12 hours, the government will shut down unless Congress acts.

The Republican leadership should bring a clean CR to this floor free of all their controversial riders so that we can keep the government running for another few days so that the negotiators can continue their talks and get a deal. But it is outrageous that today we are not doing that. We’re bringing a net neutrality bill to the floor which has nothing to do with anything, and we should be spending our time talking about instead how we should save the jobs of hundreds of thousands of people that are in the balance if this government shuts down, how we should save the social safety net, because it’s gone if this government shuts down.

The Republicans should stop holding this government hostage and stop using these controversial social riders as ransom. We need to keep this government going. We need to get a deal.

Take this net neutrality bill off the floor today. Instead, bring a clean CR so we can all vote and keep this government running so we can get a final deal.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 14 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1315

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CHAFFETZ) at 1 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.

DISAPPROVING FCC INTERNET AND BROADBAND REGULATIONS

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 200, I call up the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 37) disapproving the rule submitted by the Federal Communications Commission with respect to regulating the Internet and broadband industry practices, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 3 of rule XVI, I demand the question of consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is, Will the House now consider the joint resolution?

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 vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 238, nays 174, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 250]

YEAS—238

Adams	Buerkle	Duffy
Aderholt	Burgess	Duncan (SC)
Akin	Burton (IN)	Duncan (TN)
Alexander	Calvert	Ellmers
Amash	Camp	Emerson
Austria	Campbell	Farenthold
Bachmann	Canseco	Fincher
Bachus	Cantor	Fitzpatrick
Barletta	Capito	Flake
Bartlett	Carter	Fleischmann
Barton (TX)	Cassidy	Fleming
Bass (NH)	Chabot	Flores
Benishkek	Chaffetz	Forbes
Berg	Coble	Fortenberry
Biggert	Coffman (CO)	Foxx
Bilbray	Cole	Franks (AZ)
Billirakis	Conaway	Gallely
Bishop (UT)	Cravaack	Gardner
Black	Crawford	Garrett
Blackburn	Crenshaw	Gerlach
Bonner	Culberson	Gibbs
Bono Mack	Davis (KY)	Gibson
Boren	Denham	Gohmert
Boustany	Dent	Goodlatte
Brooks	DesJarlais	Gosar
Broun (GA)	Diaz-Balart	Gowdy
Buchanan	Dold	Granger
Buoshon	Dreier	Graves (GA)

Graves (MO)	Mack
Griffin (AR)	Manzullo
Griffith (VA)	Marchant
Grimm	Marino
Guinta	McCarthy (CA)
Guthrie	McCaul
Hall	McClintock
Hanna	McCotter
Harper	McHenry
Harris	McKeon
Hartzler	McKinley
Hastings (WA)	McMorris
Hayworth	Rodgers
Heck	Meehan
Heller	Mica
Hensarling	Miller (FL)
Herger	Miller (MI)
Herrera Beutler	Miller, Gary
Huelskamp	Mulvaney
Huizenga (MI)	Murphy (PA)
Hultgren	Myrick
Hunter	Neugebauer
Hurt	Noem
Issa	Nugent
Jenkins	Nunes
Johnson (IL)	Nunnelee
Johnson (OH)	Olson
Johnson, Sam	Palazzo
Jones	Paulsen
Jordan	Pearce
Kelly	Pence
King (IA)	Peterson
King (NY)	Petri
Kingston	Pitts
Kinzinger (IL)	Platts
Kline	Poe (TX)
Labrador	Pompeo
Lamborn	Posey
Lance	Price (GA)
Landry	Quayle
Lankford	Reed
Latham	Rehberg
LaTourette	Reichert
Latta	Renacci
Lewis (CA)	Ribble
LoBiondo	Rigell
Long	Rivera
Lucas	Roby
Luetkemeyer	Roe (TN)
Lummis	Rogers (AL)
Lungren, Daniel	Rogers (KY)
E.	Rogers (MI)

NAYS—174

Ackerman	DeLauro	Larsen (WA)
Altmire	Deutch	Larson (CT)
Andrews	Dicks	Lee (CA)
Baca	Dingell	Levin
Baldwin	Doggett	Lewis (GA)
Barrow	Donnelly (IN)	Lipinski
Bass (CA)	Doyle	Loeb sack
Berkley	Edwards	Lofgren, Zoe
Berman	Ellison	Lowey
Bishop (GA)	Engel	Lujan
Bishop (NY)	Eshoo	Lynch
Blumenauer	Farr	Maloney
Boswell	Fattah	Markey
Brady (PA)	Finer	Matheson
Bralely (IA)	Frank (MA)	Matsui
Brown (FL)	Fudge	McCarthy (NY)
Butterfield	Garamendi	McCollum
Capps	Gonzalez	McDermott
Capuano	Green, Al	McGovern
Cardoza	Grijalva	McIntyre
Carnahan	Gutierrez	McNerney
Carney	Hanabusa	Michaud
Carson (IN)	Hastings (FL)	Miller (NC)
Castor (FL)	Heinrich	Miller, George
Chandler	Higgins	Moran
Chu	Himes	Murphy (CT)
Ciilline	Hinojosa	Nadler
Clarke (MI)	Hirono	Napolitano
Clarke (NY)	Holden	Neal
Clyburn	Honda	Olver
Cohen	Hoyer	Owens
Connolly (VA)	Inslee	Pallone
Conyers	Israel	Pascrell
Cooper	Jackson (IL)	Pastor (AZ)
Costa	Jackson Lee	Perlmutter
Costello	(TX)	Peters
Courtney	Johnson (GA)	Pingree (ME)
Critz	Johnson, E. B.	Price (NC)
Crowley	Kaptur	Quigley
Cuellar	Keating	Rahall
Cummings	Kildee	Rangel
Davis (CA)	Kind	Reyes
Davis (IL)	Kissell	Richardson
DeFazio	Kucinich	Richmond
DeGette	Langevin	Ross (AR)

Rohrabacher	Rothman (NJ)	Serrano	Van Hollen
Rokita	Roybal-Allard	Sewell	Velázquez
Rooney	Ruppersberger	Sherman	Visclosky
Ros-Lehtinen	Rush	Sires	Walz (MN)
Roskam	Ryan (OH)	Slaughter	Wasserman
Ross (FL)	Sánchez, Linda	Smith (WA)	Schultz
Royce	T.	Speier	Watt
Ryunan	Sanchez, Loretta	Sutton	Waxman
Ryan (WI)	Sarbanes	Thompson (CA)	Weiner
Scalise	Schakowsky	Thompson (MS)	Welch
Schilling	Schiff	Tierney	Wilson (FL)
Schmidt	Schwartz	Tonko	Woolsey
Schock	Scott (VA)	Towns	Wu
Schrader	Scott, David	Tsongas	Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—20

Becerra	Green, Gene	Pelosi
Brady (TX)	Hinchee	Polis
Clay	Holt	Stark
Cleaver	Meeks	Waters
Frelinghuysen	Moore	Young (AK)
Giffords	Paul	Young (FL)
Gingrey (GA)	Payne	

□ 1339

Mr. WATT changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

So the question of consideration was decided in the affirmative.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 250, I was inadvertently detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Stated against:

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 250, had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I was detained and missed rollcall vote 250. Had I been present I would have voted "nay."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 200, the joint resolution shall be considered as read.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

H.J. RES. 37

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress disapproves the rule submitted by the Federal Communications Commission relating to the matter of preserving the open Internet and broadband industry practices (Report and Order FCC 10-201, adopted by the Commission on December 21, 2010), and such rule shall have no force or effect.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

□ 1340

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on the joint resolution.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, in a representative democracy, Federal agencies may impose regulations only to the extent authorized by the United States Congress, the

elected representatives of the American people. I introduced H.J. Res. 37, which enjoys bipartisan support, because Congress has not authorized the Federal Communications Commission to regulate the Internet.

H.J. Res. 37 is a resolution of disapproval filed pursuant to the Congressional Review Act. It would prevent the agency from imposing the same or substantially similar rules through reclassification of broadband under title II of the Communications Act or through any other claimed source of direct or ancillary authority. If not challenged, the FCC's power grab would allow it to regulate any interstate communication service on barely more than a whim and without any additional input from Congress.

The FCC's claim that it can regulate the Internet under section 706 of the 1996 Telecommunications Act is not credible. The FCC has previously held that section 706 is not an independent grant of authority and the language of the section tells the FCC to remove barriers to investment, not create them. The FCC's reliance on section 706 could open the Internet to regulation by all 50 States.

Also flawed is the FCC's claim it can regulate the Internet under titles II, III and VI of the Communications Act because broadband has indirect impact on traditional services. Section 230 of the Communications Act makes clear that it is the policy of the United States to preserve the vibrant and competitive free market that presently exists for the Internet and other interactive computer services unfettered by Federal or State regulation. This regulation by "bank shot" is nothing more than a weak attempt to do an end-run around the D.C. Circuit Court's April 2010 ruling in the Comcast case that the FCC failed to show it had authority to regulate Internet network management.

The Internet is open and innovative thanks to the government's hands-off approach, as Democrat FCC Chairman William Kennard has explained, and I quote: "The fertile fields of innovation across the communications sector and around the country are blooming because from the get-go we have taken a deregulatory, competitive approach to our communications structure, especially the Internet." There is no crisis warranting government intervention. The FCC even admits in its own order that it did not conduct a market power analysis.

Dr. David J. Farber, the grandfather of the Internet, says the FCC's "order will sweep broadband ISPs, and potentially the entire Internet, into the big tent of regulation. What does this mean? Consumer needs take second place, and a previously innovative and vibrant industry becomes a creature of government rulemaking." From the grandfather of the Internet.

The order picks winners and losers and will threaten small providers that do not have the resources to send teams of lawyers to camp out at the

FCC. How carriers manage their networks should be determined by engineers and entrepreneurs and consumers in the marketplace, not by as few as three unelected commissioners at the FCC.

My colleagues claim large broadband providers support the order—you will hear that today—but they only did so under the threat of being regulated like an old-fashioned telephone company under title II of the Communications Act. They are still concerned, and they say network neutrality is a solution in search of a problem.

AT&T's CEO has said, "Regulation creates uncertainty." "I would be lying if I said I was totally pleased with it," and, "I'd like to have had no regulation, to be candid, but that wasn't going to happen."

The CEO of a large cable association has said that "there could certainly be an adverse economic impact by chilling the willingness to deploy these new services." The CEO of a large wireless association has said that some uncertainty over FCC implementation remains and "increased regulation tends to depress rather than accelerate investment."

Now opponents of H.J. Res. 37 will also criticize the Congressional Review Act process, but Senate Majority Leader HARRY REID, one of the authors of the CRA, has said the disapproval process is—and I quote the Majority Leader of the Senate—"a reasonable, sensible approach to regulatory reform."

You see, the CRA was dually enacted by Congress and signed into law by President Clinton. And despite their recent criticism, even my colleagues themselves have co-sponsored disapproval resolutions in the past, including Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. DINGELL. They cosponsored H.J. Res. 72 in 2003. And Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. DOYLE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Ms. BALDWIN co-sponsored H.J. Res. 79 in 2008. Both, by the way, were resolutions disapproving of FCC rules.

So my colleagues complain that amendments are not in order, but that is because the language of the Congressional Review Act itself dictates the specific language of the disapproval resolutions, and to allow amendments would frustrate Congress' very intent in providing a straight up-or-down vote on whether to disapprove just these types of overreaching agency rules.

My colleagues say that instead of considering this resolution we should be debating comprehensive legislation to authorize the FCC to regulate the Internet. Then why did they refuse our repeated requests last Congress to hold hearings on whether such intervention is warranted? Why did they wait until November before proposing their own legislation—so close to the end of the last Congress there was no time for reasoned debate? And why did they single out only certain segments of industry for regulation and refuse to require a market power analysis? It is all too

convenient that they wait until after the rules have been adopted and are vulnerable to legislative and judicial reversal before engaging.

A vote against this resolution is simply a vote that will allow the FCC to adopt substantially similar rules under title II when the FCC loses in court, something even network neutrality advocates like Free Press say is likely. Indeed, the FCC still has a proceeding open to do just that.

So for all of these reasons, I urge my colleagues to support H.J. Res. 37.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 4 minutes.

Today, we are considering H.J. Res. 37, a resolution to invalidate the FCC's open Internet rules. We are debating this bill under the shadow of a shutdown of the Federal Government. The Republicans are holding the economic recovery and millions of jobs hostage to their extreme demands on the budget and their ideological demands on social and regulatory issues. And at such a moment of grave threat to our economic health, what are we doing on the floor today? The Republican leadership insists on bringing to the floor a bill that will end the Internet as we know it and threaten the jobs, investment, and prosperity the Internet has brought to America. This is an outrageous sense of priorities and policies.

This legislation is a bad bill. This bill would give big phone and cable companies control over what Web sites Americans can visit, what applications they can run, and what devices they can use.

□ 1350

The Internet may be the greatest engine in our economy today. American Internet companies lead the world in innovation. They have created over a million jobs.

There is one overriding reason the Internet has fostered such innovation and economic growth: It is open. A kid with a brilliant idea can launch his or her own company out of their family garage.

The FCC order protects the openness and vitality of the Internet. The resolution we are debating today would end it. The Republican proponents of the resolution will say the exact opposite. They will say they are trying to protect freedom of the Internet by stopping government regulation.

How are the American people to know who is right? Well, the answer is easy. Just ask Google, Facebook, Amazon, Netflix, eBay, and the other companies in the Open Internet Coalition that depend on the openness and vitality of the Internet.

They ask the FCC to act because "baseline rules are critical to ensuring the Internet remains a key engine of economic growth." And they oppose this resolution because it would hurt consumers and innovation.

They understand that in most parts of the country companies like Verizon,

AT&T, and Comcast have a virtual monopoly over access to the Internet. The phone and cable companies are the gatekeepers to the information highway. Without regulations, they could choke off innovation by charging for the right to communicate with their customers.

Consumer advocates, civil rights organizations, religious groups, and labor unions have exactly the same view. The committee has heard from 150 organizations urging Congress to keep the Internet open and defeat this bill. Even the companies that might benefit the most from this legislation do not support the resolution. In fact, AT&T and the cable industry support the FCC's orders because it provides greater certainty for investment.

This bill is partisan. It is anti-innovation. And it threatens to transform the open Internet into a series of walled gardens controlled by the phone and cable companies. This is a bill that is not going anywhere. We shouldn't be wasting our time on this legislation when there's a threat that our whole government is going to be closed down because of the partisan and extreme views of the Republican majority.

Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO), and I ask unanimous consent that she be allowed to control that time.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I just want to make one point. This is not partisan legislation. We have two Democrats as co-sponsors of the legislation, and I anticipate it will actually have a bipartisan vote, as it has had in the past.

I now yield such time as he may consume to the chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON).

Mr. UPTON. I want to thank the chair of the Subcommittee on Telecommunications for yielding this time and for his leadership on the legislation.

Once again, we're here to put the brakes on runaway bureaucracy. The FCC has overstepped its authority and is attempting to seize control of one of the Nation's greatest technological success stories. If there is one segment of our economy that continues to fire on all cylinders in the current economic environment, it is the information technology sector and the Internet.

The FCC's "2010 National Broadband Plan" reports that 95 percent of the country has access to broadband and two-thirds subscribe. The number of users has skyrocketed to 200 million from 8 million 10 years ago. That translates into real investment and real jobs.

In 2009, the communication sector invested close to \$90 billion. In the U.S., it directly employed approximately 1.5

million people. All the success stories that we are hearing, from Apple to Zipcar, not only have occurred in the absence of government intervention but because of the absence of government intervention.

From technological advancements to creative business models, the Internet has remained a thriving, competitive, and innovative marketplace because the government has kept its hand off. Despite this economic and innovation success story, the FCC has decided to fundamentally change the technology landscape by adopting rules regulating the Internet. Like the late Democratic FCC commissioner, a good guy from Michigan, Jim Quello, said: "If it ain't broke, don't break it." Well, Mr. Speaker, the Internet is not broken, and this bill will ensure that the FCC does not break it.

George Will said: "Most Americans think that the government doesn't work real well and the Internet does." Why in the world are we then putting the government in charge of the Internet?

Some of my colleagues criticize the use of the CRA. Let me remind these critics that they themselves have co-sponsored disapproval resolutions to overturn previous FCC rulemaking. Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. DINGELL cosponsored H.J. Res. 72 in 2003. Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. DOYLE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Ms. BALDWIN cosponsored H.J. Res. 79 in 2008. Senate Majority Leader HARRY REID helped create the disapproval process in the CRA to give Congress a straight up-or-down vote on just this kind of regulatory overreach.

That's why this statute itself provides the language of disapproval resolutions and which is why there are no amendments.

President Obama has said that his priority is to focus on jobs. He's also said that his administration will avoid onerous and unnecessary regulations that stifle investment and innovation. On January 18, the President issued an executive order calling on agencies to base regulations on a reasoned determination that their benefits justify their costs.

While the executive order does not apply to independent agencies, the President urged such agencies to follow it, and FCC Chairman Genachowski said that he agrees with the executive order's principles. Yet the FCC admitted in its network neutrality order that it conducted that no market power analysis.

The Internet is not broken. The market has not failed. Imposing these rules will cause more harm than good by chilling the very investment and innovation that we need to ensure that the Internet keeps pace with the growing demands being placed on it. It will only hurt our economy.

Ultimately, it's a question of authority. The FCC lacks both legal and policy justifications for its action. The

agency keeps changing its story about where it gets the power to issue the rules, each time teetering from one weak explanation to another based on the most recent legal or political impediment that its facing. None are consistent with its own precedent and all are an end-run around the D.C. circuit's decision in the Comcast case that the FCC has failed to show its authority in this space.

So, Mr. Speaker, if we allow the FCC to seize control of the Internet, it's going to reduce innovation and investment. Fewer jobs.

I urge my colleagues to vote in support of this resolution.

Ms. ESHOO. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this resolution 37 which, if enacted, would overturn the FCC's open Internet rules, not closed Internet rules.

The first thing that I want to say today is that at 2 p.m. today, which is the time right now, we are moving ever closer to the shutdown of our government. I think that this is a very sad day, a day when the rest of the world that always looks to the United States of America to be the best example for what we do, how we do it, what we say, and how we comport ourselves, that there is failure within a few hours, a total collapse of leadership.

So while this is taking place, that is the toxic cloud that really hangs over the House.

I'm going to use 4 minutes, Mr. Speaker.

This resolution isn't about acting in the interest of American innovation, American jobs, American competition or American consumers. Quite simply, this is an ideological assault on a government agency and their ability to provide basic consumer protections.

□ 1400

If this were about innovation, jobs, competition for consumers, the majority wouldn't really be offering it, because it disables a free and open Internet, which has brought about greater consumer choice and has ushered in some of the most successful businesses of the past two decades in America, from Google and Facebook to Amazon and eBay. I know because so many of them—and I'm so proud of this—are constituent companies of my distinguished congressional district. These companies and thousands of others like them offer access to news, shopping, video, music, and social networking, and have resulted in more than 3 million new American jobs over the past 15 years. If the majority understood this, they wouldn't be standing in the way of it.

In fact, consumers have lined up against what the majority has brought to the floor today. Some of the largest broadband providers in the Nation—AT&T, Comcast and others—have lined up against it. Small businesses have lined up against it. Medium-sized businesses that are in the Internet business

have lined up against it. More than 150 organizations, including public interest organizations, civil rights groups, unions, and education advocates have lined up against it. The United States Conference of Catholic Bishops has lined up against it. The United Church of Christ and Evangelical Lutheran Church in America have lined up against it. The Computer and Communications Industry Association has lined up against it. TechNet is against it. These groups overwhelmingly agree that the CRA is not the answer.

The chairman said earlier that there are many Members on this side who have enacted—used—the CRA on other pieces of legislation. Yes, we have. We thought it was appropriate to. We're not opposed to the CRA, but we are in terms of using it on this.

I really think, at the end of the day, this is ideological. I think, in the Republican DNA, there is total opposition to any Federal agency that is charged with carrying out the protection of consumers and those things that the Congress believes are the best for the American people. So, with all of these businesses and all of these organizations, I think, with all due respect, that you have a very, very weak case. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BARTON).

(Mr. BARTON of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARTON of Texas. I thank the distinguished subcommittee chairman.

Madam Speaker, when I came to Congress in 1985, there was no such thing as a cell phone. I remember my first mobile phone was a box phone. It cost about two bucks a minute to use, as I recall. We did have personal computers, but they were big and bulky and very slow. I still had a typewriter in my office, and I had constituents who still used telephones that actually had the dial, you know, the mechanical dial. That was in 1985. Today, we have over 2 billion users of the Internet. I have two BlackBerries. I have a laptop. I have a personal computer in my home. In fact, in my home in Arlington, Texas, we have two. The Internet has revolutionized telecommunications.

Yet, in December of 2010, the FCC adopted a rule giving themselves the right to regulate the Internet. It gave them the right to regulate how fixed and mobile broadband providers disclose their network management practices and performance characteristics; to regulate how fixed and mobile broadband carriers provide access to content, applications, services, and devices; to determine whether the way fixed broadband providers are carrying network traffic is unreasonably discriminatory; to regulate how fixed and mobile broadband carriers charge for the carriage of traffic; and to determine whether fixed and mobile broadband providers' network management techniques are reasonable.

This is the regulation of the Internet. Mr. WALDEN's bill is pretty straightforward. It's one paragraph. You can read it. It doesn't take much time. It just simply says that the Federal Communications Commission cannot regulate the Internet.

We have had the most successful business practice in the last 100 years, and we are trying to give the FCC the ability to regulate it? Give me a break. This isn't Republican DNA. This is plain common sense. Vote for the Walden bill, to not give the FCC the authority to regulate the Internet.

Ms. ESHOO. I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY).

Mr. MARKEY. I thank the gentleman.

In 2 days, the Republicans have proven that they always side with the biggest behemoth companies. Yesterday, they said it was okay for the biggest oil and coal and chemical companies to pollute the atmosphere. Today, they are saying that it's okay for the biggest communications companies to totally control the entire blogosphere. They want to spoil Mother Earth and Google Earth all in a 24-hour period. They want to allow the domination of the World Wide Web and the pollution of the whole wide world all in 24 hours.

Let me give you a little history here, ladies and gentlemen. We had no competition in the Internet, in the wireless world.

In 1993, there were two companies— analog, 50 cents a minute. No one had cell phones in their companies. "We" had to move over the 200 megahertz. "We" had to say there was a third, fourth, fifth, and sixth company so that there would be competition and then block the first two companies that were not innovating. Why were they not innovating? Because there was no Darwinian paranoia inducing competition to force them to move. Then in 1996, when the whole country was analog, we had to pass another bill to move them to digital, to move them to broadband, because the behemoths had yet to deploy broadband to one home in the United States.

No competition. No innovation. No benefits to consumers. The biggest companies that the Republicans support were happy with the way things were going because they could charge whatever they wanted to, provide whatever services they wanted to, ignore competition, and ignore consumers simultaneously.

That's what this debate is all about. We had to ensure that those behemoths—the oligopolies, the monopolies—were taken from the clutches of the Republicans and put out into the world where they had to compete.

So what do we have here today? Another Republican congressional resolution, which says let's go back to that era where the biggest companies, the monopolies, defy the one lesson that ADAM SMITH taught us, which is that monopolies and oligopolies are incapa-

ble of enjoying anything but the respect of those who are already in the wealthy class while ignoring those who are in the consumer class. That's their history. That's the number one lesson of ADAM SMITH, that we must beware of oligopolies.

Here, what we have on our hands is an effort to shut down the one job-creating engine that has driven our economy over the last 15 years, since we opened up the competition, and they want to shut it down. Ladies and gentlemen, 50 percent of the growth of our economy in the 1990s was in this sector. It's because we had competition. They want to shut it down here today.

Vote "no" on the Republican resolution, which ends this era of the open Internet and which allows every innovator in their garages and at home to dream big—that they could create new jobs in our economy.

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

Obviously, my friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts, walked in a little late because we just heard that all those big companies he railed against are opposed to this resolution we have before us. So if anybody is doing the bidding of those companies, it must be the Democrats, who have rattled off as part of their argument all those very companies that he just railed against who are opposed to us.

I now yield 2 minutes to the vice chairman of the Communications Subcommittee, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY).

□ 1410

Mr. TERRY. There are really three major points to bring up here. One is Congress did not give the FCC authorization to regulate the Internet. There is no authorization. Mr. MARKEY had a bill. It didn't get enough support even in a Democratic-controlled Congress to pass. There was not support for a net neutrality bill in the Senate. So the President, who made campaign promises to some of his biggest supporters from California, had to do it through the FCC. These back-end ways of legislating have to stop. That's what we're doing here today.

The second point is the robust nature of the Internet. I love the argument that as it's been deregulated somehow it's been stifled from innovation. Like we haven't seen the Facebooks and the Googles, which are in favor of net neutrality, come to being. My goodness, it was the robust Internet that allowed these great experiments like Netflix to come up. Now they're so big that they want help through government agencies for advantages in the marketplace.

We hear a lot about blocking, that it's about blocking content. There has been about a half a dozen instances, Madam Speaker, where Internet providers did block, in some way altered the people's, their customers' ability to go to a Web site. All instances were resolved by their customers' pressure and

some encouragement by the FCC. So the fact that these instances were resolved, and everyone knows there should be no blocking, why are we here except for the real reason: to give the FCC power over business plans.

Mr. MARKEY just mentioned it. The gentlelady from California mentioned it. It's about tiering. If you walk into McDonald's, you pay more for a large Coke than a small Coke. But yet under the FCC's plan, they want one size fits all, one price, which is the Netflix and Google's request.

Ms. ESHOO. I yield 4 minutes to a highly valued member of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DOYLE).

Mr. DOYLE. Madam Speaker, I rise in the strongest possible opposition to this resolution. If enacted, it will strip the Federal Communications Commission of its authority to police the most egregious conduct of broadband providers, and it would permit those providers to block consumers' access to lawful Web sites of their choice.

The FCC's open Internet rule makes two simple promises: To consumers, that we can visit any legal Web site and use any online service on any device we want; to innovators, that they don't have to ask permission from the government or get shaken down by Internet access providers when they come up with a new Web site, device, or service. That's it. That isn't regulating the Internet. No one's proposing to regulate Internet content. But Internet access providers have always lived with basic rules of the road. No blocking was chief among them.

Those basic rules of the road are what turned the Internet into the economic engine that it is today. But in our hearings on this bill, we learned that some broadband providers want the right to block what you can see. I'll tell you what I don't want. I don't want to live in a country where it's legal to block Web sites like it is in Iran, China, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, and in other oppressive regimes.

Why can't we have a regulation that protects your constituents' Internet freedom? What's the harm in ensuring that no one can block your constituents' ability to access the Web sites they want to visit?

I offered an amendment to this bill that simply tried to ensure that if this resolution of disapproval that we are considering today is enacted into law, broadband providers would not be able to block or interfere with consumers' access to lawful Web sites. But the way this resolution is written, we are not allowed to offer perfecting amendments.

You know, we used to be able to debate net neutrality in a levelheaded way. The no blocking principle was broadly accepted since it was included in the FCC's 2005 Internet Policy Statement, then controlled by Republicans. That principle has garnered support from both Democratic and Republican FCC Commissioners. Chairman Michael

Powell stated at the time that consumers have come to be able to expect to go where they want on high-speed connections. And this was also part of the Communications Opportunity Promotion and Enhancement Act of 2006 authored by Chairman BARTON at that time. Most of my Republican colleagues who were there voted in favor of the bill.

To close, this resolution gives the green light to broadband providers to block anything, even legal content on the Internet, just like they do in Iran. I think consumers should have the choice to go where they want to go and to do what they want to do on the Internet. That's why my colleagues should oppose this legislation.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Speaker, the last time I checked, it's like the Government of Iran controls their Internet. That's what we are trying to avoid here is government control of the Internet.

I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS).

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

Mr. STEARNS. Madam Speaker, it's a shame the gentleman from Massachusetts is not here. I appreciate always when he speaks his exclamatory speeches, high emotionality. His idiosyncrasies that he brings to the House floor are obviously humorous. But I think he and the gentleman from Pennsylvania miss a very blatant fact: The FCC has never had the authority to regulate the Internet. In fact, the Comcast decision, the D.C. Circuit Court in 2010 indicated clearly the Court found that the FCC failed to demonstrate it had authority under Title I.

Not even Title II, but under Title I, Mr. MARKEY, they had no authority.

So if the D.C. court ruled that way, you would think that you would respect that. So they had no jurisdiction to regulate the Internet in any form. And as a result of what the FCC did in December, a major telephone communication company intended to sue. They stopped their suit because of a technicality, but they are going to move forward with it because they also believe the FCC doesn't have jurisdiction to regulate the Internet.

So I am a little puzzled why you folks have come down here. I think all of you on the Democrats' side should realize there are over 60 Democrats on your side that signed a letter to the FCC in the last Congress saying they didn't want the FCC to regulate the Internet. So why don't you talk to me about your own colleagues, 60 of them, that agree with Mr. WALDEN and our republican Telecommunications Subcommittee on this issue.

So I really think it's a little puzzling why we are down here talking about it, and you are getting to the point where you are saying the FCC is having their authority taken away. They never had it. And the majority, a lot of your

Members also agree with us that, frankly, the FCC should not regulate the Internet.

And this argument has been going on for over 3 years. It's nothing surprising. Mr. MARKEY acts like we are bringing this legislation to the floor all of a sudden. We have been working on this when Mr. BARTON was ranking member of the Energy and Commerce Committee and I was the ranking Republican on the subcommittee on Telecommunications. I sent letters, BARTON sent letters, and almost everybody on the Republican Telecommunications subcommittee also did it. So this is nothing new. And I think, Mr. WAXMAN and Mr. MARKEY, as you continue to try to exploit the idea that we are bringing fresh new legislation down here to control the FCC, you are wrong.

I rise in strong support of H.J. Res. 37. This measure will overturn the FCC's dangerous Internet regulations. These rules will, for the first time, give government a substantive role in how the Internet will be operated and managed, how broadband services will be priced and structured, and potentially how broadband networks will be financed.

Over the past 18 months, as the former Ranking Member of this Communications Subcommittee, I joined with former full committee Ranking Member JOE BARTON in sending 3 letters to FCC Chairman Genachowski expressing strong opposition to his plan to regulate the Internet. I have introduced legislation in the past two Congresses to try to prevent the implementation of net neutrality rules, as have other members. So as we can see, there is a long record fighting Internet regulation.

It is not appropriate for the unelected FCC to make a decision with such potential long-term consequences without explicit direction from Congress. The FCC's actions will lead to uncertainty and will drive investment out of the broadband sector.

Aside from the harm these rules will cause, whether or not the FCC even has the authority to enforce these rules is not clear. The FCC claims it has authority to enact the rules under Section 706 of the 1996 Telecommunications Act relating to the promotion of advanced telecommunications capability. However, the FCC cannot rely on Section 706 because, as the agency has previously acknowledged, Section 706 is not an independent source of authority, because Section 706 talks of removing barriers to infrastructure investment but the rules will erect barriers to investment. The FCC's claims stretch the authority under those provisions too far.

Just look at the DC Circuit's April 2010 decision in the Comcast case. The court found that the FCC failed to demonstrate it had ancillary authority under Title I to regulate Internet network management. As a result of these rules, more lawsuits will be filed, which will only lead to more uncertainty.

One of the few bright spots in our economy is in the technology sector. Yet, for some reason, the FCC has decided to overstep its bounds and institute unnecessary regulations. Only in Washington, can a regulatory agency issue rules to solve a problem that does not exist. It simply does not make sense.

The FCC talks about this in terms of open Internet and net neutrality. In actuality, it is net

regulation that will freeze investment, chill innovation, and harm job creation.

The Internet that exists today is open and thriving, because of the deregulatory approach we have taken over the past two decades. Consumers can access anything they want with the click of a mouse thanks to our historical hands-off approach to the Internet. We must maintain that course if the Internet is to continue to flourish, especially in the face of demands for more sophisticated content, services, and applications.

There is no crisis warranting the FCC's recent departure from that policy. The FCC hangs its adoption of network neutrality rules regulating the Internet on speculation of future harm.

I urge passage this legislation to stop the FCC from regulating the Internet.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Speaker, could I just get a time check for each side?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. ELLMERS). The gentleman from Oregon has 12 minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from California has 16 minutes remaining.

Ms. ESHOO. I would just like to add to the debate that the number of Democrats that signed the letter that Mr. STEARNS just referenced, that was in opposition to operating under Title II. The FCC listened, and they went and placed this set of rules under Title I.

I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MATSUI), another very distinguished member of the subcommittee.

Ms. MATSUI. I thank the gentlelady for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, ahead of a looming potential government shutdown, it is ironic that we are considering this resolution today that would move towards shutting down a free and open Internet. On the CR, my Republican colleagues are overreaching and have unfortunately demonstrated an unwillingness to negotiate in good faith with congressional Democrats and the President. The resolution before us is an example of the flawed process.

Under the terms of the Congressional Review Act, resolutions of disapproval are not open to amendment even for the most basic consumer protections. During the Energy and Commerce Committee debate, I offered an amendment that would preserve the transparency rule adopted by the FCC as part of the open Internet order, requiring broadband providers to make available their network management practices so that consumers and innovators can make informed choices.

□ 1420

I offered the same amendment to the Rules Committee in hopes that the majority would make it in order and debate its merits.

The transparency rule is the most basic of consumer protections, and it is also the least controversial aspect of the rule supported by broadband providers, high-tech companies and con-

sumers groups, including all six witnesses during a committee hearing on this. Yet this resolution will remove this widely accepted practice to protect consumers and innovators as well.

Mr. Speaker, it is unclear how the FCC will be able to address consumer protection issues with respect to broadband providers if this resolution is enacted. We need to consider these unintended consequences. This resolution is a blunt instrument that risks the future of competition, innovation, and an open Internet.

Mr. Speaker, the FCC's open Internet order brings certainty and clarity to a debate that has consumed this industry for years. It allows Internet service and content providers to focus on what they do best, innovate and create jobs.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CONAWAY). The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Ms. MATSUI. I strongly urge my colleagues to oppose this legislation.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN).

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, I think there is some confusion about House Joint Resolution 37 and what it does.

My colleagues seem to think this would impact the FCC's statutory authority, and I want to call their attention to the actual wording of the resolution. It's eight little bitty lines. If you start on line 3 and you begin to read, it says the Congress disapproves the rule submitted by the Federal Communications Commission relating to the matter of preserving the open Internet and broadband industry practices.

Now, what this does is to say we disapprove it. If you want to get to the statutory authority, I want to invite you to join us in that discussion. You are going to have that opportunity. It is called House Resolution 96, and it is coming to a committee near you very, very soon, and we look forward to forever prohibiting the overreach of the Federal Communications Commission.

Let's also be clear on another point that has been misstated. There have never been telephone rules that regulated the Internet. It didn't happen. They were not there. So we need to be certain that those who are listening to us, Mr. Speaker, realize that never had the Federal Communications Commission, never had the Federal Government regulated the Internet until December 21, when the Federal Communications Commission met after we had adjourned the 111th Congress and decided to go where they had no statutory authority to go. They enacted, they brought the heavy arm of government in and put it on the Internet after these Internet service providers spend about \$60 billion a year on spectrum, on maintaining this network.

I would also remind my colleagues that when the ACLU decided they were going to go in here and show there was a need, they couldn't even find enough examples.

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

Mrs. BLACKBURN. There has never been an example of a market failure.

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS).

Mrs. CAPPS. I thank my esteemed colleague for yielding time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this resolution to overturn the FCC's open Internet rules.

The public wants us to focus on job creation. And yet here we are debating this resolution that would do the exact opposite. It doesn't create jobs, not one. Instead, it injects uncertainty into our recovering economy. It stifles innovation in our fastest-growing industries.

The FCC open Internet rules ensure Americans can fully utilize all of the benefits the Internet provides, creating good-paying, head of household jobs along the way. But the resolution before us today jeopardizes all of that. Like a government shutdown, this resolution will hurt the economy, and I can't support that.

Now the public has made it clear: They expect us to cut spending in our CR, and we will. A deal is very close at hand, but Republicans are holding it up at the eleventh hour. Why? Well, apparently, it's not about the money. Instead, the holdups are the extraneous non-budgetary issues Republicans are trying to force into this funding bill, like cutting funding for women's health and letting polluters dirty our air.

Mr. Speaker, even Republican Senator TOM COBURN, who is nobody's idea of a pushover, has urged his party to drop the policy riders in order to avoid a shutdown. They should listen, Mr. Speaker.

Democrats have gone 70 percent of the way to Republicans' demands. That's a long way to go in terms of trying to reach a compromise, but Republicans are demanding that they either get 100 percent of what they want or they will shut down the government.

Democrats do not want to shut down the government. We know it would put our economy at risk right when we have been making progress over the last few months.

Mr. Speaker, the innocent victims that are shut down are the American people, and I share their outrage.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. WALDEN. Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his inquiry.

Mr. WALDEN. Is the gentlewoman addressing the bill before us? Is this germane to the bill before us? I question the relevance to the issue before us.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Speaker would remind Members to confine their remarks to the joint resolution.

The gentlewoman may continue.

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, the resolution before us today is just more of

the same. It will hobble our efforts to create countless jobs and boost our economy. This resolution shutting down the FCC's effort is not the way forward, and neither is shutting down the government.

I urge the Republican leadership to stop playing these dangerous games.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE).

Mr. SCALISE. I thank the gentleman from Oregon for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.J. Res. 37, which prevents the Federal Government from coming in and regulating the Internet. If you look at what's happening in Washington right now, I think there is no clearer sign how broken this town is.

President Obama couldn't even pass a budget last year, and his party controlled the House, the Senate, and the White House, which is why we stand here today facing a potential government shutdown. But yet the President is going to come along and say now he wants the government to run the Internet, to have regulations on the Internet.

You know, my colleagues on the other side talk about all these innovations. And I love all the innovations that have happened over the last few decades. The irony of that is all these great innovations have all happened without this government regulation that the FCC is now proposing. They act as if we're trying to take away the things that have allowed the innovation.

In fact, it's the innovations that have happened because the government hadn't figured out how to come in and regulate it in a way where they would be picking winners and losers. And yet the FCC is proposing a plan that picks winners and losers. And they rattled off a big list of some big companies who have done well for themselves and now want to be those winners that the government would protect.

What you don't hear about is what about those small startup companies, that small company that is working out of a garage right now in California that's going to be the next big idea. But if the government picks winners and losers, we all know who usually are the losers: It's those small startup companies that might never be that great idea of innovation.

We have got to be able to protect the next Harvard student who is right now studying at Harvard but may be getting ready to drop out and be the next billionaire who created another great idea. And all those great ideas, again, happen without this government regulation the FCC is proposing, which is why we need to block them from doing it.

Then you can just go look at the innovations. In 2000 less than 5 percent of homes had broadband Internet access. Today more than 70 percent do, and it's growing because of over \$500 billion of private investment, because of this in-

novation in the job creation that's going with it.

Let's protect those jobs. Let's protect the Internet's ability to continue regulating without the heavyhanded government picking winners and losers.

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from the State of Washington (Mr. INSLEE).

□ 1430

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is investigating the source of the microphone malfunction.

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, it is deeply disappointing that instead of being here seeking a bipartisan consensus to avoid a government shutdown, we again are brought to this floor in an effort to engage in this ideological effort to, in fact, shut down government.

Yesterday, my Republican friends wanted to shut down the ability of Uncle Sam to protect the freedom of Americans to breathe clean air. Today, they are attempting to shut down the ability of Uncle Sam to protect the freedom of Americans to get access to the Internet. Tomorrow, they are attempting to shut down the government so they won't be allowed to protect the freedom of women to get health.

We should not be shutting down Americans' access to an open Internet. We should be opening up Americans' access and Uncle Sam's ability to guarantee Americans access to the Internet.

Now here's what is at stake. Our access to freeways—and freeways are great, just like the Internet is great, but it is not so great if powerful economic forces can shut down the on-ramps to the freeway. And it's not so great if they can shut down or create a two-tiered system so that if you go to your Internet service provider's favorite warehouse store you get a deal to get access to the freeway; but if you want to go to their competitors, you have got to pay extra and you get slower service to get there. This is what is at stake.

And what the Republicans want to do with this resolution is shut down government's ability to prevent these powerful economic forces from making a second tier, a substitute, a secondary access if you don't go to their favorite situation.

Now, Mr. Speaker, America has been great because it invented free speech and it has been great because it has invented an open Internet. But both of those freedoms are in jeopardy today because powerful economic interests that are becoming larger and larger in consolidating these Internet entities have the ability now to start choking off consumers' access to the Internet. And for those who want to say, oh, it's not a problem, we cannot wait until this horse is out of the barn, it will be too late.

And, by the way, this is not just a consumers' issue; it is a business development issue. It is small businesses

who today want to create these small businesses that want to have people get access to their businesses. And they don't have the powerful clout to sign these big, mega-million dollar deals with Internet service providers to give them a leg up.

Mr. Speaker, reject this issue to shut down government's ability to provide freedom of the Internet. Preserve open Internet and reject this bill.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would ask that Members suspend use of that microphone until we determine the problem.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I think this points up two things. When you have government-run microphones on the Internet, you're going to have a problem. And, second, we are for open and free microphones; so they are welcome to use our podium as well.

I now yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GINGREY).

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, it is with some trepidation that I come before this government-regulated microphone, but I do come in strong support of this resolution. I would like to commend the chairman of the Subcommittee on Communications and Technology, Mr. WALDEN, for his leadership to prevent the Federal Communications Commission from implementing regulations on the Internet.

As a member of the subcommittee, I'm proud to be a cosponsor of H.J. Res. 37 because I believe that it is absolutely necessary that we invoke the Congressional Review Act to nullify the implementation of net neutrality because it will negatively impact our economy. It is time that we rein in the FCC under its current leadership and ensure the continued growth of the Internet without the handcuffs of net neutrality.

Mr. Speaker, the sole reason the Internet has been able to grow unfettered is due to the absence of unnecessary regulations, and I fear that the FCC's so-called open Internet order will stifle innovation and investment, and it will prevent continued job creation within the broadband industry.

Unfortunately, the FCC has chosen to act without quantifiable statistics about the need for such regulation. In fact, in the FCC's order, the commission admitted that it conducted no—and I repeat no—market analysis on the demonstration of any actual problem rather than mere speculation.

In our subcommittee hearing with all five FCC commissioners on February 16, Commissioner McDowell testified that this order is not necessary, it will cause more harm for the industry than it will prevent, and that the FCC does not have the authority to move forward on this order.

He is not alone in this analysis. Former FCC Chairman William Kennard, who was appointed by President Clinton, said back in 1999 that the "deregulatory, competitive approach"

has led to the innovation in the Internet that now benefits our country, as my colleagues have pointed out.

Mr. Speaker, this is precisely why we are here today. I am reminded of the famous line in William Shakespeare's "The Tempest." He wrote: "What's past is prologue." Our policy of deregulation of the Internet has yielded tremendous benefits and growth, and I strongly believe that the FCC's order will undermine that growth over the past 15 years.

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, first I'd like to say that this charge about the FCC failing to conduct an adequate market power and cost-benefit analysis has been stated and restated ad nauseam. The FCC fully reviewed the competitiveness of broadband Internet access markets and analyzed the cost benefit of adopting open Internet rules.

Secondly, the Republican witness that came before the committee very comfortably spoke about blocking Netflix. So if anyone questions whether consumers are at stake here and what could happen, they should just look to that record.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH).

Mr. KUCINICH. I thank the gentleman.

I just want to comment on my friend from Georgia's scholarly, even erudite, mention of the quote from Shakespeare and "The Tempest" because I too was thinking of "The Tempest" perhaps in a different line, not necessarily related to these proceedings; but you just sparked this memory of the line from "The Tempest" that says, "Hell is empty, and all the devils are here."

Now H.J. Res. 37 undercuts the authority and the mandate of the FCC during an era of increasing consolidation in the telecommunications industry. The FCC order gives the wired and wireless broadband industry too much leeway to exercise "reasonable" management of the Internet. The FCC order should explicitly forbid such practices as "paid prioritization," a technique where ISPs funnel users to one type of content over another simply because that site or service moves faster instead of a mere pledge to monitor broadband developments.

The FCC ought to be sending the strongest possible message to Internet service providers that the physical infrastructure and foundation of the Internet from which they reap immense profit was created by the American taxpayer.

Instead of telling the FCC that there should be no net neutrality rules, we should be sending the FCC back to the drawing board with a message that the FCC should be more vigilant in protecting net neutrality, not less. Keep the Internet open and keep government open; otherwise, we may have succeeded in communicating that the opposite of progress is Congress.

□ 1440

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KINZINGER).

Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, this is a big shocker. I am new here, me and about 86 new people on my side. I watched last year as I was running for office to represent the 11th District of Illinois. I watched as this House failed to produce a budget, which is why we are where we are today. But I also watched as this body, the Democrat-controlled body, attempted to implement net neutrality through the legislative process but failed to garner enough votes. They didn't, and that's fine. That's good. Everybody has a right to do that. This is the people's House.

But what happens if you are unable to do that through a legislative process? Well, why not call a regulatory agency in to do it by fiat. Ladies and gentlemen, the FCC and a whole host of other regulatory agencies have acted outside the will of the people. It is high time that the regulatory agencies do what their job is, which is to regulate, not to legislate.

We were sent here in November to stand up and say the will of the people will be respected in the House of Representatives and the will of the people will be respected by the Federal Government.

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I now would like to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished ranking member of the House Appropriations Committee, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS).

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

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, it strikes me, and I have one major question, and that is: Why are we considering H.J. Res. 37 when we are on the verge of shutting down the House of Representatives?

I hope and I think a deal is very close at hand, but Republicans are holding it at the 11th hour over divisive social policy that should not be a part of this debate. Republicans should not hold the government hostage using controversial social policy as ransom. Republicans are especially focusing on divisive changes to women's health policy.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. WALDEN. Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his inquiry.

Mr. WALDEN. What is the relevance?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Washington is reminded to confine his remarks to the subject matter of the joint resolution.

Mr. DICKS. Well, I think the relevance is: Why are we here working on this piece of legislation at this time when we are on the verge of a crisis of shutting down the government?

Mr. WALDEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKS. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. WALDEN. I would be happy to answer.

I am not part of that negotiating team. And I don't think you are, and I don't think Ms. ESHOO is or Mr. WAXMAN. And so those who are negotiating are negotiating, and we're taking care of this business.

Mr. DICKS. Reclaiming my time. I reclaim my time.

This is an important day. And what we are saying on our side is we want to enact a clean continuing resolution at some point today so we can take care of our troops and so we can move forward with the process and protect ourselves. And I hope we can do it in the context of an agreement between the President, between the leader of the other body and the Speaker of the House. If that is done, then this will be a good day. But taking up H.J. Res. 37 to kind of do as a filler, to me, it doesn't make any sense.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I now yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE).

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

Mr. GOODLATTE. I thank the chairman for yielding and for his leadership on this issue.

To the gentleman from Washington, I would tell him yesterday this House voted to cut government spending and keep the government open. Today this House will vote to cut government regulations and keep the Internet open. That's what this is all about.

Let me add that, to the gentleman from Pennsylvania who said all the FCC is doing is making two simple promises, here they are: 200 pages, single spaced, small print, to make two simple promises to keep the Internet open.

Well, guess what. The Internet is open now and we have laws to protect keeping the Internet open now, and they are called antitrust laws. If they need to be modified, they should come forward with those proposals. But the Internet is open today.

And to my friends in the technology community, and they are my friends, some of whom think this is a great thing the FCC is doing, I would say to them, be careful what you ask for because these 200 pages are just the beginning. There will be thousands of pages more as they illegally try to blast their way into regulating the most valuable invention in the history of the world. That is what is going on here.

And to the gentlewoman from California who says there is a market power analysis, I refer to page 12 of the very FCC regulations, which says: "We are not performing a market power analysis in this proceeding."

This issue is very, very important. The Internet is based upon free enterprise. It is based upon individual initiative and creativity. It is not based upon government regulation, and government regulation will stifle it and ultimately snuff it out. If you want proof of that, go look at government-

regulated Internets in other countries around the world like China and Iran. That is not what this country is about. We are about protecting the greatest job creator we have ever made in this country.

Support this resolution. Oppose the naysayers.

I rise in support of House Joint Resolution 37. Many Internet content providers are concerned, as am I, about proposals to create different classes of content on the Internet or to discriminate against legitimate content or services online.

Unfortunately, I believe that the FCC has gone too far in its recent action and urge a yes vote on H.J. Res. 37, which would eliminate uncertainty created in the marketplace by the FCC's power-grab.

I believe in free market principles and the fact that Government involvement often stifles innovation. I also believe that our Nation's antitrust laws have served as important guidelines to ensure that markets remain competitive and that these antitrust laws must remain applicable to ensure that Internet access providers do not discriminate against or block access to certain Web sites, services, or content. In fact, the Judiciary Subcommittee on Intellectual Property, Competition, and the Internet, which I chair, recently held a hearing to discuss the impact of antitrust laws on net neutrality. I urge passage of this resolution.

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to just in a calm voice respond to my good friend, Mr. GOODLATTE. And he is a good friend.

This is not necessary. If there were a case to be made, other than those that have come to the floor today, it would have been made in testimony by the people that are the very stakeholders in all of these businesses. And that's why I started out today by saying I don't believe the Republicans have a case, a leg to stand on, because all of the companies—small, medium, and large—even the largest broadband providers in the country, consumer advocates, religious organizations, it is the broadest and deepest coalition I have seen in recent history of the committee, they are all opposed to what you are doing.

So you are having a wonderful conversation with yourselves, but, most frankly, it is not doing anything for anyone else. This is about protecting consumers, and there have been cases, case after case at the FCC where abuses were committed in terms of blocking, and many other things. So this side is for protecting and understands what an open and free Internet is.

I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN), the ranking member of the full committee.

Mr. WAXMAN. I was astounded by the comment of our friend on the Republican side of the aisle who is not on our committee. He said that the antitrust laws will protect us. Well, if you have a cable company or a phone company to choose, you are going to choose one or the other. Let's say the cable company has its own list of special programs that they want people to

purchase. Well, they could easily stop Netflix. They could easily stop competitive programming. That is not an antitrust violation; that is a business opportunity. And what these rules propose to do is to not give anybody a business opportunity to deny the consumer the ability to access anything on the Web, which is the case today.

These rules that we see the FCC doing are being put into place to make sure that somebody does not take advantage of the power they have in the market. We do that all the time. We regulate the securities agencies with the SEC because we don't want them to run amuck. I wish the SEC had acted to stop the economy from going over the cliff practically.

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

Ms. ESHOO. I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman.

Mr. WAXMAN. We need to defeat this Republican proposal because it is not based on anything but an ideological point of view that government can do nothing right and business can do nothing wrong; and they, therefore, favor the big businesses.

I say do not vote for this Republican proposal. It is not something that any constituency wants. It would confuse the situation. It would make life uncertain for all of the players, stakeholders and others, and it would deny consumers the freedom they now have.

□ 1450

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, it is evident that there's confusion on their side of the aisle, because at one end they have a Speaker that says we're doing the bidding of the big oligarchies, these big companies, and on the other hand that all those companies oppose what we're doing. I'm trying to figure out just which side they're on. We're for an open Internet that is vibrant as it is today because it's not regulated by the government.

I would now yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART).

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I think we should boil it down to what this debate is all about. The supporters of this resolution, including myself, believe that the Internet has been, frankly, rather efficient and innovative and creative—clearly more efficient and innovative and creative than the Federal Government bureaucracy.

The administration, however, believes that the Federal bureaucracy can do a much better job running the Internet. Therefore, they are proceeding to regulate the Internet.

Here is the bottom line, Mr. Speaker. If you believe that the Federal Government bureaucracy should regulate, i.e., should run the Internet because they can do better, then please vote against this. However, if you believe that the Internet does a pretty good job and that the Federal bureaucrats' hands should be again kept out of the Internet, then you would vote "yes" for the

resolution. It is, frankly, just that simple.

Ms. ESHOO. I yield the balance of my time to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for 1½ minutes.

Mr. MARKEY. I thank the gentlelady.

The microphone in the well on the Democratic side is shut down; so I will use the microphone on the Republican side.

And I will say to the Republicans that we already have rules that govern the Internet that have passed through this Congress. They deal with education; they deal with privacy; they deal with intellectual property; they deal with global Internet governance; they deal with network security; they deal with pornography; they deal with taxation of items on the Internet; they deal with protections to the deaf and blind on the Internet. We do have rules on the Internet, so don't pretend for a second that we don't.

Let me give you, though, another lesson from Adam Smith in the Wealth of Nations. Here is what he said:

"The Member of Parliament who supports every proposal for strengthening the monopoly is sure to acquire not only the reputation of understanding trade but great popularity and influence with an order of men whose numbers and wealth render them of great importance.

"If he opposes them, on the contrary, and still more if he has the authority to be able to thwart them, neither the most acknowledged probity nor the greatest rank nor the greatest public services can protect him from the most infamous abuse and detraction, from personal insults, nor sometimes from real danger arising from the insolent outrage of furious and disappointed monopolists."

Adam Smith warned us of monopolies, of oligopolies as the greatest threat to capitalism. That is what we are debating today, to ensure that the Internet is open, not just to the monopolists but to every entrepreneur, the tens of thousands of them out there who have been creating the wealth, creating the opportunities, creating the jobs, creating the open communication that has revolutionized our world.

In Iran it is legal to shut down the Internet. In China it is legal to shut down the Internet. Let us make sure in the United States it is not legal to shut down the Internet.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oregon is recognized for 1½ minutes.

Mr. WALDEN. First of all, I think it's very interesting that the last speaker pointed out that in Iran and in China they can shut down the Internet. That's because the government controls the Internet. That's what Republicans are trying to stop from happening here, in part because we think

it's wrong, in part because we know that the FCC does not have the legal authority to take this action. That's why we're doing that.

But beyond that, it's a bad economic decision, because we had a Harvard MBA testify before our committee, "Over time, the order represents a direct transfer of wealth from broadband access providers to those whose content rides over the network. That means that it provides those who ride the network with a strategically vital financial weapon to use against broadband providers who in many cases are their competitors."

You see, this is picking winners and losers. The Democrats do not want to extend the net neutrality rules to the search engines and others who ride on the network. They don't want to do that. They want to pick a winner and a loser. They're the ones who are siding with the big companies in this case. We're the ones on the Republican side who are siding with keeping the Internet open and free as it is today, that has allowed it to flourish and grow, that has allowed incredible technology and innovation to take place. We want it open and unfettered from government regulation in terms of the management of the Internet.

Further, we do not believe that the FCC has the legal authority to regulate in this area. When they have attempted this before, the D.C. Circuit Court has said, you did not prove, FCC, that you had legal authority and struck them down. And if they are able to get authority using section 706, they may well have opened the door to every State regulator in the country regulating the Internet. That's bad for innovation.

Ms. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.J. Res. 37—legislation introduced by the House majority that would bar the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) from enforcing the new rules on net neutrality that protect consumer freedom on the Internet.

Last year, the FCC produced a common-sense set of rules that would bar Internet service providers from slowing or blocking consumer access to the Internet. The rules strike a sensible balance between ensuring consumer access to the Internet and the need for Internet service providers to pursue innovative and equitable business models.

Today, the House Republican majority brought H.J. Res. 37 to the floor. This reckless legislation would strip away the FCC's ability to ensure a fair online marketplace and protect consumers. Moreover, it is being introduced at a time when large corporations are already restricting Americans' Internet freedom.

Under H.J. Res. 37, consumers would not have a right to know if their Internet connection is as fast as advertised, or how their Internet provider is charging them for certain services. This legislation is a threat to the open Internet: without proper enforcement of net neutrality rules, competition would be limited, innovation would be hindered, and open access to information would be restricted.

As individuals and businesses increasingly rely on access to high speed Internet, they

also rely on federal authorities to develop and enforce essential consumer protections. This radical proposal by House Republicans would demolish the Federal government's ability to carry out these protections and ensure a free and open Internet for our constituents. If the Republican majority gets their way and this bill becomes the law of the land, consumer choice would be sacrificed in favor of even more power for a handful of corporations.

I urge my colleagues to oppose H.J. Res. 37.

Ms. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.J. Res. 37, a resolution of disapproval regarding the Federal Communication Commission's recent Internet and broadband industry practices ruling.

It is very telling that as we count down the hours till a likely government shut down, the majority party decides to focus their energy on net neutrality principles, rather than the American people.

I was elected into Congress to represent my constituents, including the 3,600 Federal employees in Wisconsin's fourth congressional district.

The same constituents who want answers to the very simple questions, "Will I get paid?" and "Can I make my mortgage payment?"

A Government shutdown is not free of consequence. Let me take a minute to explain how serious this is to our country.

Some estimate that a week-long shut down could cost America's economy \$8 billion. This would be a crushing blow to our economy as we have been seeing job growth, with more than 200,000 jobs added just last month.

Beyond that, many services will be delayed or stopped all together, including:

Tax refunds that families have budgeted for will be delayed;

Our brave men and women in the Armed Forces will still be fighting for us, but will be paid late;

Environmental reviews underway for new construction projects that create jobs will be stopped;

Federal Housing Administration would stop approving loans, threatening the housing market;

The Small Business Administration will stop giving loans to qualified small businesses that are ready to expand and create jobs;

Enrollments in programs like Social Security will be slowed;

Our national parks and museums will close affecting families who have saved up for vacation and the communities that rely on a strong tourism economy; and

800,000 Federal workers may be furloughed, which could ultimately cost the government about \$175 million a day in back wages.

Now the question is—what are we doing right now to prevent it?

The answer is: Nothing. The majority has deemed it necessary for the American people to debate whether or not to disapprove of the FCC's net neutrality rule.

The bill funding the government will expire tonight at midnight. Democrats have been working with Republicans and have met them more than halfway on the cuts they proposed in their 6-month continuing resolution. Yet, Republicans are refusing to compromise—not on the spending cuts—but on what are known as "policy riders." The bottom line is that this debate isn't about numbers anymore, it's about ideology.

Republicans are willing to shut down the government over debates we have been having for years over family planning services like birth control.

House Speaker JOHN BOEHNER has acknowledged that House Republicans need to compromise when he said they are clearly "one-half of one-third of the government." Yet, he is beholden to the fringe of his caucus.

I urge my Republican colleagues to put the ideological partisanship aside and work together for the sake of my district and the American people.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, the legislation we are considering today—H.J. Res. 37—is one of the most regressive I have seen, even in a very regressive environment.

H.J. Res. 37 not only stifles innovation but is anti-small business, anti-consumer and, because it brings uncertainty back into the telecommunications marketplace, is also anti-investment and anti-job creation. All of the industry leaders, as well as consumer groups and those for whom an open Internet provides opportunities to start a business and grow, support the FCC rule.

The principles embodied therein have guided the Commission for years now and this resolution, if passed, would set this industry back decades with no benefit whatsoever and without the possibility of rectifying the damage it would do.

The FCC has adopted a framework that will preserve the open Internet and create certainty in an industry that changes every day. Ironically, it is the Republicans who are creating uncertainty by preventing the FCC from fulfilling its statutory mandate.

Using the Congressional Review Act to oppose the FCC's Open Internet Rule is bad politics and sets a bad precedent.

I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on H.J. Res. 37.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, in support of consumer choice, innovation and economic growth, and a free and open Internet, I oppose the repeal of net neutrality rules.

In the wake of extraordinary movements for reform and human rights in the Middle East—organized online, on Facebook and Twitter—the United States must take heed of one of the fundamental facts of our time: that an open Internet is a critical building block of free, prosperous, democratic societies in the 21st century.

Out of this conviction, many of us have fought for net neutrality rules—because neither government nor telecommunications firms should be in charge of our free speech; because the Internet strengthens our democracy, stimulates investment, and bolsters our economy.

As a coalition of small businesses wrote in opposition to today's resolution: "the open Internet increases opportunities for businesses large and small to compete and grow . . . An open Internet allows us to reach our customers at any place and at any time . . . An open Internet is an engine for economic growth, innovation, and job creation." To put it another way: an open Internet enhances consumer choice, supports entrepreneurship, and ensures competition in our economy.

Among those leading the charge are: Ranking Member HENRY WAXMAN, Energy and Commerce Committee; Congresswoman ANNA ESHOO, the top Democrat on the Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Communications

and Technology; Congressman ED MARKEY, Congressman MIKE DOYLE, and Congresswoman DORIS MATSUI of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Late last year—after hearing from public interest groups, civil rights organizations, religious leaders, small businesses, unions, and education advocates—the Federal Communications Commission issued long-overdue rules for open access to websites and online services.

These standards were a step in the right direction; but they did not go far enough. Standing alone, the rules are not sufficiently clear, consistent, or firm to effectively protect consumers and innovative freedom. But that's not reason to eliminate them; it's reason to strengthen them.

However, the resolution before us today takes us in the wrong direction. It will revoke basic consumer protections of transparency and choice online; eliminate competition and shut off outlets of innovation. And it betrays the democratic values resting at the core of our history, our success, and our country's prosperity.

We live in an era when the Internet has the potential to transform lives for the better—through job creation and economic development; as a venue to communicate, speak out, and exercise our fundamental right to free expression. Democrats and Republicans should be able to agree that we must tap into this potential for the benefit of all Americans. We must work together to maintain and expand an Internet where innovation can flourish, where consumer choice is protected, where the democratic spirit of our nation remains strong.

I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this resolution.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to oppose H.J. Res. 37, a resolution disapproving of the recent FCC net neutrality rule.

The FCC's net neutrality rule is designed to ensure that the Internet remains affordable and accessible to all Americans. This goal is critical for Americans to engage the world and for the Internet to continue to be the engine of economic growth, job creation and innovation we have known it to be. To continue fulfilling this vital role in our society and economy, the Internet must be unencumbered and free from arbitrary or commercially driven disruptions. The FCC rule is tailored to achieve that objective.

Mr. Speaker, the FCC's net neutrality rule is the product of years of careful analysis, deliberation and review. The question of whether the FCC has the authority to issue the rule will ultimately be decided by the courts. We should not be considering such a serious matter under the expedited procedures and closed rule before us today.

I urge a "no" vote.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 200, the previous question is ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

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

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the joint resolution?

Mr. HOYER. I am in its present form.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve a point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A point of order is reserved.

The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Hoyer moves to recommit the joint resolution, H. J. Res. 37, to the Committee on Energy and Commerce with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Page 2, after line 8, insert the following:

SEC. 2. That the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011 (Public Law 111-242) is further amended by striking the date specified in section 106(3) and inserting "April 15, 2011".

Mr. HOYER (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to recommit be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his motion.

Mr. HOYER. Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, and I want to thank the gentleman from Oregon for the time. I understand that he could have precluded that, and I appreciate the fact that he gave me the time.

Mr. Speaker, we've heard on the floor about all the Americans who would suffer the very real effects of a government shutdown. Those effects might include slowed economic growth, which means, of course, fewer jobs; a weakened housing market; delayed pay for our military families; delayed benefits for our veterans; unanswered Social Security applications; proceedings and more. Republicans are holding these government services hostage. Let me repeat that. The Republicans are holding those services hostage. And it turns out that their ransom demand is the passage of divisive social policy, because Mr. and Mrs. America know, my colleagues and Mr. Speaker, that we have got an agreement on numbers. We've got an agreement on how much to cut, a compromise. Henry Clay said, "To compromise is to govern." We cannot govern if we do not come to agreement. But we haven't come to agreement now.

Democrats have proven more than willing to compromise. We've met Republicans more than halfway, only to find out that Republicans cannot stand up to the most extreme in their party who demand that we have an agreement on a social policy totally unrelated to the deficit. But we're still hopeful that Members of both of our parties can put their responsibility to the American people first, come to a compromise, and keep the government open for the people it serves.

To give that work the time it needs, I urge my colleagues for a clean, 1-

week spending bill, a bridge to keep the government functioning into next week. That is what this motion will do. It's very simple. It will keep our defense structure intact, make sure that our people on the front line, in harm's way, get paid; make sure that every other government official that is serving the American people stays on the job to do just that.

It is free of divisive social policy. It contains no partisan measures. It will ensure that our troops are taken care of and paid on time. And unlike the partisan, divisive, 1-week extension passed by the Republicans, it can and will become law. Those Members who understand that we must compromise in order to govern I think will support this 1-week bridge and support this motion to recommit.

□ 1500

Mr. Speaker, let me say to you that I had the privilege of being on television with your whip, the majority whip, a friend of mine. His assertion was that, well, we had voted for some of these policies when George Bush was President. I didn't agree with those policies, but I allowed them to stay in the bill. Why? Because I knew that I had to compromise. I knew that the American public had elected a Republican President who disagreed with me. And I knew as well that I needed to keep the government running because I had a responsibility to the American public to do so. I had a responsibility to the servicemembers to do so. And so, yes, I compromised. That is all this resolution is asking of all of you.

You have a President of our country. Is he a Democrat? He is. But he is elected by the people of the United States, and he disagrees with your provision, just as George Bush agreed with it. But when we were in charge, we did not shut down the government because of that disagreement; we understood that the American public expected us to compromise and come to an agreement. This motion to recommit, if passed, will allow you to do that and keep government open.

We have now been debating for almost 2 hours, under the rule and during the course of this debate, an amendment that will make no difference to the American public tomorrow. This motion to recommit will make all the difference to America tomorrow. It is the difference between keeping the government open and shutting it down in just a little less than 9 hours from now.

I ask each of our colleagues, Republican and Democrat, conservative and liberal, east, west, north, and south: Support this motion to recommit. It is the responsible, effective way to do what so many of you have said you want to do, and that is to keep this government functioning for the American people, continue to give it stability.

And I might add that you criticized us for creating uncertainty. I think

that was an apt criticism, my colleagues on the Republican side, that certainty is important in our economy. Nothing will create more uncertainty than defeating this motion to recommit.

I urge its adoption.

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

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve my point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from Oregon claims the time in opposition to the motion and is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WALDEN. To my dear friend and colleague from Maryland, I'm actually surprised he has the time to come to the floor given the status of negotiations, I'm sure they're taking place as we speak, but we appreciate him coming to the floor.

Let me make a couple of points. First of all, the continuing resolution they put forward in this context is more of the status quo spending that just keeps government growing. We're saying no; we are to do better than that for the American people. We need to reduce wasteful Washington spending. We need to create jobs in the private sector.

We came here to cut back on the deficit and not put an ever-increasing, intolerable, unsustainable—frankly, immoral—budget deficit and debt on the next generation, our kids and our grandkids. We did not come here to do that. We came here to cut spending.

Mr. HOYER. Could my friend yield just so I can correct, because I will tell my dear friend—

Mr. WALDEN. I have not yielded.

Mr. HOYER. Could you yield just so I can correct the statement? Because it does cut the \$51 billion we've already agreed to. And I thank the gentleman.

Mr. WALDEN. I appreciate that.

The point here, though, is this: We would not be here today if the Democrats in the last Congress had bothered to take up a budget and pass it or even vote on it. That is the first time since the 1974 Budget Act was put into law that I believe the House didn't consider a budget. It's not that the House and Senate have always agreed on a budget, but at least they've always voted on a budget. And the Democrats, under Speaker PELOSI and my friend from Maryland, could not bring or did not bring a budget to the House floor for even consideration in the House.

Now I was in small business for 22 years, I've served on various boards, and if you failed to bring a budget and pass a budget at a city council, a county commission, a corporation, you would be tossed out. But in the Congress—well, I guess they did get tossed out in November, but they didn't do a budget. And then, you didn't fund the government through the fiscal year we're in today. You only funded it into March, and then it was left on our doorstep when we took the majority. That's not the first time that's happened, and it has happened over time,

but we came in and said, okay, we won, we assume the responsibility to govern. And we passed a continuing resolution to fund the government through the rest of this fiscal year—it would have funded our troops and everything else—and cut \$61 billion in spending. And that still resides in that august body across the Capitol where they can't seem to act.

When that didn't work, we came back with another continuing resolution, cut \$2 billion a week. That resolution was passed in this House—I think with bipartisan support—went to the Senate, was passed there, signed by the President. We continue to negotiate because we're not here to shut down the government. We're here to cut the government spending and get back toward a balanced budget and create jobs in the private sector.

When they couldn't get a deal, we passed another continuing resolution. We cut more—another \$2 billion a week, we're up to 10 now. That passed this House, it went over to the Senate, it became law.

And then when we could get nothing else back from the Senate, yesterday we brought forward a resolution to make sure our men and women in uniform, who are fighting for our freedom across this globe, and their families here at home, would get paid through the end of this fiscal year. And we also cut spending. We cut the spending we cut in the first resolution—that's still residing in the Senate where they can't act—and we sent that over to the Senate where it sits. Now the first thing we hear from the President is, I'm going to veto it. And the Senate says, oh, we can't take that up. Well, why not? We passed it here, and we did so in a bipartisan way. And it's over there.

Republicans have acted responsibly to the will of the American people. We have said time and again we will govern, and we will govern responsibly. There is no blank check here anymore. And we're going to follow the rules.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. WALDEN. That is why I am insisting on my reservation of a point of order because we are not going to violate the House rules. The motion is not in order because it violates clause 7—as I'm sure the gentleman from Maryland knows—of rule XVI of the Rules of the House. It is not germane to the resolution before us.

Mr. Speaker, I insist on my point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to speak on the point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Maryland is recognized.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, Congressman ALLEN WEST, a newly elected Republican from Florida, said, "I'm disgusted at the perception that leaders in my own party are now using the men and women in uniform to pass a short-term budget bill." That was a newly

elected Republican, a former member of the Armed Forces of the United States. My point being this, Mr. Speaker: This resolution speaks directly to keeping the government of the United States operating for the next 7 days, keeping our men and women in the Armed Forces paid for that week, making sure that every other necessary service for government is available to the American people for the next 7 days. And it is the only vehicle that now appears to be viable to accomplish that objective. And as a result, Mr. Speaker, I believe this is not only in order; it is imperative that we pass this motion to recommit. And I would urge the Speaker to find it in order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from Oregon makes a point of order that the instructions included in the motion to recommit propose an amendment not germane to the joint resolution. Clause 7 of rule XVI, the germaneness rule, provides that no proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

House Joint Resolution 37 addresses a rule submitted by the Federal Communications Commission. The instructions contained in the motion to recommit address continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2011, a different subject matter.

Accordingly, the amendment proposed in the motion to recommit is not germane. The point of order is sustained and the motion is not in order.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I appeal the ruling of the Chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?

MOTION TO TABLE

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to table the appeal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to table.

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the 15-minute vote on the motion to table will be followed by a 5-minute vote on passage of the joint resolution, if arising without further proceedings in recommitment; and approval of the Journal, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 235, noes 181, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 251]

AYES—235

Adams	Bachus	Biggert
Aderholt	Bartletta	Billbray
Akin	Bartlett	Bilirakis
Alexander	Barton (TX)	Bishop (UT)
Amash	Bass (NH)	Black
Austria	Benishke	Blackburn
Bachmann	Berg	Bonner

Bono Mack	Harper	Pearce	Honda	Michaud	Schiff	Davis (KY)	Jones	Reed
Boustany	Harris	Pence	Hoyer	Miller (NC)	Schrader	Denham	Jordan	Rehberg
Brady (TX)	Hartzler	Petri	Inslee	Miller, George	Schwartz	Dent	Kelly	Renacci
Brooks	Hastings (WA)	Pitts	Israel	Moore	Scott (VA)	DesJarlais	King (IA)	Ribble
Broun (GA)	Hayworth	Platts	Jackson (IL)	Moran	Scott, David	Diaz-Balart	King (NY)	Rivera
Buchanan	Heck	Poe (TX)	Jackson Lee	Murphy (CT)	Serrano	Dold	Kingston	Roby
Buchon	Heller	Pompeo	(TX)	Nadler	Sewell	Dreier	Kinzinger (IL)	Roe (TN)
Buerkle	Hensarling	Posey	Johnson (GA)	Napolitano	Sherman	Duffy	Kline	Rogers (AL)
Burgess	Herger	Price (GA)	Johnson, E. B.	Neal	Shuler	Duncan (SC)	Labrador	Rogers (KY)
Burton (IN)	Herrera Beutler	Quayle	Kaptur	Olver	Sires	Duncan (TN)	Lamborn	Rogers (MI)
Calvert	Huelskamp	Reed	Keating	Owens	Slaughter	Ellmers	Lance	Rohrabacher
Camp	Huizenga (MI)	Rehberg	Kildee	Pallone	Smith (WA)	Emerson	Landry	Rokita
Campbell	Hultgren	Reichert	Kind	Pascrell	Speier	Farenthold	Lankford	Rooney
Canseco	Hunter	Renacci	Kissell	Pastor (AZ)	Stark	Fincher	Latham	Ros-Lehtinen
Cantor	Hurt	Ribble	Kucinich	Payne	Sutton	Fitzpatrick	LaTourette	Roskam
Capito	Issa	Rigell	Langevin	Perlmutter	Thompson (CA)	Flake	Latta	Ross (FL)
Carter	Jenkins	Rivera	Lipinski	Peters	Thompson (MS)	Fleischmann	Lewis (CA)	Royce
Cassidy	Johnson (OH)	Roby	Larson (CT)	Peterson	Thierney	Fleming	LoBiondo	Runyan
Chabot	Johnson (IL)	Roe (TN)	Lee (CA)	Pingree (ME)	Tonko	Flores	Lucas	Ryan (WI)
Chaffetz	Johnson, Sam	Rogers (AL)	Levin	Price (NC)	Towns	Forbes	Lucas	Scalise
Coble	Jones	Rogers (KY)	Lewis (GA)	Quigley	Tsongas	Fortenberry	Luetkemeyer	Schilling
Coffman (CO)	Jordan	Rogers (MI)	Lipinski	Rahall	Van Hollen	Fox	Lummis	Schmidt
Cole	Kelly	Rohrabacher	Loeb	Rangel	Velázquez	Franks (AZ)	Lungren, Daniel	Schock
Conaway	King (IA)	Rokita	Lofgren, Zoe	Reyes	Visclosky	Gallegly	E.	Schrader
Cravaack	King (NY)	Rooney	Lowe	Richardson	Walz (MN)	Gardner	Mack	Schweikert
Crawford	Kingston	Ros-Lehtinen	Luján	Richmond	Wasserman	Garrett	Manzullo	Scott (SC)
Crenshaw	Kinzinger (IL)	Roskam	Lynch	Ross (AR)	Schultz	Gerlach	Marchant	Scott, Austin
Culberson	Kline	Ross (FL)	Maloney	Rothman (NJ)	Watt	Gibbs	Marino	Scott, David
Davis (KY)	Labrador	Royce	Markley	Roybal-Allard	Waxman	Gibson	McCarthy (CA)	Sensenbrenner
Denham	Lamborn	Runyan	Matheson	Ruppersberger	Weiner	Gingrey (GA)	McCaul	Sessions
Dent	Lance	Ryan (WI)	Matsui	Rush	Welch	Gohmert	McClintock	Shuster
DesJarlais	Landry	Scalise	McCarthy (NY)	Ryan (OH)	Wilson (FL)	Goodlatte	McCotter	Shimkus
Diaz-Balart	Lankford	Schilling	McCollum	Sánchez, Linda	Woolsey	Gosar	McHenry	Simpson
Dold	Latham	Schmidt	McDermott	T.	Wu	Gowdy	McKeon	Smith (NE)
Dreier	LaTourette	Schock	McGovern	Sanchez, Loretta	Yarmuth	Granger	McKinley	Smith (NJ)
Duffy	Latta	Schweikert	McIntyre	Sarbanes	Polis	Graves (GA)	McMorris	Smith (TX)
Duncan (SC)	Lewis (CA)	Scott (SC)	McNerney	Schakowsky	Waters	Graves (MO)	Rodgers	Smith (TX)
Duncan (TN)	LoBiondo	Scott, Austin			Young (AK)	Griffin (AR)		Southerland
Ellmers	Long	Sensenbrenner			Young (FL)	Griffith (VA)		Stearns
Emerson	Lucas	Sessions	Becerra	Giffords		Grimm	Miller (FL)	Stivers
Farenthold	Luetkemeyer	Shimkus	Berkley	Hinche		Guinta	Miller (MI)	Stutzman
Fincher	Lungren, Daniel	Shuster	Clay	Lummis		Guthrie	Miller, Gary	Sullivan
Fitzpatrick	E.	Simpson	Cleaver	Meeks		Hall	Mulvaney	Terry
Flake	Mack	Smith (NE)	Costa	Paul		Hanna	Murphy (PA)	Thompson (MS)
Fleischmann	Manzullo	Smith (NJ)	Frelinghuysen	Pelosi		Harper	Myrick	Thompson (PA)
Fleming	Marchant	Smith (TX)				Harris	Neugebauer	Thornberry
Flores	Marino	Southerland				Hartzler	Noem	Tiberi
Forbes	McCarthy (CA)	Stearns				Hastings (WA)	Nugent	Tipton
Fortenberry	McCaul	Stivers				Hayworth	Nunes	Turner
Fox	McClintock	Stutzman				Heck	Nunnelee	Upton
Franks (AZ)	McCotter	Sullivan				Heller	Olson	Walberg
Gallegly	McHenry	Terry				Hensarling	Palazzo	Walden
Gardner	McKeon	Thompson (PA)				Herger	Paulsen	Walsh (IL)
Garrett	McKinley	Thornberry				Herrera Beutler	Pearce	Webster
Gerlach	McMorris	Tiberi				Huelskamp	Pence	West
Gibbs	Rodgers	Tipton				Huizenga (MI)	Peterson	Westmoreland
Gibson	Meehan	Turner				Hultgren	Petri	Whitfield
Gingrey (GA)	Mica	Upton				Hunter	Pitts	Wilson (SC)
Gohmert	Miller (FL)	Walberg				Hurt	Platts	Wittman
Goodlatte	Miller (MI)	Walden				Issa	Poe (TX)	Wolf
Gosar	Miller, Gary	Walsh (IL)				Jenkins	Pompeo	Womack
Gowdy	Mulvaney	Webster				Johnson (IL)	Posey	Woodall
Granger	Murphy (PA)	West				Johnson (OH)	Price (GA)	Yoder
Graves (GA)	Myrick	Westmoreland				Johnson, Sam	Quayle	Young (IN)
Graves (MO)	Neugebauer	Whitfield						
Griffin (AR)	Noem	Wilson (SC)						
Griffith (VA)	Nugent	Wittman						
Grimm	Nunes	Wolf						
Guinta	Nunnelee	Womack						
Guthrie	Olson	Woodall						
Hall	Palazzo	Yoder						
Hanna	Paulsen	Young (IN)						

NOT VOTING—16

□ 1533

Ms. PINGREE of Maine changed her vote from “aye” to “no.”

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the motion to table was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered. The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 240, noes 179, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 252]

AYES—240

Ackerman	Chu	Doyle	Adams	Bishop (GA)	Camp	Ackerman	Costa	Hanabusa
Altmire	Cielline	Edwards	Aderholt	Bishop (UT)	Campbell	Altmire	Costello	Hastings (FL)
Andrews	Clarke (MI)	Ellison	Akin	Black	Canseco	Andrews	Courtney	Heinrich
Baca	Clarke (NY)	Engel	Alexander	Blackburn	Cantor	Baca	Critz	Higgins
Baldwin	Clyburn	Eshoo	Amash	Bonner	Capito	Baldwin	Crowley	Himes
Barrow	Cohen	Farr	Austria	Bono Mack	Carter	Barrow	Cuellar	Hinojosa
Bass (CA)	Connolly (VA)	Fattah	Bachmann	Boren	Cassidy	Bass (CA)	Cummings	Hirono
Berman	Conyers	Filner	Bachus	Boustany	Chabot	Becerra	Davis (CA)	Holden
Bishop (GA)	Cooper	Frank (MA)	Barletta	Brady (TX)	Chaffetz	Berman	Davis (IL)	Holt
Bishop (NY)	Costello	Fudge	Bartlett	Brooks	Chaffetz	Bishop (NY)	DeFazio	Honda
Blumenauer	Courtney	Garamendi	Barton (TX)	Broun (GA)	Chaffetz	Blumenauer	DeGette	Hoyer
Boren	Critz	Gonzalez	Bass (NH)	Buchanan	Coble	Boswell	DeLauro	Inslee
Boswell	Crowley	Green, Al	Benishek	Buchanan	Coffman (CO)	Brady (PA)	Deutch	Israel
Brady (PA)	Cuellar	Green, Gene	Berg	Bucshon	Cole	Braley (IA)	Dicks	Jackson (IL)
Braley (IA)	Cummings	Grijalva	Biggart	Buerkle	Conaway	Brown (FL)	Dingell	Jackson Lee
Brown (FL)	Davis (CA)	Gutierrez	Bilbray	Burgess	Cravaack	Butterfield	Doggett	(TX)
Butterfield	Davis (IL)	Hanabusa	Bilirakis	Burton (IN)	Crawford	Capps	Donnelly (IN)	Johnson (GA)
Capps	DeFazio	Hastings (FL)		Calvert	Crenshaw	Capuano	Doyle	Johnson, E. B.
Capuano	DeGette	Heinrich			Culberson	Cardoza	Edwards	Kaptur
Cardoza	DeLauro	Higgins				Carnahan	Ellison	Keating
Carnahan	Engel	Himes				Carney	Engel	Kildee
Carney	Eshoo	Hinojosa				Carson (IN)	Huizenga	Kind
Carson (IN)	Farr	Hirono				Castor (FL)	Issa	Kissell
Castor (FL)	Filner	Holden				Chandler	Jenkins	Kucinich
Chandler	Frank (MA)	Holt				Chu	Johnson (OH)	Langevin
	Fudge					Cielline	Johnson, Sam	Larsen (WA)
	Garamendi					Clarke (MI)		Larson (CT)
	Green, Al					Clarke (NY)		Lee (CA)
	Green, Gene					Clyburn		Levin
	Grijalva					Cohen		Lewis (GA)
	Gutierrez					Connolly (VA)		Lipinski
	Huizenga					Conyers		Loeb
	Issa					Cooper		sack
	Jenkins							Lofgren, Zoe
	Johnson (IL)							
	Johnson (OH)							
	Johnson, Sam							
	Quayle							

NOES—179

Ackerman	Costa	Hanabusa
Altmire	Costello	Hastings (FL)
Andrews	Courtney	Heinrich
Baca	Critz	Higgins
Baldwin	Crowley	Himes
Barrow	Cuellar	Hinojosa
Bass (CA)	Cummings	Hirono
Berman	Davis (CA)	Holden
Bishop (GA)	Davis (IL)	Holt
Bishop (NY)	DeFazio	Honda
Blumenauer	DeGette	Hoyer
Boren	DeLauro	Inslee
Boswell	Deutch	Israel
Brady (PA)	Dicks	Jackson (IL)
Braley (IA)	Dingell	Jackson Lee
Brown (FL)	Doggett	(TX)
Butterfield	Donnelly (IN)	Johnson (GA)
Capps	Doyle	Johnson, E. B.
Capuano	Edwards	Kaptur
Cardoza	Ellison	Keating
Carnahan	Engel	Kildee
Carney	Eshoo	Kind
Carson (IN)	Farr	Kissell
Castor (FL)	Fattah	Kucinich
Chandler	Filner	Langevin
Chu	Frank (MA)	Larsen (WA)
Cielline	Fudge	Larson (CT)
Clarke (MI)	Garamendi	Lee (CA)
Clarke (NY)	Green, Al	Levin
Clyburn	Green, Gene	Lewis (GA)
Cohen	Grijalva	Lipinski
Connolly (VA)	Gutierrez	Loeb
Conyers		sack
Cooper		Lofgren, Zoe

Lowey	Perlmutter	Sherman
Lujan	Peters	Shuler
Lynch	Pingree (ME)	Sires
Maloney	Price (NC)	Slaughter
Markey	Quigley	Smith (WA)
Matheson	Rahall	Speier
Matsui	Rangel	Stark
McCarthy (NY)	Reichert	Sutton
McCollum	Reyes	Thompson (CA)
McDermott	Richardson	Tierney
McGovern	Richmond	Tonko
McIntyre	Rigell	Towns
McNerney	Ross (AR)	Tsongas
Michaud	Rothman (NJ)	Van Hollen
Miller (NC)	Roybal-Allard	Velázquez
Miller, George	Ruppersberger	Visclosky
Moore	Rush	Walz (MN)
Moran	Ryan (OH)	Wasserman
Murphy (CT)	Sánchez, Linda	Schultz
Nadler	T.	Watt
Napolitano	Sanchez, Loretta	Waxman
Neal	Sarbanes	Weiner
Olver	Schakowsky	Welch
Owens	Schiff	Wilson (FL)
Pallone	Schwartz	Woolsey
Pascrell	Scott (VA)	Wu
Pastor (AZ)	Serrano	Yarmuth
Payne	Sewell	

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

APRIL 8, 2011.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on April 8, 2011 at 11:35 p.m.:

That the Senate passed with amendment H.R. 1363.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

FURTHER ADDITIONAL CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS AMENDMENTS, 2011

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order at any time to take from the Speaker's table the bill H.R. 1363, with the Senate amendment thereto, and to consider in the House, without intervention of any point of order, a motion offered by the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or his designee that the House concur in the Senate amendment; that the Senate amendment be considered as read; that the motion be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations; and that the previous question be considered as ordered on the motion to final adoption without intervening motion.

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

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this only affects this bill tonight; isn't this correct?

Mr. DREIER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. DREIER. I thank my friend for yielding.

Let me say, yes, this only addresses the measure, the short-term continuing resolution, that we are considering this evening.

Mr. DICKS. And the only amendment to this is the \$2 billion in cuts; is that correct?

Mr. DREIER. If the gentleman would further yield, the gentleman is absolutely correct.

Mr. DICKS. So this would look a lot like the Dicks amendment that was offered in the Rules Committee for a clean CR?

Mr. DREIER. If the gentleman would yield, I would say that the groundwork that was laid earlier this week by my very good friend from Seattle has, I know, played an integral role in getting us to this very important point.

Mr. DICKS. We could have done it a little earlier, is all I am saying.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the order of the House of today, I call up the bill (H.R. 1363) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2011, and for other purposes, with the Senate amendment thereto, and I have a motion at the desk.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the Senate amendment.

The text of the Senate amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. *The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011 (Public Law 111-242) is further amended—*

(1) *by striking the date specified in section 106(3) and inserting "April 15, 2011";*

(2) *by adding after section 294, as added by the Additional Continuing Appropriations Amendments, 2011 (section 1 of Public Law 112-6), the following new sections:*

"SEC. 295. *Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'Department of Transportation—Office of the Secretary—Transportation Planning, Research, and Development' at a rate for operations of \$9,800,000.*

"SEC. 296. *Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'Department of Transportation—Federal Aviation Administration—Facilities and Equipment' at a rate for operations of \$2,927,500,000.*

"SEC. 297. *Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'Department of Transportation—Federal Aviation Administration—Research, Engineering, and Development' at a rate for operations of \$187,000,000.*

"SEC. 298. *Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'Department of Transportation—Federal Railroad Administration—Capital Assistance for High Speed Rail Corridors and Intercity Passenger Rail Service' at a rate for operations of \$1,000,000,000.*

"SEC. 299. *Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'Department of Transportation—Federal Railroad Administration—Railroad Research and Development' at a rate for operations of \$35,100,000.*

"SEC. 300. *Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'Department of Transportation—Federal Transit Administration—Capital Investment Grants' at a rate for operations of \$1,720,000,000.*

"SEC. 301. *Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'Department of Transportation—Federal Transit Administration—Research and University Research Centers' at a rate for operations of \$64,200,000.*

"SEC. 302. *Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for 'Department of Housing and Urban Development—Public and Indian Housing—Public Housing Operating Fund' at a rate for operations of \$4,626,000,000.*

"SEC. 303. *Notwithstanding sections 101 and 226, amounts are provided for 'Department of Housing and Urban Development—Community Planning and Development—Community Development Fund' at a rate for operations of \$4,230,068,480, of which \$0 shall be for grants for the Economic Development Initiative (EDI), \$0 shall be for neighborhood initiatives, and \$0 shall be for grants specified in the last proviso of the last paragraph under such heading in title II of division A of Public Law 111-117: Provided, That the second and third paragraphs*

NOT VOTING—13

Berkley	Hinchey	Waters
Clay	Meeks	Young (AK)
Cleaver	Paul	Young (FL)
Frelinghuysen	Pelosi	
Giffords	Polis	

1541

So the joint resolution was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inform my colleagues that additional legislative business and votes are possible today.

I would expect Members to have at least 1 hour's notice prior to any recorded votes. Due to ongoing negotiations, it is critical for the House to remain in legislative session.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, I would remind my colleagues that in the case of a lapse in appropriations, I fully expect the House to meet tomorrow.

We will provide further information as soon as it's available, but Members should continue to keep their schedule for this weekend as flexible as possible.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 42 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

(0000)

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington) at midnight.

under such heading in title II of division A of Public Law 111-117 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act.”

This Act may be cited as the “Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Amendments, 2011”.

MOTION TO CONCUR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Rogers of Kentucky moves that the House concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 1363.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the motion shall be debatable for 20 minutes, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. 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.R. 1363.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, we come here tonight just moments before the government is forced to close its doors with very good news. We have an agreement with the Senate and the White House to fund the government for the rest of the fiscal year, while providing critical resources for our national defense.

In addition, when this agreement is signed into law, we will have taken the unprecedented step of passing the largest non-defense spending cut in the history of the Nation, tens of billions of dollars larger than any other non-defense reduction. This remarkable achievement is the result of hard-fought negotiations that required all sides to come together to find common ground.

The American people need and deserve to have a functioning government, but they also deserve a government that spends its taxpayer dollars responsibly, a government that won't saddle their children and grandchildren with unsustainable and reckless debt.

Our constituents have sent us the message that the standard tax-and-spend culture in Washington is no longer acceptable. It has been the goal of this new Republican majority to keep precious tax dollars where they are needed most, in the hands of businesses and individuals across the Nation so that they can create jobs and grow our economy.

This agreement will mark the end of a budget process that should have been completed almost a year ago by the

previous Congress. Yet sometimes the end result is worth the wait, and the unparalleled spending cuts in this bill will not only save the taxpayers tens of billions of dollars this year, but will allow Congress to continue the trend of reductions to dig our Nation out of our dangerous deficits and debt for years to come.

Now that a broad agreement has been reached, my committee will work over the next few days to craft legislation to bring to the floor next week.

While we continue to work, we must make responsible decisions to fund our troops and their families, keep the lights on in government, and continue to provide the services that Americans depend on every day.

This temporary CR allows us to meet these needs by providing funding through next Friday, April 15, while also making \$2 billion in additional spending cuts to show the American people that we are serious about cutting spending wherever and whenever we can.

Mr. Speaker, I guarantee the final legislation will rein in Federal spending, and this CR keeps us on track to cut excessive Federal spending as we continue to finalize a deal. We are determined to deliver to the American people a complete budget with historic levels of deep and real spending cuts, cuts that will keep our economy moving in the right direction.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

First of all, I would like to thank the President and the leaders in the House and Senate on both sides for the compromise and for averting a government shutdown.

I think there was a major decision made tonight by both parties and by the administration to keep the government open.

(0010)

That's what the American people sent us here to do. They sent us here to work out compromises, to be able to resolve issues and to move forward, and I think this is an example of that.

Now, this CR will run for 1 week to April 15. It is basically a clean CR in the sense of there is no ideologically driven language. It has \$2 billion in it in cuts, but they are in the underlying agreement. And so I think this is acceptable.

My understanding is that there are cuts in discretionary spending and in some of the mandatory accounts. I am pleased that the leaders were able to reach this agreement.

We still have a lot of work to do. I want to say to my chairman that I still look forward to working on the 2012 appropriations bills, and I hope that we can work and have an open process where we can bring these bills to subcommittee, full committee and to the floor with open rules.

I would like to yield to my chairman just to make sure that that is still the

path we want to go in this year. We want to avoid what happened in 2006.

Now, I reminded you—sometimes you forget a little bit—that when the Republicans lost in 2006, there were a number of unfinished appropriations bills and we had to do an omnibus in 2007. We did it a little faster, by the way. It didn't take quite as long. But we're glad that this agreement was reached, and I look forward to getting on with the work of the 2012 appropriations items.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKS. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I really deeply appreciate the gentleman's reminding us again that he and I are determined to bring to the floor every single one of the 12 appropriations bills and complete our work in the House before the August recess.

Mr. DICKS. Absolutely. And we will work hard to cooperate in order to do that. We will try to keep a reasonable number of amendments on our side. I hope you can do that on your side.

I yield back the remainder of my time and ask for a vote.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the motion by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS).

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. 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 348, nays 70, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 253]

YEAS—348

Adams	Brady (PA)	Coffman (CO)
Aderholt	Brady (TX)	Cohen
Akin	Braley (IA)	Cole
Alexander	Brooks	Conaway
Altmire	Brown (FL)	Connolly (VA)
Andrews	Buchanan	Conyers
Austria	Bucshon	Cooper
Baca	Buerkle	Costa
Bachus	Burgess	Costello
Barletta	Burton (IN)	Courtney
Barrow	Butterfield	Cravaack
Bartlett	Calvert	Crawford
Bass (CA)	Camp	Crenshaw
Bass (NH)	Campbell	Critz
Benishek	Cantor	Cuellar
Berg	Capito	Culberson
Berman	Capps	Cummings
Biggert	Cardoza	Davis (CA)
Billbray	Carnahan	Davis (KY)
Bilirakis	Carney	DeFazio
Bishop (GA)	Carson (IN)	DeGette
Bishop (NY)	Carter	DeLauro
Bishop (UT)	Cassidy	Denham
Black	Castor (FL)	Dent
Blackburn	Chandler	DesJarlais
Bonner	Cicilline	Deutch
Bono Mack	Clarke (MI)	Diaz-Balart
Boren	Clay	Dicks
Boswell	Clyburn	Dingell
Boustany	Coble	Doggett

Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellmers
Emerson
Eshoo
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Foxo
Franks (AZ)
Gallegly
Garamendi
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar
Granger
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Heinrich
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holden
Hoyer
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Insole
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
(TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly
Kildee
Kind
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Langevin

Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowe
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Lynch
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Napolitano
Neal
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Oliver
Owens
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Pelosi
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quayle
Quigley
Rahall
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Reyes
Ribble
Richardson
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)

Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schradler
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stark
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Sutton
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walz (MN)
Wasserman
Posey
Schultz
Watt
Webster
Welch
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Wu
Yarmuth
Yoder
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

Holt
Honda
Huelskamp
Jackson (IL)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Jordan
King (IA)
Kucinich
Labrador
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Long

Mack
Maloney
Markey
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
Meeks
Miller, George
Mulvaney
Nadler
Palazzo
Pallone
Payne
Pearce
Rangel

Richmond
Rigell
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Scott (SC)
Serrano
Southernland
Towns
Velázquez
Walsh (IL)
Weiner
Wilson (SC)
Woolsey

of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 1363. An act making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2011, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 52 minutes a.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, April 11, 2011, at 11 p.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

1148. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Changes in Disease Status of the Brazilian State of Santa Catarina With Regard to Certain Ruminant and Swine Diseases; Technical Amendment [Docket No.: APHIS-2009-0034] (RIN: 0579-AD12) received March 23, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1149. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — National Poultry Improvement Plan and Auxiliary Provisions [Docket No.: APHIS-2009-0031] (RIN: 0579-AD21) received March 24, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1150. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report on transactions involving U.S. exports to Hong Kong pursuant to Section 2(b)(3) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Financial Services.

1151. A letter from the Acting Scientific Director, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Annual Report on the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) Division of Intramural Research for FY 2010; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1152. A letter from the Deputy Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — New Animal Drugs for Minor Use and Minor Species; Confirmation of Effective Date [Docket No.: FDA-2010-N-0534] (RIN: 0910-AG58) received March 23, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1153. A letter from the Deputy Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Temperature-Indicating Devices; Thermally Processed Low-Acid Foods Packaged in Hermetically Sealed Containers [Docket No.: FDA-2007-N-0265; formerly Docket No. 2007P-0026] received March 23, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1154. A letter from the Deputy Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendments to General Regulations of the

NOT VOTING—14

Ackerman
Becerra
Berkley
Cleaver
Fortenberry
Frelinghuysen
Giffords
Hinchey
Moore
Paul
Polis
Waters
Waxman
Young (AK)

0040

Mr. SCHOCK and Ms. BASS of California changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion to concur was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO FILE REPORT ON H.R. 1217, PREVENTION AND PUBLIC HEALTH FUND REPEAL ACT

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Commerce be permitted to file its report to accompany H.R. 1217 at any time through Monday, April 11, 2011.

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

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, APRIL 11, 2011

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 11 p.m. on Monday next and, further, when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet at noon on Tuesday, April 12, 2011, for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

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

There was no objection.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

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

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

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill

NAYS—70

Amash
Bachmann
Baldwin
Barton (TX)
Blumenauer
Broun (GA)
Cansico
Capuano
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chu
Clarke (NY)
Crowley
Davis (IL)
Duncan (SC)
Ellison
Engel
Filner

Frank (MA)
Fudge
Gohmert
Gowdy
Graves (GA)
Gutiérrez
Harris
Hastings (FL)
Hirono

Food and Drug Administration; Confirmation of Effective Date [Docket No.: FDA-2010-N-0560] (RIN: 0910-AG55) received March 23, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1155. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's report on U.S. support for Taiwan's participation as an observer at the 64th World Health Assembly and in the work of the World Health Organization, as mandated in the 2004 Participation of Taiwan in the World Health Organization Act, Pub. L. 108-235, Sec. 1(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1156. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's FY 2010 Performance Report; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1157. A letter from the Chairman, Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting the Board's FY 2012 — FY 2016 Strategic Plan; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1158. A letter from the Chairman, National Railroad Passenger Corporation, transmitting Amtrak's Office of Inspector General's Semiannual Report to Congress for the period ending September 30, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act), section 5(b); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1159. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Atka Mackerel in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 0910131363-0087-02] (RIN: 0648-XA252) received March 23, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1160. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 610 in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 0910131362-0087-02] (RIN: 0648-XA237) received March 23, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1161. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Sablefish Managed Under the Individual Fishing Quota Program [Docket Nos.: 0910131362-0087-02 and 0910131363-0087-02] (RIN: 0648-XA256) received March 23, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1162. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 620 in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 0910131362-0087-02] (RIN: 0648-XA257) received March 23, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1163. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 630 in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 0910131362-0087-02] (RIN: 0648-XA258) received March 23, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1164. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Hawaii Bottomfish and Seamount Groundfish Fisheries; Fishery Closure (RIN: 0648-XA174) received March 23, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1165. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Inseason Adjustments to Fishery Management Measures [Docket No.: 090428799-9802-01] (RIN: 0648-BA57) received March 23, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1166. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic; Closure [Docket No.: 001005281-0369-02] (RIN: 0648-XA264) received April 4, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1167. A letter from the Deputy Director, Office of State, Local and Tribal Affairs, Office of National Drug Control Policy, transmitting High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) Program Report to Congress, pursuant to Public Law 109-469; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1168. A letter from the Senior Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Company CF6-45 and CF6-50 Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2006-21415; Directorate Identifier 2006-NE-06-AD; Amendment 39-16638; AD 2011-07-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 29, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1169. A letter from the Senior Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Laboratory Oxygen Systems [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0186; Amendment Nos. 21-94, 25-133, 121-354, and 129-50; SFAR 111] (RIN: 2120-AJ92) received March 29, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1170. A letter from the Senior Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Removal and Amendment of Class E Airspace, Oxford, CT [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0815; Airspace Docket No. 10-ANE-107] received March 29, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1171. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; La Porte, IN [Docket No.: FAA-2010-1030; Airspace Docket No. 10-AGL-18] received March 29, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1172. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment to VOR Federal Airway V-358; TX [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0024; Airspace Docket No. 11-ASW-1] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received March 29, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1173. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of

VOR Federal Airways V-1, V-7, V-11 and V-20; Kona, Hawaii [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0009; Airspace Docket No. 10-AWP-20] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received March 29, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1174. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Area Navigation (RNAV) Routes; Western United States [Docket No.: FAA-2010-1180; Airspace Docket No. 10-AWP-15] received March 29, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1175. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Area Navigation (RNAV) Routes; Western United States [Docket No.: FAA-2010-1179; Airspace Docket No. 10-ANM-9] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received March 29, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1176. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment to Special Use Airspace Restricted Areas R-2203, and R-2205; Alaska [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0055; Airspace Docket No. 11-AAL-2] received March 29, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1177. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment to and Revocation of Reporting Points; Hawaii [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0018; Airspace Docket No. 10-AWP-18] received March 29, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1178. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting the Commission's report for fiscal year 2010 on the amount of acquisitions from entities that manufacture articles, materials, or supplies outside of the United States; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1179. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — LB&I Alert — Cases Forwarded to Appeals That Involve a Section 965 Issue and Transfer Pricing Adjustment under Section 482 [LMSB Control No.: LB&I-4-1110-034] received March 28, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1180. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Rulings and determination letters (Rev. Proc. 2011-23) received March 28, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1181. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Withdrawal of Regulations Related to Validity and Priority of Federal Tax Lien [TD 9520] (RIN: 1545-BG13) received April 4, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1182. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Nonconventional Source Fuel Credit, Section 45K Inflation Adjustment Factor, and Section 45K Reference Price [Notice 2011-30] received April 4, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1183. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Taxpayer Assistance Orders [TD 9519]

(RIN: 1545-BF33) received April 4, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1184. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Puerto Rican Excise Tax [Notice 2011-29] received April 4, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1185. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulations, Social Security Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Technical Correction for Neurological Listing Cross-Reference [Docket No.: SSA-2011-0019] (RIN: 0960-AH33) received March 24, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1186. A letter from the Chair, Federal Election Commission, transmitting four recommendations for legislative action, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 438(a)(9); jointly to the Committees on House Administration and Oversight and Government Reform.

1187. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of Defense, transmitting four legislative proposals that the Department requests to be enacted during the first session for the 112th Congress; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Energy and Commerce.

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 Mr. GOODLATTE (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, and Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas):

H.R. 1439. A bill to regulate certain State taxation of interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MALONEY (for herself, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. NORTON, Mr. NADLER, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. ELLISON, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 1440. A bill to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 and title 5, United States Code, to allow employees to take, as additional leave, parental involvement leave to participate in or attend their children's and grandchildren's educational and extracurricular activities, and to clarify that leave may be taken for routine family medical needs and to assist elderly relatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform, and 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. RUNYAN:

H.R. 1441. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to codify the prohibition against the reservation of gravesites at Arlington National Cemetery, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, 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. AMASH:

H.R. 1442. A bill making appropriations for fiscal year 2011 to ensure that members of the Armed Forces, including reserve components thereof, continue to receive pay and

allowances for active service performed during a Government shutdown; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BROUN of Georgia (for himself, Mr. BOREN, Mr. ROSS of Arkansas, Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. REHBERG, Ms. JENKINS, and Mr. MILLER of Florida):

H.R. 1443. A bill to protect the use of traditional hunting and fishing implements and to prevent unnecessary and unwarranted restrictions on the implements used by the hunting and fishing communities; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and 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. BROUN of Georgia (for himself, Mr. BOREN, Mr. ROSS of Arkansas, Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. REHBERG, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. MILLER of Florida, and Mr. MATHESON):

H.R. 1444. A bill to require that hunting activities be a land use in all management plans for Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture to the extent that such use is not clearly incompatible with the purposes for which the Federal land is managed, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, 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. BROUN of Georgia (for himself, Mr. BOREN, Mr. ROSS of Arkansas, Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. REHBERG, Ms. JENKINS, and Mr. MILLER of Florida):

H.R. 1445. A bill to prohibit the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from regulating, based on material composition, any type of firearm ammunition or fishing tackle; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 1446. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to provide for transparency of payments made from the Judgment Fund; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi (for himself and Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas):

H.R. 1447. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to direct the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security (Transportation Security Administration) to establish an Aviation Security Advisory Committee, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. NADLER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida):

H.R. 1448. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to eating disorders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Oversight and Government Reform, and Education and the Workforce, 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. TOWNS (for himself and Mr. PLATTS):

H.R. 1449. A bill to protect the rights of consumers to diagnose, service, maintain, and repair their motor vehicles, and for

other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. BACHMANN (for herself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 1450. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to eliminate any time limitation for granting equitable innocent spouse relief; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. DAVIS of California (for herself and Mr. HUNTER):

H.R. 1451. A bill to repeal a modification of authority to make certain interval payments of educational assistance under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Appropriations, 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. HEINRICH (for himself and Mr. LUJÁN):

H.R. 1452. A bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act to provide for the leasing of Federal lands for uranium mining, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. HINCHEY:

H.R. 1453. A bill to revise the National Flood Insurance Program to more fairly treat homeowners who purchase insurance under the program; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. HULTGREN:

H.R. 1454. A bill to require the salaries of Members of Congress to be held in escrow if all regular appropriation bills for a fiscal year have not been enacted by the beginning of the fiscal year, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on 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. ISRAEL (for himself and Mr. KING of New York):

H.R. 1455. A bill to direct the Librarian of Congress to carry out a project to collect video and audio recordings of personal histories and testimonials of emergency responders and recovery and cleanup workers who responded to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. KIND (for himself and Mr. GERLACH):

H.R. 1456. A bill to reauthorize the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER (for himself, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. BERKLEY, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. CLAY, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. FILNER, Mr. GRIMM, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. LONG, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. TURNER, and Mr. WEST):

H.R. 1457. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy to conduct a review of military service records of Jewish American veterans of World War I, including those previously awarded a military decoration, to determine whether any of the veterans should be posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California:

H.R. 1458. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to exempt qualifying law school students participating in legal clinics or externships from the application of the conflict of interest rules under section 205 of

such title; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MYRICK (for herself and Mr. MCINTYRE):

H.R. 1459. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act with respect to detention of unlawfully present aliens who are apprehended for driving while intoxicated, to improve State and local enforcement of immigration laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OWENS:

H.R. 1460. A bill to provide for automatic enrollment of veterans returning from combat zones into the VA medical system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PEARCE:

H.R. 1461. A bill to authorize the Mescalero Apache Tribe to lease adjudicated water rights; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. RANGEL (for himself, Mr. RUSH, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. MALONEY, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. KING of New York, Ms. LEE of California, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H.R. 1462. A bill to address HIV/AIDS in the African-American community, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. REICHERT (for himself and Mr. MCDERMOTT):

H.R. 1463. A bill to authorize the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of Moldova; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROYCE:

H.R. 1464. A bill to develop a strategy for assisting stateless children from North Korea, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SABLAN:

H.R. 1465. A bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to treat the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in the same manner as Guam is treated; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SABLAN (for himself, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, and Mr. FALDOMOVAEGA):

H.R. 1466. A bill to resolve the status of certain persons legally residing in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands under the immigration laws of the United States; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 1467. A bill to provide for reliquidation of certain entries of medium density fiberboard; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WEINER:

H.R. 1468. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit public officials from engaging in undisclosed self-dealing; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KISSELL (for himself, Ms. HANABUSA, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. SHULER, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. BOREN, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. COSTA, Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. ISRAEL, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. LONG, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. GRJALVA, Mr. FARR, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. TONKO, Mr.

MCCOTTER, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. LOEBACK, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. BARROW, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. WELCH, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. HOLT, Mr. ROSS of Arkansas, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. MCINTYRE, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. SIREMS, Mr. ALTMIRE, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. FILNER, Mr. COLE, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CRITZ, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. HIMES, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. WU, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. PETERSON, and Mrs. HARTZLER):

H.R. 1469. A bill making appropriations to ensure the prompt payment by the Department of Defense (and the Department of Homeland Security in the case of the Coast Guard) of the death gratuity paid upon the death of members of the Armed Forces and certain other eligible persons despite the failure to enact interim or full-year appropriations for the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. ROSS of Florida:

H.R. 1470. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to extend the probationary period applicable to appointments in the civil service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. KILDEE:

H.R. 1471. A bill to prevent Government shutdowns by providing for the automatic continuation of Federal funding during a lapse in appropriations; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Ms. RICHARDSON (for herself, Mr. BACA, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. WATERS, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. CHU, and Mr. BECERRA):

H.R. 1472. A bill to designate a portion of Interstate Route 710 located between post mile 5.2 and post mile 6.2 in Los Angeles County, California, as the "Jenny Oropeza Highway"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mrs. NAPOLITANO:

H. Res. 214. A resolution expressing support for designation of May 2011 as Mental Health Month; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RIGELL (for himself, Mr. HURT, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Mr. WITTMAN):

H. Res. 215. A resolution encouraging creditors to safeguard the credit scores of members of the Armed Forces and their immediate family in the event of a Government shutdown; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MCDERMOTT:

H. Res. 216. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the importance of increasing the funding of Job Corps, AmeriCorps, and the Peace Corps; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, 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.

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 Mr. GOODLATTE:

H.R. 1439.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, clause 3.

By Mrs. MALONEY:

H.R. 1440.

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. RUNYAN:

H.R. 1441.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. AMASH:

H.R. 1442.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution specifically empowers Congress to "raise and support Armies" and "provide and maintain a Navy." The bill appropriates funds to support our Armed Forces.

By Mr. BROUN of Georgia:

H.R. 1443.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Amendment II: A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

By Mr. BROUN of Georgia:

H.R. 1444.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, §3, Clause 2: 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.

By Mr. BROUN of Georgia:

H.R. 1445.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Amendment II: A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 1446.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 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. THOMPSON of Mississippi:

H.R. 1447.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The U.S. Constitution, including Article 1, Section 8.

By Ms. BALDWIN:

H.R. 1448.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 3 and 18 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. TOWNS:

H.R. 1449.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This Bill is enacted pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution, known as the "Commerce Clause." This provision grants Congress the broad power to "regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes."¹

By Mrs. BACHMANN:

H.R. 1450.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article One, Section Eight, Clause One, wherein it states, "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 Mrs. DAVIS of California:

H.R. 1451.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Mr. HEINRICH:

H.R. 1452.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article IV, section 3, clause 2 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. HINCHEY:

H.R. 1453.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, §8, clause 3 of the Constitution

By Mr. HULTGREN:

H.R. 1454.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 6 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 1455.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Necessary and Proper Regulations to Effectuate Powers—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 Mr. KIND:

H.R. 1456.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 1457.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Amendment I to the Constitution states, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof;"

Many veterans in World War I were not awarded the Medal of Honor which many of them may have deserved. Those worthy veterans were denied the Medal of Honor due to religious discrimination.

By Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California:

H.R. 1458.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. MYRICK:

H.R. 1459.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 4 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution

By Mr. OWENS:

H.R. 1460.

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 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. PEARCE:

H.R. 1461.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States grants Congress the power to enact this law.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H.R. 1462.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 "to provide for the common Defense and Welfare of the United States."

By Mr. REICHERT:

H.R. 1463.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

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; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

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. ROYCE:

H.R. 1464.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: 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. SABLAN:

H.R. 1465.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, section 8, clause 1 and Article IV, section 3, clause 2 of the Constitution.

By Mr. SABLAN:

H.R. 1466.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 of the Constitution of the United States, Congress has the power to establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization—to define the terms under which a foreign person can become a citizen of the U.S. Congress also has the power to exclude aliens and to prescribe the terms under which they are allowed to enter the U.S.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 1467.

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 3 of the United States Constitution,

which grants Congress the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes."

By Mr. WEINER:

H.R. 1468.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 3, 7, and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. KISSELL:

H.R. 1469.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 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. ROSS of Florida:

H.R. 1470.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

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. KILDEE:

H.R. 1471.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 9: 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 Ms. RICHARDSON:

H.R. 1472.

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, Clauses 3 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 5: Mr. WEST.

H.R. 58: Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. LATTA, Mr. KELLY, Ms. ROSLEHTINEN, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. JONES, Mr. CHANDLER, and Mr. BARROW.

H.R. 114: Mr. DEFazio, Mr. HERGER, and Mr. HASTINGS of Washington.

H.R. 122: Mr. NEUGEBAUER.

H.R. 125: Mr. PAUL.

H.R. 132: Mrs. LOWEY.

H.R. 134: Mrs. LOWEY.

H.R. 178: Mr. LANCE, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, and Mr. MICHAUD.

H.R. 198: Mrs. NAPOLITANO and Mr. ACKERMAN.

H.R. 218: Mr. WEINER.

H.R. 376: Mr. PAUL.

H.R. 399: Mr. MANZULLO.

H.R. 412: Mr. LOBIONDO.

H.R. 420: Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. SULLIVAN, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. KELLY, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. JONES, Mr. CHANDLER, and Mr. OLSON.

H.R. 421: Mr. DESJARLAIS.

H.R. 440: Mr. WU.

H.R. 451: Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. MARINO, Mr. WEST, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, and Mr. MORAN.

¹Please note, pursuant to Article I, section 8, Congress has 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 this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

- H.R. 452: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. TERRY, and Mr. HARPER.
H.R. 458: Mr. PETERSON.
H.R. 462: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
H.R. 527: Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California and Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas.
H.R. 529: Mr. BURTON of Indiana.
H.R. 567: Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas.
H.R. 595: Mr. COBLE.
H.R. 615: Mr. KELLY, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. JONES, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, and Mr. SULLIVAN.
H.R. 645: Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. LATTA, Mr. JONES, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. BARROW.
H.R. 651: Mr. FATTAH.
H.R. 674: Mr. LOBIONDO.
H.R. 683: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. MEEKS, and Mr. SIREs.
H.R. 692: Mr. FLORES.
H.R. 694: Mr. STUTZMAN and Mr. ELLISON.
H.R. 721: Mr. SIREs, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mr. GUTHRIE.
H.R. 733: Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
H.R. 735: Mrs. ELLMERS and Mr. AMASH.
H.R. 749: Mr. ROSKAM.
H.R. 751: Mr. VAN HOLLEN and Mr. PIERLUISI.
H.R. 763: Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois and Mr. NEUGEBAUER.
H.R. 780: Mr. FATTAH.
H.R. 791: Mr. MORAN, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
H.R. 795: Mr. PEARCE and Mr. McCLINTOCK.
H.R. 819: Mr. ALTMIRE, Mrs. CAPPS, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. KEATING, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. YARMUTH, and Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.
H.R. 820: Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. JONES, Mr. LOESACK, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Mr. MEEKS.
H.R. 822: Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. YODER, Mr. KELLY, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. BONNER, and Mr. BROUN of Georgia.
H.R. 870: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 880: Mr. PETERS.
H.R. 883: Mr. LIPINSKI.
H.R. 887: Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.
H.R. 895: Mr. CALVERT and Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut.
H.R. 904: Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois and Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas.
H.R. 913: Mr. COBLE, Mr. BONNER, and Mr. KISSELL.
H.R. 930: Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 938: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. MANZULLO, and Mr. SCHOCK.
H.R. 947: Mr. CUELLAR.
H.R. 965: Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 966: Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 981: Mr. RIGELL.
H.R. 997: Mr. HUNTER.
H.R. 998: Mr. CLARKE of Michigan.
H.R. 1024: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 1031: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi and Mr. RAHALL.
H.R. 1041: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H.R. 1049: Mr. FORBES.
H.R. 1054: Mr. INSLEE.
H.R. 1057: Mr. SIREs and Ms. WOOLSEY.
H.R. 1058: Mr. GOODLATTE.
H.R. 1061: Mr. NEUGEBAUER.
H.R. 1063: Mr. PAUL and Ms. DEGETTE.
H.R. 1075: Mr. McCLINTOCK and Mr. BROUN of Georgia.
H.R. 1081: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Ms. MOORE.
H.R. 1085: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 1093: Mr. BARROW, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. BONNER, and Mr. BROUN of Georgia.
H.R. 1106: Mr. SARBANES.
H.R. 1110: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 1113: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 1148: Ms. TSONGAS and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 1183: Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 1186: Mr. HUELSKAMP.
H.R. 1188: Ms. PINGREE of Maine.
H.R. 1206: Mr. MCKINLEY.
H.R. 1211: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan and Mr. KINGSTON.
H.R. 1213: Mr. CHAFFETZ and Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado.
H.R. 1214: Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado and Mr. PEARCE.
H.R. 1215: Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado and Mr. PEARCE.
H.R. 1217: Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado and Mr. PEARCE.
H.R. 1234: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
H.R. 1242: Mr. ENGEL.
H.R. 1252: Mrs. EMERSON.
H.R. 1254: Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. LATHAM, and Mr. LOESACK.
H.R. 1256: Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 1259: Mr. MCCOTTER.
H.R. 1270: Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mrs. MYRICK, and Mr. ROSS of Florida.
H.R. 1284: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 1285: Mr. BURTON of Indiana and Mr. WEST.
H.R. 1286: Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. WALSH of Illinois, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. WOLF, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. LATTA, Mr. COBLE, Mr. YOUNG of Indiana, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, and Mrs. EMERSON.
H.R. 1294: Mr. GUTIERREZ.
H.R. 1297: Mr. ROSS of Arkansas, Mr. WALZ of Minnesota, Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LANDRY, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. AMASH, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. POSEY, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. CRAWFORD, Ms. FOXX, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. KEATING, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana, Mr. DENHAM, Mr. SHULER, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. BARROW, Mr. BOREN, Mr. CARNEY, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. DENT, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. HIMES, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. SABLAN, and Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 1310: Mr. GIBBS.
H.R. 1317: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. FARR, Mr. SERRANO, and Mr. ELLISON.
H.R. 1319: Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut.
H.R. 1321: Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. MARINO, and Mr. POMPEO.
H.R. 1341: Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mr. PAUL.
H.R. 1366: Mr. CLARKE of Michigan.
H.R. 1375: Mr. WU, Mr. SIREs, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. CHU, and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
H.R. 1377: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H.R. 1380: Mr. GERLACH, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SMITH of Texas, and Mr. OLSON.
H.R. 1386: Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 1391: Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, and Mrs. MYRICK.
H.R. 1397: Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. SCHRADER, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. KUCINICH, and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.
H.R. 1411: Ms. RICHARDSON.
H.R. 1429: Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. SARBANES, and Ms. NORTON.
H.J. Res. 52: Mr. GOODLATTE.
H. Res. 16: Mr. CALVERT.
H. Res. 25: Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. COBLE, and Mr. WU.
H. Res. 60: Mr. QUAYLE and Mr. MARINO.
H. Res. 95: Mr. FORBES.
H. Res. 98: Mr. NUGENT and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H. Res. 134: Mr. MCCAUL and Mrs. BIGGERT.
H. Res. 137: Mr. PETERS, Mr. OWENS, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, and Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana.