

hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### THE ROLE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to claim the unallocated time.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, from the beginning of this country, there has always been some confusion or at least debate over what is the role of the Federal Government vis-a-vis the State government.

It was President Andrew Jackson who actually derailed the Mayes Bill Road, claiming that it was wrong for the Federal Government to actually spend Federal dollars on road projects.

In the post-Civil War time is when the Federal Government started giving more and more grants to States, especially for land grant colleges, which is why so many schools have Aggies, especially in the West.

But it was in the 1960s when the Federal Government significantly increased the kinds of programs and the amount of money that was given to cash-starved States, and we ramped up ever since that time with more and more funds and more and more money that have been given to States.

Now, I was a State legislator and I understand the problems with the process if you are trying to establish a budget by the State with a four- or five- or six-to-one match, so the States can put a dollar in, and they will get \$4 or \$5 or \$6, even in some cases \$10, of Federal money back. States could easily provide services without having to raise State tax money at the same time. It is an easy thing to do.

However, once that situation took place and the States accepted the Federal money, then the requirements came in.

I still understand that we have somewhere in the State of Utah the computer system back when they were very expensive that the Federal Government required us to buy even though we did not want it, we did not need it and we did not use it, but it was a requirement for us to get vocational education funds coming to the State of Utah. As the old cliché goes, the only thing worse than an unfunded mandate is a funded mandate to the States.

Now we can simply say to the States, well, the simple answer is, quit taking the Federal money, which is like asking an addict to go cold turkey after they are hooked on the system.

State budgets have been built on Federal money. States bristle at the requirements placed upon them unfairly by the Federal Government. The Federal Government is in a constant quandary of what we do to try and con-

trol the rampant spending that we have, and all of us seem to be caught in this same financial trap.

As one of the former leaders of this House once said, sometimes if you want to get out of a trap you have to let go of the cheese.

Well, Mr. Speaker, tonight several of us would like to talk about one proposal that may indeed do that, one proposal that would turn back the power to the States the ability to have some control over their destiny, and hopefully with creativity.

As one of the NCSF task force co-chairs said about one of our education programs being mandated by the Federal Government, that it stifles State innovation, we believe the Federal Government's role has become excessively intrusive in the day-to-day operations of public education. States that once were pioneers are now captive of a one-size-fits-all education accountability system.

Now one of those things we need to do is simply go about and review the process in which we have found ourselves. States need to have the opportunity of going back and discovering if they really do want this type of money with the accountability and requirements that are attached to it.

Our good friend from Texas (Mr. CULBERSON) has introduced a bill which talks about this concept of State rights or, more appropriately, called Federalism. It would require States to take a proactive position on issues of whether they wanted to have the Federal requirements and the Federal money going at the same time.

□ 1515

It would slowly have a choice or chance of having States to reinvigorate themselves and to judge for themselves whether this is the road they wish to go on, whether this is the proper approach to be, and it would allow us to reinvigorate ourselves to see if these are the types of programs we really do want to fund in the future. It would allow us for the first time to have a clear and decisive debate on the proper role of State and Federal Governments and not simply react to happenstance that has grown up over 40 years of casual and sometimes nonthoughtful behavior.

I appreciate the gentleman from Texas who will be addressing us in a few minutes on his effort to try and come up with a bill that puts this all in perspective and does exactly that by restoring the role and balance between State and Federal Governments, allowing States, if they wish to be involved in the Federal Government, to make it as a proactive, positive statement of principle they wish to do.

On the Constitution Caucus as chaired by the gentleman from New Jersey, who will also be addressing us, it is our prime effort and our indeed pleasure to be able to introduce this particular bill as one of those things we think Congress needs to address in

this particular time at this particular session.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PRICE of Georgia). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. WOOLSEY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### HONESTY IN BUDGETING

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take the time of the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Washington is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, we heard a lot of talk out here a little earlier about honesty in motions on the floor. I want to report that there has been some honesty not in the floor but to the press by the majority leader. The majority leader has finally run up the white flag. The Republicans have capitulated; they have given up. Today's Roll Call says, the majority leader says we will be here until Christmas.

Now, that is from someone who is in charge of the House that has not passed the tax reconciliation bill from the last budget that started on October 1, 2005. That is 7 months ago. And the Republicans can't run a two-car funeral. They can pass the cuts, but they can't deal with the tax bill. If you look on the list that they offer for the next session next week, possible legislation, the Tax Reconciliation Act.

Every year starts the same here. January 1, we have until April 15 to pass a budget. Then the Budget chairman goes over there, and he did it again this year, and they had this big hoo-haw and they have all kinds and they flap their arms, but they haven't passed a budget.

The law says the budget has to be in place by April 15. Well, we are about 3 weeks past that now, and if you look in the orders for next week, there it is: possible legislation, possible budget resolution.

This country is running without a budget. The Republicans do not want a budget because they don't want people to really know what this is costing. Well, what about the hole that they are digging for the American people and their children and their grandchildren? In the 6 years that the Republicans have been in charge of this House, we have raised the debt limit \$3 trillion.

These are fiscal conservatives. You know, they are very careful with nickels and dimes. They are spending like they had all the money in the world and they never had to think about paying their credit card. Well, obviously they don't intend to pay with their credit card because they can't put the tax reconciliation bill, together which