

Johnson (GA)	Miller, George	Scott (VA)
Johnson (IL)	Mitchell	Serrano
Johnson, E. B.	Mollohan	Sestak
Jones (OH)	Moore (KS)	Shays
Kagen	Moore (WI)	Shea-Porter
Kanjorski	Moran (KS)	Sherman
Kaptur	Moran (VA)	Shimkus
Kennedy	Murphy (CT)	Shuler
Kildee	Murphy, Patrick	Sires
Kilpatrick	Murphy, Tim	Skelton
Kind	Murtha	Slaughter
King (NY)	Nadler	Smith (NJ)
Kirk	Napolitano	Smith (WA)
Klein (FL)	Neal (MA)	Snyder
Knollenberg	Obey	Space
Kucinich	Olver	Spratt
Kuhl (NY)	Ortiz	Stark
LaHood	Pallone	Stupak
Lampson	Pascrell	Sutton
Langevin	Pastor	Tanner
Larsen (WA)	Payne	Tauscher
Larson (CT)	Perlmutter	Taylor
Latham	Peterson (MN)	Thompson (CA)
LaTourette	Peterson (PA)	Thompson (MS)
Lee	Platts	Tierney
Levin	Pomeroy	Towns
Lewis (GA)	Porter	Tsongas
Lipinski	Price (NC)	Turner
LoBiondo	Pryce (OH)	Udall (CO)
Loebsack	Rahall	Udall (NM)
Lofgren, Zoe	Ramstad	Upton
Lowe	Reichert	Van Hollen
Lynch	Reyes	Velázquez
Mahoney (FL)	Reynolds	Visclosky
Maloney (NY)	Richardson	Walsh (NY)
Markey	Rodriguez	Walz (MN)
Marshall	Rogers (AL)	Wasserman
Matheson	Ros-Lehtinen	Schultz
Matsui	Ross	Watson
McCarthy (NY)	Rothman	Watt
McCaul (TX)	Roybal-Allard	Waxman
McCollum (MN)	Ruppersberger	Weiner
McDermott	Ryan (OH)	Welch (VT)
McGovern	Salazar	Wexler
McHugh	Sánchez, Linda	Wilson (OH)
McIntyre	T.	Wittman (VA)
McNerney	Sanchez, Loretta	Wolf
McNulty	Sarbanes	Wu
Meek (FL)	Saxton	Wynn
Meeks (NY)	Schakowsky	Yarmuth
Melancon	Schiff	
Michaud	Schwartz	
Miller (NC)	Scott (GA)	

NAYS—140

Aderholt	Feeney	McHenry
Akin	Flake	McMorris
Alexander	Forbes	Rodgers
Bachmann	Fossella	Mica
Barrett (SC)	Fox	Miller (FL)
Bartlett (MD)	Franks (AZ)	Miller (MI)
Barton (TX)	Galleghy	Miller, Gary
Bilbray	Garrett (NJ)	Musgrave
Bishop (UT)	Gingrey	Myrick
Blackburn	Gohmert	Neugebauer
Blunt	Goode	Nunes
Boehner	Goodlatte	Paul
Bonner	Granger	Pearce
Brady (TX)	Hall (TX)	Pence
Brown (GA)	Hastings (WA)	Petri
Brown (SC)	Hayes	Pickering
Brown-Waite,	Heller	Pitts
Ginny	Hensarling	Poe
Burgess	Hergert	Price (GA)
Burton (IN)	Hobson	Putnam
Buyer	Hoekstra	Radanovich
Calvert	Hunter	Regula
Camp (MI)	Inglis (SC)	Rehberg
Campbell (CA)	Issa	Rogers (KY)
Cannon	Johnson, Sam	Rogers (MI)
Cantor	Jones (NC)	Rohrabacher
Carter	Jordan	Roskam
Chabot	Keller	Royce
Coble	King (IA)	Ryan (WI)
Cole (OK)	Kingston	Sali
Conaway	Kline (MN)	Schmidt
Crenshaw	Lamborn	Sensenbrenner
Cubin	Latta	Sessions
Culberson	Lewis (CA)	Shadegg
Davis (KY)	Lewis (KY)	Shuster
Davis, David	Lucas	Simpson
Davis, Tom	Lungren, Daniel	Smith (NE)
Deal (GA)	E.	Smith (TX)
Doolittle	Mack	Souder
Drake	Manzullo	Stearns
Dreier	Marchant	Sullivan
Duncan	McCarthy (CA)	Terry
Everett	McCotter	Thornberry
Fallin	McCrery	Tiahrt

Tiberi	Weldon (FL)	Wilson (NM)
Walberg	Weller	Wilson (SC)
Walden (OR)	Westmoreland	Young (FL)
Wamp	Whitfield (KY)	

NOT VOTING—12

Gutierrez	Oberstar	Tancredo
Hoohey	Rangel	Waters
Linder	Renzi	Woolsey
McKeon	Rush	Young (AK)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are advised 2 minutes remain on this vote.

□ 1507

So (two-thirds not being in the affirmative) the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, before we resolve into the Committee of the Whole, I ask unanimous consent that Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks, and submit matters relevant to consideration of H. Con. Res. 312, Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2009.

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

There was no objection.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1036 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 312.

□ 1511

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 312) revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2008, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2009, and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2010 through 2013, with Mrs. TAUSCHER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the concurrent resolution is considered read the first time.

General debate shall not exceed 4 hours, with 3 hours confined to the congressional budget, equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on the Budget, and 1 hour on the subject of economic goals and policies, equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON). The gentleman from

South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN) each will control 90 minutes on the congressional budget.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. SPRATT. Madam Chairman, I yield myself 14 minutes.

Madam Chairman, today we take up the budget resolution. Passing it, like many things in this House, is never easy, and sometimes contentious. But it is crucially important if we care about fiscal soundness and the future of our country.

Our country faces right now a host of different challenges: the specter of recession, a crunch in the credit markets, rising unemployment, declining family income, constant inflation in the cost of health care, aging infrastructure, and a porous safety net. And that is not to mention the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, costing us close to \$200 billion this year, and even more dearly in human lives and wounded.

The President's budget for 2009 does little to turn this tide. In fact, the policies of the last 7 years have created some of these problems and compounded others. Eight short years ago, in 2000, our budget was in surplus, big-time surplus. In that year, we had a surplus of \$236 billion. Having worked for years to bring the budget to this status, we warned the President and our colleagues across the aisle not to bet it all on a blue-sky forecast; but it was to no avail.

The President's economists looked out 10 years and saw nothing but surpluses, \$5.6 trillion in all. We worried that if these rosy projections didn't pan out, we would be right back where we had been, deep in deficit.

□ 1515

Well, the President told the country, in effect, that we could have it all, guns, butter and tax cuts, too, and never mind the deficits.

I'll have to admit it looked as though we were sitting on an island of surpluses, but, in truth, we were surrounded by a sea of debt, of long-term unfunded liabilities for Social Security and Medicare, coming due just over the horizon.

Seven years later, under this administration's policies, those surpluses are history. They're gone, vanished, replaced with record deficits and mounting debt.

This one chart here which shows in tabular form the increase in the debt over the last 8 years, says it as simply as we can on one piece of paper. When the President came to office, the debt of this country was \$5.7 trillion. When he leaves in a few months, it will probably be close to \$10 trillion, more than \$4 trillion in debt accumulation on the watch of the Bush administration.

The budget we take up today is no grand solution, I'll grant you that, but it moves us in the right direction. It restores fiscal responsibility, but not to the exclusion of other values that