

decide where to reduce that penny out of every dollar. To me, that is an absolutely sensible and in fact frankly a modest approach to dealing with the size of the Federal deficit and the debt.

We, today, Mr. Chairman, in this Congress and every one of us as guardians of the Treasury, as stewards of the trust given us by our constituents, have a responsibility first and foremost to think about the next generation; to think about the amount of money that we are spending and the fact that the money we spend today is, as Mr. CAMPBELL said, being borrowed from the Chinese; that that debt will have to be paid; that we as a Congress have to remember on every vote on every issue and every opportunity that we get that we should find ways to save money.

It is entirely appropriate and reasonable for this Congress to trim expenses wherever we can at a time when the national debt is at record levels, when the deficit is at a record level, when we have already, as we stand here tonight as a nation, accumulated over sixty-thousand-billion dollars worth of unfunded liabilities that must be paid by future generations.

Medicare runs out of money in 36 months. We have saddled our children and grandchildren with a level of debt never before seen in our Nation's history since World War II. And for what end? We in this new fiscally liberal majority in Congress passed this massive bill, what they call a stimulus bill, that all by itself spent more money in one stroke than the entire annual budget of the United States.

The bailout bills, which I also voted against, I voted against \$2.6 trillion of spending under President Bush. I have already had to vote against about \$1.3 trillion of spending under President Obama. Those of us in the minority, the fiscal conservatives in the minority, are doing everything we know how to do to bring to the attention of the American people the urgency and immediacy of the problem, that we as Congress have got to stop spending money. No new debt, no new taxes, no new spending has got to be the watchword for this Congress.

My colleagues on the conservative side of the aisle here have done our best to lay out a series of amendments to give the Congress choices between cuts, as in Mr. PRICE's amendment, which would give the agencies the discretion to go in and find how to save that penny out of every dollar, versus Congresswoman BLACKBURN's amendment, which is an across-the-board cut of 5 percent from each program. We have had other amendments tonight, such as Mr. JORDAN's amendment to cut \$12.5 billion out of the bill.

We are facing a national debt of over \$11.6 trillion today that is accumulating at the rate of, as Mr. CAMPBELL pointed out quite correctly, over \$2 trillion a year. These TEA parties that we saw spring up all across the country spontaneously represent a deep-seated and well-founded fear among the Amer-

ican people that this Congress is completely out of control with the new leadership and the new President spending money at a rate never before seen in American history. It is true, as Mr. HENSARLING said, that never before have so few spent so much in so little time. We in the minority, the fiscal conservatives in the minority today, have laid out tonight, Mr. Chairman, a number of thoughtful alternatives.

My friend Mr. CAMPBELL, I would like to yield my remaining time to him so he can talk about some of the ideas he laid out and some other members of the Republican Study Committee.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

AMENDMENT NO. 107 OFFERED BY MR. CAMPBELL

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise as the designee of Mr. LEWIS of California to offer amendment No. 107.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 107 offered by Mr. CAMPBELL:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ . None of the funds provided in this Act under the heading "National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—Operations, Research, and Facilities" shall be available for the Summer Flounder and Black Sea Initiative project of the Partnership for Mid-Atlantic Fisheries, Point Pleasant Beach, New Jersey, and the amount otherwise provided under such heading (and the portion of such amount specified for Congressionally-designated items) are hereby reduced by \$600,000.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 552, the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Chairman, we have talked here this evening about the debt and we have talked about the spending. And, you know, when you spend more money than you are taking in in government, you have a deficit.

Now, most people, Mr. Chairman, that may be watching this at home say, well, I can't do that, because if I spend more money than I am taking in, I will eventually go broke, if they have a business or their personal spending or whatever.

Mr. Chairman, we are spending more money than we are taking in here in the Federal Government by about nearly 2 trillion, that is with a T, dollars this year. I remember when \$1 billion seemed like it was a big deal, and now we are talking about trillions, we are spending so much.

Part of that includes a \$407.6 billion appropriation bill already passed just this year in this Congress which contained close to 9,000 earmarks. These earmarks totaled almost \$11 billion and included such things as \$200,000 for tattoo removal and \$2.2 million for grape genetics, amongst other things. This \$2 trillion deficit is the largest deficit as a percent of our economy of any year since World War II.

The President's stimulus bill included spending of \$43.6 billion for 15 programs that the Office of Management and Budget called ineffective or having results not demonstrated. We could have decreased that program by 6 percent, that whole stimulus bill, just by eliminating that \$43.6 billion of programs that this government says are ineffective or have results that are not demonstrated.

□ 2045

Mr. Chairman, we are spending way too much money. We're spending too much money on waste. We're spending too much money on duplicative and ineffective programs, and we're spending too much money on earmarks, on earmarks like the one that is before us here in amendment No. 107.

This earmark, Mr. Chairman, is for \$600,000 to fund the Summer Flounder and Black Sea Initiative project of the Partnership for Mid-Atlantic Fisheries in Point Pleasant Beach, New Jersey.

Now, Mr. Chairman, \$600,000 more spending, on top of the \$4 trillion we're already spending, on top of creating \$600,000 more deficit, and this is just one of what I'm sure will be thousands of earmarks in all of these appropriations bills for summer flounder and other fish?

Can the flounders get along without this \$600,000? I think they can, Mr. Chairman.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MEEKS of New York) having assumed the chair, Mr. ALTMIRE, Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2847) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, and Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

REPORT ON H.R. 2918, LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010

Mr. MOLLOHAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 111-160) on the bill (H.R. 2918) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Union Calendar and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1, rule XXI, all points of order are reserved.

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 8 o'clock and 48 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 2303

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. OBEY) at 11 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 552 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2847.

□ 2304

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2847) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, and Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes, with Mr. ALTMIRE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, the bill had been read through page 101, line 20.

Pending is amendment No. 107 offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL). The gentleman from California has 1¾ minutes remaining.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment. The Partnership for Mid-Atlantic Fisheries Science is incredibly important to the commercial and recreational fishing industry on the east coast. It ensures fisheries managers have the best possible science when making decisions regarding a multi-billion dollar industry. This amendment would also arbitrarily cut much needed funding from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

The Partnership for Mid-Atlantic Fisheries Science addresses the most urgent scientific issues limiting successful management of the summer flounder and black sea bass fisheries in the Mid-Atlantic region. It is a multi-state multi-institutional partnership that will utilize academic and recreational/commercial fisheries resources to develop targeted science initiatives.

Summer flounder and black sea Bass are among the most valuable recreational fish in the Mid-Atlantic. Both are also important commercial species. This project will benefit the participating recreational and commercial fishermen of the Mid-Atlantic, their shore-based supporting industries, and tee many consumers of seafood that count these species among their preferred seafood items.

This program helps us incorporate critical information into the fisheries management process. By using the best possible science fisheries managers will be able to create healthy sustainable fisheries and protect the fishing industry.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to the amendment.

On behalf of eastern Long Island, I commend Chairman OBEY and Chairman MOLLOHAN for their leadership on the underlying bill, and I thank them on behalf of the taxpayers' best interests.

As many of my colleagues know, the Partnership for Mid-Atlantic Fisheries Science conducts urgent research to revive and manage fisheries, including summer flounder and black sea bass fisheries in the Mid-Atlantic region.

I requested this, project along with my colleagues, both Republicans and Democrats from New Jersey and New York, because the research to be conducted will help stimulate an industry that is critically important to my region—precisely what our economy is calling for and precisely the opposite of what has been suggested by the gentleman from California, whose district could not be further away or more detached from the jobs and families this research benefits. In fact, on Long Island, the fishing industry is a source of \$2 billion to the local economy and sustains more than 10,000 full and part-time jobs.

I do not presume to know what is of critical importance to the people and economies of Newport Beach or Laguna Beach and I doubt the gentleman from California has spoken to fishermen in my district who are struggling with outdated catch limits and quotas, and thus as a result, struggling to make a living.

This request is not a typical earmark. It does not serve only a single district. It was not requested by one member or one party. It is not a crutch for a fading industry. Rather, the Partnership for Mid-Atlantic Fisheries Science is a reputable organization—with well-established federal and regional partnerships, such as the National Marine Fisheries Service, Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, and Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission committees and assessment programs.

Additionally, the Partnership will serve critical needs in the region known as the Mid-Atlantic Bight, where the recreational and commercial fishing industries—and the jobs and families that support them—depend on summer flounder and black sea bass for their livelihood.

Providing data based on the best possible science—as this research funding provides—is vital to the health of our fisheries and the economic well-being of our fishermen.

If you support a down-payment on job creation and a prudent investment of taxpayer dollars in the future of this economy, vote against this misguided amendment and support the underlying bill.

The CHAIR. Does any Member seek recognition on the Campbell amendment?

If not, the question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 87 OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk, designated as No. 87 in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 87 offered by Mr. FLAKE:
At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds provided in this Act under the heading "Department of Justice—General Administration—National Drug Intelligence Center" shall be available for operations of the National Drug Intelligence Center, and the amount otherwise provided under such heading is hereby reduced by \$44,023,000.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 552, the gentleman from Arizona and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, my amendment would strike funding for the National Drug Intelligence Center and reduce the cost of the bill by a commensurate amount. This is not the first time I have come to the floor to try to strike funding for the NDIC, but this is the first time I have tried to come and strike this earmark when it was requested by the President. In times past, the earmark was requested by another Member of Congress, but this time the President has taken it up.

After years of trying to close down this entity, the administration has decided that they want to keep it. It has been described by the previous administration as duplicative and ineffective. I think that just about every report we have seen on this center has said that. It is a considerable amount of money, I believe \$44 million. We should be saving that.

According to the administration officials, by including funding for the NDIC in his budget request, the President helped to establish the Department of Justice as the NDIC's permanent funding source. In this case, I think "permanent" is a troubling word, particularly when it regards the NDIC.

Reportedly, this shift will also change the NDIC's name to the Center For Strategic Excellence. As Shakespeare once wrote, A rose by any other name would smell as sweet. I submit that the metaphor remains true, only it is not the perfume of roses that we smell here with the NDIC.

The NDIC was established in 1993 and has been the recipient of more than 350 million taxpayer dollars in the 15 years it has been in existence. Despite all the money and time, the NDIC, according to the previous administration, "has proven ineffective in achieving its assigned mission."

Now, we all expect the Obama administration to disagree with many determinations by the Bush administration, but the criticism of the NDIC extends beyond the previous administration. A report by the GAO issued shortly after the NDIC's opening way back in 1993 cited 19 other drug intelligence centers that already existed whose functions