

for Americans. In essence, what are our priorities in Congress and in the White House? Should we, on the one hand, provide relief for over 17 million middle-class American taxpaying households, as we propose; or should we, as the other side proposes, provide relief that benefits principally one-fifth of 1 percent of the wealthiest Americans in this country?

Federal budgeting is no different than family budgeting at the end of the day. Yet if you look at the actions of this Congress today and over the last several years, what this Congress is saying to American families is, do as I say not as I do. This year, the Federal Government will run a \$518 billion deficit. We are running record deficits this year. That deficit is portrayed as being \$337 billion, only \$337 billion, because this Congress is taking \$181 billion out of the Social Security trust fund to help cover the massive size of the Federal budget deficit.

The total national debt today stands at over \$8 trillion, and President Bush, in his budget, admits that we will pay more than \$247 billion next year in interest payments on the Federal debt alone. A quarter of \$1 trillion to do nothing but pay the interest on the debt.

There was a joke I heard not too long ago about how you could know if 2006 would be a challenging year. The top three choices, to let you know, are: one, your twin sister forgets to congratulate you on your birthday; two, you see a "60 Minutes" crew waiting outside your office for you; and the number one way you can tell it is going to be a challenging year is you file your income tax statement and are expecting a refund, and what you get is a bounced check from the Federal Government.

Now, as funny as it may sound, there is some truth in that as we run massive deficits and increase the size of the national debt. President Bush has borrowed three times the amount that the first 39 Presidents in the Nation's first 191 years borrowed in all their time. We are spending about \$6 billion a month in Iraq, and we are talking about cutting taxes for the wealthiest Americans. That is something that had never been done until this administration cut taxes for the wealthiest Americans at a time when we are running massive deficits and have men and women sacrificing their lives abroad.

It is time for us to have some fiscal sense, be responsible and recognize what every American family must: that you have got to figure out your books before you spend money. And that is what this motion to instruct says. Let us have priorities when it comes to tax cuts, let us target help towards middle-class America before we give tax cuts to the wealthiest Americans. If you have some left over after you help middle-class America, okay, fine. But don't cut \$14 billion out of student loans for mostly middle-class families sending their kids to college.

Don't cut \$600 million out of foster care programs for some of our neediest children who are being abused. Don't take money out of the child enforcement program that helps make sure kids get money from their deadbeat dads.

If you can take care of all those things, fine, let's cut taxes for the wealthiest Americans. But today we are running massive deficits and we cannot do it. So vote for this motion to instruct. It says our priorities are middle-class Americans, and we will do the work the right way.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. MILLER of Michigan). Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to instruct.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to instruct offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL).

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

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 4 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1745

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. EMERSON) at 5 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.

COLLEGE ACCESS AND OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 2005

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 741 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. 609.

□ 1746

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. 609) to amend and extend the Higher Education Act of 1965, with Mr. DUNCAN (Acting Chairman) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, amendment No. 13 printed in

House Report 109-399 by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS) had been disposed of.

SEQUENTIAL VOTES POSTPONED IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 15 by Miss MCMORRIS of Washington.

Amendment No. 3 by Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MISS MCMORRIS

The Acting CHAIRMAN. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Washington (Miss MCMORRIS) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 293, noes 134, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 71]

AYES—293

Aderholt	Castle	Galleghy
Akin	Chabot	Gibbons
Alexander	Chocola	Gilchrest
Allen	Cleaver	Gillmor
Andrews	Clyburn	Gingrey
Bachus	Coble	Gohmert
Baird	Cole (OK)	Gonzalez
Baker	Conaway	Goode
Barrett (SC)	Cooper	Goodlatte
Bartlett (MD)	Costa	Granger
Barton (TX)	Cramer	Graves
Bass	Crenshaw	Green (WI)
Bean	Cubin	Gutknecht
Beauprez	Cuellar	Hall
Berman	Culberson	Harman
Biggart	Cummings	Harris
Bilirakis	Davis (AL)	Hart
Bishop (GA)	Davis (CA)	Hastings (FL)
Blackburn	Davis (KY)	Hastings (WA)
Blumenuauer	Davis, Jo Ann	Hayes
Blunt	Davis, Tom	Hayworth
Boehlert	Deal (GA)	Hensarling
Boehner	DeLay	Hерger
Bonilla	Dent	Herseth
Bonner	Diaz-Balart, L.	Higgins
Bono	Diaz-Balart, M.	Hobson
Boozman	Dicks	Holt
Boucher	Doggett	Honda
Boustany	Doolittle	Hooley
Bradley (NH)	Drake	Hostettler
Brady (TX)	Dreier	Hoyer
Brown (SC)	Duncan	Hulshof
Brown-Waite,	Edwards	Hunter
Ginny	Ehlers	Hyde
Burgess	Emanuel	Inglis (SC)
Burton (IN)	Emerson	Insee
Butterfield	Eshoo	Israel
Buyer	Everett	Issa
Calvert	Farr	Istook
Camp (MI)	Feeney	Jenkins
Campbell (CA)	Fitzpatrick (PA)	Jindal
Cannon	Foley	Johnson (CT)
Cantor	Forbes	Johnson (IL)
Capito	Ford	Johnson, Sam
Capps	Fortenberry	Kanjorski
Carnahan	Fossella	Kaptur
Carson	Fox	Keller
Carter	Franks (AZ)	Kelly
Case	Frelinghuysen	Kennedy (MN)