

Federal agencies: Social Security Administration Continuing Disability Reviews, the Medicare/Medicaid Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control Program, and Unemployment Insurance Program Integrity;

(3) title IV also includes a cap adjustment for the Internal Revenue Services for tax compliance efforts to close the \$300,000,000,000 tax gap;

(4) the resolution's deficit-neutral reserve funds require authorizing committees to cut lower priority and wasteful spending to accommodate any new high-priority entitlement benefits; and

(5) title IV of the resolution directs all committees to review the performance of programs within their jurisdiction and report recommendations annually to the Committee on the Budget as part of the views and estimates process required by section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act.

SEC. 606. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING EXTENSION OF THE STATUTORY PAY-AS-YOU-GO RULE.

It is the sense of the House that to reduce the deficit, Congress should extend the PAYGO rules originally enacted in the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990.

SEC. 607. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON LONG-TERM BUDGETING.

It is the sense of the Congress that the determination of the congressional budget for the United States Government and the President's budget request should include consideration of the Financial Report of the United States Government, especially its information regarding the Governments net operating cost, financial position, and long-term liabilities.

SEC. 608. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING THE NEED TO MAINTAIN AND BUILD UPON EFFORTS TO FIGHT HUNGER.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) 35.5 million Americans (12.6 million of them children) are food insecure—uncertain of having, or unable to acquire, enough food, and that 11.1 million Americans are hungry because of lack of food;

(2) despite the critical contributions of the Department of Agriculture nutrition programs (particularly the food stamp program), which significantly reduced payment error rates while providing help to partially mitigate the effects of rising poverty and unemployment, significant need remains, even among families that receive food stamps;

(3) nearly 25 million people, including more than nine million children and nearly three million seniors, sought emergency food assistance from food pantries, soup kitchens, shelters, and local charities last year;

(4) legislation that passed the House with bipartisan support was an appropriate first step toward ensuring that nutrition assistance keeps up with inflation and rising food prices; and

(5) Department of Agriculture programs that help us fight hunger should be maintained and that the House should continue to seize opportunities to reach Americans in need and to fight hunger.

SEC. 609. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING AFFORDABLE HEALTH COVERAGE.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) nearly 47 million Americans, including nine million children, lack health insurance;

(2) people without health insurance are more likely to experience problems getting medical care and to be hospitalized for avoidable health problems;

(3) most Americans receive health coverage through their employers, and a major issue facing all employers is the rising cost of health insurance;

(4) small businesses, which have generated most of the new jobs annually over the last decade, have an especially difficult time affording health coverage, because of higher administrative costs and fewer people over whom to spread the risk of catastrophic costs;

(5) because it is especially costly for small businesses to provide health coverage, their employees make up a large proportion of the Nation's uninsured individuals; and

(6) legislation consistent with the pay-as-you-go principle should be adopted that makes health insurance more affordable and accessible, with attention to the special circumstances affecting employees of small businesses, and that lowers costs and improves the quality of health care by encouraging integration of health information technology tools into the practice of medicine, and by promoting improvements in disease management and disease prevention.

SEC. 610. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING PAY PARITY.

It is the sense of the House that rates of compensation for civilian employees of the United States should be adjusted at the same time, and in the same proportion, as are rates of compensation for members of the uniformed services.

SEC. 611. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING SUBPRIME LENDING AND FORECLOSURES.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) over the last six months, the Nation has experienced a significant increase in the number of homeowners facing the risk of foreclosure with estimates of as many as 2.8 million subprime and other distressed borrowers facing the loss of their homes over the next five years;

(2) the rise in foreclosures not only has an immediate, devastating impact on homeowners and their families, but it also has ripple effects—

(A) local communities experiencing high levels of foreclosures experience deterioration as a result of the large number of vacant foreclosed and abandoned homes;

(B) rising foreclosure rates can accelerate drops in home prices, affecting all homeowners; and

(C) home mortgage default and foreclosure rates increase risk for lenders, further restricting the availability of credit, which can in turn slow economic growth; and

(3) the rise in foreclosures is not only a crisis for subprime borrowers, but a larger problem for communities as a whole, and considering the multi-layered effects of increasing foreclosures, the House should consider steps to address this complex problem.

SEC. 612. SENSE OF HOUSE REGARDING THE IMPORTANCE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT.

It is the sense of the House that—

(1) additional legislative action is needed to ensure that States have the necessary resources to collect all child support that is owed to families and to allow them to pass 100 percent of support on to families without financial penalty; and

(2) when 100 percent of child support payments are passed to the child, rather than administrative expenses, program integrity is improved and child support participation increases.

AMERICORPS WEEK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 1173.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1173.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 344, nays 69, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 319]

YEAS—344

Abercrombie	Doolittle	LaHood
Ackerman	Doyle	Lampson
Aderholt	Drake	Langevin
Alexander	Dreier	Larsen (WA)
Allen	Edwards	Larson (CT)
Altmire	Ehlers	Latham
Arcuri	Ellison	LaTourette
Baca	Ellsworth	Lee
Baird	Emanuel	Levin
Baldwin	Emerson	Lewis (CA)
Barrow	Engel	Lewis (GA)
Bean	English (PA)	Linder
Becerra	Eshoo	Lipinski
Berkley	Etheridge	LoBiondo
Berman	Everett	Loebsack
Berry	Fallin	Logren, Zoe
Biggert	Farr	Lowey
Bilbray	Fattah	Lucas
Billirakis	Ferguson	Lungren, Daniel
Bishop (GA)	Filner	E.
Bishop (NY)	Fortenberry	Lynch
Blumenauer	Fossella	Mathoney (FL)
Blunt	Foster	Maloney (NY)
Bonner	Frank (MA)	Manzullo
Boozman	Frelinghuysen	Markey
Boren	Galleghy	Marshall
Boswell	Giffords	Matheson
Boucher	Gilchrest	Matsui
Boustany	Gillibrand	McCarthy (CA)
Boyd (FL)	Gonzalez	McCarthy (NY)
Boyd (KS)	Gordon	McCaull (TX)
Brady (PA)	Granger	McCollum (MN)
Braley (IA)	Graves	McCotter
Brown (SC)	Green, Al	McCreery
Brown, Corrine	Green, Gene	McDermott
Brown-Waite,	Grijalva	McGovern
Ginny	Gutierrez	McHugh
Buchanan	Hall (NY)	McIntyre
Butterfield	Hall (TX)	McKeon
Calvert	Hare	McMorris
Camp (MI)	Harman	Rodgers
Cantor	Hastings (FL)	McNerney
Capito	Hastings (WA)	McNulty
Capps	Hayes	Meek (FL)
Capuano	Heller	Melancon
Cardoza	Herseth Sandlin	Michaud
Carnahan	Higgins	Miller (MI)
Carney	Hill	Miller (NC)
Carson	Hinchev	Miller, George
Castle	Hinojosa	Mitchell
Castor	Hirono	Mollohan
Cazayoux	Hobson	Moore (KS)
Chabot	Hodes	Moore (WI)
Chandler	Hoekstra	Moran (KS)
Clarke	Holden	Moran (VA)
Clay	Holt	Murphy (CT)
Cleaver	Honda	Murphy, Patrick
Clyburn	Hookey	Murphy, Tim
Coble	Hoyer	Murtha
Cohen	Hulshof	Nadler
Cole (OK)	Inslee	Napolitano
Conyers	Israel	Neal (MA)
Cooper	Jackson (IL)	Nunes
Costa	Jackson-Lee	Oberstar
Costello	(TX)	Obey
Courtney	Jefferson	Olver
Crowley	Johnson (GA)	Ortiz
Cuellar	Johnson (IL)	Pallone
Cummings	Johnson, E. B.	Pascarell
Davis (AL)	Jones (OH)	Pastor
Davis (CA)	Kagen	Payne
Davis (IL)	Kanjorski	Pence
Davis (KY)	Kaptur	Perlmutter
Davis, Lincoln	Keller	Peterson (MN)
Davis, Tom	Kennedy	Peterson (PA)
DeFazio	Kildee	Petri
Delahunt	Kilpatrick	Pickering
DeLauro	Kind	Platts
Dent	King (NY)	Pomeroy
Diaz-Balart, L.	Kirk	Porter
Diaz-Balart, M.	Klein (FL)	Price (GA)
Dicks	Knollenberg	Price (NC)
Dingell	Kucinich	Pryce (OH)
Donnelly	Kuhl (NY)	Putnam

Rahall	Sensenbrenner	Tierney
Ramstad	Serrano	Towns
Rangel	Sestak	Tsongas
Regula	Shays	Turner
Rehberg	Shea-Porter	Udall (CO)
Reichert	Sherman	Udall (NM)
Renzi	Shimkus	Upton
Reyes	Shuler	Van Hollen
Reynolds	Shuster	Velázquez
Richardson	Simpson	Visclosky
Rodriguez	Sires	Walden (OR)
Rogers (AL)	Skelton	Walsh (NY)
Rogers (KY)	Slaughter	Walz (MN)
Rogers (MI)	Smith (NE)	Wasserman
Ros-Lehtinen	Smith (NJ)	Wassman
Ross	Smith (TX)	Schultz
Rothman	Smith (WA)	Waters
Roybal-Allard	Snyder	Watson
Ruppersberger	Solis	Watt
Ryan (OH)	Souder	Waxman
Ryan (WI)	Space	Weiner
Salazar	Speier	Welch (VT)
Sánchez, Linda	Spratt	Weldon (FL)
T.	Stupak	Weller
Sanchez, Loretta	Sutton	Wexler
Sarbanes	Tanner	Whitfield (KY)
Saxton	Tauscher	Wilson (OH)
Scalise	Taylor	Wilson (SC)
Schakowsky	Terry	Wittman (VA)
Schiff	Thompson (CA)	Wolf
Schwartz	Thompson (MS)	Woolsey
Scott (GA)	Tiahrt	Yarmuth
Scott (VA)	Tiberi	Young (FL)

NAYS—69

Akin	Foxx	Miller (FL)
Bachmann	Franks (AZ)	Miller, Gary
Bachus	Garrett (NJ)	Musgrave
Barrett (SC)	Gingrey	Neugebauer
Bartlett (MD)	Gohmert	Paul
Barton (TX)	Goode	Pearce
Boehner	Goodlatte	Pitts
Brady (TX)	Hensarling	Poe
Broun (GA)	Herger	Radanovich
Burgess	Hunter	Rohrabacher
Burton (IN)	Inglis (SC)	Roskam
Buyer	Issa	Royce
Campbell (CA)	Johnson, Sam	Sali
Cannon	Jones (NC)	Sessions
Carter	Jordan	Shadegg
Conaway	King (IA)	Stearns
Culberson	Kingston	Sullivan
Davis, David	Kline (MN)	Tancredo
Deal (GA)	Lamborn	Thornberry
Duncan	Latta	Walberg
Feeney	Marchant	Wamp
Flake	McHenry	Westmoreland
Forbes	Mica	Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—20

Andrews	DeGette	Rush
Bishop (UT)	Doggett	Schmidt
Blackburn	Gerlach	Stark
Bono Mack	Lewis (KY)	Wilson (NM)
Cramer	Mack	Wu
Crenshaw	Meeks (NY)	Wynn
Cubin	Myrick	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are reminded there are less than 2 minutes remaining on this vote.

□ 1728

Mr. SULLIVAN changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON S. CON. RES. 70, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to instruct conferees.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Ryan of Wisconsin moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the House amendment to the concurrent resolution on the budget, S. Con. Res. 70, be instructed to increase negative budget authority and outlays in section 101(19), function 920 (Allowances) of the House amendment, by \$2.02 billion over the period of fiscal years 2009 through 2013.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT) will be recognized for 30 minutes each.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

First off, Mr. Speaker, I would like to celebrate the fact that we are here in this well talking about this motion to go to conference, and I want to compliment our chairman of the Budget Committee, Mr. SPRATT, the gentleman from South Carolina. And I mean this in a very sincere way.

The budget process doesn't work if you don't have a budget, and I want to compliment the gentleman from South Carolina for making it 2 years in a row for actually bringing forward and getting through a budget resolution. It looked like it wasn't going to happen. We won't be supporting it, but the fact that the budget chairman is keeping the budget process intact speaks very good to this institution, good to the process, and I want to compliment the gentleman from South Carolina for doing that.

Now, on to the motion to instruct. Everyone agrees, Mr. Speaker, that we need to reduce our reliance on foreign oil. But frankly, if we really want to move forward with greater energy independence, we should increase our petroleum supply by increasing our domestic production of oil. The motion accomplishes just that.

The Republican motion calls on the conferees to increase the receipt levels in the final budget resolution by expanding leasing in Federal areas in the West, in the Outer Continental Shelf and in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in an environmentally sound manner.

Yesterday, the House voted overwhelmingly to suspend the purchase of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve as a means to increase oil supply and reduce gasoline prices. It's unclear whether this will have any impact on oil prices, much less gas prices.

This motion would accomplish that result. It would, No. 1, increase domestic oil production and put downward pressure on oil prices and gasoline prices; No. 2, it would reduce our reliance on foreign oil; and, No. 3, it would reduce the deficit.

More than a year ago, the Democratic majority pledged to bring gasoline prices down. On January 4, 2007, the day the Democratic majority took

control of the House, the price of gas was an average of \$2.33 a gallon. Today Americans are paying an average of \$3.76 per gallon to put fuel in their cars. Just 2 days ago in Kenosha, Wisconsin it was \$3.95. It's \$4 in some areas. This is an increase of at least \$1.43 a gallon.

Republicans are seeking to tap into America's great natural resources in an environmentally sound and effective way to provide the consumers the relief at the pump that they deserve, while reducing our reliance on foreign oil.

This Republican motion is a step in the right direction to enhance our energy security and put in place a long-term plan to provide relief at the pump. These are the steps we need to take to assist families, communities, small businesses, those that are suffering with soaring prices of oil and gasoline.

With that, I would like to yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG).

(Mr. YOUNG of Alaska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I thank the chairman for yielding.

This is about energy and about the budget, and this is about the Arctic wildlife range in Alaska.

We have voted 12 times on this floor; in fact, I think Mr. SPRATT voted for it, Mr. DINGELL voted for it, or will vote for it, to try to open the last great known elephant in oil fields in the continental United States. If we were to do so today, we would deliver to the American public 1 million barrels of oil for 30 continuing years—a day. Thirty years, 1 million barrels a day. That's the very minor estimate.

But more than that, it would provide, this year, if we were just to lease it, \$191 billion in revenue for the budget, \$191 billion for the lease and the development of ANWR. And in 3 years I can deliver to the American public 1 million barrels a day or more. That's more than Venezuela. That keeps Venezuela from jacking the prices around.

If we were to do it, my good friends, it would drop the price of oil about \$10 a barrel immediately; not because we're delivering it, but it would be the first time this Congress has worked on the supply side, and the speculators would stop speculating if they saw that Congress was serious about developing our national and our Federal lands in fossil fuels. Why we don't do that I cannot understand.

Yes, we do have to change our modes of transportation in a period of time. But there's no way you can bridge the ability of not using fossil fuels in the short-term.

Now, you think about the consumer today in Alaska, and you think about the consumer in the rest of the Nation and what they have to do at \$4 a gallon, maybe \$5. And I have estimates it may go as far as \$10 by the end of the year, and that's going to be on your watch.