

Schrader Spratt Visclosky
Schwartz Stark Walden
Scott (GA) Stupak Walz
Scott (VA) Sutton Wasserman
Serrano Tanner Schultz
Sestak Tauscher Waters
Shea-Porter Taylor Watson
Sherman Teague Watt
Shuler Thompson (CA) Waxman
Sires Thompson (MS) Weiner
Skelton Tierney Welch
Slaughter Titus Wexler
Smith (NJ) Tonko Wilson (OH)
Smith (WA) Towns Wolf
Snyder Tsongas Woolsey
Souder Upton Wu
Space Van Hollen Yarmuth
Speier Velázquez Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—7

Costa Miller, Gary Westmoreland
Franks (AZ) Norton
Hinojosa Sablan

□ 1859

Ms. McCOLLUM, Messrs. DELAHUNT, HOLT, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. CARDOZA and Mr. RUSH changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Messrs. HOEKSTRA, FORBES and BACHUS changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Ms. NORTON. Madam Chairman, on rollcall No. 191, had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

The CHAIR. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WEINER) having assumed the chair, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 85) setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2010 and including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2009 and 2011 through 2014, pursuant to House Resolution 316, she reported the concurrent resolution back to the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the concurrent resolution.

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 233, nays 196, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 192]

YEAS—233

Abercrombie Bishop (GA) Carnahan
Ackerman Bishop (NY) Carney
Adler (NJ) Blumenauer Carson (IN)
Altmire Boccieri Castor (FL)
Andrews Boswell Chandler
Arcuri Boucher Clarke
Baca Boyd Clay
Baird Brady (PA) Cleaver
Baldwin Braley (IA) Clyburn
Bean Brown, Corrine Cohen
Becerra Butterfield Connolly (VA)
Berkley Capps Conyers
Berman Capuano Cooper
Berry Cardoza Costa

Costello Kaptur Rangel
Courtney Kennedy Reyes
Kildee Kennedy Richarderson
Kilpatrick (MI) Rodriguez
Kilroy Ross
Kind Rothman (NJ)
Kirkpatrick (AZ) Roybal-Allard
Kissell Ruppertsberger
Klein (FL) Rush
Langevin Ryan (OH)
Larsen (WA) Salazar
Larson (CT) Sánchez, Linda
Lee (CA) T.
Levin Sanchez, Loretta
Lewis (GA) Sarbanes
Lipinski Schakowsky
Loomis Schauer
Lofgren, Zoe Schiff
Lowey Schrader
Lujan Schwartz
Lynch Scott (GA)
Maffei Scott (VA)
Maloney Serrano
Markey (MA) Sestak
Massa Shea-Porter
Matsui Sherman
McCarthy (NY) Shuler
McCollum Sires
McDermott Skelton
McGovern Skelton
McMahon Slaughter
McNerney Smith (WA)
Meeke (FL) Snyder
Meeks (NY) Space
Melancon Speier
Michaud Spratt
Miller (NC) Stark
Miller, George Stupak
Mollohan Sutton
Moore (KS) Tanner
Moore (WI) Tauscher
Moran (VA) Thompson (CA)
Murphy (CT) Thompson (MS)
Murphy, Patrick Tierney
Murtha Titus
Nadler (NY) Tonko
Napolitano Towns
Neal (MA) Tsongas
Oberstar Van Hollen
Obey Velázquez
Oliver Visclosky
Ortiz Walz
Pallone Wasserman
Pascrell Schultz
Pastor (AZ) Waters
Payne Watson
Pelosi Watt
Perlmutter Waxman
Peters Weiner
Peterson Welch
Pingree (ME) Wexler
Polis (CO) Wilson (OH)
Pomeroy Woolsey
Price (NC) Wu
Rahall Yarmuth

NAYS—196

Aderholt Calvert Foster
Akin Camp Foxx
Alexander Campbell Franks (AZ)
Austria Cantor Frelinghuysen
Bachmann Cao Gallegly
Bachus Capito Garrett (NJ)
Barrett (SC) Carter Gerlach
Barrow Cassidy Gingrey (GA)
Bartlett Castle Gohmert
Barton (TX) Chaffetz Goodlatte
Biggert Childers Granger
Bilbray Coble Graves
Bilirakis Coffman (CO) Griffith
Bishop (UT) Cole Guthrie
Blackburn Conaway Hall (TX)
Blunt Crenshaw Harper
Boehner Culberson Hastings (WA)
Bonner Davis (KY) Heller
Bono Mack Deal (GA) Hensarling
Boozman Dent Herger
Boren Diaz-Balart, L. Hoekstra
Boustany Diaz-Balart, M. Hunter
Brady (TX) Donnelly (IN) Inglis
Bright Dreier Issa
Broun (GA) Duncan Jenkins
Brown (SC) Ehlers Johnson (IL)
Brown-Waite, Emerson Johnson, Sam
Ginny Jones
Buchanan Flake Jordan (OH)
Burgess Fleming King (IA)
Burton (IN) Forbes King (NY)
Buyer Fortenberry Kingston

Kirk Kline (MN) Mica Ryan (WI)
Kosmas Miller (FL) Scalise
Kucinich Miller (MI) Schmidt
Kratovich Minnick Schock
Lamborn Mitchell Sensenbrenner
Lance Moran (KS) Sessions
Latham Murphy, Tim Shadegg
Lucas Myrick Shimkus
LaTourette Neugebauer Shuster
Latta Nunes Simpson
Lee (NY) Nye Smith (NE)
Lewis (CA) Olson Smith (NJ)
Linder Paul Smith (TX)
LoBiondo Paulsen Souder
Lucas Pence Stearns
Luetkemeyer Perriello Sullivan
Lummi Petri Taylor
Lungren, Daniel Pitts Teague
E. Platts Terry
Mack Poe (TX) Thompson (PA)
Manzullo Posey Thornberry
Marchant Price (GA) Tiahrt
Markey (CO) Putnam Tiberi
Marshall Radanovich Turner
Matheson Rehberg Upton
McCarthy (CA) Reichert Walden
McCaul Roe (TN) Wamp
McClintock Rogers (AL) Whitfield
McCotter Rogers (KY) Wilson (SC)
McHenry Rogers (MI) Wittman
McHugh Rohrabacher Wolf
McIntyre Rooney Young (AK)
McKeon Ros-Lehtinen Young (FL)
McMorris Roskam
Rodgers Royce

NOT VOTING—3

Hinojosa Miller, Gary Westmoreland

The SPEAKER (during the vote). Two minutes remain in this vote.

□ 1916

So the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

HONORING ROBERT FAY ROCKWELL, JR.

(Mr. MASSA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MASSA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Robert Fay Rockwell, Jr., a close friend of myself and of our community in New York.

Bob Rockwell was born on November 8 of 1911 in Bradford, Pennsylvania. He attended Whittier College in a far-off land in California where he became friends with a fellow student, Richard Nixon. He moved to Corning, New York, in 1933, to run the local department store, the Rockwell Company, owned by his grandfather.

Soon after, he, like so many of the Greatest Generation, departed to serve overseas in World War II and joined the 70th Construction Battalion of the great Seabees in World War II. He was stationed in North Africa and later in California.

Upon his return to Corning, he became close friends with Frederick Carder, founder of the world famous Steuben Glass Works. He amassed the world's largest collection of Frederick Carder's Steuben glass, priceless in its value.

His liking of aesthetics in art was not limited to only glass. Bob became the largest collector of Western art, including Remingtons and Russells, and in the early 1960s, opened a display of

that collection in his department store. He later donated most of these collections to what was then called—and now is world famous—the Rockwell Museum. This museum got its first home in 1976 in an old hotel in downtown Corning.

During that time, he became president of both Corning Chamber of Commerce and Corning Rotary Club and forever left his mark on both organizations. In 1983, the Rockwell Museum of Western Art opened in Corning's refurbished old City Hall building. It's become a popular local and national icon.

The multimillion dollar value of Bob's donated art and glass is a testament to his generosity, but is only one of such testaments. His legacy is further enhanced by his compassion and help to his fellow man.

And let me close by saying, from the heart to Bob and to his family and from all of us in Corning, New York, and in western New York State, Bob, we are always in your debt for your tremendous contributions to our community.

IMAGINE IF A REPUBLICAN WERE PRESIDENT

(Mr. SMITH of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, in a recent Investors Business Daily op-ed, radio host Larry Elder wondered how the media's reporting would be different if a Republican were President.

Of a potential Republican President, Elder wrote, "Imagine if his Secretary of Treasury had not paid taxes, he granted two dozen waivers to his lobbyists-in-government rule and he had promised bipartisanship but only got three across-the-aisle votes for his 'stimulus' package. Or if he tripled the projected annual deficit and intended, within a short period, to double the national debt."

Elder's point is clear. The national media's double standard has meant a free pass for President Obama and the Democrats' budget.

The American people should insist on fair news coverage without regard to political party.

WELCOME TO NEW COMMANDERS AT FORT POLK AND BARKSDALE

(Mr. FLEMING asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FLEMING. Madam Speaker, tomorrow, the 94th Brigade Support Battalion, part of the 10th Mountain Division's 4th Brigade Combat Team, will welcome Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Coston as its new commander at Fort Polk in Louisiana.

Lieutenant Colonel Coston most recently served as a joint logistics staff officer in Washington, D.C. He is a well-decorated and well-respected soldier, and I congratulate him on his new command at Fort Polk.

At the other military installation in my district, Barksdale Air Force Base, Colonel Steven Basham assumed command of the 2nd Bomb Wing earlier this week. And may I add that Barksdale was selected today for Global Strike Command.

Colonel Basham is a command pilot with more than 3,300 flying hours and served as director of operations for the first combat deployment of the B-2 bomber during Operation Iraqi Freedom. His leadership has been commended throughout his career, and I am confident he will be an exemplary leader for the airmen under his command at Barksdale.

I welcome both officers to my district and thank them for their dedication to the defense of this Nation.

□ 1930

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. HALVORSON). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. CASSIDY addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

DEMOCRAT SPENDING SINCE TARP

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Madam Speaker, this has been a historic day. We just passed a huge bill, cost the American taxpayers \$3.5 trillion. It increased taxes at a time when we shouldn't be increasing taxes, and I won't restate everything that's been said here today because I think my colleagues on both sides of the aisle expressed their positions very well.

But what I would like to say—and I'm not going to take the whole 5 minutes—is that in October we passed the TARP bill, October of last year, \$700 billion. In January, we passed the State Children's Health Insurance Reauthorization, \$73 billion. In February, on the 9th, we passed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, the stimulus bill, for \$820 billion plus the interest it will incur, which is about \$348 billion. That's \$1.16 trillion. On February 9, we consolidated the appropriations for fiscal year 2009 in the omnibus bill, \$410 billion plus \$250 billion in interest. That's \$625 billion in total. And then you add to that the budget which we passed today for \$3.5 trillion.

We are in the process of bankrupting this country. We are printing so much money and incurring so much debt that our kids and grandkids, I don't know

how they're going to be able to live with it.

I heard my colleagues on the other side of the aisle applauding when we passed this budget today. Those of us on this side of the aisle who have been around here for a while, we were doing anything but applauding. We were thinking about what we've done to this country.

You know, China has about \$700 billion of our debt. Japan has about \$600 billion of our debt. And they don't want to buy any more of our debt. The only reason they're doing it I think is because this is the only game in town, but there is a limit to how much these other countries in the world will spend purchasing our debt.

And so what's going to happen? It's already happening. We're increasing the money supply. Up until just recently, we had increased the money supply by almost 300 percent. That means that we've increased the money supply three times in just recent years. And when that money gets into circulation, along with the money we're going to be printing because of all these expenditures I just enumerated, we're going to have a tremendous amount of dollars chasing fewer and fewer goods and services. More dollars, less production, and that means we're going to have inflation.

So I'd just like to say to my colleagues tonight, you may be celebrating this great budget that you passed, but it's going to end up costing our kids and our grandkids more in taxes and inflation, and they're going to look back on this day and on what we're doing and they're going to say, why in the world did you do this to us, why did you do it to us?

And I hope I and my colleagues are alive to look back and remember what happened today and what's been happening in recent days, weeks and months. It's a tragedy, and I'm very depressed over it. I hope that something will change the way things are going. I hope people will see the light and will start cutting taxes instead of increasing taxes and spending, but I doubt that's going to happen.

CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, APRIL 6, 2009

Mr. STUPAK. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today on a motion offered pursuant to this order, it adjourn to meet at 10 a.m. on Monday, April 6, 2009, unless it sooner has received a message from the Senate transmitting its concurrence in House Concurrent Resolution 93, in which case the House shall stand adjourned pursuant to that concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.