

FISCAL YEAR 2009 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT THROUGH MARCH 11, 2009—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted 110th Congress, second session			
Authorizing Legislation:			
Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-275)	6,633	6,516	9
A joint resolution approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003 (P.L. 110-287)	0	0	-2
Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-289)	24,973	25,643	11,037
Higher Education Opportunity Act (P.L. 110-315)	-9	-114	0
SSI Extension for Elderly and Disabled Refugees Act (P.L. 110-328)	34	34	0
Federal Aviation Administration Extension Act of 2008, Part II (P.L. 110-330)	495	0	0
An act to provide authority for the Federal Government to purchase and insure certain types of troubled assets . . . and for other purposes (P.L. 110-343) <sup>2</sup>	4,409	4,409	-103,988
Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-351)	-19	-23	1
Q1 Program Supplemental Funding Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-379)	45	45	0
Veterans' Benefits Improvement Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-389)	-6	-6	0
An act to amend the commodity provisions of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 . . . and for other purposes (P.L. 110-398)	1	8	0
Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (P.L. 110-417)	-27	7	8
Inmate Tax Fraud Prevention Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-428)	1	1	0
Rail Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-432)	3	3	6
An Act to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, and for other purposes (P.L. 110-436)	0	0	-728
Unemployment Compensation Extension Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-449)	5,700	5,700	0
Worker, Retiree, and Employer Recovery Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-458)	0	0	577
Total, authorization legislation enacted in the 110th Congress, second session	42,233	42,223	-115,154
Appropriation Acts:			
Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) <sup>3</sup>	0	23	27
Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329) <sup>3</sup>	653,025	438,747	0
Total, appropriation acts enacted in the 110th Congress, second session	653,025	438,770	27
Enacted 111th Congress, first session			
Authorizing Legislation:			
Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (P.L. 111-3)	10,621	2,387	3,801
Appropriation Acts:			
Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-8)	964,622	772,058	0
Entitlements and mandates:			
Budget resolution estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs	-61,485	-43,069	0
Total Current Level <sup>2, 3, 5, 6</sup>	2,507,220	2,532,975	1,986,073
Total Budget Resolution <sup>6, 7</sup>	2,548,974	2,575,718	2,033,460
Adjustment to budget resolution pursuant to section 301(b)(2) <sup>8</sup>	-5,761	-1,152	n.a.
Adjusted Budget Resolution	2,543,213	2,574,566	2,033,460
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level Under Budget Resolution	33,993	41,591	47,387
Memorandum:			
Revenues, 2009-2013:			
House Current Level	n.a.	n.a.	12,046,832
House Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	11,813,119
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	233,713
Current Level Under Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

<sup>1</sup> Includes the following acts that affect budget authority, outlays, or revenues, and were cleared by the Congress during the second session of the 110th Congress, but before the adoption of S. Con. Res. 70, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2009: National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (P.L. 110-181), Economic Stimulus Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-185), Andean Trade Preference Extension Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-191), Ensuring Continued Access to Student Loans Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-227), Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-229), Strategic Petroleum Reserve Fill Suspension and Consumer Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-232), Genetic Information Non-discrimination Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-233), Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-234), SAFETEA-LU Technical Corrections Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-244), and Heroes Earnings Assistance and Relief Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-245).

<sup>2</sup> At the time of enactment of P.L. 110-343, and thus for the purposes of current level, the Congressional Budget Office could not estimate the direct spending for Division A of this Act, the largest part of which is the Troubled Assets Relief Program (TARP). CBO's January 2009 baseline includes an estimate of \$184 billion in budget authority and outlays for the TARP.

<sup>3</sup> Pursuant to section 301(6)(2) of S. Con. Res. 70, provisions designated as emergency requirements are exempt from enforcement of the budget resolution. The amounts so designated for fiscal year 2009, which are not included in the current level totals, are as follows:  
SOURCE: Congressional Budget Office.  
Note: n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = Public Law.

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252)	85,155	87,211	n.a.
Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329)	10,748	6,770	n.a.
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-5)	379,042	120,087	-64,821
Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-8)	99	85	n.a.
Total, enacted emergency requirements	475,044	214,153	-64,821

<sup>4</sup> For purposes of enforcing section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act in the House, the budget resolution does not include budget authority, outlays, or revenues for off-budget amounts. As a result, current level excludes these items.

<sup>5</sup> The scoring for P.L. 110-318, an act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore the Highway Trust Fund, does not change current level totals. P.L. 110-318 appropriated approximately \$8 billion to the Highway Trust Fund. The enactment of this bill followed an announcement by the Secretary of Transportation on September 5, 2008, of an interim policy to slow down payments to states from the Highway Trust Fund. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that P.L. 110-318 will reverse this policy and restore payments to states at levels already assumed in current level. Thus, no change is required.

<sup>6</sup> Periodically, the House Committee on the Budget revises the totals in S. Con. Res. 70, pursuant to various provisions of the resolution:

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Original Budget Resolution	2,530,703	2,565,903	2,029,612
Revisions:			
For the Strategic Petroleum Reserve Fill Suspension and Consumer Protection Act of 2008 (section 323(d))	950	950	0
For the Heroes Earnings Assistance and Relief Tax Act of 2008 (section 323(d))	28	28	32
For the Medicare Improvement for Patients and Providers Act of 2008 (sections 210 and 212(b))	6,633	6,516	9
For the Higher Education Opportunity Act (section 208)	-9	-114	0
For the Rail Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (sec. 204)	3	3	6
For the Q1 Program Supplemental Funding Act of 2008 (sec. 212(b))	45	45	0
For the Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2009 (sec. 201)	10,621	2,387	3,801
Revised Budget Resolution	2,548,974	2,575,718	2,033,460

<sup>7</sup> In previous current level reports, the House Committee on the Budget directed CBO to exclude funding for overseas deployment and related activities of \$70 billion in budget authority and about \$75 billion in outlays from the budget resolution totals. Although this funding is not available under any committee's 302(a) allocation, it is technically available under section 311 of S. Con. Res. 70. Therefore, the committee has withdrawn the direction to exclude the funding in this report.

<sup>8</sup> S. Con. Res. 70 assumed emergency amounts of \$5,761 million in budget authority and \$1,152 million in outlays for the Corps of Engineers. Because section 301(b)(2) requires that the current level exclude amounts for emergency needs, the House Committee on the Budget has directed that these amounts be excluded from the budget resolution aggregates in the current level report.

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

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

AIG SCANDAL

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

Mr. DEFAZIO. Well, today was 6 months overdue here in the House. Last fall, when President George Bush and Secretary Henry—"Hank," as peo-

ple like to call him—Paulson—just a regular guy from Wall Street who earned \$750 million in 1 year before he left Wall Street to come here and be Secretary of the Treasury, protecting Main Street interests under the Bush administration—panics the Congress, said the world was on the verge of collapse, and submitted, on a Friday

evening, a three-page bill asking that we appropriate \$700 billion and give it to Henry "Hank" Paulson and let him spend it however he deemed fit.

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Unfortunately, Congress didn't really improve too much on that original draft. Congress got stampeded. I didn't. I voted against it. And for one glorious moment, one night, one day, we stunned the world by stopping that bill here in the House and saying there are not enough protections for American taxpayers in this bill. There's no guarantee we'll get paid back. There's no real restraint on how Henry "Hank" Paulson of Wall Street is going to spend the money. We fear it will go to bonuses, it will go to waste, it will go to his buddies on Wall Street and he'll use it to penalize his enemies on Wall Street. And that's exactly what happened.

And here we are now, at least \$350 billion later of that \$700 billion. It's estimated, by one group that does weekly estimates, we've lost about a third of the money. The American taxpayers are being told they'll have to pay that back over the next 30 years.

In the meantime, many of these companies and these lords are rewarding themselves with bonuses. We're told, well, these are certifiably smart people. I mean, how can these firms continue to exist without them?

Well, the firms like AIG don't exist anymore except for the largesse from the American taxpayer. They bankrupted their companies. How could anybody think they deserve a performance bonus or a retention bonus of any sort? What they need is a bonus push out the door. And that should have happened a long time ago. And I've got to say the Obama administration is trying. A big hole was dug here. They are trying to make some sense out of what Bush and Paulson did.

But I am not impressed by our Treasury Secretary, Mr. Geithner, and I think that President Obama should rethink whether or not he is the man for the job at this time. When did Secretary Geithner know about these bonuses that were coming due at AIG? He was head of the New York Fed. He was very involved in bailing out AIG through the Federal Reserve last fall. Did he just find out or has he known? And did he neglect to tell the President, did he neglect to tell the Congress that these bonuses were pending? I don't know for sure. But we need to have that question answered.

Geithner was hired because he said, well, Wall Street's comfortable with him. I'll tell you what. I'd like a Secretary of the Treasury who Wall Street doesn't like because that person is protecting Main Street Americans and the taxpayers of this country instead of coddling these fat, overpaid people on Wall Street who have bankrupted their own companies and are trying to bankrupt America and have caused nationally and worldwide an economic collapse. These certifiably smart people.

So today we began to correct the mistakes that were made here last fall under pressure from Bush and Paulson. But people need to be brought to account. We need to hire the 1,100 agents that the FBI has been asking for for 4 years to fill out their financial fraud and crimes unit. We need to hire those 1,100 people and maybe give some of these people who today are getting bonuses Federal hospitality in the future, a little uniform and a nice warm place to sit behind bars.

We need those investigators. We need that budget. We need to thoroughly review everything that's gone on. And we really need to question the leadership of Secretary Geithner in these matters.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

THE SPEAKER pro tempore. Persons in the gallery are reminded to refrain from audible manifestations of approval or disapproval of the proceedings of the House.

#### THE AIG BONUS BILL IS A LEGISLATIVE COVERUP

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

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, today leaders in this Congress have hastily pushed through a bill with the direct intent of correcting a mistake, a mistake that could have been prevented in the first place. Let me repeat that. A mistake that could have been prevented in the first place.

We've all seen the devastation that occurs following congressional knee-jerk reactions, and I am afraid that today's AIG bonus bill will not be an exception to that rule.

I have serious constitutional concerns about our government's targeting such a narrow group of citizens with a retroactive tax hike. Regulating the pay of thousands of private citizens because of a mistake made by the leadership of this Congress starts us down a slippery constitutional slope. And what are our constitutional leaders planning to do with the taxes that they collect from this bill? It will probably all go back to AIG in their next bailout payment.

My mama always taught me that two wrongs do not make a right, and this bill is no more than a legislative cover-up by the leadership of this Congress. It's time for this body to instead address the problem that got us here in the first place: the lack of transparency. Lack of transparency is the true perpetrator in this high crime against the taxpayers. Ultimately, the taxpayers are not only the defendant in this case, but also the jury. And I think the taxpayers must serve congressional leaders with a clear verdict.

It's congressional leadership who relinquished their promises for a more transparent government and instead

steamrolled the "nonstimulus" stimulus bill down our throats, bypassing the regular committee process and refusing input from the minority party.

Why are my colleagues on the other side acting surprised to find that a provision was ripped out of this bill that would have prevented these bonuses in the first place? In fact, that was even introduced by a Democratic U.S. Senator. They finally made the 1,000-page bill public in the middle of the night and then steamrolled it through Congress only a few hours later, all without adequate public or congressional scrutiny. This is absolutely outrageous. The American people deserve better and must demand better.

They say that making legislation is like making sausage; you don't want to see it. But I beg to differ because these are trillion-dollar hot dogs that are being slammed and shoved down the throats of the taxpayers, and the taxpayers have to swallow it. It's time for congressional leaders to let taxpayers into the sausage factory. It's time for taxpayers to see what goes on here in Congress and goes into the sausage, and what's left out. Then and only then will we avoid coming back to fix mistakes that shouldn't have been made in the first place.

We have seen bill after bill shoved down the taxpayers' throats. It's a steamroll of socialism that's being shoved down our throats. It's going to strangle the American economy, and it's going to choke the American taxpayers.

Taxpayers deserve better. Taxpayers have to demand better. Taxpayers are not being treated fairly. We've seen bill after bill that's going to hurt the economy. It's going to cost jobs. It's going to create a longer and a deeper recession, maybe even a depression. We have seen people on the other side blame President Bush and they show righteous indignation, and it's totally misplaced because in this last Congress, 110th, now in the 111th, and with this administration, we have seen bill after bill that's going to hurt the economy, that's going to hurt the American taxpayer, that's going to cost jobs. It spends too much, it taxes too much, it borrows too much, and it's going to kill our economy.

We have got to demand more and better from this leadership and this Congress. The steamroll of socialism is being driven by NANCY PELOSI and HARRY REID and this administration, and it must stop because it's going to destroy America economically.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM FIELD REPRESENTATIVE, THE HONORABLE WALLY HERGER, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from David Meurer, Field Representative, the Honorable WALLY HERGER, Member of Congress: