

STEM education is critical to ensuring that all of our young people have the skills and knowledge that they need for success in college and careers.

I would also like to recognize Wheeling High School science teacher Lisa del Muro and principal Lazaro Lopez for their commitment to STEM education, which focuses on the fields of science, technology, engineering and mathematics.

I recently visited Wheeling High School to get a firsthand look at their STEM for All program, where students of all backgrounds and academic achievement are challenged in the STEM subjects. This initiative incorporates all disciplines, including the arts, languages and humanities alongside a focus on career certifications, college partnerships and technology to prepare students for post-secondary opportunities.

Congratulations again to the students at Wheeling High School. They demonstrate what can be accomplished when we make STEM education a priority.

THE REPUBLICAN BUDGET

(Ms. RICHARDSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. RICHARDSON. In 1935 when President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed the Social Security Act into law and then again in 1965 when President Lyndon Johnson made Medicare a reality, these were programs that our seniors depended upon. In fact, that promise was backed by a lifetime of hard work that they have backed on their own sweat and tears, and yet now we need to back it up with our commitment.

Mr. Speaker, my Democratic colleagues and I favor a budget that recognizes our dual responsibility to, yes, reduce our deficit, but not on the backs of our seniors who have already paid into Social Security and have now received Medicare benefits, who oftentimes have limited means to really have the opportunities to increase their salary. In my district, 52,000 people are over the age of 65. Only 11.9 percent of them are working. These are impossible odds.

Mr. Speaker, we need a budget, but we are not willing to do it on the backs of seniors. You make your choice. Democrats have a better way, and it's not called hurting seniors.

FANNIE MAE AND FREDDIE MAC CEOS GET HUGE SALARIES

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

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with some serious concerns with the continued egregious spending by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac approving large executive salary compensations

at the expense of our taxpayers. For example, the chief executive officer of Fannie Mae received \$9.3 million in compensation and salary for 2009 and 2010, while the chief executive of Freddie Mac received \$7.8 million for 2009 and 2010 together.

But it was a failure of these same types of company executives in the past that forced government intervention in the first place by then overstating past earnings and generating millions in improper bonuses. Now taxpayers, who have already spent \$153 billion to bail them out, which doesn't include legal fees that taxpayers have to pay to keep them afloat, may require more bailout money to counter the companies' mounting mortgage losses.

Mr. Speaker, allowing this gross mismanagement of public funds to pay for extravagant salaries is unconscionable.

REPUBLICAN BUDGET PROPOSAL

(Ms. SCHAKOWSKY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Today, the Republicans released their budget. Budgets are really moral documents, and Republicans have made clear that their moral compass puts hedge fund managers and big corporations ahead of America's middle class and senior citizens. Republicans gut education programs and investments in job creation, privatize Medicare, slash Medicaid, but leaving plenty of money to help subsidize big oil companies and to give tax breaks to those companies that put our jobs overseas.

There is another way. I have a bill that would create new tax brackets for millionaires and billionaires, still lower than those under Ronald Reagan, and would raise \$74 billion in 2011.

We can bring down the deficit, and we can do it while protecting programs that create jobs and that don't further burden old people, the poor, and middle class Americans.

THE FAIR TAX

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

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as tax day is fast approaching. We've heard a lot about the budget that's being introduced today. I'm a proud supporter of this budget because in this country we don't have a revenue problem; we have a spending problem. But what we do have is a problem with the way that we contribute revenue to this country.

There is a better way, and it is called the Fair Tax. The Fair Tax will take the burden off American taxpayers paying on what they earn and change it to a burden on what they spend. The power to tax is the power to destroy, and when we tax income and productivity, we destroy that income and productivity.

Do you want to talk about jobs in this country? Do you want to talk about a magnet for jobs in this country? The Fair Tax is the only bill in Congress that abolishes every single corporate tax break, tax loophole and tax preference. It abolishes the corporate income tax rate and tells international businesses they can locate here with the most powerful, hardest working workers on this planet.

Folks, H.R. 25, the Fair Tax, is a better way. As you fill out your tax forms this year, think about how we could do it differently next time around.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.J. RES. 37, DISAPPROVING FCC INTERNET AND BROADBAND REGULATIONS

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 200 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 200

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 37) disapproving the rule submitted by the Federal Communications Commission with respect to regulating the Internet and broadband industry practices. All points of order against consideration of the joint resolution are waived. The joint resolution shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the joint resolution are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce; and (2) one motion to recommend.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to my good friend, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, what we have today is a resolution that comes under the Congressional Review Act, an act passed by a Republican Congress and President Clinton that gives the Congress the opportunity to look at the regulatory burdens imposed by the executive branch and, in a simple up-or-down vote, say do we want this regulation on the books or do we not.