

Olson	Shadegg	Tiberi	Reyes	Schwartz	Thompson (MS)	ment Act of 2009 will cost an additional \$300 billion;
Paul	Souder	Turner	Richardson	Scott (GA)	Thompson (PA)	Whereas on February 26, 2009, the President unveiled his budget blueprint for FY 2010;
Pence	Thornberry	Waters	Rodriguez	Scott (VA)	Tierney	Whereas the President's budget for FY 2010 proposes the eleven highest annual deficits in U.S. history;
Price (GA)	Tiahrt	Westmoreland	Roe (TN)	Sensenbrenner	Titus	Whereas the President's budget for FY 2010 proposes to increase the national debt to \$23.1 trillion by FY 2019, more than doubling it from current levels;
	NOES—364		Rogers (AL)	Serrano	Tonko	Whereas on March 11, 2009, the President signed into public law H.R. 1105, the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009;
Abercrombie	Dingell	Lee (NY)	Rogers (KY)	Shea-Porter	Towns	Whereas the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 constitutes nine of the twelve appropriations bills for FY 2009 which had not been enacted before the start of the fiscal year;
Ackerman	Doggett	Levin	Rogers (MI)	Sherman	Tsongas	Whereas the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 spends \$19.1 billion more than the request of President Bush;
Aderholt	Donnelly (IN)	Lewis (GA)	Rohrabacher	Shuler	Upton	Whereas the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 spends \$19.0 billion more than simply extending the continuing resolution for FY 2009;
Adler (NJ)	Doyle	Lipinski	Rooney	Shuster	Van Hollen	Whereas on April 1, 2009, the House considered H. Con. Res. 85, Congressional Democrats' budget proposal for FY 2010;
Akin	Dreier	LoBiondo	Royce	Simpson	Velázquez	Whereas the Congressional Democrats' budget proposal for FY 2010, H. Con. Res. 85, proposes the six highest annual deficits in U.S. history;
Alexander	Driehaus	Loebsack	Roybal-Allard	Sires	Visclosky	Whereas the Congressional Democrats' budget proposal for FY 2010, H. Con. Res. 85, proposes to increase the national debt to \$17.1 trillion over five years, \$5.3 trillion more than compared to the level on January 20, 2009;
Altmire	Duncan	Lofgren, Zoe	Royce	Skelton	Walden	Whereas Congressional Republicans produced an alternative budget proposal for FY 2010 which spends \$4.8 trillion less than the Congressional Democrats' budget over 10 years;
Andrews	Edwards (MD)	Lowe	Ruppersberger	Slaughter	Walz	Whereas the Republican Study Committee produced an alternative budget proposal for FY 2010 which improves the budget outlook in every single year, balances the budget by FY 2019, and cuts the national debt by more than \$6 trillion compared to the President's budget;
Arcuri	Ehlers	Lucas	Rush	Smith (NE)	Wamp	Whereas on April 20, 2009, attempting to respond to public criticism, the President convened the first cabinet meeting of his Administration and challenged his cabinet to cut a collective \$100 million in the next 90 days;
Austria	Ellison	Lummis	Ryan (OH)	Smith (TX)	Wasserman	Whereas the challenge to cut a collective \$100 million represents just 1/40,000 of the Federal budget;
Baca	Emerson	Lungren, Daniel E.	Ryan (WI)	Smith (WA)	Schultz	Whereas on June 16, 2009, total outstanding Troubled Asset Relief Program, or TARP, funds to banks stood at \$197.6 billion;
Bachmann	Eshoo	Lynch	Salazar	Space	Watt	Whereas on June 16, 2009, total outstanding TARP funds to AIG stood at \$69.8 billion;
Bachus	Etheridge	Maffei	Salazar	Speier	Waxman	Whereas on June 16, 2009, total outstanding TARP funds to domestic automotive manufacturers and their finance units stood at \$80 billion;
Baird	Fallin	Maloney	Sánchez, Linda T.	Spratt	Weiner	Whereas on June 19, 2009, the outstanding public debt of the United States was \$11.409 trillion;
Baldwin	Farr	Manzullo	Sarbanes	Stark	Welch	Whereas on June 19, 2009, each citizen's share of the outstanding public debt of the United States came to \$37,236.88;
Barrett (SC)	Fattah	Marky (CO)	Scalise	Stearns	Whitfield	Whereas according to a New York Times/CBS News survey, three-fifths of Americans (60 percent) do not think the President has developed a clear plan for dealing with the current budget deficit (New York Times/CBS News, Conducted June 12-16, 2009, Survey of 895 Adults Nationwide);
Barrow	Filner	Marky (MA)	Schakowsky	Stupak	Wilson (OH)	Whereas the best means to develop a clear plan for dealing with runaway Federal spending is a real commitment to fiscal restraint and an open and transparent appropriations process in the House of Representatives;
Bean	Fleming	Marshall	Schauer	Sullivan	Wilson (SC)	
Becerra	Forbes	Massa	Schiff	Sutton	Wittman	
Berkley	Fortenberry	Matheson	Schmidt	Tanner	Wolf	
Berman	Foster	Matsui	Schock	Taylor	Woolsey	
Berry	Franks (AZ)	McCarthy (CA)	Schrader	Teague	Yarmuth	
Biggert	Frelinghuysen	McCarthy (NY)		Terry	Young (AK)	
Bilbray	Fudge	McCaul		Thompson (CA)	Young (FL)	
Bishop (GA)	Gallely	McClintock				
Bishop (NY)	Gerlach	McCollum				
Blumenauer	Giffords	McCotter				
Blunt	Gingrey (GA)	McDermott				
Boccieri	Gonzalez	McGovern				
Bonner	Goodlatte	McHenry				
Bono Mack	Gordon (TN)	McHugh				
Boozman	Granger	McIntyre				
Boren	Graves	McKeon				
Boswell	Grayson	McMahon				
Boucher	Green, Al	McMorris				
Boustany	Green, Gene	Rodgers				
Boyd	Griffith	McNerney				
Brady (PA)	Guthrie	Meek (FL)				
Brady (TX)	Gutierrez	Meeks (NY)				
Bralley (IA)	Hall (NY)	Melancon				
Bright	Hall (TX)	Mica				
Brown (SC)	Hare	Michaud				
Brown, Corrine	Harman	Miller (FL)				
Buchanan	Harper	Miller (MI)				
Burgess	Hastings (FL)	Miller (NC)				
Burton (IN)	Hastings (WA)	Miller, Gary				
Butterfield	Heinrich	Minnick				
Buyer	Heller	Mitchell				
Calvert	Herseth Sandlin	Mollohan				
Camp	Higgins	Moore (KS)				
Cantor	Hill	Moore (WI)				
Cao	Himes	Moran (KS)				
Capito	Hinche	Moran (VA)				
Capps	Hinojosa	Murphy (CT)				
Capuano	Hirono	Murphy (NY)				
Cardoza	Hodes	Murphy, Patrick				
Carnahan	Hoekstra	Murphy, Tim				
Carney	Holden	Murtha				
Carson (IN)	Holt	Myrick				
Carter	Hoyer	Nadler (NY)				
Cassidy	Hunter	Neal (MA)				
Castle	Inslee	Neugebauer				
Castor (FL)	Israel	Nunes				
Childers	Jackson (IL)	Nye				
Clay	Jenkins	Oberstar				
Cleaver	Johnson (GA)	Obey				
Clyburn	Johnson, E. B.	Olver				
Coble	Jones	Ortiz				
Cohen	Jordan (OH)	Pallone				
Cole	Kagen	Pascrell				
Conaway	Kanjorski	Pastor (AZ)				
Conyers	Kaptur	Paulsen				
Cooper	Kildee	Payne				
Costa	Kilpatrick (MI)	Perlmutter				
Costello	Kilroy	Perriello				
Courtney	Kind	Peters				
Crenshaw	King (NY)	Peterson				
Culberson	Kingston	Petri				
Cummings	Kirk	Pingree (ME)				
Dahlkemper	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Pitts				
Davis (AL)	Kissell	Platts				
Davis (CA)	Klein (FL)	Poe (TX)				
Davis (IL)	Kline (MN)	Polis (CO)				
Davis (KY)	Kosmas	Pomeroy				
Davis (TN)	Kratovil	Posey				
Deal (GA)	Kucinich	Price (NC)				
DeFazio	Lance	Putnam				
DeGette	Langevin	Quigley				
DeLauro	Larsen (WA)	Rahall				
Dent	Larson (CT)	Rangel				
Diaz-Balart, L.	Latham	Rehberg				
Diaz-Balart, M.	LaTourette	Reichert				
Dicks	Latta					

NOT VOTING—32

Bilirakis Frank (MA) Napolitano
 Broun (GA) Grijalva Radanovich
 Brown-Waite, Herger Sanchez, Loretta
 Ginny Honda Sessions
 Chandler Jackson-Lee Sestak
 Clarke (TX) Kennedy Shimkus
 Crowley Lamborn Smith (NJ)
 Cuellar Lee (CA) Watson
 Delahunt Edwards (TX) Waxler
 Ellsworth Luján Wu
 Engel Miller, George

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
 The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1549

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO OFFER RESOLUTION RAISING A QUESTION OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 2(a)(1) of rule IX, I hereby notify the House of my intention to offer a resolution as a question of the privileges of the House.

The form of my resolution is as follows:

Whereas on January 20, 2009, Barack Obama was inaugurated as President of the United States, and the outstanding public debt of the United States stood at \$10.627 trillion;

Whereas on January 20, 2009, in the President's Inaugural Address, he stated, "[T]hose of us who manage the public's dollars will be held to account, to spend wisely, reform bad habits, and do our business in the light of day, because only then can we restore the vital trust between a people and their government.";

Whereas on February 17, 2009, the President signed into public law H.R. 1, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009;

Whereas the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 included \$575 billion of new spending and \$212 billion of revenue reductions for a total deficit impact of \$787 billion;

Whereas the borrowing necessary to finance the American Recovery and Reinvest-

Whereas before assuming control of the House of Representatives in January 2007, Congressional Democrats were committed to an open and transparent appropriations process;

Whereas according to a document by Congressional Democrats entitled "Democratic Declaration: Honest Leadership and Open Government," page 2 states, "Our goal is to restore accountability, honesty and openness at all levels of government.";

Whereas according to a document by Congressional Democrats entitled "A New Direction for America," page 29 states, "Bills should generally come to the floor under a procedure that allows open, full, and fair debate consisting of a full amendment process that grants the Minority the right to offer its alternatives, including a substitute.";

Whereas on November 21, 2006, The San Francisco Chronicle reported, "Speaker Pelosi pledged to restore 'minority rights'—including the right of Republicans to offer amendments to bills on the floor . . . The principle of civility and respect for minority participation in this House is something that we promised the American people, she said. 'It's the right thing to do.'" ("Pelosi's All Smiles through a Rough House Transition," The San Francisco Chronicle, November 21, 2006);

Whereas on December 6, 2006, Speaker Nancy Pelosi stated, "[We] promised the American people that we would have the most honest and open government and we will.";

Whereas on December 17, 2006, The Washington Post reported, "After a decade of bitter partisanship that has all but crippled efforts to deal with major national problems, Pelosi is determined to try to return the House to what it was in an earlier era—where you debated ideas and listened to each others arguments.'" ("Pelosi's House Diplomacy," The Washington Post, December 17, 2006);

Whereas on December 5, 2006, Majority Leader Steny Hoyer stated, "We intend to have a Rules Committee . . . that gives opposition voices and alternative proposals the ability to be heard and considered on the floor of the House." ("Hoyer Says Dems' Plans Unruffled by Approps Logjam," CongressDaily PM, December 5, 2006);

Whereas during debate on June 14, 2005, in the Congressional Record on page H4410, Chairwoman Louise M. Slaughter of the House Rules Committee stated, "If we want to foster democracy in this body, we should take the time and thoughtfulness to debate all major legislation under an open rule, not just appropriations bills, which are already restricted. An open process should be the norm and not the exception.";

Whereas since January 2007, there has been a failure to commit to an open and transparent process in the House of Representatives;

Whereas more bills were considered under closed rules, 64 total, in the 110th Congress under Democratic control, than in the previous Congress, 49, under Republican control;

Whereas fewer bills were considered under open rules, 10 total, in the 110th Congress under Democratic control, than in the previous Congress, 22, under Republican control;

Whereas fewer amendments were allowed per bill, 7.68, in the 110th Congress under Democratic control, than in the previous Congress, 9.22, under Republican control;

Whereas the failure to commit to an open and transparent process in order to develop a clear plan for dealing with runaway Federal spending reached its pinnacle in the House's handling of H.R. 2847, the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010;

Whereas H.R. 2847, the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 contains \$64.4 billion in discretionary spending, 11.6 percent more than enacted in FY 2009;

Whereas on June 11, 2009, the House Rules Committee issued an announcement stating that amendments to H.R. 2847, the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 must be pre-printed in the Congressional Record by the close of business on June 15, 2009;

Whereas both Republicans and Democrats filed 127 amendments in the Congressional Record for consideration on the House floor;

Whereas on June 15, 2009, the House Rules Committee reported H. Res. 544, a rule with a pre-printing requirement and unlimited pro forma amendments for purposes of debate;

Whereas on June 16, 2009, the House proceeded with one hour of general debate, or one minute to vet each \$1.07 billion in H.R. 2847, in the Committee of the Whole;

Whereas after one hour of general debate the House proceeded with amendment debate;

Whereas after just 22 minutes of amendment debate, or one minute to vet each \$3.02 billion in H.R. 2847, a motion that the Committee rise was offered by Congressional Democrats;

Whereas the House agreed on a motion that the Committee rise by a recorded vote of 179 Ayes to 124 Noes, with all votes in the affirmative being cast by Democrats;

Whereas afterwards, the House Rules Committee convened a special, untelevised meeting to dispense with further proceedings on H.R. 2847, the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010;

Whereas on June 17, 2009, the House Rules Committee reported H. Res. 552, a new and restrictive structured rule for H.R. 2847, the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010;

Whereas every House Republican and 27 House Democrats voted against agreeing on H. Res. 552;

Whereas H. Res. 552 made in order just 23 amendments, with a possibility for 10 more amendments, out of the 127 amendments originally filed;

Whereas H. Res. 552 severely curtailed pro forma amendments for the purposes of debate;

Whereas the actions of Congressional Democrats to curtail debate and the number of amendments offered to H.R. 2847, the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 effectively ended the process to deal with runaway Federal spending in a positive and responsible manner;

Whereas Congressional Democrats continue to curtail debate and the number of amendments offered to appropriations bills;

Whereas on June 18, 2009, the House Rules Committee reported H. Res. 559, a restrictive structured rule for H.R. 2918, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2010;

Whereas H. Res. 559 made in order just one amendment out of the 20 amendments originally filed;

Whereas on June 23, 2009, the House Rules Committee reported H. Res. 573, a restrictive structured rule for H.R. 2892, the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2010;

Whereas H. Res. 573 made in order just 9 amendments, with a possibility for 5 more amendments, out of the 91 amendments originally filed;

Whereas on June 24, 2009, the House Rules Committee reported H. Res. 578, a restrictive structured rule for H.R. 2996, the Department

of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010;

Whereas H. Res. 578 made in order just 8 amendments, with a possibility for 5 more amendments, out of the 105 amendments originally filed; and

Whereas the actions taken have resulted in indignity being visited upon the House of Representatives: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the House of Representatives recommit itself to fiscal restraint and develop a clear plan for dealing with runaway Federal spending;

(2) the House of Representatives return to its best traditions of an open and transparent appropriations process without a pre-printing requirement; and

(3) the House Rules Committee shall report out open rules for all general appropriations bills throughout the remainder of the 111th Congress.

□ 1600

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under rule IX, a resolution offered from the floor by a Member other than the majority leader or the minority leader as a question of the privileges of the House has immediate precedence only at a time designated by the Chair within 2 legislative days after the resolution is properly noticed.

Pending that designation, the form of the resolution noticed by the gentleman from Georgia will appear in the RECORD at this point.

The Chair will not at this point determine whether the resolution constitutes a question of privilege. That determination will be made at the time designated for consideration of the resolution.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2997, AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 609 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 609

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2997) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived except those arising under clause 9 or 10 of rule XXI. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. Points of order against provisions in the bill for failure to comply with clause 2 of rule XXI are waived. Notwithstanding clause 11 of rule XVIII, except as provided in section 2, no amendment shall be