United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 112th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 157 WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JULY 11, 2011 No. 102

Senate

The Senate met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Honorable CHRISTOPHER A. COONS, a Senator from the State of Delaware.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Lord God Almighty, unto whom in all ages people have lifted up their hearts, as we begin this week we are aware that Americans are watching on television the daily business of this Chamber. Grant our Senators wisdom to solve the complex issues of our time. Lord, inspire them to see the wisdom of cooperation, strengthen their minds and bodies to endure long hours of labor and to build alliances across the aisle that will lead us and our Nation to a better tomorrow. Let the struggles they experience help them develop a more robust and meaningful relationship with You and those around them. May Your spirit be above and among them, that in these days of destiny they may make Your ways their ways.

We pray in Your everlasting Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable CHRISTOPHER A. COONS led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. INOUYE).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, July 11, 2011.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable CHRISTOPHER A. COONS, a Senator from the State of Delaware, to perform the duties of the Chair.

DANIEL K. INOUYE,
President pro tempore.

Mr. COONS thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

SHARED SACRIFICE IN RESOLVING THE BUDGET DEFICIT—MOTION TO PROCEED

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to S. 1323, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to the consideration of S. 1323, a bill to express the sense of the Senate on shared sacrifice in resolving the budget deficit.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the time until 5:30 p.m. will be equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees.

Who yields time?

The Senator from North Dakota.

SCHEDULE

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, the Senate has resumed the motion to proceed to S. 1323, a bill to express the sense of the Senate on shared sacrifice in resolving the budget deficit. The time until 5:30 will be equally divided between the two leaders or their designees. At 5:30, there will be a rollcall vote on the motion to proceed to S. 1323.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—S. 1340

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I understand S. 1340 is at the desk and due for a second reading.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read the bill by title for the second time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1340) to cut, cap, and balance the Federal budget.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I object to any further proceedings with respect to the bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard. The bill will be placed on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV.

Mr. CONRAD. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, we are in the midst of a defining debate on the budget of the United States. All of us understand we have a debt threat looming over this country that is as significant as anything we have faced in many years. Democratic members of the Senate Budget Committee have worked for weeks to devise a blueprint we think has merit and that deserves to be a part of the debate. Today, I am here to outline the key elements of that budget blueprint.

First of all, I think it is critically important we all understand we are as a Nation borrowing 40 cents of every $1 we spend. That is not a sustainable circumstance. Admiral Mullen, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has indicated that our national debt is our biggest national security threat. This is the top military man in our country saying the debt threat is the most serious national security threat.

Why does he say that? Here are the facts: The debt of the United States—the gross debt—all the debt we owe is now approaching 100 percent of our gross domestic product, which is the highest level it has been since after World War II. This chart shows a threshold of 90 percent and a gross debt of 90 percent. Why did we draw that line on this chart? Because the best

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

evidence we have tells us when we cross the 90-percent threshold on the gross debt of any nation, we are in the danger zone, we are in the red zone.

The distinguished economists Carmen Reinhart and Kenneth Rogoff wrote a book called ''Growth in a Time of Debt.'' Here is their conclusion:

> We examined the experience of 44 countries spanning up to two centuries of data on central government debt, inflation and growth. Our main finding is that across both advanced countries and emerging markets, high debt to GDP levels (90 percent and above) are associated with notably lower growth outcomes.

This is a key fact all our colleagues need to know. When our gross debt goes over 90 percent of our gross domestic product, our future economic prospects are diminished. That means fewer jobs created, less economic opportunity—a nation that is at risk. That is where we are.

Look at what the Congressional Budget Office says is where we are headed. On the current trajectory, we are headed for a debt that will go to 200 percent of the gross domestic product of the country. This is not the gross debt; this is the publicly held debt, which is smaller than the gross debt. So this chart now looks at the publicly held debt and says it is headed for 200 percent of GDP. We cannot stay on this course. It is critically important we change direction.

For every 1 percentage point increase in interest we pay, $1.3 trillion is added to the debt. For those who say don't worry about the debt limit, let's remind them what will occur if the United States refuses to pay the bills it has already incurred, which is the interest rates will go up. Those who have loaned us money, if we renege on our commitments to pay them, will then insist on higher interest rates—all borrowers will insist on higher interest rates—and for every 1-percent increase in the interest rate, we will pay $1.3 trillion more on our debt. So those who think that somehow, by not extending the debt limit, we are going to help on the debt—no. The opposite is true. The debt will increase and increase dramatically.

Here are the hard facts with respect to the relationship between spending and revenue over the last 60 years in this country. The red line is the spending line. The green line is the revenue line. What this shows very clearly is that spending is the highest it has been as a share of GDP in 60 years. Yes, we have a spending problem. But it is not exclusively a spending problem, as some assert on this floor, because revenue as a share of GDP is the lowest it has been in 60 years. To deny that essential fact is to deny the significant elements of a compromise that are required to solve this problem.

Spending is the highest it has been in 60 years as a share of our national income. Revenue is the lowest it has been in 60 years as a share of our national income. Both have to be addressed if we are going to solve this problem.

For those who say: Well, it is not a revenue problem, oh, yes, it is.

This is an article that appeared Sunday, May 1, in the Washington Post: ''On the way to a surplus, a $12 trillion U.S. detour.''

Remember, in 2001, we were told we were on the way to paying off the debt of the United States. This article by Lori Montgomery in the Washington Post on May 1 indicated the fundamental reasons that instead of paying off the debt, we have a debt that is mushrooming. This one paragraph says it all:

> The biggest culprit, by far, has been an erosion of tax revenue triggered largely by two recessions and multiple rounds of tax cuts. Together, the economy and the tax bills enacted under former President George W. Bush, and to a lesser extent by President Obama, wiped out $6.3 trillion in anticipated revenue. That's nearly half of the $12.7 trillion swing from projected surpluses to real debt. Federal tax collections now stand at their lowest level as a percentage of the economy in 60 years.

That is the point I just made.

So when Democrats on the Senate Budget Committee approached this problem, we looked at it in historical perspective. How did we get into this problem? Half of it is on the revenue side. So we chose to deal with a solution that deals on both sides of the ledger. Yes, we need to cut spending; absolutely, that must be done. But we also cut so-called tax expenditures that are just spending by another name—loopholes, exclusions, deductions, tax preferences, abusive tax shelters, and tax havens that are hemorrhaging revenue that rightfully belongs in the Treasury—people avoiding what they legitimately owe to the United States by engaging in abusive tax shelters and tax havens that is costing us substantial revenue. We will get into the specifics of that.

The House Republicans chose a different path. They only want to focus on half the problem. They only want to focus on the spending side of the equation. They don't want to touch the revenue side of the equation. I believe that denies reality. That runs away from the hard reality of how we got into this situation. Again, we got here by, yes, spending that is higher than it has been in 60 years as a share of national income but also revenue that is lower than it has been at any time in 60 years. If we are truthful with ourselves, we are going to have to deal with both sides of this equation.

The plan Senate Democrats on the Budget Committee have agreed on looks at a budget framework that includes roughly the same amount of deficit reduction as the House Republican plan. In fact, we have somewhat more deficit reduction than did they. They have a plan that was $3.9 trillion of deficit reduction. Our plan is $4 trillion. The actual difference is about $50 billion, but because of rounding, it turns out they are at $3.9 trillion, we are at $4 trillion. The actual difference is about $50 billion more in deficit reduction in the plan worked by Senate Democrats on the Budget Committee.

So this is what happens to deficits as a share of GDP under the framework we are offering. As you can see, this year the deficit is 9.3 percent of gross domestic product. We bring it down very steadily until we get down to 1.3 percent in the 10th year—a lower deficit in dollar terms, a lower deficit as a share of GDP than the House Republican plan. Let me repeat that. The Senate Democrats on the Budget Committee—our plan reduces the deficit by the 10th year by more than the Republicans in total, and in the 10th year we have a lower deficit in dollar terms and a lower deficit as a share of GDP.

As shown on this chart, this is what happens to the debt itself. The gross debt, as you can see, peaks out at 100 percent in 2011, and then we bring it down gradually but steadily to about 98 percent by 2021. The key is, instead of having the debt line going up, up, and away, burying this country under a mountain of debt, we stabilize the debt and begin to bring it down—something that every serious economist has said is absolutely essential.

In terms of spending, I indicated that current spending is the highest it has been as a share of GDP in 60 years. Our plan takes that down from 24 percent of GDP to 23 percent and then freezes it at 22 percent of GDP for the rest of this decade.

Now, some will say: There go the Democrats again. They are spending too much money. I would say to them: If we could get the spending down to the levels that were obtained during the Reagan administration, would that be acceptable? Because that is exactly what we do. Under the plan of Senate Budget Committee Democrats, we get spending to the exact same level that pertained during the administration of Ronald Reagan. During Ronald Reagan's 8 years, spending averaged 22.1 percent of GDP. That is precisely what our spending equals in the budget framework I have outlined here today. We include every part of the Federal budget, including the defense budget. Just as the fiscal commission did, just as every other bipartisan deficit reduction plan has included, we looked to defense spending for savings because no part of the budget can be off the table in terms of a deficit reduction plan.

I would say separately, Social Security we deal with separately because Social Security need not be, should not be part of a deficit reduction plan. Savings on Social Security ought to be for the purpose of extending the solvency of Social Security. But in terms of those parts of spending that are considered on budget, defense has to be included in any savings. Why do I say that? Well, look what has happened since 1997. Spending on defense and war has gone from $254 billion a year to $688 billion a year. It is a key reason spending has exploded.

Before the fiscal commission, some of the best defense analysts in the country came before us and told us that 51 percent of all Federal employees are at the Department of Defense—51 percent of all Federal employees are at the Department of Defense—and that does not count the contractors.

I asked these analysts: Well, how many contractors are there?

Their response was: Senator, we can't tell you.

I said: Is that a matter of security? Is that a matter of clearances?

They said: No, Senator. We don't know.

I said: Well, what is the range? About how many contractors are there working at the Department of Defense?

The answer was: Senator, 1 million to 9 million. Between 1 million and 9 million. We can't tell you which is right.

We have a serious problem of contractors working for the Department of Defense and the Department of Defense cannot even tell you how many contractors they have working for them. We have a problem.

The previous Secretary of Defense, Secretary Gates, said this:

> . . . the budget of the Pentagon almost doubled during the last decade.

And he is right about that. Our chart shows that.

> But our capabilities didn't particularly expand. A lot of that money went into infrastructure and overhead and, frankly, I think a culture that had an open checkbook.

''A lot of that money went into infrastructure and overhead''—overhead—''and, frankly . . . a culture that had an open checkbook.'' We cannot afford an open checkbook anywhere. We have to go after waste, fraud, and abuse in every department. We have to go after infrastructure spending that really does not contribute to improving our defense. We have to go after overhead, overhead costs that have really run amok.

Chairman RYAN of the House said this about defense:

> There are a lot of savings you can get in defense. There's a lot of waste over there, for sure.

Yet, when they came with their plan, they continued the path of increasing defense spending year over year without any discipline. This is the plan they outlined—from $529 billion a year headed for $667 billion a year, and that does not count the war funding.

In our plan, we have done what the fiscal commission called for. We have achieved the same savings out of security as the fiscal commission did—$886 billion out of the security category. Now, that includes defense. Obviously, defense is most of security, but in the ''security'' category also falls homeland security, and also included is veteran spending. Veteran spending, by the way, is one place we do not cut a nickel. The veterans deserve to have the promise we have made to them kept, and under our budget, every dollar that has been promised to veterans will go to them. That does not mean we cannot save money out of the security side. The fiscal commission—which, by the way, is the only bipartisan plan that has come from anywhere: five Democrats, five Republicans, one Independent—endorsed a plan with $886 billion of savings over 10 years out of the security category. The budget by Senate Budget Committee Democrats adopts that finding.

The budget that Senate Budget Committee Democrats are advancing also has governmentwide savings. We freeze the pay of Members of Congress for 3 years. We freeze the legislative branch and White House budgets for 3 years. We freeze civilian pay for 2 years. That has already been adopted, but we include that in our budget. We reduce the Federal vehicle fleet by 20 percent because, frankly, in our investigations we find in this area there has been an explosion of vehicles in the Federal fleet, and I think all of us have seen it with our own eyes. This is something that has to be taken on. We reduce travel costs of Federal agencies by 20 percent. We reduce Federal printing costs by $1 billion by 2015. We reduce the number of contractors, which we have previously described.

The House Republican plan on revenue is really almost impossible to believe. In a circumstance in which we have record debt, in a circumstance in which the revenue of this country is the lowest it has been in 60 years, what is part of their answer? Cut taxes some more, and cut them for the very wealthiest among us, cut them another $1 trillion for those who are the most fortunate among us. I am not making this up. This is the House Republican plan: Take a circumstance in which we have record debt, the lowest revenue we have had in 60 years, and cut taxes for the very wealthiest among us by another $1 trillion by extending the top rate cuts, by a $5 million estate tax exemption. They actually cut revenues $4.2 trillion below the CBO baseline. Let me repeat that. They actually cut revenue in their plan $4.2 trillion below the Congressional Budget Office baseline. That is inexplicable.

Maybe we can start to understand it when we look at what a former Reagan economic adviser said about the House Republican plan. Mr. Bartlett said this:

> Distributionally, the Ryan plan——

The House Republican plan——

> is a monstrosity. The rich would receive huge tax cuts while the social safety net would be shredded to pay for them. Even as an opening bid to begin budget negotiations with the Democrats, the Ryan plan cannot be taken seriously. It is less of a wish list than a fairy tale utterly disconnected from the real world, backed up by make-believe numbers and unreasonable assumptions. Ryan's plan isn't even an act of courage; it's just pandering to the Tea Party. A real act of courage would have been for him to admit, as all serious budget analysts know, that revenues will have to rise well above 19 percent of [gross domestic product] to stabilize the debt.

Revenue today is 14.8 percent of GDP—again, the lowest it has been in 60 years. If we look at the last five times the budget has been balanced in the last 50 years, here is what we see: Revenues had to be close to 20 percent of GDP. They were 19.7 percent in 1969, 19.9 percent in 1998, 19.8 percent in 1999, 20.6 percent in the year 2000, and 19.5 percent in 2001. That is the last five times the budget has been balanced. Each of those times, revenue was close to 20 percent of GDP. Now it is 14.8 percent of GDP. Anyone who seriously argues that you can solve this problem just on the spending side of the equation is not being serious.

The budget framework we offer today has revenues at 19.5 percent of GDP—almost equivalent to what it was during the Clinton years, when we had balanced budgets and, in fact, stopped using Social Security money to pay other bills. During the Clinton years, revenue averaged 19.4 percent of GDP. Under our plan, it averages 19.5 percent. So revenue is clearly not out of line compared to the other times we balanced the budget and, in fact, during the Clinton years when we had the longest economic expansion in this Nation's history.

For our colleagues who say, oh, you can't touch revenue or you will kill the economy, you will kill job creation—really? How about the historic record? The historic record shows very clearly that during the Clinton years, when you had revenue at the same level as we have in this plan, you had the longest economic expansion in this Nation's history—39 quarters; 32 of those quarters during the Clinton years—the longest uninterrupted period of economic growth in this Nation's history, and you had revenue at the same level we are talking about in this plan. Facts are stubborn things. A previous President said that. He was right. The fact is, we had the longest period of uninterrupted growth in our economy during a period in which revenue was at the level we are proposing in this budget. That is a fact.

Mr. President, the proposals in the budget framework also seek to bring us transparency. We have tax reform that simplifies the Tax Code, scales back tax loopholes, protects the middle class, improves progressivity and fairness of the code, promotes economic growth and U.S. competitiveness—because we lower the corporate rate from 35 percent to 29 percent to make America more competitive, and we pay for it by closing corporate loopholes. We also address the tax gap, offshore tax havens, and abusive tax shelters, and ensure that corporations pay their fair share.

The specifics of our revenue proposal are as follows: The tax cuts—the so-called Bush-era tax cuts—are extended for singles earning up to $500,000 a year and for couples earning up to $1 million a year. So 99 percent of the American people will see no rate increase—none; 99 percent of the American people will see no rate increase. One percent will, and it will be those who are sufficiently fortunate to be earning over $1 million a year—the top 1 percent in this country. We ask them to go back to rates of the Clinton era, when the top rate was 39.6 percent, capital gains were 20 percent. Those are the rates that pertain—when we had the longest economic expansion in our Nation's history.

For those who say it is a job killer, they have to explain how that can be since history shows something quite different from their claim.

We also provide for alternative minimum tax relief. That costs $1.5 trillion. That is not a tax increase. We are lowering taxes that would be imposed by the alternative minimum tax, which is increasingly gobbling up middle-class taxpayers. We are preventing that from happening. It costs $1.5 trillion to fix. So we are replacing that revenue with other revenue. I don't consider that a tax increase. That is merely substituting revenue for revenue that we are subtracting to prevent middle-class people from being caught up in the alternative minimum tax.

We also reform the estate tax, going back to the 2009 levels which are $3.5 million a person and $7 million a couple. That means well over 99.5 percent of estates would be completely exempt. That is a fair plan.

We also assume net $2 trillion of additional funds from closing tax loopholes, cutting tax subsidies, promoting tax fairness. That is over 10 years.

We assume tax preferences for individuals are reduced 9 to 17 percent, depending on the amount of offshore tax havens and abusive tax shelters that are closed.

We assume, as I indicated earlier, that the corporate rate is lowered to 29 percent, offset by reducing corporate tax expenditures and closing corporate tax loopholes—specific policies to be determined by the Finance Committee, as they always are.

Mr. President, when I indicate there is a range for reducing tax expenditures from 9 to 17 percent, depending on how much savings we get out of offshore tax havens, here is the math. Over the next 10 years, the tax preferences—or expenditures, as they are sometimes called—will cost the Treasury $14 trillion. Let me repeat that. The loopholes, the exclusions, the preferences in the Tax Code will cost the Treasury $14 trillion over the next 10 years.

On top of that, offshore tax havens and abusive tax shelters will cost the Treasury another $1.4 trillion. That is according to estimates based on data from the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. So if we recover nothing from tax havens, to reach our revenue numbers we would have to reduce tax expenditures 17 percent. On the other hand, if we recover 80 percent of tax haven losses and tax shelter losses, the reduction in tax expenditures would only have to be 9 percent—17 percent reduction in tax expenditures if we get no savings from tax havens and tax shelters, and a 9-percent reduction in tax expenditures if we recover 80 percent of the losses from tax havens and tax shelters.

Probably, the realistic expectation ought to be somewhere in between those extremes.

If the CBO scored the proposal by Senate Budget Committee Democrats, they would not say there is any tax increase here at all. Let me repeat that. If the Congressional Budget Office scored this proposal by Senate Budget Committee Democrats, they would say there is a $765 billion tax cut over 10 years. How can that be? How can I be saying there is $2 trillion of additional revenue over 10 years, and the Congressional Budget Office would say—if they evaluated this plan by Budget Committee Democrats—they would say it is a $765 billion tax cut? The reason is simple.

In our plan we extend all of the middle-class tax cuts. In addition, we actually broaden the middle-class tax cuts so that nobody is affected by a rate increase unless they are a couple earning over $1 million a year. We also provide the alternative minimum tax relief to prevent millions of middle-class people from being affected by that law.

As I indicated earlier, that costs $1.5 trillion over the next 10 years to shield middle-class taxpayers from that.

Third, we provide estate tax reform at the 2009 levels so that well over 99 percent of estates are completely shielded or exempt.

Again, when our Republican colleagues say—and some of them do—you can't have a higher tax rate, even on those earning over $1 million, it will kill the economy—really? How about looking at the facts. How about looking at the historic record. How about being informed by what has actually happened before because when we look at history, we find quite a different answer than our friends on the other side are providing.

What we find is that the last time the top rate for those earning $1 million was 39.6 percent, we experienced the longest period of uninterrupted economic growth in U.S. history. That is a fact. We had 39 quarters of economic growth from 1991 to 2000. For 32 of those quarters, Bill Clinton was President, and we had a top rate of 39.6 percent on those couples earning over $1 million a year.

Our friends on the other side say: You will kill jobs. Do you know what is fascinating? I remember this debate back when we passed deficit reduction under President Clinton. Our friends on the other side said the same thing then. I remember, I was seated here listening to the then-Republican leader claim that if we passed the Clinton plan to get the deficit down and balance the budget, we would crater the economy. Those were the exact words our friends on the other side used at that time—that if we raised rates on the wealthiest among us, it would crater the economy.

What happened? Not only did we not crater the economy, we had the longest period of economic expansion in our Nation's history, and 24 million jobs were created—the best record ever. That is the fact. That is what really happened—not some fairy tale about what happens if we get the country back on track, if we move toward balancing the budget, toward getting the debt down, because that is in fact what happened during the Clinton years.

Yes, we had the highest rate of 39.6 percent on those earning over $1 million. But it didn't crater the economy—no. The economy grew. We had the longest economic expansion in this Nation's history, and 24 million jobs were created during that period, the best record ever.

Let's look again at history. The last five times economic growth was above 4 percent in this country, the top tax rate was 39.6 percent on those earning over $1 million. Facts. Facts are stubborn things. In 1994, the top rate was 39.6 percent and the growth rate was 4.1 percent. In 1997, the top rate was 39.6 percent and economic growth was 4.5 percent. In 1998, we had 4.4 percent economic growth. In 1999, it was 4.8 percent. In 2000, we had 4.1 percent economic growth—the strongest economic growth, going back decades, in every year. The top rate on people earning over $1 million was 39.6 percent, which is precisely what we are proposing in this plan.

Mr. President, I think it is undisputed by serious economists, of whatever philosophical stripe, that these tax expenditures have to be reined in. We are spending $1.1 trillion a year on tax expenditures. Some of the most conservative economists in the country have said that is just spending by a different name. Here is Martin Feldstein, professor of economics at Harvard, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Reagan. He has written a column called ''The Tax Expenditure Solution for Our National Debt.'' He said this:

> Cutting tax expenditures is really the best way to reduce government spending. . . .

It is called revenue, but it is really spending.

> Eliminating tax expenditures does not increase marginal tax rates or reduce the reward for saving, investment or risk-taking. It would also increase overall economic efficiency by removing incentives that distort private spending decisions. And eliminating or consolidating the large number of overlapping tax-based subsidies would also greatly simplify tax filing. In short, cutting tax expenditures is not at all like other ways of raising revenue.

This is from the head of the economic advisers under President Reagan, saying we ought to cut tax expenditures. That is exactly what the Senate Democratic budget plan does. We cut tax expenditures 9 to 17 percent, depending on how much we are able to save from closing off these offshore tax havens and the abusive tax shelters.

If we get no savings from tax havens and tax shelters, then we would have to reduce tax expenditures 17 percent. If we are able to reduce tax havens and the other loopholes, offshore loopholes—the abusive tax shelters—by 80 percent, then we would be able to reduce tax expenditures by 9 percent.

Just like Martin Feldstein who said we ought to have after tax expenditures, also Alan Greenspan, former Chairman of the Federal Reserve, said this:

I think that Republicans are out to identify a very significant amount of so-called tax expenditures, which in fact are misclassified. They are expenditures, they are outlays, and many are subsidies, and subsidies are not the type of thing that you want for an efficient market system. There are a lot of them.

Mr. President, that is what we are proposing. Let's go after these subsidies, these preferences, these exclusions. While we are at it, let's go after offshore tax havens, abusive tax shelters. Let's shut them down.

If there is any doubt about where this money is going, here it is: 26.5 percent of tax expenditures go to the top 1 percent in this country; 26.5 percent of all tax expenditures go to the top 1 percent. So when we are saying we may have to reduce tax expenditures 17 percent, we could do it all just with the top 1 percent. That is where the benefit is going.

Let me show you in another way. The top 1 percent, in dollar terms—the value, on average, of tax expenditures for those who are in the top 1 percent in this country, earning an average of $1.1 million a year, they get, on average, a benefit every year from tax expenditures of over $205,000. For those who are in the middle quintile, those earning $39,000 a year, their average benefit is $3,000. You can see that the top 1 percent have a benefit from tax expenditures that is 66 times what people in the middle get. It is not unfair to go to those who have had the greatest benefit from the national economy over the last two decades and say to them: We need you to help a little bit more to get out of this debt rut we are in. And you know what, that is not unfair because they have had the greatest benefit over the last 15 years.

Here is something that I think shows it conclusively. This is the effective tax rate for the 400 wealthiest taxpayers in America. In 1992, it was about 27 percent. In 1995, the tax rate for the wealthiest 400 was 30 percent—29.9, to be exact. Look what has happened since 1995. The effective tax rate for the wealthiest 400 taxpayers in America has gone down to 16.6 percent. They have had their tax rates cut almost in half. Has anybody else had their taxes cut in half? I don't think so. The people who have had their taxes cut in half are the wealthiest among us. So it is not unreasonable to go back to them and say: Hey, wait a minute. We have to go back to what the tax rates were here—not back to an effective rate of 30 percent but a top rate that we had in the Clinton years when we had the largest economic and longest economic expansion in our Nation's history. That seems reasonable.

We also know it is not just on the individual side but on the corporate side as well. This is a little five-story building in the Cayman Islands. Now, 18,857 companies say they are doing business out of this little building. Anybody believe that? Anybody believe 18,857 companies are doing business out of this little 5-story building down in the Cayman Islands? I would say that is the most efficient building in the world. Imagine, a little 5-story building, and 18,857 companies say they are doing business out of there. They have maybe 100 employees in that building. Those are the most efficient people in the entire world. Unbelievable what they are doing.

You know what, they are not doing business; they are doing monkey business because what they are doing is cheating all the rest of us who pay what we owe. Why are they down in the Cayman Islands, those 18,857 companies, calling that little building home? Because there are no taxes down in the Cayman Islands, and they are showing their profits in subsidiaries they say are operating out of that little building so they can avoid paying the taxes the vast majority of us pay right here in the United States. That is outrageous. That is unfair. Our Republican friends say: Oh, you can't touch that; it is a tax increase if you do. Really? That is a tax increase? I don't think so.

Offshore tax haven abuse is proliferating. If anybody doubts it, go Google offshore tax havens and see what happens. See what happens if you Google offshore tax havens. The experts here on the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations have said this:

Experts have estimated that the total loss to the Treasury from offshore tax evasion alone approaches $100 billion per year, including $40 billion to $70 billion from individuals and another $30 billion from corporations engaging in offshore tax evasion. Abusive tax shelters add tens of billions of dollars more.

The Democrats on the Budget Committee said: We have had it. We are going after those people. We are going to insist they pay their fair share just as the vast majority of Americans already do. So we are saying: We are coming after you. If you have a tax haven down in the Cayman Islands, we are coming after you. If you have an abusive tax shelter, we are coming after you because it is not fair to all the rest of us who are paying what we owe.

There are critical priorities that shouldn't be cut. One is education. Education is the foundation for future economic strength.

An educated population is a key source of economic growth. . . . Broad access to education was, by and large, a major factor in the United States' economic dominance in the 20th Century and in the creation of a broad middle class. Indeed, the American Dream of upward mobility both within and across generations has been tied to access to education.

This is a quote from Harvard economists Claudia Goldin and Lawrence Katz in ''The Future of Inequality: The Other Reason Education Matters So Much.''

When we see what our friends on the other side are doing, they are cutting education 15 percent. We don't believe that is the right priority for the country. Yes, overall spending has to be cut. We do cut spending—almost $2 trillion in the Democratic blueprint, almost $2 trillion—but not education.

Another key priority is energy. We all know what has happened to gas prices. They have soared from $1.81 in December of 2008 to over $3.50 a gallon by July 4. I just paid $3.77. We all know what is happening to gas prices. Many of us believe a key priority is to reduce our dependence on foreign energy. House Republicans have a different idea. They cut the programs to reduce our dependence on foreign energy by 57 percent. We reject that proposal. We don't think it is in the national interest.

Infrastructure—roads, bridges, airports, rail. Here is what the U.S. Chamber of Commerce has said about infrastructure spending:

If we don't change course over the next five years, the economy could forgo as much as $336 billion in lost economic growth as transportation networks continue to deteriorate. I am well aware of the fiscal constraints facing this Congress and the nation. But we must avoid cutting off our nose to spite our face. Without proper investment and attention to our infrastructure, the United States' economic stability, potential for job growth, global competitiveness, and quality of life are all at risk.

That is a quote from Thomas Donohue, the president and CEO of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Republicans in the House weren't listening because they propose cutting transportation funding in their budget by 30 percent. We reject that cut as well. It does not make sense to cut education, to cut infrastructure. It does not make sense. It will only weaken our position.

On health care, the House Republican plan ends Medicare as we know it. It replaces it with a voucher system, block grants Medicaid, and shifts costs on seniors, children, the disabled, and individual States. It ends the countercyclical nature of Medicaid, and it defunds health care reform, increasing the number of uninsured by at least 34 million people in this country. The House Republicans have said their plan saves Medicare. I don't think so. I think it kills Medicare. Why do I say that? Because under traditional Medicare now, the beneficiary pays 25 percent. Someone who is eligible for Medicare pays 25 percent of the bill. Under the House Republican plan, they would pay 68 percent of the bill. That just stands things on their head. Instead of people having Medicare as a social safety net when they get to their senior years, they would have it pulled out from under them.

We have rejected the House GOP approach and would remind our colleagues that we have had large health care savings that were already enacted last year in health care reform. The Congressional Budget Office says that will save in the second 10 years $1.3 trillion. So, yes, everything has to be on the table, but we just took a big run at getting our health care costs back in line—$1.3 trillion in deficit savings, according to CBO.

In conclusion, the overview of the budget framework we are offering our colleagues for their consideration provides $4 trillion in deficit reduction over 10 years. It is actually $5 trillion if measured on the same basis as the fiscal commission. We have adopted what we think is a more plausible baseline in light of things that have happened over this year. It stabilizes the debt by 2014 and cuts the deficit to 2½ percent of GDP by 2015 and 1.3 percent by 2021. We have tax reform that simplifies the code. This closes loopholes and goes after offshore tax havens and abusive tax shelters and restores fairness. We reject the House GOP plan to end Medicare as we know it. We protect education, energy, and infrastructure investments. And we have a balanced deficit and debt reduction plan, cutting spending by about $2 trillion and providing additional revenue by about $2 trillion.

Let me conclude as I began by saying that our revenue plan would be scored by the Congressional Budget Office as being a $765 billion tax cut because we are replacing revenue lost by extending other tax cuts. We are extending all the middle-class tax cuts and expanding middle-class tax cuts up to those earning $1 million a year. And we are fixing the alternative minimum tax. That costs $1.5 trillion over 10 years. I don't consider that a tax increase at all because you are reducing revenue that would otherwise come into the Treasury under the alternative minimum tax—which I think almost all of us think is unfair—and replacing it with revenue by reducing tax expenditures. Even the most conservative economists in the country say that needs to be done.

That is the blueprint the Senate Budget Committee Democrats are laying before our colleagues. We are under no illusions. We know this is a year in which the normal process is not being followed. We understand there are leadership negotiations at the highest level, so we understand this is not going to be dealt with in the normal course of doing business. We understand there is leadership negotiation, but we believe there are some ideas in this package that deserve consideration as those negotiations go forward.

Mr. President, I thank my colleagues for their courtesy and their patience, and I look forward to this continuing debate as we take on the debt threat that looms over our Nation.

I thank the Chair, and I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Georgia.

PASSAGE OF DODD-FRANK

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. President, I commend the Budget Committee chairman on his contribution to this debate and his contribution to our country. I enjoy listening to his remarks and appreciate many of the ideas he has offered today.

I rise to talk about an anniversary today—no, it is not my anniversary or his but the anniversary of Dodd-Frank, which passed a year ago today.

This morning at a press conference, BARNEY FRANK, then-chairman of the House Banking Committee and the Frank portion of the Dodd-Frank legislation, gave a speech before the National Press Club. In it he made some comments that are very important, and I wanted to share my agreement and support for some of the things Chairman FRANK said.

I did not vote for Dodd-Frank when it passed 1 year ago, but I did, along with Senator HAGAN and Senator LANDRIEU, offer an amendment which was adopted by the Senate and ultimately agreed to by the House in the conference committee. It was an amendment known as QRM, qualifying residential mortgage, an amendment to carve out an exemption from risk retention for a well-underwritten mortgage loan.

The Dodd-Frank bill, as many in this room will remember, originally called for a total 5-percent risk retention on every residential mortgage made, which would have eliminated many people from making any residential mortgages at all. Ranking Member FRANK today in his comments said: Well, we had a 100-risk retention prior to 1994.

He is right. That is when savings and loans made loans, and that is when the Federal Government insured the others, and savings and loans had preferential interest rate treatment so they could make preferential payments to people to save in their institution versus the bank. But the Federal Government took away the one-quarter percent differential that savings and loans had and the banks became competitive with savings and loans for short-term and long-term deposits of savings and all the savings money flowed to the banks that offered other products. So savings and loans went out of business. When they did, there was no residential mortgage money, at least no conventional money, available in America.

So what happened? The securitized market began. Freddie and Fannie began to play a significant role in providing conventional residential mortgage money. Until the collapse, which began in 2006 and culminated in 2009 and we still are suffering from today—until that collapse, securitization was a very reasonable and safe way of raising capital for mortgages.

What happened in the mortgage collapse was not a failure of equity or skin in the game by the borrower; it was the collapse of underwriting. Mortgage lenders got into loosey-goosey underwriting—subprime credit. They made loans to people who were higher risk in order to price it at a higher rate, and they blurred qualifying requirements to where, all of a sudden, if you walked in and fogged up a mirror with your breath, you could probably get a mortgage loan and they could probably securitize it.

Dodd-Frank was designed to see to it that didn't happen again, and I commend them for it. But as government often does, sometimes it goes too far when the pendulum swings back the other way.

Thus is the dilemma we are in today, as the rule being proposed by the FDIC, the Federal Reserve, Comptroller of the Currency on the QRM rule is going to require, in addition to quality underwriting, a minimum 20-percent downpayment.

For years in this country we have had 90 percent and 95 percent conventional financing or, in terms of FHA, 3.5 percent downpayment and VA none at all. There have been various varieties of downpayments that have been allowed based on the loan and its insurance. But with this rule of requiring risk retention on any loan with a downpayment of less than 20 percent, except for an FHA or VA loan, it is going to literally destroy what is left of the residential housing market because it will extract what is probably 40 to 45, maybe 50 percent, of the current market today.

Senator LANDRIEU, Senator HAGAN, and myself in QRM proposed that people have a qualifying ratio of debt to income that is sufficient to amortize the debt, a third-party verification they have a job, a credit score that indicates they are willing to pay their payments, an appraisal that indicates the house is worth what they are paying for, and a downpayment with mortgage insurance required if the downpayment was less than 20 percent.

Today, I wish to quote Ranking Member FRANK. When talking about risk retention, he said: I am troubled because there is an assault now on risk retention—BARNEY FRANK—adding that even though he believes the 20 percent requirement in the QRM rule being circulated is too high. When asked further what would be a good downpayment, he said at least 4 or 5, something above FHA.

I wish to commend the ranking member because he is precisely right. Although he in his original intent with Dodd-Frank did not want to bifurcate residential qualifying mortgages by some having risk retention and some not, he recognized the importance of doing some of that bifurcation and having some exception to risk retention. They would have realized that anyway, if you recognize they exempted Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae, and FHA from the requirements of Dodd-Frank and left them solely on the conventional market.

So I wish to thank Congressman FRANK today for his comments as they related to QRM and his identifying the downpayment requirement currently being circulated is entirely too high. It is entirely too high, and it is very important that we get the final rule, which will be published on August 1, to have a reasonable downpayment of 5 percent or more, rather than 20 percent or more. Five percent or more will ensure there is skin in the game; and with the other qualifying and underwriting provisions in QRM, it will ensure that quality residential mortgages are being made.

I am not one to offer advice often to the President. He is the President. He can do as he wishes. But today in Politico there is an article about the President is now returning to revisit the residential housing market because he understands employment is not coming back until housing comes back; he understands the American dream is, for some people, now the American nightmare; and he understands what has been done so far has not been working.

I wish to suggest to the President that if he thinks what is happening now is a nightmare, you just wait until this QRM rule that is being circulated now actually goes into effect. Without it being changed and a continued requirement of a 20-percent downpayment, you will have a further lack of demand in the housing market, which already is almost at least anemic, if not feeble, because most Americans who want to buy a home can afford 5 percent or maybe 10 percent down, but they can't afford 20, and that is middle America. If you pull them out of what is already an anemic housing market, you would have no housing market at all.

So as this Dodd-Frank rule is being circulated in the next 2½ to 3 weeks before it is finalized, I hope we can all keep up the drumbeat for the regulators to be reasonable in their approach—understand risk retention is important but also understand home ownership is important and understand we had a collapse that was not downpayment related. We had a collapse that was underwriting related.

So if you have strong underwriting and minimal skin in the game of at least 5 percent, you have a qualified residential mortgage that does not have to have risk retention; therefore, you will have enough capital raised in the mortgage markets to fund a housing demand which hopefully is going to continue to grow.

In the absence of securitization, in the absence of an exemption of risk retention for a qualified residential mortgage, there will be no housing market in the United States of America.

FHA is already under so much stress and duress, it is awful and it is frightful. The Veterans' Administration is a privileged loan for those who have served and made the ultimate sacrifice for our country, and they deserve it. Freddie and Fannie are exempted because we have them in conservatorship. But they are not going to be a source of money for long. Something will have to replace them, a new entity, probably something with securitization. But if the QRM rule being circulated now does, in fact, go into place as it is written, with a minimum 20-percent downpayment, it will be the last nail in the coffin of the American housing market. The unintended consequence of reaching too far to react to the terrible crisis which we had will put the death knell of the housing market squarely on the shoulders of this Congress, this administration, and these regulators who are currently carrying out those rules.

I wish to commend Ranking Member FRANK on his comments today, his recognition that the QRM rule being circulated asks too much, recognizing that a 5-percent or greater downpayment is a reasonable approach and recognizing that underwriting is the important key to see to it that we have a housing market.

I commend the gentleman from Massachusetts. I thank him for adding that comment today to the National Press Club. I hope the regulators, the FDIC, the Federal Reserve, the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Treasury heard it too. If they didn't hear it and they remain silent and continue with 20 percent, they will be doing exactly the opposite of what the President of the United States stated he wants to do; that is, bring the housing market back in America.

I yield back.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Alaska is recognized.

Mr. BEGICH. Mr. President, before I talk about the budget, I wish to commend the Senator from Georgia.

As someone who has been in the real estate business for many years, such as the Senator from Georgia, he is absolutely right. If homeowners are stuck with a 20-percent minimum, the odds are it will crush the housing market. I can tell you this personally because I am helping my mother do the paperwork now for her home. If she was required to put 20 percent down, she would not be buying that home today. We hope to close on the home in the next 45 days. We are fortunate she is able to do that, but 20 percent would take her right out of the market, unable to buy the home she wants to retire in.

So I say to the Senator from Georgia, I hope more people hear it in the administration, because if they don't hear that, as we know with the housing market, it is a critical component of our ability to pull ourselves out of the recession. I thank the Senator for making those comments and noting that.

I know Senator CONRAD was down here earlier, the chair of the Budget Committee, to talk about the budget framework. I first wish to say thanks to Chairman CONRAD. Here is someone who has been on the Budget Committee for 25 years, since 1986, and has been chairman for many of those years, an unbelievable capacity and understanding of the budget and what needs to be done. He understands it. He clearly recognizes we have to have a balanced approach.

For months, yourself, Mr. President, and myself, sitting on the Budget Committee, along with the chairman on the Democratic side, have been working to try to figure out how do we craft a balanced approach. How do we ensure that at the end of the day, we recognize we have to have a budget that continues to help grow our economy, creates fairness in the system, and makes sure we take the responsibility of creating a more accountable and financially responsible budget, not only for this year but for the years out, and dealing with a comprehensive approach to dealing with the deficit?

This is not an easy task, to say the least. I can say, standing here, and I know, Mr. President, as a member of the Budget Committee also, none of those meetings were easy in the discussion, if I could say that—robust debates, robust controversy in some of the issues we talked about but also a lot of ideas. But what is in front of us?

No one can match the chairman's approach of how to address an issue such as this as he lays out slide after slide the impacts, from the macro to the micro, of this budget and what it will mean. But it is clear the budget proposal he has laid out, the framework, as he calls it, by the Democratic majority of the Budget Committee is $4 trillion in cuts for deficit reduction and is achieved in a very fair and balanced way, without putting the burden on the backs of seniors, working families, and small business. This is a balanced approach. The deficit-cutting mechanisms are drawn half from savings and half from revenues. Revenues mean closing loopholes.

His photo there, which as we sit here and present to the President our positions is hard for people in the balconies to see, but it is of an amazing five-story building. It is not a very attractive building, just a small five-story building in a tax haven that grants thousands and thousands of businesses a shelter from their fair share of paying their taxes.

The idea of this revenue component of the proposal we put forth is closing loopholes, closing down tax avoidance schemes that rely on abusive tax shelters, and, yes, cutting tax subsidies, ending the practice of giving the wealthiest of the wealthy tax subsidies they simply do not need. It is about promoting fairness.

As we dealt with this budget, a $4 trillion reduction—a number that the bipartisan commission hit as their target, one we hear out there now in the press a lot but one we felt was a reasonable approach. It is more than the House budget that was proposed. The House budget included savings only on the spending side and actually worsened the outlook on the revenue side that we simply do not believe is good enough.

The budget is about fairness, about ensuring that we have a system that is balanced but also investing in the right areas so we have long-term and continued growth. We do not give more tax breaks to corporations and the rich and then put the burden on the backs of seniors, poor kids, working families, disabled. It is unacceptable to put the burden on our most vulnerable population. The budget is truly a moral document. It defines where we are going to go, what we are going to do, and how we are going to look in the next 10 years or 20 years as a country.

When I was mayor of Anchorage in 2003, when I got elected, I had a budget around $215 million, with about a $33 million hole in it—pretty significant in the sense of proportions. We had to deal with spending and reducing it. We had to create a fairness in the revenue, but we also had to invest. But we also knew the document and the work we were doing in the budget would define where our community went, not just in the year we were doing it but in the next several years down the road.

I was very pleased. When I got elected to the Senate, it was, I think, Business Week and others that rated the city that I was mayor of, Anchorage, as probably the most likely city in the country to recover from the recession the fastest. As a matter of fact, Forbes has listed it, not only last year but this year, I think, No. 3 this year as the city of job growth because there was a foundation laid. We had to make some tough decisions, and I remember as mayor they were no fun. I remember the role of the Presiding Officer in the community he represented. There are tough decisions we have to make, but you have to make them.

I can still remember one headline that as we were trying to figure out what do with our library system that wasn't run as well as it could be, I still remember this headline to this day: ''Begich Lays Off 21 Librarians,'' which is not a very good headline, to say the least.

But what did we do? We reexamined it, reinvested, increased our partnerships with the private sector today, and the library system is more robust than ever before, with new branch libraries serving more kids than ever before, better facilities, new equipment, new technology. It is more robust than it has been in decades because we had to make some tough decisions for the long term.

That is where we are today, especially after the disappointing news we had this last week with regard to the job market, when the economists thought we were going to have 120,000 new jobs and we ended up with just 18,000, unemployment rising to 9.2 percent.

As I said, this plan protects critical investment that will help us build the future of our economy here. It invests, as mentioned by the chairman of the Budget Committee, Chairman CONRAD, in education, energy—which is, of course, for my State critical—and infrastructure, core infrastructure.

I use my experience as a mayor. In my short term as mayor of Anchorage, we built more roads than all the mayors combined in the previous 20 years. We built more vertical construction—fire stations, convention center, museums, and other facilities that helped water, sewer, power, new generation of gas turbines—all that because when you build that infrastructure, the private sector will attach to it, will be attracted to it and will build off of that.

This budget that is being presented by the majority on the Budget Committee keeps our investments in education, energy, infrastructure, which in turn will ensure that we continue to move back into the realm of being more competitive on the worldwide market.

We have all heard the budget proposal lays out some ideas on tax reform—not just a little bit here and a little bit there, but fairly significant. When we talk about our corporate rate in this budget proposal by the majority in the Budget Committee, it brings it down to about 29 percent. It is not where I would like it, but it is better than where it is today. It gets us more competitive on the world market.

A group of us also have introduced legislation in advance of this budget proposal, the Wyden-Coats-Begich Bipartisan Tax Fairness and Simplification Act. The legislation provides real tax reform for our very outdated system. It plays off of exactly what the majority laid out, a budget proposal that talks about tax reform to create certainty for our business community for long-term investments, and we take it one more step. Not only do we look at the corporate component, we look at the individuals.

Can you imagine, as an individual right now we deal with six different rate structures. If we can reduce it to three, which our bill does, and you could do your tax return on one page—can you imagine the amount of time, effort, and money individuals will save? We take the budget proposal that the committee I sit on and the Presiding Officer sits on one step further. Not only do we focus on stability and certainty for the business community, which is critical for long-term investments they need to make to ensure all those trillions they have literally locked up in their cash accounts because they are not sure where we are headed as a country, we create the certainty, but we also ensure the individual has a compressed rate, a more fair system, and simplified, which we think is important.

Tax reform is an integral part of the conversation on deficit reduction. I am pleased Senator CONRAD's proposal also provides some of the same tax reform principles I mentioned. As I mentioned, it not only deals with the rate structure but, as he detailed, very aggressively closing shelters and loopholes, and not just for one industry over another industry, which has been some of the debate, it is for fairness of all. We look at it all because we want everyone to be treated fairly.

Let me talk about a couple of more pieces in the majority's budget from the Budget Committee. Chairman CONRAD went through it in great detail but I want to emphasize this point. The AMT, the middle-class tax cuts—what does this mean? What does this mean for the average person here?

Right now, 4.3 million taxpayers are affected by the AMT, which is a small tax provision that many years ago was set in place to get the richest of the richest. But it was never indexed, never inflation adjusted, so it has grown. There are 4.3 million taxpayers we have affected today. If we do not fix this tax problem, it will increase to 31 million people who will have additional taxes to pay.

What are we doing? We are putting on the AMT patch to fix this problem so 30-plus million people will not have this additional tax burden. We think it is right. We think it is the right approach. It goes to the people who need it the most.

In addition, this framework that was laid out today, for singles earning $500,000 and couples earning $1 million or more, they will not receive the same tax relief as everyone below them will receive. The tax relief will be focused on families who earn $1 million or less. Why is that important? Because not only are they families, but almost 98 percent of all small business earn $1 million or less pretax. So we protect the backbone of my State. I can tell you as a small businessperson, the Presiding Officer knows that as someone who worked in a small business and it grew to a larger business, it is the backbone. It is what makes the difference in hiring people. Every day when people see their revenue stream start to increase, small businesses start hiring people. They need those employees.

But this proposal is not only for the individual, and then also the larger corporation bringing in that corporate rate, but it protects almost all the small businesses in this country—and, of course, being very biased—and in my State.

What does that mean? That means when you calculate it all in real dollars, and you heard the numbers, when you think about the tax reductions, the tax savings for middle-class Americans and small business, it is well over $1 trillion between the AMT and preserving the tax relief for families earning under $1 million. It is significant. That is money that small businesses will reinvest into their businesses, employing other small businesses to do the work. It is families who will have more disposable income to put into the economy which means more purchases from businesses which means more hiring and this has a constant ripple effect.

When you talk to business owners, and I have—I spent a lot of time with them as a small businessperson and a Senator now, meeting with business folks on a regular basis—over and over again they tell me put the money in the hands of the consumer. Then the consumers will spend that money and improve the economy because, as they spend money, we will hire more employees and buy more product. It goes on and on.

There is a difference between what we are trying to do in the sense of the value, who receives the benefit of a comprehensive budget proposal, a budget proposal that the majority in the Budget Committee has worked on for the last 2 or 3 months, at least, and before that trying to figure out the right approach. It is a balanced approach. It focuses, as I said, on dealing with budget reductions, accountability, ensuring that where there is waste we go after it aggressively. Where people are taking advantage of the system at the cost of the everyday person, we go after that. But we don't forget that we have to invest in the core issues of education, energy, and infrastructure, so we continue to grow this economy.

We must have a balanced approach in this process. I know on the other side they will argue over and over, first let's do spending and then we will deal with other things. You have to do it all together. I am telling you this as a person who ran a city for almost six years, ran businesses for many years: you cannot do it on one piece of the equation. It is a three-pronged attack. Some of the folks I know around here after years of service have gotten a little amnesia as to how it will occur. We can blame individuals, blame certain Presidents, certain majorities, but we are where we are and we have to deal with this.

It is not going to be fun. It will be uncomfortable. It will make us have to dig deep into what is right for the long-term health of this country and what we need to do to ensure America becomes what it used to be—a stronger country economically than it is today where we are in the lead when comes to innovation and we are in the lead when it comes to developing new technologies to lead this world in its economic growth.

We cannot do it in this process of I am only going to do one thing and one thing only. That does not work. It has to be a broad, sweeping approach.

We are not going to forget in this process that we are not going to throw people overboard who have helped build this country. When you think of our seniors, the generation that built our country to where it is, ensuring that people such as myself, the Presiding Officer, and others have an incredible opportunity, thinking about where they need to be, this budget plan keeps Social Security off the table.

We recognize there are issues and we have to deal with it in its sustainability and we recognize that, but it is not a driver. It has not contributed 1 penny to this deficit. We need to treat Social Security in a way that ensures sustainability in the long term and there are simple solutions to that that I know we can get to.

We also ensure that Medicare is taken care of, that benefits are not reduced. Also, as the chairman said so eloquently earlier, we have to ensure that our veterans are protected, those who serve now in Iraq and Afghanistan and all around the world, and served before. We owe a great deal to veterans. In some cases before I got here I know there was a lot of debate in the Veterans' Committee on which I sit. We have been working to be very sure they get the benefits they deserve. We need to make sure we fund them. When we send them to war and they become veterans after their service, we have an obligation, an obligation that should not be sliced and diced because we want to make political statements on the budget cutting process. They need to be protected.

As I said, this budget does good things. It is a fair approach. It may not be perfect in all senses. I can tell you there are things I don't like in it that are going to impact groups that are concerned about how we approach this, but we are all in this together. We need to make the approach the right way. But those who are so hardened now who say it is only going to be about spending cuts—which, let me make it very clear, I think the Budget Committee, the majority on the Budget Committee, is not afraid of dealing with the budget cuts. We have done that—$2 trillion of budget cuts. We have to get used to it when we are here in the Senate, not Bs or Ms, they are Ts, $2 trillion of budget cuts. We also balance it getting rid of loopholes and tax shelters in a fair and balanced way so everyone pays their fair share, but we also make sure we invest in the future.

If we are shortsighted around this place, we will pay for it next year and the year after that and the year after that. This is truly I think the right approach that goes after ensuring the middle class are not the people carrying the burden as they have been doing for the last several years—especially in the last 2 years, clearly—and that everyone participates. But we also make sure investment is done the right way.

The chairman laid out in great detail all that is in the framework. We think it is an important piece to lay down, that Democrats have been working on. We have been working every hour, every day. Even when we are back in our home States, trying to talk to constituents, we are talking about the budget. The Presiding Officer tells me stories. Every night he heads home and he meets with constituents to try to find out what the right approach is here. We bring all that information right here in this body. We did it in the majority in the Budget Committee. I know I put up a Web site request asking Alaskans what it is they want to cut. What do they want to save or have as revenues? Like good Alaskans, they were not bashful. They were very adamant about what they wanted and what they did not want and where we should cut and where we should not cut. I have taken all that in, and I have used that as part of my debate and discussion with the majority of the Budget Committee to figure out what the right approach is. I think this is the right approach. I think some might call it a big deal. In the Senate, this is the big deal. We are in the big place. This is where big deals happen. This is where it all has to happen. It is where we drive the economy in the sense of our certainty and our policies. If we cannot have a strong deficit reduction budget, we are not going to create the certainty the business community needs to invest, which will, in turn, employ more people and create a better economy for us here and obviously will have an impact around the world.

I want to say thank you for an opportunity to say a few words, again, commending the chairman, who was here earlier, for all of his work. It is a tough call. I will end on this comment, the story I told you about the librarians and the headline I had to have. That was in my first 6 months in office when I was mayor. Mr. President, 2½ years later, I won reelection with one of the largest margins in the city's history. So I would say this to anybody who is trying to figure out if they are going to win their primary, win their general election: Put that all aside. That is what I did when I was mayor. I had to make some tough calls. Did I know if I would win reelection? No. I didn't know. I knew I did the right thing because it was the city I lived in. It was the State I grew up in. It was important for us to make the right decision, which at the end of the day is usually the right political decision. That is what this body has to do. It is not fun because people face primaries. They face general elections. Some will win, some will lose. But if we are true public servants, truly it doesn't matter if we are sitting in this room or outside there; we are always public servants. We have to do what is right in this critical time for this country and in the global perspective. If we don't do the right deficit plan, it will ripple through this country and it will ripple through this world in the wrong direction.

Thank you for the opportunity. Thank you for the chance to say a few words, but also I implore my colleagues on the other side to think about today's opportunities for the generations in the future and not about today's elections. And I mean on both sides of the aisle. It is about the moment of what people do for this country.

I yield the floor.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to speak until I finish my remarks.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, in recent days I have spoken several times on the matter of tax expenditures. I am going to address this subject again today. It is a timely topic. Everyone is talking about our out-of-control deficits and debt. There are divergent opinions on how best to deal with our Nation's increasingly perilous fiscal situation, but there is one thing everyone seems to agree on: Both the deficit and the debt are unsustainable. If we keep going down this fiscal path, the United States will face a crisis similar to that in Greece and sooner rather than later. The numbers could not be clearer. Federal spending as a share of our economy is trending at a pace 15 percent to 20 percent greater than its historical average of 20.6 percent of GDP. If we leave in place this year's level of taxation, including the marginal rate of relief between the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts, and patch the alternative minimum tax, or AMT, the Federal tax take will equal or exceed its historic share of the economy.

Liberals suggest the deficit and debt can only be resolved with a significant tax increase. This is either deliberately misleading or sadly delusional. They are either selling snake oil to the American people or they refuse to come to grips with reality. Sticking their heads in the sand is not an option. As you can see, here are Federal taxes and spending as a percentage of GDP. The red line happens to be the spending line. And as you can see, we are way up here in the Obama 2012 budget. The blue line happens to be the average between 1960 and 2009. As you can see, it is way down here. Our spending is out of control. The markets and the American people understand the nature of our crisis. Nondefense discretionary spending is at historic levels and our entitlement programs are headed for bankruptcy.

When former Speaker of the House NANCY PELOSI responded to the utter failure of President Obama and congressional Democrats to come up with a Medicare reform plan, she responded, ''We have a plan. It's called Medicare.'' That attitude is the recipe for bankrupting the Nation, a bankruptcy that will take our seniors down with it. The left might prefer to ignore reality, but here is the undeniable truth: Our Nation faces a spending crisis that tax increases cannot fix. I wish the media would get this. They are so enamored with the idea of a grand bargain on deficit reduction, a little spending reduction here, a little tax increase there, that they miss the fundamental point. The problem is spending, as you can easily see by this red line. It is way out of whack, and going back to the dry well of raising taxes on the rich is not going to work.

The fact that Democrats in the Senate have not put forward a budget in over 800 days is neglecting one of the core constitutional responsibilities, and it is all the evidence we need that they are afraid of the bill coming due on all of their spending. They understand their hard left base will not accept structural changes to our biggest spending programs under any circumstances. But they also understand that the American people will not stomach for a minute the tax increases that will be necessary in the absence of such reforms. This is a difficult position to be in, so rather than deal with the facts, they traffic in obfuscation. This morning I heard the ranking Democratic member on the House Budget Committee following the President's lead and suggesting that removing some tax breaks for energy companies would fix our deficit crisis. Getting rid of those tax breaks would raise $21 billion over the next 10 years. Yet this fiscal year alone, in 2011, we will have a projected budget deficit of $1.5 trillion to $1.6 trillion. So where is the rest of our money going to come from?

Last week I came under fire for stating what I thought to be a relatively noncontroversial fact. Here is what I said:

> In 2009, 51 percent of Americans had zero or negative income tax liability.

Here is what that means. In 2009 only 49 percent—a minority of all households in this country—49 percent of tax units shouldered 100 percent of the Nation's tax burden. And 51 percent of the tax units—a majority of all tax units in this country—either owed nothing to the IRS or, better yet, got money back from the IRS in excess of their tax liability. Mr. President, 23 million of them got refundable tax credits, much more than they pay in employment taxes, which are Social Security. By the way, as they pay into Social Security, they only pay a third of what they will ultimately draw out according to the actuaries, but they are not paying income taxes. This should be no less controversial than saying the Sun rises in the east. This is not conjecture. It is a demonstrable fact, yet apparently touched a nerve. Because last week after raising this issue on the Senate floor, MSNBC and the liberal blogosphere, presumably armed with the talking points from the Senate Democratic war room, went ballistic, suggesting that I wanted to balance the budget by raising taxes on the poor. I am not surprised, but this completely misses my point, and the point is this: No matter what these Democrats tell you, the wealthy and middle class are already shouldering around 100 percent of the Nation's tax burden and 51 percent pay absolutely nothing in income taxes. Furthermore, because of this perverse distribution of Federal income taxes, there is no way to fix our deficit hole and pay down the debt by increasing taxes on the so-called rich.

Here is the bottom line. All of the ''let's talk about taxes on the rich'' and closing loopholes and going after corporate tax breaks is meant to divert attention from the sad fact that the President's out-of-control spending puts Democrats in a position of having to raise taxes big time on the middle class since they are going to balance the budget without structural reforms to our largest spending programs. Tax increases on the wealthy will not get our Nation to fiscal balance. Even if we let the Bush tax breaks expire from the top income bracket, the total amount raised over 10 years would be $615 billion. That is over 10 years. Yet our deficit this year alone is $1.5 trillion to $1.6 trillion. This is why the issue of tax expenditures is critical. So everybody knows, I made it clear, I thought, in my last remarks that I don't want to tax the truly poor, those who would help themselves if they could. I do not want to tax them. But you can't tell me that 51 percent of all households are the truly poor. I don't want to tax them either, to be honest with you, but it is apparent we are going to have to find a better way of broadening the base of the tax system. Democrats talk about tax expenditures as though they were the holy grail of deficit reduction. Just close these loopholes and happy days are here again. The public is being misled in this type of debate, but don't take my word for it. Today the Associated Press had a story with the following lines:

> SPIN METER: Obama, Dems skirt issue on tax hikes.

This is what the body of the article has to say:

> Proposals under consideration include raising taxes on small business owners and potentially low- and middle-income families.

You won't hear about that from President Obama. Instead, the President focuses on the very rich and speaks euphemistically. Here are a few of the phrases the President has used of late of what amounts to raising taxes for some:

> What we need to do is to have a balanced approach where everything is on the table.

He goes on to say:

> We need to take on spending in the tax code. The tax cuts I am proposing we get rid of are tax breaks for millionaires and billionaires, tax breaks for oil companies, hedge fund managers and corporate jet owners. You can't reduce the deficit to the levels it needs to be reduced without having some revenue in the mix.

All those are quotes by the President. They are doing their best to hide their intentions, but the writing is on the wall. Democrats are angling for historic tax increases on the middle class, and the way they want to accomplish this is by reducing or eliminating tax expenditures. Cutting back tax expenditures is a convenient way for Democrats to tax middle-class tax-paying families without having to say they are raising their tax rates. As I noted last week, this is what we were talking about when Democrats discussed tax expenditures. They are talking about your pension. They are talking about your Medicare. They are talking about your ability to purchase a home or save for retirement or give to your church or put away money for your children's education. This is exactly what we are talking about. That is where the money is. It is not in bonus depreciation for corporate jets, and it is not in tax benefits for energy companies.

When Democrats talk about tax expenditures and tax loopholes as a way to bring down the deficit and debt, they are putting a bull's-eye on the backs of middle-class American families. We heard a lot this morning about Republicans walking away from the President's grand bargain on deficit reduction. Well, I know that the people of Utah applaud Speaker BOEHNER for not signing on to this bogus deal. This morning the President's allies in the media were asking why Republicans walked away from this deal. With the President willing to put entitlement spending on the table, why aren't Republicans willing to put taxes on the table? It is worth noting that the President and his Democratic allies steadfastly refuse any structural changes to entitlement spending.

Second, for Democrats, putting taxes on the table and tax expenditures means tax increases on the middle class, and that is a nonstarter. This issue of tax expenditures is confusing and demands greater clarity. As ranking member of the Finance Committee, it is my responsibility to correct the record on what the curtailment or elimination of tax expenditures would mean for taxpayers and families.

If you listen to my friends on the other side of the aisle, you would think tax expenditures are ''spending through the Tax Code.'' You would think they are mostly loopholes in the tax law designed by and for special interests such as ethanol blenders. Another mantra you will hear too often uncritically reviewed by many in the media is that tax expenditures disproportionately benefit wealthy taxpayers.

A few days ago I talked about what tax expenditures are and what tax expenditures are not. They are not spending. You can find the text of that speech from July 6 on the Finance Committee Web site. They are not, in the main, loopholes for special interests. The other day, I talked about the major features of family financial planning that would be upended if tax expenditures were curtailed. I referred to employee pension plans such as 401(k) accounts. I also mentioned charitable gifts and home ownership. If my friends on the other side are successful in cutting back tax expenditures, American families, workers, and investors can expect the cost of all of these activities to rise. If the cost rises, as a nation, we will be poorer because we will have less retirement savings, fewer charitable contributions and more expensive homeowners. You can find the text of that speech last Thursday on the committee Web site as well.

Today I am going to consider the oft-repeated line that tax expenditures disproportionally benefit the wealthy taxpayers.

For purposes of this discussion only, I will adopt the President's definition of rich; that is, singles with adjusted gross incomes over $200,000 per year and married couples with incomes over $250,000 per year. I wish to be clear that I do not lump all of these folks in with Bill Gates, Jr., LeBron James, Warren Buffett, or Gilligan's Island resident millionaire Thurston Howell, III. Here is good old Thurston who was the millionaire on Gilligan's Island. I am using the President's definition of rich because most of my friends on the other side use it. They also claim tax expenditures reside disproportionately with rich taxpayers.

The Democrats' rhetoric on expenditures does not jibe with the reality of our Tax Code. The data is clear. Tax expenditures tend to skew toward taxpayers below the President's definition of the rich. If my friends on the other side examine the data, they will find their assertion about who benefits from tax expenditures does not square with the facts. They will find their assertion that tax expenditures disproportionately benefit the wealthy falls flat on its face.

In much of the coverage of tax expenditures, it has been taken as an article of faith that they disproportionately benefit wealthy taxpayers. Similar assertions have come from the White House and congressional Democrats. The one exception is my friend, the ranking Democrat on the Ways and Means Committee, SANDER LEVIN. Congressman LEVIN has cautioned against treating tax expenditures as rich persons' tax benefits. His position is well founded. The source for this assertion, that tax expenditures are tax benefits for the rich, is a Tax Notes article dated May 3, 2011.

I ask unanimous consent to have it printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Tax Policy Center, May 5, 2011]

WHO BENEFITS FROM TAX EXPENDITURES?

(By Roberton Williams)

The federal income tax is replete with tax expenditures, provisions that grant special benefits to selected taxpayers or for selected activities. Exclusions and deductions reduce taxable income, preferential rates cut the tax on specific types of income, and tax credits are subtracted directly from tax liability.

The various kinds of tax expenditures reduce taxpayers' individual income tax liability differently throughout the income distribution (see graph). More than 90 percent of the tax savings from preferential tax rates on long-term capital gains and qualified dividends go to taxpayers in the top quintile (or fifth) of the income distribution, and nearly half the benefits go to people in the top one-tenth of 1 percent. The top quintile gets about three-fourths of the savings from itemized deductions and more than 60 percent of the benefits of exclusions of selected sources of income such as employer health insurance contributions. High-income households receive relatively larger benefits from special rates, deductions, and exclusions, because they have relatively more income from certain tax-favored sources (capital gains, dividends, tax-exempt interest) and because under our graduated income tax, exclusions and deductions are worth more to taxpayers in higher rate brackets.

In sharp contrast, most of the value of tax credits goes to households in the bottom four quintiles. Nearly 80 percent of nonrefundable credits and more than 95 percent of refundable credits benefit those households. Many credits phase out for high-income taxpayers, limiting their value, but they are a major reason why nearly half of all tax units pay no federal income tax. Nearly one-third of all refundable credits go to the poorest one-fifth of all households and often result in net payments from the government.

Overall, tax expenditures give more benefits to high-income households relative to income but are roughly proportional to tax liabilities. The top quintile collects 55 percent of all income, pays 67 percent of all taxes, and gets nearly 65 percent of the value of tax expenditures. Middle-income households earn slightly more than 40 percent of all income, pay one-third of taxes, and get one-third of tax benefits. The poorest quintile of households receives slightly less than 4 percent of both income and benefits from tax expenditures but pays only 0.5 percent of federal taxes, largely because refundable credits offset almost all their tax liabilities.

Mr. HATCH. The article is written by Roberton Williams of the Tax Policy Center or TPC. TPC is a tax policy think tank that is the product of two center-left think tanks. The article presents conclusions from a TPC distribution analysis of tax expenditures.

The analysis concludes that about two-thirds of tax expenditures benefit the top quintile of households in the study. Viewers on C–SPAN may wonder what a quintile is. It refers to one-fifth of the given population. The TPC analysis is, therefore, measuring the top one-fifth of the population.

According to that study, where does that top one-fifth of the population begin? It begins at $123,000 of household income. It should be noted that household income is a bit broader than the adjusted gross income which is the basis of the President's definition. According to TPC, that top quintile earns 55 percent of income and shoulders a huge amount of the Federal tax burden. They say it is 67 percent.

Now, perhaps not too surprisingly, TPC finds that tax expenditures for the top quintile approximate that top one-fifth's share of the tax burden. With the exception of the refundable credit tax expenditures, a taxpayer has to pay income tax to benefit from the tax deduction credit or exclusion.

Those asserting that tax expenditures are mainly wealthy taxpayer benefits are principally relying on TPC's distribution analysis. If confronted with the TPC data, it seems to me they have four choices. Their first choice would be to revise downward the income basis of their definition of ''rich.'' They could say we really did not mean families at $250,000 of income; we meant families of $123,000 of income. That would be similar to the adjustment made for ObamaCare. Joint tax distribution tables for ObamaCare showed that for every family below $200,000 who received an exchange credit, four families paid higher taxes. For every middle-class family who receives a premium subsidy, five pay higher taxes. That is just a fact. I guess I said five. It really would be four who would pay higher taxes.

A second choice would be to revise the proportion of tax expenditures so that the tax expenditure dollar amount reflects the benefits attributable to taxpayers defined by the President as rich. The President's rich taxpayer definition is the top 3 to 5 percent of taxpayers. It means the group of taxpayers who are roughly 25 to 33 percent of the size of the group in the TPC analysis.

Put another way, the TPC population of rich taxpayers is three to four times the size of the group the President and my friends on the other side define as rich. If a consistent definition of the rich were used, the dollar amounts of tax expenditures in play would be considerably lower. Since the goal of the group pushing the cutback of tax expenditures is to relieve spending constituencies of the pressure of curtailing spending, my guess is they will not choose to reduce the tax expenditure kitty.

Their third choice would be to simply curtail or eliminate tax expenditures for higher income taxpayers. This, of course, could largely eliminate the preferential rates for capital gains and dividends.

Let's take another look at this chart because it shows a big share of the capital gains tax expenditure goes to the top one-fifth. It looks as though about 95 percent of tax expenditures accrues in the top one-fifth. We see that about 50 percent of it accrues to the top one-tenth of 1 percent. Do we think it would make sense in the current economic climate to double or triple the tax hit on investment?

At one point, at least, the President's answer was no. In August 2009 the President was asked by a resident of Indiana:

> [e]xplain how raising taxes on anyone during a deep recession is going to help with the economy.

Here was the President's response:

> Normally, you don't raise taxes in a recession, which is why we haven't and why we've instead cut taxes. . . . You don't raise taxes in a recession. We haven't raised taxes in a recession.

So what is their fourth choice? Their fourth choice would be coming clean with the American people. Under this option they would admit that tax expenditures disproportionately go to families who are not rich under the President's own definition. They would acknowledge that cutting back tax expenditures as part of a deficit-reduction exercise would hit the middle class and betray the President's promise not to raise taxes on middle-class families.

As we can see, the proponents of these tax increases are in political quicksand, and there is additional evidence that they are sinking as they struggle against the facts. I would ask my friends on the other side to take a look at the Joint Tax distribution tables on many of the major tax expenditure categories. Joint Tax publishes these tables every year. They are available on the Joint Tax Web site.

I have a chart that summarizes the percentages of tax expenditures that go to taxpayers under $200,000. I will have to bring that with me the next time. That is the break point that Joint Tax uses—the percentage of tax expenditures that go to taxpayers under $200,000. It closely squares with the definition of ''rich'' used by the President and his liberal allies.

Anybody above $200,000 is rich under my Democratic friends' definition. Anybody under $200,000 is not rich. You can find this data in the tax expenditures pamphlet published annually by the nonpartisan Joint Tax staff.

Now I wish to talk about the tax expenditures that Joint Tax distributes by income. I have listed them in order, from the largest in dollar volume down to the lowest in dollar volume. The first one is well known to tens of millions of our constituents. It is the mortgage interest deduction.

If a taxpayer saves up a downpayment and borrows for a home, they can take the interest paid on the mortgage as an itemized deduction. That means 30 percent of the benefit of the mortgage interest tax expenditure goes to taxpayers over $200,000. Taxpayers with incomes below $200,000 receive 70 percent of the benefit of the mortgage interest deduction.

Now, how do we measure whether the mortgage interest deduction disproportionately benefits taxpayers over $200,000? There is a line in bold letters that reads: ''Compare Total Federal Tax Burden.'' That is the baseline of how much tax is shouldered by the group of taxpayers above and below $200,000. We have a very progressive tax system. Taxpayers earning more than $200,000 shoulder 64 percent of the tax burden. Taxpayers earning less than $200,000 shoulder 36 percent of the tax burden.

Taxpayers earning less than $200,000 receive 70 percent of the mortgage interest deduction while shouldering 36 percent of the tax burden. Who benefits from these tax expenditures? We are going to get into that. That means by a ratio of almost 2 to 1, taxpayers under $200,000 benefit from the mortgage interest deduction; and since $200,000 basically fits the definition of ''rich'' used by my friends on the other side of the aisle, we can see that other taxpayers who are nonrich, or the middle-income group, disproportionately benefit from the mortgage interest rate deduction.

Now, let me talk about another tax expenditure. I am referring to the earned-income credit, or EIC. It is a refundable credit. That means taxpayers receive it whether they pay income tax or not. That is why the credit is basically scored as spending by the Congressional Budget Office—the CBO—and Joint Tax.

There is a bit of irony about this tax expenditure because it is refundable. It is more popular with my friends on the other side than other tax expenditures. That is because those other tax expenditures go to taxpayers who actually pay income tax. The refundable credit is popular with my friends on the other side because it is a robust income-reducing mechanism.

President Obama, in his famous exchange with Joe the Plumber, captured the economic theory supporting this policy when he said we need to ''spread the wealth around.''

Here is the irony. My friends on the other side derisively describe all tax expenditures as ''spending through the Tax Code.'' Yet the tax expenditures they most support are the refundable ones, such as the earned-income credit. It should come as little surprise that the left's favorite tax expenditure is the one that is scored as spending by congressional spending scorekeepers.

Because the earned-income credit tax expenditure is refundable, we shouldn't be surprised to find that so-called rich taxpayers do not benefit from it. The chart confirms this point.

The third tax expenditure is right here: the current $1,000-per-child tax credit. It is, by definition, limited to lower and middle-income taxpayers. We should not be surprised to find that none of it goes to higher income taxpayers, and the chart confirms this point: zero to taxpayers over $200,000; 100 percent to taxpayers under $200,000.

Let's take a look at State and local taxes. It is the fourth one on here. The chart shows that 50 percent of this broad-based deduction goes to middle-income families.

No. 5 on this list is a tax benefit near and dear to many of my fellow Utah families. It is the itemized deduction for charitable contributions or donations. Of all the tax expenditures listed on this chart—this big chart right here—this one, charitable itemized deductions—distributes in the highest proportion to taxpayers above $200,000 in income. The chart says 55 percent, right here; 45 percent for those under $200,000. Keep in mind, overall, taxpayers with income over $200,000 bear 64 percent of the tax burden.

Now, this means proportionately, the charitable deduction benefits taxpayers under the $200,000 level more than taxpayers above the $200,000 level.

Now let's take a look at No. 6 on this chart. It is the tax-free portion of Social Security benefits, right there. Anyone advocating a cutback on tax expenditures is advocating a cutback on the aftertax Social Security benefits for a big chunk of the senior population. Guess what. We are not talking about wealthy seniors. According to this chart, 2 percent of that favorable tax treatment of Social Security goes to seniors with incomes over $200,000. My guess is that few of the seniors benefitting from this policy own yachts or regularly fly corporate jets.

No. 7 is the itemized deduction for real property taxes. Right now, their constituents take the edge off that heavy local tax hit with the itemized deduction. If many of my friends on the other side have their way and hack away or eliminate tax expenditures without also cutting their constituents' Federal tax rate, guess what happens. In the case of local property taxes, the net effect will be to raise the property tax rate by as much as 35 percent.

Some of my friends may suggest that only those with villas are taking the property tax deduction. This chart says otherwise. It says 80 percent of the real property tax benefits go to taxpayers under $200,000.

How about No. 9 on the list? No. 9 on the list is the itemized deduction for medical expenses. ObamaCare cut back on that one. But if my friends on the other side reduce or eliminate side tax expenditures to avoid dealing with out-of-control government spending, this deduction will be cut back even more. The chart shows on these medical itemized deductions that 89 percent of this tax benefit goes to taxpayers earning less than $200,000.

No. 10 is the dependent childcare credit. This is a modest tax credit that working moms and dads can tap. Like the child tax credit, it mainly is used by middle-income families. The chart confirms it. It indicates that 96 percent of the benefits of this credit go to families earning less than $200,000.

The final item on the list is the student loan interest deduction, as shown right here on this chart. This tax benefit is income limited. Not surprisingly, all of the benefit goes to taxpayers earnings learning less than $200,000—100 percent of the benefit. I do not think a lot of the recent college graduates using this deduction are in the market for a yacht. But if you listen to my friends on the other side, you would think because this benefit is labeled a tax expenditure, those who benefit from it have a schooner docked in the local harbor.

I am not saying that only middle-income families benefit from tax expenditures. Wealthy taxpayers benefit from the lower capital gains and dividends rates.

Let me refer to this chart of the 10 largest tax expenditures for the period 2010 to 2014. But the lion's share of tax expenditures goes to that part of the middle class that is already shouldering much of the Nation's tax burden. Most of the tax expenditures are either income limited or of limited value to wealthy taxpayers. Likewise, low-income families do not pay income taxes. They receive tax expenditures that are designed for the nontaxpaying population.

So who is left? The answer is the taxpayers who are not rich by the President's own definition. The answer is middle-class families.

On our side, the reaction to all these choices would be simple. Many on our side, including Ways and Means Committee Chairman CAMP, have put it this way. Keep your hands off tax increases, including cutbacks in tax expenditures, for deficit reduction. Reserve those tax expenditures for tax reform. In that way, taxpayers receive a benefit—lower rates in exchange for a broader base. That broader base would include reform of tax expenditures, if Chairman CAMP and I have our way. Any other approach is just another tax increase. And they on the other side will spend every dime of it.

The President this morning gave another press conference. He asked what the holdup was in arriving at a deficit reduction compromise. The answer seems pretty obvious. Contrary to the President's vague assertions, the left-wing base he is depending on for his reelection refuses any meaningful structural reforms to the spending programs that are currently bankrupting our country. That means the only serious deficit reduction option available to Democrats is massive tax increases on the middle class. Democrats will not acknowledge the inevitable tax increases their agenda assumes, and Republicans will not give the President any cover in his drive to ''spread the wealth around.'' That is what is holding up this process.

So let me offer a suggestion. Instead of berating Republicans for not signing on to historic and economy-crushing tax increases, when unemployment is at 9.2 percent, maybe the President should take his own party to the woodshed. Maybe he should ask the liberals in his party who refuse any meaningful structural reforms to entitlements to get serious. Maybe he could go on television and explain to the American people that we have over $60 trillion in liabilities and that tax increases are not going to bring that into balance.

Instead, the President and his party sit around and spread the myth that simply getting rid of tax expenditures and loopholes—and they certainly are not loopholes, the ones I have been talking about—will fix our deficits and debt. We have two reasons to worry about that wrongheaded approach. One, to the extent deficit reduction energies are diverted to cutting back tax expenditures, pressure is taken off the root cause of the deficit and debt problem. That is, pressure that should be brought to bear on out-of-control spending programs is released. Two, the productive sectors of the economy—workers, small business owners, and investors—are burdened with yet more Federal taxes.

For many reasons, cutbacks in tax expenditures are a deficit reduction dog that will not hunt.

If you look at all individual tax expenditures, you can see these are the 10 highest tax expenditures by percentage.

Let me go back to the preceding chart. If you look at all these tax expenditures, for the mortgage interest itemized deduction, 70 percent are people earning under $200,000; for the earned income tax credit, 100 percent; for the child tax credit, 100 percent; for the State and local taxes, other than real property, 50 percent; for charitable itemized deductions, 45 percent—yes, the rich had 55 percent by their definition—for Social Security benefits, 98 percent; for the real property tax itemized deduction, 80 percent; for the education credit, 100 percent; for medical itemized deductions, 89 percent; for the dependent childcare credit, 96 percent; for student loan interest, 100 percent.

Look, my point is, we have to come up with a better Tax Code. I am dedicated to changing this awful Tax Code we have that is too complicated, too large, too expensive, does not do the job, and is a bunch of muttering around and puttering around by Members of Congress, and simplifying that Code so everybody knows which end is up.

On tax expenditures, I am going to be happy to look at tax expenditures, but they should be reserved until we do real tax reform. If you have to give up some of these expenditures, then there better be appropriate reductions to account for that, and we have to do it by flattening out that tax system that we all know is completely out of control and completely difficult to comply with. As a matter of fact, I do not know of anybody on the Senate Finance Committee who fills out their own tax forms. I do not think most of us could do it because if you had 10 different tax preparers on a semicomplicated tax return, you would probably have 10 different approaches to it. That shows the pathetic system that is wrecking our country.

To make it clear, when the President took over, the bottom 40 percent of all households did not pay income taxes. Yes, they paid payroll taxes, but 23 million of them got refundable tax credits, much more than they paid in payroll taxes. Keep in mind, I do not believe we should tax the truly poor. But now that is up to 51 percent in a little over 2 years under this administration of people who do not pay any income taxes. Are they all truly poor? I do not know. All I know is, it does not sound right that the majority of people, the majority of tax units in this country, do not pay income taxes, and the minority has to carry the whole burden.

If they are truly poor, I understand and I would be the last one to tax them, and I think I have a 35-year record here of being fair to the poor and fair to families and, above all, fair to children. My name is on an awful lot of important bills around here, and I have led the fight on a lot of bills that help people in distress. So you can imagine how aggrieved I felt when one of our great television stations was distorting one sentence—it seemed to me one sentence—out of a 30-minute set of remarks on the floor that made it very clear that I do not want to tax the truly poor. But surely we have to have everybody participate. I actually think everybody ought to participate, even if it is only $1. We ought to all have some skin in the game. We ought to all help save this country, and we cannot do it without the middle class. And the middle class is not just the top 49 percent of all wage earners.

This is an important issue, and it is one we have to resolve, and we have to resolve it fairly, we have to resolve it in a way that is meaningful and in a way that will help save our country too. I think I have more than made the case that you cannot pile it all on the so-called 3 to 5 percent, the so-called rich, which includes 800,000 small businesses, where 70 percent of all jobs are created. And everybody knows that is true. Every time you tax them and take moneys away from them like that, when they are paying pretty hefty taxes as it is, they hire less, they do less, they quit their businesses, some move offshore, some move their businesses to other countries, and some just plain give up.

We cannot let that happen. We have to have a fair tax situation. We have to have Democrats and Republicans work on it together. We have to quit playing this card that basically pits one group of people against another.

All I can say is this. I am concerned. I am pointing out difficulties in our Tax Code. I am pointing out difficulties in some of the arguments the President is making. And I have to say that anybody who reads my remarks fairly will know these points I am making are real points. These charts are important. As you can see, taxpayers earning under $200,000 will be bereft without these benefits unless we can revamp the whole Tax Code in a way that you do not have to have tax expenditures. Tax expenditures are certainly not spending—at least these ones we are talking about right here and now.

So if you compare the total Federal tax burden, those earning over $200,000 pay 64 percent; those earning under $200,000 pay 36 percent. All of that is important for us to understand.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MERKLEY). The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I rise today to talk about some missed opportunities. Last week, I talked a little bit about how I thought the President had missed the opportunity with his deficit commission, he had missed the opportunity with his State of the Union speech, and he had missed the opportunity with his budget.

Well, almost 2 weeks ago, President Obama scolded Congress for not making enough progress on debt ceiling and budget negotiations. He said we needed to stay in Washington last week and get things done. I took him at his word. I thought the administration and the majority were serious about staying in Washington to push forward and get some results. We were all in Washington last week, but we did not get anything done. The debt and the deficit and the lack of a budget are not the only issues facing America. When are we going to have real issues processed through committees that provide real solutions?

Despite reports suggesting that Democrats have reached an agreement on a budget deal among themselves, the majority did not present us with that budget. Despite the President's comments that Congress needed to be in session to reach an agreement, he refused to meet with our caucus. We have gone more than 800 days without passing any sort of budget in the Senate. When we stayed in Washington last week to work on a budget deal, Democrats refused to bring up that budget for a vote.

Last week, we had an opportunity to make headway on the debt ceiling issue. I spoke on the floor last Wednesday and implored my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in rolling up our sleeves and figuring out a way to solve the fiscal mess this country is in. I laid down the facts and figures—frightening numbers that should have galvanized us all into action. Instead, we are still pushing for a comprehensive solution to the problem or none at all. This isn't "deal or no deal" time.

Now, here we are, and what was supposed to have been an important workweek has come and gone. What do we have to show for it? We had one vote canceled on the Libya resolution, a substitute vote on whether the Sergeant at Arms should compel attendance, which was a nonbudget-related matter, and we had one legislative vote on Senator REID's resolution about tax increases. This resolution is a sense of the Senate, which is not something that could become law. At this juncture more than ever, we don't need publicity pieces.

What we could have done was moved forward with the balanced budget amendment that all 47 Republicans have cosponsored or we could have voted on my legislation to reduce spending by 1 percent each year until we achieve a balanced budget or we could have voted on legislation other Republicans have offered that would cap spending or we could have voted on legislation offered by Republicans to ensure we pay our creditors in the event we cannot reach an agreement on the debt ceiling. Unfortunately, we didn't do any of that. Instead, we spent a week holding one legislative vote on a sense of the Senate about raising taxes that even if passed would not have the force of law.

Republicans have proposed a variety of ideas that will help us get out of this fiscal mess we are in. Some are baby steps; some are giant steps. Every bill doesn't have to be comprehensive.

Members of the majority have said Republicans were using every tactic to delay. What was last week? A vote on a sense of the Senate? The House passed a budget in April. The Senate Republicans proposed two additional budget measures. The only plan presented by the majority—President Obama's budget for fiscal year 2012—was unanimously opposed, 0 to 97. Not even a single Democrat voted for the President's budget. It sounds like a different course is needed.

I thought we were here to take care of business. Is one legislative vote on an opinion piece considered taking care of business? Not in my mind. I am willing to bet the American people don't think so either. This is exactly the kind of behavior that is frustrating the people in Wyoming and all across the country. They have asked us to come do a job. They have put their faith in us to take care of business and put this country back on solid fiscal footing. The American people want us to thoughtfully and seriously work to address the debt ceiling and reduce spending. Taking one legislative vote in a week doesn't pass the smell test for getting the job done. The work product we gave the American people last week is appalling.

We are staring the most predictable crisis in American history in the face, and, with only one legislative vote last week, we essentially said it is not dire enough for us to get something done; it is not important enough to stop playing political games and stop running the clock. I am hopeful that this week will be different. I am hopeful that we will actually make progress on budget negotiations.

I am encouraged that the President has finally taken it upon himself to engage leaders on the matter. His direct engagement should have been happening for months, and his refusal to get directly involved has put us in the situation we are in today, with 3 weeks until the Treasury Department is left without options for the debt ceiling. We have lost time. We have lost opportunities. We have lost the focus started by the deficit commission. Every day that passes that we don't get anything done is one more option lost and more money spent on borrowed time and borrowed money.

Businesses all across the country can't afford to waste a day, much less a week, without productivity, and if they did, I guarantee they would pay a heavy price. If that unproductive behavior continued, they would have to close their doors. People going to work every day cannot afford to sit around and not do their jobs. If Americans and businesses in this country have to work hard and stay productive to provide for their families and keep their businesses running, so should we. The standards should not be any different in the Senate.

As for a solution that relies on increased taxes, when Congress fails by spending too much, the easy answer is always to raise taxes. There are many Republican proposals for raising revenue without raising taxes. But we cannot get in a situation where, when we fail, we charge the people more. It usually results in less revenue anyway.

The motion we are voting on tonight is a sham. When it passes, we have permission to add amendments to the sense-of-the-Senate resolution—maybe. In other words, we can amend the opinion of the Senate that cannot become law. How long will we amend and debate an opinion?

I am disappointed we didn't get anything done last week. I hope we all learned a lesson from the week we just lost. The issues facing the country today are too important and too dire for us to waste time the way we did. I know right now committees are not having real markups, so there is nothing in the drawer to vote on. Even the few times a bill has been brought up, the majority didn't want to vote on amendments and shut the process down. That isn't getting us anywhere. We need to change course. The time for action is now, and I hope we can use last week's failure to get things done as an incentive to roll up our sleeves and get to work.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for up to 5 minutes as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Arizona is recognized.

(The remarks of Mr. KYL pertaining to the introduction of S. 1344 are located in today's RECORD under ''Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.'')

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the time during the quorum call be equally divided, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, last week, the House Speaker—Speaker BOEHNER—and President Obama and his administration were both calling for comprehensive tax reform as part of a large budget deal. Obviously, today, that seems to have lost some momentum, and I wanted to start this afternoon by saying tax reform is too important to abandon after 48 hours' worth of discussion.

To his credit, Chairman CONRAD recognizes that, and certainly that is what I heard this weekend when, similar to the distinguished Presiding Officer, I was home and had the chance to travel across eastern Oregon, stopping in small towns. I think there is a keen awareness that it is not possible to cut our way out of this economic challenge; that we also have to grow. We have to grow. We have to make growth-oriented changes in tax law.

That is what the Conrad budget clearly offers a wide berth to do. In fact, I am of the view that progrowth tax reform, for example, is one of the few ways to generate revenue that both Democrats and Republicans will support. When you put people to work—and we have millions and millions of our fellow citizens out of work today—those are folks who can, in the private sector, start paying taxes again. That is what happened after the last major tax reform bill in 1986. In those 2 years—the 2 years after major tax reform—6.3 million new jobs were created in the private sector. We have an opportunity to do that again, and the Conrad budget offers a wide berth in which to do it.

So you generate revenue—revenue that both Democrats and Republicans can support—and create jobs in the private sector the way Democrats and Republicans have said they want to do. Certainly, it is pretty clear, as of today, there isn't anything as promising in the economic toolshed for long-term growth as tax reform. The fact is, a lot of other alternatives have been tried. Certainly, the Federal Reserve has done its share. We have the Recovery Act. There have been a variety of steps that have been taken.

My colleague from Oregon, in my view, has done yeomen's work on the effort to make sure homeowners—which is an enormous economic problem—have additional time to work through the very challenging situations millions are facing in the housing market. So we have thrown a lot of economic tools at this huge challenge, but we obviously have a lot more to do. I don't see any more promising path—no more promising path—than tax reform for the long-term economic growth this country needs. The Conrad budget offers a wide berth in order to tap that opportunity.

The fact is, we understand what needs to be done in terms of tax reform. The fundamental language—the principles of that kind of reform—are laid out in the Conrad budget. We ought to go in there, clean out a score of these special interest tax loopholes, use that money to hold down rates for everybody, and keep progressivity. Those are the three key principles.

A number of my colleagues have spoken. I know my friend from Arizona, with whom I serve on the Finance Committee, Senator KYL, in a very fine op-ed piece he wrote in the Wall Street Journal not too long ago, talked about tax reform built around exactly those principles—cleaning out the loopholes, holding down the rates, and, to his credit, Senator KYL specifically talked about the need to ensure progressivity in the Tax Code.

Senator COATS and I have introduced legislation that picks up on those key principles of the 1986 tax reform legislation. In fact, we modernize the code in line with that kind of thinking—certainly important to do because there have been thousands and thousands of tax changes made since 1986. So it is certainly time to go in there and trim out all those unnecessary special interest tax breaks, and we can do it in a way that will create jobs.

For example, right now, in the Federal Tax Code, there are actually incentives to export jobs out of the United States. Say that to yourself—export jobs out of the United States. What we want to do is export goods out of the United States. In rural Oregon this weekend, the farmers were telling me about how they want to get their agricultural products into Asia and other markets around the world. So we can grow things here, make things here, add value to them here and ship them somewhere. That is what we would like to be exporting. Instead, under the tax law, there is actually an incentive to export jobs.

When you set up shop overseas and you are doing business overseas, you get to defer your American taxes. So what Senator COATS and I seek to do—and this is something I think is even more important today than it was a quarter century ago because of the global economic challenge—is to take that incentive that now goes for exporting jobs out of the United States and we would use those very same dollars to dramatically slash rates for companies that offer what I call red, white, and blue jobs—jobs in this country. The Conrad budget offers a very substantial berth for taking that kind of approach in tax reform, where he specifically calls for lowering tax rates for American businesses. I particularly wish to see that done because of the message I heard this last weekend, where folks specifically, without my even mentioning tax reform, talked about the need to keep jobs here at home.

We are going to, over the next few days, see, of course, the negotiations with the President and the Congressional leadership go forward. Chairman CONRAD and other members of the Budget Committee will be out discussing these issues as well. But I just hope, No. 1, the cause of tax reform is seen as far too important to give up on after only a 48-hour flurry of interest and everybody then saying: Well, I guess we will have to do it another time. The time to make sure it is done is now.

Senator COATS and I said earlier this month that what we ought to do—recognizing that you can't write a complete tax reform bill between now and August 2—is to get a commitment, lock in a strategy, to do comprehensive tax reform in the fall and early next year. That alone would send, in my view, a positive and bipartisan message to the financial markets of this country that there are going to be some changes. So what we need is a roadmap for economic growth.

There are other features of the Conrad budget I think make a lot of sense. I am particularly pleased about the opportunities for investment in infrastructure—roads and bridges. Certainly, that would provide an opportunity for something that has worked in the past—the Build America Bonds program, which has been so successful in our State. I think Senator KERRY's ideas for an infrastructure bank are excellent ones. I support those as well. The best thing about that approach is we know we have to find a way in our consumer-driven society to start stimulating demand—demand for goods and services.

There are few economic multipliers in our country for the short term, such as transportation. So the Conrad budget that puts a premium on those kinds of approaches in the short-term makes a lot of sense for me as we look to the longer term, which I would define as the opportunity to set this country on a progrowth economic strategy, with tax reform in the forefront in a way that helps our economy to be both fairer and more efficient. We will also see a lot of other benefits.

It was brought up to me over the weekend at home, in eastern Oregon, matters we have talked about before, such as the alternative minimum tax. Talk about something that just defies common sense: the idea that the alternative minimum tax would force middle-class people, people making $60,000, $70,000, $80,000 a year, to fill out their taxes twice using two separate systems just defies any semblance of sanity.

So referring, again, to what happened this weekend, are we really going to tell American taxpayers getting clobbered by the alternative minimum tax that after 2 days' worth of discussion about tax reform we are just going to walk away and pursue some other topic? That doesn't make any sense to me. Certainly, Chairman CONRAD's budget, which does, as I have indicated, provide a broad berth for tax reform, makes it clear that he shares our view.

So, finally, if we have in front of us, as we will with progrowth tax reform, the opportunity to create jobs in the private sector, generate revenue in a way that Democrats and Republicans can agree on, make ourselves more competitive in tough global markets, and do it in a way that brings the political parties together, I think it is clear that has the fundamentals of what can take this country's economy in a better and healthier direction.

I want it understood that in spite of what happened this weekend, in spite of the sense that maybe tax reform is going to be put off yet again, I am not going to give up for a minute. We are going to have another hearing that is going to be very important this week—Chairman BAUCUS, Chairman CAMP, the Finance Committee, the Ways and Means Committee getting together to talk about tax reform. So we know what needs to be done. Now it is a question of having the political will to go forward.

I simply want to say to the President, and I think I can say to the Senate today—Senator COATS and I—despite the idea that this is too hard to do, that it can't be done now, let's put it off for another time, we are going to come back to this floor and say again and again: It has been done. We need to do it now when there are so few other tools in the economic toolshed. It would be wrong to walk away after this brief flurry of interest in something that is so fundamental to the economic well-being of millions of our people.

I yield the floor and note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I rise to discuss an amendment to the underlying bill. This amendment is designed to give American employers some relief from the regulatory burdens that continue to hold back our economy and hinder job creation. This amendment is actually identical to the bill I introduced in April, S. 817, which has been endorsed by both the Chamber of Commerce and the National Federation of Independent Businesses. It is the same amendment I also introduced on the small business bill, the Economic Development Administration bills, and also part of the larger regulatory relief bill I introduced in June, which currently has 22 cosponsors.

Last week, as we know, we heard more troubling economic news. This time it was the June jobs report, which unfortunately showed the unemployment rate had actually risen to 9.2 percent and hiring slowed to just 18,000 new jobs.

These are, of course, very disappointing numbers, but much more important are the families who are affected by it, families in my home State of Ohio and across the Nation who are struggling to find a job and to get the paycheck they need to make ends meet. The real discussion in Washington, this month in particular, has been focused on the fiscal reforms we need to get our fiscal house in order, to get the economy back on track. But there are other things we can do as well and one, of course, is to reduce the regulatory burden, particularly on small businesses. I hear from them all the time. I am sure my colleagues do as well.

This burden is increasing. One recent study commissioned by the Small Business Administration put that burden at $1.75 trillion annually. By the way, that is more than the IRS collects in income taxes. I have been encouraged by what the current administration has been saying about improving our regulatory system, but I continue to be deeply concerned about the new regulatory costs this administration is imposing on the private sector as we meet here today.

We have seen a sharp uptick over the past 2 years in what are called major or economically significant rules. These are regulations that have an economic effect of $100 million or more. According to OMB and GAO data, the current administration has been regulating at an average pace of 84 of these major rules per year—which, by the way, is a 50-percent increase over the average regulatory output during the Clinton administration, which had 56 major rules per year. These figures include both the executive branch agencies and the so-called independent agencies. Today, I was pleased to see that President Obama issued a new executive order that specifically addressed independent agencies. These are the regulatory bodies that are not within the executive agencies but are considered independent. They would include the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the newly created Financial Protection Bureau, which has been subject to a lot of debate on the floor. These are all independent agencies which are designed by law to be insulated from Presidential control. This new order the President issued today and the accompanying Presidential memorandum endorsed two goals. First, it asks independent agencies to participate in ongoing regulatory lookbacks. That means looking back retrospectively at rules that are already on the books to see if they make sense. Every administration since President Ronald Reagan has done this, undertaken some kind of look-back, and it is important this work continue. Second, and more importantly in my view, it calls on independent agencies to evaluate the costs and the benefits of new regulations, as executive agencies are already required to do under executive orders, including an executive order by President Clinton and an executive order by President Obama in January. I am encouraged by the words of this new executive order and Presidential memorandum on independent agencies. It endorses a very commonsense principle; that independent agencies, no less than executive agencies, should evaluate the costs of new regulations before imposing a new burden on the economy. It is common sense. It is also consistent with these amendments I have been offering on legislation this year and the independent agency part of the regulatory relief bill that was introduced in June.

The problem is the President's order today is entirely nonbinding because independent agencies don't answer to the President, so it has no force of law. The amendment I will offer would effectively write the President's new request into law. The President has now agreed with this principle. We need to expand this cost-benefit analysis to independent agencies, but we need legislation to do it because these independent agencies are not answerable to the President.

Specifically, this amendment would extend the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995, which was a bipartisan piece of legislation, where I was the Republican cosponsor in the House. It expands the two independent agencies. Major rules issued by what is sometimes called the headless fourth branch of government are today exempt not only from the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act but also from the cost-benefit review overseen by the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, OIARA, at the Office of Management and Budget.

This amendment would change that, effectively making the President's order he issued today binding on these independent agencies. They would be required, under the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act, to evaluate regulatory costs, benefits, and less costly alternatives before issuing any rule that would impose a cost of $100 million or more on the private sector or on State, local, and tribal governments. Based on the GAO data, it appears there are nearly 200 independent agency regulations that have been issued between 1996 and 2011 that would be considered major; in other words, have over a $100 million impact on the economy. They were excluded from review under this cost-benefit analysis we have been talking about. In 2009 and 2010 alone, the last couple years, independent agencies issued 56 economically significant regulations, representing billions of dollars in regulatory costs exempt from the standard cost-benefit analysis rules. But this affects our economy in a big way. It affects jobs and our ability to get this economy back on track.

Closing this independent agency loophole is a reform those of us on both sides of the aisle should join the President in supporting. This is the right vehicle to be able to achieve that. No major regulation, whatever its source, should be imposed on American employers or on State or local governments without a serious consideration of what the costs are, what the benefits are, and whether there is available a less burdensome alternative to achieve the same objective. This amendment moves us closer toward that goal. It is a commonsense amendment, again, taking the President's executive order and memorandum of today and actually putting it into force through the force of law.

I yield the floor, and I note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. I ask unanimous consent to speak for up to 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The remarks of Mr. WHITEHOUSE pertaining to the submission of S. Res. 230 are located in today's RECORD under "Submission of Concurrent and Senate Resolutions.")

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, on the pending motion, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) is necessarily absent.

Mr. KYL. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI), the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO), and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER).

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MANCHIN). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 69, nays 27, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 107 Leg.]

YEAS—69

Akaka	Gillibrand	Menendez
Alexander	Graham	Merkley
Baucus	Hagan	Mikulski
Begich	Harkin	Murray
Bennet	Hoeven	Nelson (FL)
Bingaman	Hutchison	Pryor
Blumenthal	Inouye	Reed
Boxer	Johanns	Reid
Brown (MA)	Johnson (SD)	Rockefeller
Burr	Kerry	Sanders
Cantwell	Kirk	Schumer
Cardin	Klobuchar	Sessions
Carper	Kohl	Shaheen
Casey	Kyl	Snowe
Coats	Landrieu	Stabenow
Collins	Lautenberg	Tester
Conrad	Leahy	Thune
Coons	Levin	Udall (CO)
Corker	Lieberman	Udall (NM)
Cornyn	Manchin	Warner
Durbin	McCain	Webb
Feinstein	McCaskill	Whitehouse
Franken	McConnell	Wyden

NAYS—27

Ayotte	Enzi	Moran
Barrasso	Grassley	Nelson (NE)
Blunt	Hatch	Paul
Boozman	Heller	Portman
Chambliss	Inhofe	Risch
Coburn	Isakson	Roberts
Cochran	Johnson (WI)	Shelby
Crapo	Lee	Toomey
DeMint	Lugar	Wicker

NOT VOTING—4

Brown (OH)	Rubio
Murkowski	Vitter

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, the Senate has just adopted a motion to proceed to a bill, S. 1323, to express the sense of the Senate on shared sacrifice in resolving the budget deficit we have been so concerned about.

It is my understanding the minority has amendments they wish to have considered. I am happy to work with the Republican leader to figure out a way for this to happen. In the meantime, however, we need to push forward. We all need to do that. I am going to fill the tree and file cloture on this bill. I am happy to continue to talk with the Republican leader and anybody else who is interested in having specific amendments to this legislation we are now on.

I will not allow this legislation to be bogged down by an endless list of unrelated amendments. It is too important for the Senate to reaffirm its commitment to ensuring all Americans—including millionaires and billionaires and profitable corporations—contribute to the collective effort to reduce this deficit. This is a commonsense statement that we believe in simple fairness. Middle-class families and seniors have already been asked to sacrifice too much.

Democrats have gone on record saying that the wealthiest of the wealthy should be asked to contribute to this effort and make similar sacrifices. We hope our Republican colleagues will finally join us in this effort.

Over the past several weeks, I have had good conversations with the Republican leader and the chairman and ranking member of the Appropriations Committee about trying to work through appropriations bills under the regular order.

As a result of these conversations, in an effort to move forward, I am going to file cloture on a motion to proceed to the Military Construction–VA Appropriations bill tonight. I hope we can show the country that the Senate can work through an important appropriations bill without getting bogged down.

Remember, there are different rules on these matters. You can't deal with legislative matters on appropriations bills. I hope we can have some amendments on our sense-of-the-Senate resolution dealing with having the wealthiest of the wealthy contribute to the problems we have with the deficit in this country, and following that I hope we can move to Military Construction–VA. Our servicemen and veterans who have served our country so well need this.

AMENDMENT NO. 529

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I have an amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] proposes an amendment numbered 529.

At the end, add the following new section:

SEC. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The provisions of this Act shall become effective 3 days after enactment.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, on this amendment I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 530 TO AMENDMENT NO. 529

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I have a second-degree amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] proposes an amendment numbered 530 to amendment No. 529.

In the amendment, strike "3", insert "2".

MOTION TO COMMIT WITH AMENDMENT NO. 531

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I have a motion to commit the bill with instructions, which is also at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] moves to commit the bill (S. 1323) to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to report back forthwith with an amendment numbered 531.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 2, line 10, after "deficit" strike all that follows and insert the following:

"(1) should require that those earning $1,000,000 or more per year make a more meaningful contribution to the deficit reduction effort; and

(2) should not end Medicare as we know it."

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on that amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 532

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I have an amendment to the instructions at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] proposes an amendment numbered 532 to the instructions of the motion to commit.

After "Medicare", strike all that follows and insert "and Medicaid as we know it.".

Mr. REID. I ask for the yeas and nays on this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 533 TO AMENDMENT NO. 532

Mr. REID. I have a second-degree amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] proposes an amendment numbered 533 to amendment No. 532.

Strike "we" and insert "all Americans"

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I have a cloture motion at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the clerk will report the cloture motion.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on S. 1323, a bill to express the sense of the Senate on shared sacrifice in resolving the budget deficit.

Harry Reid, Richard J. Durbin, Patty Murray, Daniel K. Inouye, Christopher A. Coons, Sheldon Whitehouse, Barbara Boxer, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Bernard Sanders, Frank R. Lautenberg, Sherrod Brown, Jack Reed, Dianne Feinstein, Jeff Merkley, Benjamin L. Cardin, Carl Levin, Charles E. Schumer.

MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS, AND RELATED AGENCIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2012—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 91, H.R. 2055.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion to proceed.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 91, H.R. 2055, an act making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. REID. I have a cloture motion at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the clerk will report the cloture motion.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 91, H.R. 2055, an act making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes.

Harry Reid, Richard J. Durbin, Patty Murray, Daniel K. Inouye, Christopher A. Coons, Sheldon Whitehouse, Barbara Boxer, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Tim Johnson, Frank R. Lautenberg, Sherrod Brown, Jack Reed, Dianne Feinstein, Jeff Merkley, Benjamin L. Cardin, Mark L. Pryor, Carl Levin, Charles E. Schumer.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum required under rule XXII be waived with respect to both cloture motions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I now withdraw my motion to proceed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is withdrawn.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMEMBERING DAVID GETCHES

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. President, I rise today to honor one of Colorado's great educators and community leaders, David Getches, who passed away on Tuesday, July 5, 2011, at the too-young age of 68.

This is more than a poignant moment for me. I had planned to come to the floor to discuss David Getches' career and character because he was stepping down after 8 very productive years as the dean of the University of Colorado Law School.

We all have had this terrible experience in our lives when somebody whom we love and respect suddenly finds they have a cancer that is aggressive—beyond aggressive. Literally a month ago, David was diagnosed with pancreatic cancer. In the 4 weeks since that time, that cancer stole him from us. But he was always upbeat. He was always someone who we looked to for enthusiasm and inspiration. I will be inspired in my remarks today by what he did. I will attempt not to dwell on his loss.

As I said, Dean Getches served as dean of the Colorado Law School for the last 8 years. With him at the helm, CU Law became one of the most forward-looking institutions of legal training in the country. I want to share a few examples of his vision and leadership. I could not cover all of them if I had a full hour. I want to share some of them with the Senate and with his friends and admirers in Colorado.

He steered this school through the construction of the new LEED Certified Wolf Law Building, which put CU and its law school at the cutting edge of environmental sustainability and energy efficiency—two ideas that were connected to the values that Getches was committed to fostering throughout his career. Getches previously served as executive director of the Colorado Department of Natural Resources and as an adviser to the Interior Secretary in the Clinton administration. He had an extensive background in water, environmental, and public lands law. Through his work, Getches impressed upon all Coloradans the importance of good stewardship of our State's precious natural resources.

Mr. President, I am not a lawyer, but I do know Dean Getches' efforts to teach and share the legal framework that protects our resources could not have been more critical to preserving our Western way of life.

David Getches left a lasting impression on the demographic composition of CU Law School. He was committed to a student body composed of people from many different backgrounds and cultures, and that commitment made an indelible impact on the school and on Colorado's legal community. In 2008, the Hispanic Bar Association awarded him their Community Service Award for increasing Hispanic enrollment, and he also assembled one of the most diverse administrative teams of any law school in the country. He didn't stop there, however. He then created a commission to produce a groundbreaking report on diversity in the legal profession and how to increase diversity in law firm recruitment. The highly skilled and diverse alumni of the CU Law School reflects his efforts and successes.

David Getches also built a legacy of legal access to legal education for all. He worked to expand scholarships and financial aid awarded by the law school to worthy students regardless of their financial background, increasing scholarship awards from $600,000 in 2004 to a hefty $2.1 million in 3 short years by 2007.

In 2008, he worked with the Colorado State Legislature to pass a law allowing public universities to offer loan repayment assistance grants to graduates practicing public interest law and more recently founded an endowment to award grants to CU Law School graduates in the public sector.

What Dean Getches did by reducing the cost of law school was make public service a viable alternative to private practice for bright, idealistic graduates of the law school. Without question, those students, CU Law School, the State of Colorado, and I would venture to say the country will reap the benefits in the future from David Getches' foresight and thoughtful investments.

At the heart of why I wanted to come to the floor today was that I think we know we can all learn from Dean David Getches' passion for giving back to whatever community in which he found himself. He led a life of service, and he also compiled an impressive academic record as well as serving as the dean of CU Law School. He was, at his core, committed to the future of his children, our children, our grandchildren, and his grandchildren, and he had a deep love for the Rocky Mountain Western way of life. He was an avid outdoorsman, he was fit, and he faced any and all physical challenges just like he faced intellectual and emotional challenges. As I said in the beginning of my remarks, he was a mentor to all of us, and he always had his eye on the future. I know, as painful as it is for all of us who knew him to lose him so suddenly, he would want us to be focused on the future.

Dean Getches did this and much more for Colorado and our country, and I just want to close with this, Mr. President. We have lost a unique man and a towering Colorado figure.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

BUDGET NEGOTIATIONS

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, the situation involving the need for a budget and the situation involving the need to raise the debt limit for the United States is getting more and more crucial, it seems, by the hour. I have been a firm and consistent critic of this idea that has been developing the last several years in the Congress that a few people meet in closed, secret meetings and somehow reach a decision that I am supposed to assume is good and decent and ought to be confirmed by a vote here in the Senate.

I feel that there are 100 Senators—and some a lot smarter and more capable than I—but I feel a personal sense of obligation and duty to ensure that when I vote on an important piece of legislation my constituents care about, that I know what is in it and that I understand what is in it, and it is hard to know. When you have a bill that comes out that proposes to have changes in the trillions of dollars, involving Federal spending for a decade, in a budget or some other fashion, it requires us to be careful about that.

So I would express again my dissatisfaction and belief that this Senate—not the House—has failed in its duty to participate in an open process concerning our budget. The House of Representatives did. The Republican House promised to have open hearings. They had a bill on the floor—a budget. They passed it within the time required—by April 15. It completely changed the debt trajectory of America and put us on sound footing. It reduced spending by $6 trillion—not $2 trillion but $6 trillion—and it didn't raise taxes on the American people. In fact, it reduced taxes in a way they felt would engender better economic growth, which is the best way to engender more tax revenue—having more people make more money and pay more taxes. So I really believe the House fulfilled their constitutional duty.

In the Senate, we have now gone well over 800 days without a budget. We didn't have a budget when our Democratic colleagues had 60 Senators—the highest number one party has had in probably 70, 80 years, maybe longer. They didn't pass a budget. You can pass a budget with 51 votes—with the Vice President, 50 votes. It is a simple majority. It is an expedited procedure. Budgets have been passed when parties have only had one-vote majorities in the Senate.

So I would say it is odd that we have gone 2 years without a budget, but it is not odd—in part because of having no budget—that we have seen the largest surges of debt the Nation has ever seen. President Bush was criticized for running up debt. He had, in 1 year—his last year—a $450 billion deficit, and he was roundly criticized for that. Some of that was TARP money, which they scored as monies spent, and it was properly and accurately scored. So it came out to $450 billion. The year before, it was a $160 billion deficit. President Obama's first budget deficit was $1,200 billion. His next budget was $1,300 billion. This year's budget, by September 30, is projected to be around $1,500 billion. We haven't had a budget. Is anything connected there?

So I want to say, first of all, one of the ways you act responsibly is when you do it out in front of the people.

I noticed at the press conference today that President Obama, when asked about some of these matters, pushed back and said: Well, we want to have an agreement right now. We don't want to wait any later, close to the election.

He was basically saying—it is pretty clear, really, and I am not exaggerating anything—when you get close to the election, Senators and Congressmen don't like to vote for more debt and they do not like to vote for more taxes. What is wrong with that? The American people don't want debt. They do not want taxes. They want us to bring this government under control. But what is being suggested is, oh, it is politics. There is something corrupt politically if you believe you shouldn't bail out the big spenders in Washington by taking more money from hard-working Americans and taking it out of the private sector to give to the public sector that has mismanaged the money they have.

Some might say: Well, JEFF, we have these big deficits because you all cut taxes.

We haven't cut taxes in years. President Bush cut taxes with revenues much higher today than when those taxes were cut. We have gone into an economic decline, and this recession has reduced our income. That is true. It is not so much the rate of taxes. It is the rate of profit. It is the rate of income. It is the rate of money people are being paid, so they do not have as much money and they are not paying as much in taxes. Now, we can run around and find everybody who is left with money and try to tax them, but at some point that begins to be self-defeating.

So I guess I am trying to raise the point, How did we get here? Well, there is another way we got here with these huge deficits we have. In the Keynesian philosophy of economics, we had a big spending bill called a stimulus bill. I opposed it. I remember reading a piece by the Nobel laureate, Professor Becker, from the University of Chicago, not long before the vote saying it was not going to create jobs; that it was not sufficiently stimulative to be a good stimulus bill, in fact, in his mind, as a Nobel Prize-winning economist. And that is exactly what happened. It didn't create jobs. It went to social programs, it went to State aid, and it went to things other than the infrastructure that we were told it was going for. Only 4 percent of that money went to roads and bridges—4 percent out of $850 billion. Every penny borrowed will be to create or to stimulate jobs, they said. We are going to redo our infrastructure, they said. It was not done that way. It was social spending overwhelmingly, and it didn't create growth in the economy.

Another reason we have the debt is because the baseline spending has surged under the Democratic leadership and President Obama. Defense Department has gone up 3 or so percent the last couple of years in spending. Nondefense discretionary spending—the things we do such as energy programs and road programs and aid and grants and things we like to spend around here—went up 24 percent in 2 years. We were having a drop off in income, a drop off in tax revenue, and we increased spending dramatically.

We never had 10, 12 percent increases in spending per year. But hold your hat. The budget the President submitted to us in February of this year—several months ago—proposed increases for the Education Department of 10.5 percent, proposed increases for the State Department of 10.5 percent, with 9.5 percent for the Energy Department and a 60-percent increase for transportation—the high-speed rail projects. But we don't have the money. All of that would have been borrowed. We couldn't sustain flat spending without borrowing money, we are so far in debt. Forty cents of every dollar we spend today is borrowed.

So I have been a big critic of this scheme to meet behind closed doors and not tell the rest of the Congress or the American people what we are doing and to plop down on the floor of the Senate some proposed deal that we have to sign at the eleventh hour or the government is going to shut down. Why haven't we been talking about this? They talked about it in the House. They voted on it. They reduced spending $6 trillion. In the phantom budget that has been talked about by our Democratic colleagues, one they never produced so it could actually be accounted for, they are claiming it would reduce spending $2 trillion and are patting themselves on the back about how great they are. But when you take out the interest savings that occur, it is only $1.4 trillion in actual reduction of spending and it is a 2.7-percent, we estimate, increase in taxes.

Senator CONRAD, the chairman of the Budget Committee, does a good job. He is a smart man. I think he understands the threat America faces. I thought he did, although this phantom secret budget that they just leak out descriptions of whenever it is convenient has not impressed me. Really, it just hasn't been impressive. Is it a vision? Is it a specter of some kind of a budget that nobody can ever grasp their hands around, and it is only what the people who are holding it close to their vest say it is and all the rest of us have to accept that? I don't think so. I have become very uneasy about what we hear in this city of Washington about plans and policy.

When President Obama announced his budget, it was the most irresponsible budget this country has ever been presented with by a President. I don't think anybody can dispute that. I am prepared to defend that against anybody who says so. It increased spending, it increased taxes. Over a decade, it increased taxes and increased spending and made the deficit worse than if we hadn't done anything, at a time when the Nation should have been working from January until today figuring out how to bring this government under control and contain the growth in spending and contain the debt. This is what he said, and his budget director in our committee said—Mr. Lew—that: Our budget calls on us to live within our means and pay down the debt.

The Congressional Budget Office scored the budget. They analyzed it over 10 years. The lowest single annual deficit that was occurring during that time was $750 billion, the lowest deficit, almost half again higher than President Bush's highest deficit. And it starts going up in the outyears 8, 9, and 10—to over $1 trillion in the 10th year annual deficit. Interest on that debt that would be accrued by such an irresponsible budget would go from around $200 billion last year, $240-some-odd billion this year, to $930 billion in 2021. That would be larger than Medicare, larger than Social Security, larger than the defense budget including the war—much larger than those. So interest is a danger.

Senator CONRAD talked this afternoon about his phantom budget, and he told us a lot of things he wanted us to know about it, and he articulated it in a way that made you think that it is not such a bad idea. But we have real numbers people. Just like President Obama said his budget was going to pay down the debt and cause us to live within our means when it had no deficit lower than $740 billion—he said it is a blueprint. He said it is a framework. But he didn't say it was a budget because it is not a budget. A budget is a document that can be read, ascertained, evaluated, and scored.

So they leak it to the Washington Post—not to Members or colleagues of the Senate here—they leak to the Washington Post some of the good things he wanted to get out, and then they talk about some of the good things here today. Forgive me if I am not impressed. If it is such a good budget, why don't you print it out and propose it to us? That is what the House of Representatives did. They are prepared to defend their budget.

Senator CONRAD said this: that he thought it could play a part in this big deal the President is talking about to change our debt trajectory in a positive way. Well, those words are good words, just like the President's statement that he had a budget that was going to cause us to live within our means and pay down our debt. That is what he said. That is what his budget director said. Well, you can say things, but it doesn't make them true. I can say I don't have a desk in my hand, but I have a desk in my hand, reality being what it is. So that was not a good budget he submitted, and I am worried about this phantom budget we are hearing about today.

The way we calculate this phantom budget and the things that have been released about it, it would raise taxes as much as $2.8 trillion and cut spending about 4 percent over the 10 years—this is a 10-year budget—at a time when we are projected to add, under the President's plan, $13 trillion to our national debt. So we are going to reduce the debt by 4 percent from $13 trillion—an utterly unsustainable figure. The House budget would cut discretionary spending $6 trillion. The Toomey plan would have cut spending $8 trillion.

Senator CONRAD actually said on the Senate floor that his budget—which raises taxes, as I indicated—would reduce taxes by $700 billion. He said it would reduce taxes by $700 billion. Now, how is this accounting—this trick, I will suggest—accomplished? Well, to get to that number, he is obviously comparing it to a CBO baseline which assumes that every single tax rate from the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts that has been in place now almost a decade is going to expire and all those rates go up. So he is saying that if he keeps a few of them from going up, he has cut taxes. Only in Washington can you raise taxes dramatically, change the tax rates that have been in place for a decade, see taxes go up dramatically, and call that a tax cut.

By the way, baseline is very important. We don't know what baseline the chairman of the Budget Committee is using. He understands it very well. He is one of the most knowledgeable, capable Members of our body, and he understands these well. I believe the phrase he used was that it is a plausible baseline—a plausible baseline.

Well, let me tell you the baseline we should use. The baseline, when you talk about whether spending increases or whether spending decreases, should be what you are spending today. If you are spending $100 billion today and if you spend $102 billion, you have spent $2 billion more. If you spend $98 billion, you are spending $2 billion less, right? Well, what they do in Washington and the reason this country is so close to bankruptcy is they assume growth rates, baseline growth rates. Then when you reduce the baseline growth rate, and it is going up $10 billion next year and you reduce that increase to $9 billion, you claim you cut spending by $1 billion and it went up $9 billion. Now, that is the kind of logic that has put us in the difficult position we are in.

So I have decided and told my staff on the Budget Committee that when we get numbers, we are going to compare them to the only thing that is solid, and that is a level baseline—does it go up or does it go down? In fact, the Ryan House budget that cut $6 trillion still increases spending. It is not a real cut.

So you do have to figure out how much you are talking about and what baseline you are using to know what the numbers are. The best way to do that and the most objective way to do that is to use a flatline number and see whether we are up or down, and then we can communicate. But if you get to choose your baseline—and CBO has one, the President has another one, and it looks as though the Senate Democrats have chosen another one they call a plausible baseline. I don't know what that means. The debt commission that had their recommendation for reducing debt chose another baseline. It makes it confusing, and it makes it harder to understand.

So when you talk about a budget that is supposed to really make a difference in our economy and you propose $2 in tax increases for every $1 in spending cuts and suggest this is the kind of thing you are working with the President on in their negotiations, maybe we can begin to understand why the Members of the House and the Members of the Senate who have been in these meetings have been walking out of these meetings and saying: All they want to do is raise taxes.

The President himself said several months ago that he thought $3 of spending cuts and $1 of tax increases would be a good mix. But what we are hearing today is $2 of tax increases to $1 of spending cuts. That is not acceptable and has no chance of passage. And if the American people have time to read that kind of legislation and find out that is what is in it, they are not going to be happy with anybody that supports it, in my view. So perhaps that is the reason they want to wait until the eleventh hour, claim the country is about to shut down, and try to force it through. As the President suggested, you don't want to get it too close to the election when people might remember what you did to them.

Goodness gracious, they talk about a $900 billion cut in the Defense Department. That is part of their plan too. Well, let me just tell you how that gimmick works. You propose a $900 billion cut in the Defense Department and you know that almost 20 percent cut is not going to become law, but you go out and tell the public you saved $900 billion and you plan to cut it from the Defense Department, and you can't cut that much money from the Defense Department. So no wonder our retiring fine Senator JOE LIEBERMAN, after the Democratic discussion of this, was moved to say he was worried about what such a budget would do to our national security. Well, he should be.

I have been on the Armed Services Committee. I don't deny that the military has to tighten its belt. Just like every other department in this government, it may even have to take a real reduction in spending. But we are not going to have an 18-percent, 20-percent reduction. Are we going to have our men and women who place their lives on the line for us have to pay for profligacy in Washington? I don't think so.

Mr. President, I would ask Majority Leader REID, who I believe is the strategist in the Senate who told our chairman, Senator CONRAD, that he should not bring up a budget—I think Senator CONRAD and I were prepared to bring up a budget. He was working on one. His staff was working on one. We were within days of a markup. He was going to produce a budget, and those of us on the Republican side had amendments to offer, and we were preparing for a debate, and they decided all of a sudden not to have a markup. Later, Senator REID said it would be foolish to produce a budget.

I would say it would be foolish for the Congress of the United States to take a paycheck to operate the way we are operating when 40 cents of every dollar we spend is borrowed. That is unthinkable. How did we get in this position where we are spending $3,700 billion and taking in only $2,200 billion and all the difference is borrowed?

Finally—this is important—a lot of us have heard these numbers but it has not resonated with us about how important they are. Professors Rogoff and Reinhart have written a book called ''This Time It's Different,'' studying eight centuries of sovereign governmental default on their debts, the kind of thing Greece is going through today. They have analyzed how it happens and the consequences. They chose the name because they said that every time politicians ran up debt in their country to high levels and caused a crisis, they said: It will not happen to us. This time it is different. We are different from those other countries that went belly up. Then it happens just like that, savagely, immediately, like the financial crisis that hit us in 2007–2008. What they concluded in further study was something else. Not only when you get your debt too high do you run the risk of a financial crisis, but your debt slows your economic growth and the countries that have debts that equal 90 percent of the economy—I see my good friend, Senator REID. He has the toughest job in Washington and I am not making it any easier for him. It will be good for him to hear this. I think he knows it.

But they have concluded when your total American debt reaches 90 percent of our economy, our GDP, and goes above that, it pulls down your economic growth by 1 percent. CBO now is scoring our growth to come in at .9 percent below what it otherwise would be because of our debt.

The first quarter we had 2 percent economic growth. If we had 3 percent economic growth that would be a 50-percent increase in growth. If we had 1 percent greater increase in growth that would amount to, according to the White House economic team some time ago, an increase of 1 million jobs in America.

What I am saying is we erroneously state too often, I think, that the question is about our children and grandchildren. I truly believe the sluggish growth and the very weak job numbers we have been having are the result of carrying too much debt. We have to start reducing that debt even if it is painful for us to do so. I hope our colleagues will produce a budget that will actually change the numbers. I am not confident that will happen.

Failing that I do hope, Mr. Leader, and I say this to my leader, too, that if a bill is brought forth in the Senate we have at least 7 days to consider it before we are asked to vote on it. I believe it will take that long to properly evaluate it.

I see the majority leader here. It is always a pleasure to work with him.

I yield the floor.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I would say before my friend leaves the floor, his leader, my friend, the senior Senator from Kentucky and I are representing the Senate along with Senator KYL and Senator DURBIN at the White House. We have been there many days now. We understand, all of us there, Democrats and Republicans, the significant adverse effect this huge debt has on our country. Everyone there is trying to arrive at a point where we do something about that. We are not there yet. It is difficult to do. We understand it is going to take, we believe, a mix of spending cuts and some way to generate some more revenue. We are working our best to get this done.

My friend is right, the debt is a drag on the economy. There is no question about that. Once we are able to raise the debt limit, I think we are going to see some energy in this economy we have not seen in some time. But we are not there yet. I wish I could report to my friend from Alabama and the rest of the Senate and the country that we have completed our negotiations, but we have not. We are going to go back again tomorrow. The President said 3:45, and I said a.m. or p.m.? It will be 3:45 p.m. tomorrow that we will be back, trying to move forward.

My friend from Alabama has an important responsibility as the person who is the ranking member now of that most important Budget Committee. I am sure he has learned a lot, having taken this assignment, that he did not know before. That is the way it is with everyone in the Senate. I have learned a great deal working through the CR, different iterations of that, and now on this work we are doing trying to arrive at a debt reduction package along with raising the debt ceiling. I have learned a lot. I have a lot more to learn.

I appreciate the intensity of my friend in that in which he believes, whether it is this or as the person running the Judiciary Committee for the

Republicans. He is always very intense. He and I don't always agree but we agree more than people think. But one thing no one can ever take away from the junior Senator from Alabama is the seriousness of his being in the Senate.

LAS VEGAS NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the 20th anniversary of the Las Vegas Natural History Museum. For two decades the Las Vegas Natural History Museum has provided children and families from all across southern Nevada with the opportunity to learn about science and history in an educational setting outside of the classroom. It is my great pleasure to honor this fine institution, its employees, and the museum's board members before the U.S. Senate today.

The museum started in 1989 when a group of dedicated citizens petitioned the Las Vegas City Council to find a permanent home for a collection of wildlife and prehistoric exhibits. In July 1991, the museum opened its doors to the people of Las Vegas with a collection of loaned wildlife and prehistoric exhibits. Today, the museum has acquired a world-class collection of artifacts for their multimillion dollar collection. Even the Smithsonian Institution has taken notice of our museum. In 2002, the Las Vegas Natural History Museum became an affiliate with the Smithsonian Institution, granting them access to the Smithsonian's vast collection of exhibits.

While many museums across the country have struggled with the economic downturn, the Las Vegas Natural History Museum continues to thrive and grow. Last year, the Las Vegas Natural History Museum provided educational tours to 30,000 students in Clark County. All of their programs are designed by grade level to meet State educational requirements. The museum also provides opportunities for at-risk schools to visit the museum free of charge. Their Open Doors Program provided scholarships that allowed nearly 20,000 visitors from at-risk or economically disadvantaged schools to experience the museum.

I am proud to join with my fellow Nevadans in recognizing the Las Vegas Natural History Museum on reaching this important milestone. For 20 years, this institution has provided the children of southern Nevada with an interactive learning experience, and I have no doubt that the museum will continue to be an important part of our community for years to come.

RESPECT FOR MARRIAGE ACT

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, today I have added my name as a cosponsor of S. 598, the Respect for Marriage Act. This legislation would repeal the Defense of Marriage Act, DOMA, which I voted for in 1996.

I now believe it was a mistake for the Federal Government to legislate in this area in a way that overrides the effect of State laws. Prior to the enactment of DOMA, the Federal Government had deferred to the States to determine what constitutes marriage. I believe we should return to that position.

I also believe it is wrong, and probably unconstitutional, for the Federal Government to treat married couples differently solely on the basis of their sexual orientation.

Enactment of the Respect for Marriage Act will help ensure that the full protections of our Constitution apply to all of our citizens.

COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask the Senate to join me in acknowledging the 15 Columbia River Basin tribes' involvement in the Columbia River Treaty negotiation and review process. As some of you may know, the Columbia River Treaty is an agreement between Canada and the United States on the development and operation of the major hydroelectric dams in the Columbia River Basin. It addresses power and flood control benefits in both countries. The treaty has been in effect since 1964. Under the provisions of the existing treaty, if either country wishes to modify or cancel the treaty, it must notify the other country by the year 2014.

With 2014 approaching, the United States and Canadian treaty ''entities'' have already begun talks regarding a possible extension and modification of the treaty. The Columbia River Treaty review team has designated representatives from 15 Columbia River tribes, also known as the Sovereign Review Team, SRT. The Columbia Basin tribes have vital cultural and natural resources at stake since their homelands are located in the area affected by the treaty and, as sovereign units of government and members of the Sovereign Review Team, SRT—they have a right to play an important role in those negotiations. It is important to recognize the unique fishing rights for salmon that will have to be taken into account during any negotiations of this treaty with our neighbors to the north. The outcome of these negotiations could have a profound impact on the Northwestern United States.

I really appreciate one of the designated tribal representatives from Oregon, the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, for their continuous involvement. I also appreciate the other members of the Sovereign Review Team. The tribes and folks from the Pacific Northwest all share a common desire for proactive approaches in salmon restoration and recovery, and it is important to come together with shared strengths, joint efforts and coordinated education strategies.

Unfortunately, the Columbia River Treaty was enacted during a time in our history when consideration was not given to the treaty's effects on the natural and cultural resources of tribes/first nations whose homelands are located within the Columbia River Basin. Lack of previous dialogue and inclusion of tribal perspectives has disrupted regional and tribal interests by leading to the degradation of rivers, the salmon population, traditional food sources, natural resources, and tribal customs and identities.

The Columbia River Treaty Review provides an opportunity for the United States to include Columbia Basin tribes in the treaty review process. I want to emphasize the importance of tribal consultation and incorporation of traditional knowledge in this process—to ensure protection and conservation of the numerous natural resources that tribal people's way of life are dependent on.

The treaty review provides an opportunity to discuss and learn ways to strengthen both the government-to-government relationship that exists between the United States and the individual Indian nations as well as the U.S.'s position relative to Canada. This can lead the U.S. to advance its relationship with 15 additional sovereigns. I have enjoyed working with tribes on a number of important issues; I value our continued friendship and look forward to working together in the future. I am proud to support the 15 Columbia River Basin tribes in their efforts to stand alongside the United States in negotiations of the Columbia River Treaty and stand ready to assist in any way I can.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Pate, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:03 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2219. An act making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 2219. An act making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 1340. A bill to cut, cap, and balance the Federal budget.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–2437. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Maneb; Tolerance Actions'' (FRL No. 8878–6) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 7, 2011; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2438. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, phenylmethyl ester, polymer with 2-propenoic acid and sodium 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)amino]-1-propanesulfonate (1:1), peroxydisulfuric acid ([HO)S(O)2]2O2) sodium salt (1:2)-initiated; Tolerance Exemption'' (FRL No. 8878–4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 7, 2011; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2439. A communication from the Secretary, Division of Corporation Finance, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Extension of Temporary Exemptions for Eligible Credit Default Swaps to Facilitate Operation of Central Counterparties to Clear and Settle Credit Default Swaps'' (RIN3235–AK26) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 7, 2011; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–2440. A communication from the Deputy Chief, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''In the Matter of Rural Health Care Support Mechanism'' ((RIN3060–AF85)(FCC 11–101)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 6, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2441. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Paperwork Reduction Act: Updated List of Approved Information Collections and Removal of a Redundant Reporting Requirement'' (RIN0694–AF08) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 7, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2442. A communication from the Deputy Secretary, Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Reorganization of Title 30, Code of Federal Regulations'' received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 7, 2011; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–2443. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Notice of Approval of Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Permit Issued to Cape Wind Associates, LLC'' (FRL No. 9431–8) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 7, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2444. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Indiana; Modifications to Indiana Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Non-attainment New Source Review Rules'' (FRL No. 9430–7) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 7, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2445. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Ohio; Control of Gasoline Volatility; Correction'' (FRL No. 9430–5) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 7, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2446. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plan; New Jersey and New York; Final Disapproval of Interstate Transport State Implementation Plan Revision for the 2006 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS'' (FRL No. 9436–2) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 7, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2447. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plan; Missouri; Final Disapproval of Interstate Transport State Implementation Plan Revision for the 2006 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS'' (FRL No. 9435–9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 7, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2448. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plan; Kansas; Final Disapproval of Interstate Transport State Implementation Plan Revision for the 2004 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS'' (FRL No. 9436–1) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 7, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2449. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Indiana and Ohio; Disapproval of Interstate Transport State Implementation Plan Revision for the 2006 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS'' (FRL No. 9435–8) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 7, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2450. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Finding Failure to Submit Section 110 State Implementation Plans for Interstate Transport for the 2006 National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Fine Particulate Matter'' (FRL No. 9435–7) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 7, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2451. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Finding of Substantial Inadequacy of Implementation Plan; Call for Iowa State Implementation Plan Revision'' (FRL No. 9434–7) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 7, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2452. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Missouri'' (FRL No. 9429–1) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 7, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2453. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Nebraska'' (FRL No. 9434–4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 7, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2454. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Kansas'' (FRL No. 9434–3) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 7, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2455. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Deferral for CO_2 Emissions from Bioenergy and Other Biogenic Sources Under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Title V Programs: Final Rule'' (FRL No. 9431–6) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 7, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2456. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island; Infrastructure SIPs for the 1997 8-hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards'' (FRL No. 9431–2) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 7, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2457. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Determination of Attainment, Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Indiana; Correction'' (FRL No. 9430–6) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 7, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2458. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Ohio; Volatile Organic Compound Reinforced Plastic Composites Production Operations Rule'' (FRL No. 9430–9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 7, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2459. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; South Carolina; 110(a)(1) and (2) Infrastructure Requirements for the 1997 8-hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards'' (FRL No. 9436–4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 11, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2460. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Louisiana; Section 110(a)(2) Infrastructure Requirements for 1997 8-hour Ozone and Fine Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards'' (FRL No. 9437–8) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 11, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2461. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Illinois; Indiana; Michigan; Minnesota; Ohio; Wisconsin; Infrastructure SIP Requirements for the 1997 8-hour Ozone and $PM_{2.5}$ National Ambient Air Quality Standards'' (FRL No. 9436–7) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 11, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2462. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Mississippi; 110(a)(1) and (2) Infrastructure Requirements for the 1997 8-hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards'' (FRL No. 9436–6) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 11, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2463. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Alabama; 110(a)(1) and (2) Infrastructure Requirements for the 1997 8-hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards'' (FRL No. 9436–3) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 11, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2464. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Kentucky; 110(a)(1) and (2) Infrastructure Requirements for the 1997 8-hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards'' (FRL No. 9436–5) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 11, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2465. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Federal Implementation Plans to Reduce Interstate Transport of Fine Particulate Matter and Ozone in 27 States; Correction of SIP Approvals for 22 States'' (FRL No. 9436–8) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 11, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2466. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of Treasury Regulations Pursuant to Section 939A of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act'' (RIN1545–BK28) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 7, 2011; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2467. A communication from the Surgeon General, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the National Prevention, Health Promotion and Public Health Council's 2011 annual status report; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–2468. A communication from the Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2005–53; Small Entity Compliance Guide'' (FAC 2005–53) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 6, 2011; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–2469. A communication from the Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Federal Acquisition Regulation; TINA Interest Calculations'' (FAC 2005–53) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 6, 2011; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–2470. A communication from the Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Federal Acquisition Regulation; Extension of Sunset Date for Protests of Task and Delivery Orders'' (FAC 2005–53) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 6, 2011; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–2471. A communication from the Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Federal Acquisition Regulation; Encouraging Contractor Policies to Ban Text Messaging While Driving'' (FAC 2005–53) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 6, 2011; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–2472. A communication from the Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Federal Acquisition Regulation; Uniform Suspension and Debarment Requirement'' (FAC 2005–53) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 6, 2011; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–2473. A communication from the Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Federal Acquisition Regulation; Unique Procurement Instrument Identifier'' (FAC 2005–53) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 6, 2011; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petition or memorial was laid before the Senate and was referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM–56. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Louisiana memorializing Congress to review and consider eliminating provisions of federal law, which reduce Social Security benefits for those receiving pension benefits from federal, state, or local government retirement or pension systems, plans, or funds; to the Committee on Finance.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 57

Whereas, the Congress of the United States has enacted both the Government Pension Offset (GPO), reducing the spousal and survivor Social Security benefit, and the Windfall Elimination Provision (WEP), reducing the earned Social Security benefit for any person who also receives a public pension benefit; and

Whereas, the intent of Congress in enacting the GPO and the WEP provisions was to address concerns that a public employee who had worked primarily in federal, state, or local government employment might receive a public pension in addition to the same Social Security benefit as a person who had worked only in employment covered by Social Security throughout his career; and

Whereas, the purpose of Congress in enacting these reduction provisions was to provide a disincentive for public employees to receive two pensions; and

Whereas, the GPO negatively affects a spouse or survivor receiving a federal, state, or local government retirement or pension benefit who would also be entitled to a Social Security benefit earned by a spouse; and

Whereas, the GPO formula reduces the spousal or survivor Social Security benefit by two-thirds of the amount of the federal, state, or local government retirement or pension benefit received by the spouse or survivor, in many cases completely eliminating the Social Security benefit; and

Whereas, nine out of ten public employees affected by the GPO lose the entire spousal benefit, even though their spouses paid Social Security taxes for many years; and

Whereas, the GPO often reduces spousal benefits so significantly it can make the difference between self-sufficiency and poverty; and

Whereas, the GPO has a harsh effect on thousands of citizens and undermines the original purpose of Social Security survivors benefits; and

Whereas, the GPO negatively impacts approximately 27,144 Louisianians; and

Whereas, the WEP applies to those persons who have earned federal, state, or local government retirement or pension benefits, in addition to working in employment covered under Social Security and paying into the Social Security system; and

Whereas, the WEP reduces the earned Social Security benefit using an averaged indexed monthly earnings formula and may reduce Social Security benefits for affected persons by as much as one-half of the retirement benefit earned as a public servant in employment not covered under Social Security; and

Whereas, the WEP causes hard-working individuals to lose a significant portion of the Social Security benefits that they earn themselves; and

Whereas, the WEP negatively impacts approximately 25,322 Louisianians; and

Whereas, because of these calculation characteristics, the GPO and the WEP have a disproportionately negative effect on employees working in lower-wage government jobs, like policemen, firefighters, teachers, and state employees; and

Whereas, these provisions also have a greater adverse effect on women than on men because of the gender differences in salary that continue to plague our nation and because of the longer life expectancy of women; and

Whereas, Louisiana is making every effort to improve the quality of life of its citizens and to encourage them to live here lifelong, yet the current GPO and WEP provisions compromise that quality of life; and

Whereas, retired individuals negatively affected by GPO and WEP have significantly less money to support their basic needs and sometimes have to turn to government assistance programs; and

Whereas, the GPO and the WEP penalize individuals who have dedicated their lives to public service by eliminating benefits they have earned; and

Whereas, our nation should respect, not penalize, public servants; and

Whereas, the number of people affected by GPO and WEP is growing every day as more and more people reach retirement age; and

Whereas, the GPO and WEP are established in federal law, and repeal of the GPO and the WEP can be enacted only by the United States Congress. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States to review the Government Pension Offset and the Windfall Elimination Provision Social Security benefit reductions and to consider eliminating or reducing them by enacting the Social Security Fairness Act of 2011 (H.R. 1332), the Public Servant Retirement Protection Act of 2011 (S. 113), or a similar instrument. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution shall be transmitted to the secretary of the United States Senate and the clerk of the United States House of Representatives and to each member of the Louisiana delegation to the United States Congress.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. BINGAMAN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with amendments:

S. 630. A bill to promote marine and hydrokinetic renewable energy research and development, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 112–31).

S. 699. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Energy to carry out a program to demonstrate the commercial application of integrated systems for long-term geological storage of carbon dioxide, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 112–32).

By Mr. BINGAMAN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 757. A bill to provide incentives to encourage the development and implementation of technology to capture carbon dioxide from dilute sources on a significant scale using direct air capture technologies (Rept. No. 112–33).

By Mr. BINGAMAN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 1342. An original bill to amend the Federal Power Act to protect the bulk-power system and electric infrastructure critical to the defense of the United States against cybersecurity and other threats and vulnerabilities (Rept. No. 112–34).

S. 1343. An original bill to provide for the conduct of an analysis of the impact of energy development and production on the water resources of the United States, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 112–35).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. SESSIONS (for himself, Mr. VITTER, Ms. AYOTTE, and Mr. LEE):

S. 1341. A bill to provide a point of order against consideration of any measure that would increase the statutory limit on the public debt above $14.294 trillion unless that measure has been publicly available for a full 7 calendar days before consideration on the floor of the Senate; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. BINGAMAN:

S. 1342. An original bill to amend the Federal Power Act to protect the bulk-power system and electric infrastructure critical to the defense of the United States against cybersecurity and other threats and vulnerabilities; from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. BINGAMAN:

S. 1343. An original bill to provide for the conduct of an analysis of the impact of energy development and production on the water resources of the United States, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. KYL (for himself and Mr. MCCAIN):

S. 1344. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to take immediate action to recover ecologically and economically from a catastrophic wildfire in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. CANTWELL (for herself and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 1345. A bill to provide for equitable compensation to the Spokane Tribe of Indians of the Spokane Reservation for the use of tribal land for the production of hydropower by the Grand Coulee Dam, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. FRANKEN):

S. Res. 230. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that any agreement to reduce the budget deficit should not include cuts to Social Security benefits or Medicare benefits; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BURR (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. LAUTENBERG, and Mr. ALEXANDER):

S. Res. 231. A resolution designating September 2011 as ''National Child Awareness Month'' to promote awareness of charities benefitting children and youth-serving organizations throughout the United States and recognizing efforts made by those charities and organizations on behalf of children and youth as critical contributions to the future of the United States; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 17

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 17, a bill to repeal the job-killing tax on medical devices to ensure continued access to life-saving medical devices for patients and maintain the standing of United States as the world leader in medical device innovation.

S. 20

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 20, a bill to protect American job creation by striking the job-killing Federal employer mandate.

S. 185

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 185, a bill to provide United States assistance for the purpose of eradicating severe forms of trafficking in children in eligible countries through the implementation of Child Protection Compacts, and for other purposes.

S. 195

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 195, a bill to reinstate Federal matching of State spending of child support incentive payments.

S. 201

At the request of Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) were withdrawn as cosponsors of S. 201, a bill to clarify the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior with respect to the C.C. Cragin Dam and Reservoir, and for other purposes.

S. 227

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 227, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure more timely access to home health services for Medicare beneficiaries under the Medicare program.

S. 387

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 387, a bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to provide flexible spending arrangements for members of uniformed services, and for other purposes.

S. 543

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the names of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WEBB) were added as cosponsors of S. 543, a bill to restrict any State or local jurisdiction from imposing a new discriminatory tax on cell phone services, providers, or property.

S. 570

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 570, a bill to prohibit the Department of Justice from tracking and cataloguing the purchases of multiple rifles and shotguns.

S. 584

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 584, a bill to establish the Social Work Reinvestment Commission to provide independent counsel to Congress and the Secretary of Health and Human Services on policy issues associated with recruitment, retention, research, and reinvestment in the profession of social work, and for other purposes.

S. 598

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) were added as cosponsors of S. 598, a bill to repeal the Defense of Marriage Act and ensure respect for State regulation of marriage.

S. 707

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 707, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to provide further protection for puppies.

S. 778

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 778, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act with respect to physician supervision of therapeutic hospital outpatient services.

S. 798

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 798, a bill to provide an amnesty period during which veterans and their family members can register certain firearms in the National Firearms Registration and Transfer Record, and for other purposes.

S. 807

At the request of Mr. ENZI, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) were added as cosponsors of S. 807, a bill to authorize the Department of Labor's voluntary protection program and to expand the program to include more small businesses.

S. 951

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 951, a bill to improve the provision of Federal transition, rehabilitation, vocational, and unemployment benefits to members of the Armed Forces and veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 987

At the request of Mr. FRANKEN, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 987, a bill to amend title 9 of the United States Code with respect to arbitration.

S. 1025

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the names of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) and the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA) were added as cosponsors of S. 1025, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to enhance the national defense through empowerment of the National Guard, enhancement of the functions of the National Guard Bureau, and improvement of Federal-State military coordination in domestic emergency response, and for other purposes.

S. 1048

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1048, a bill to expand sanctions imposed with respect to the Islamic Republic of Iran, North Korea, and Syria, and for other purposes.

S. 1058

At the request of Mr. PRYOR, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1058, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to ensure transparency and proper operation of pharmacy benefit managers.

S. 1171

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1171, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the exclusion from gross income for employer-provided health coverage for employees' spouses and dependent children to coverage provided to other eligible dependent beneficiaries of employees.

S. 1223

At the request of Mr. FRANKEN, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1223, a bill to address voluntary location tracking of electronic communications devices, and for other purposes.

S. 1280

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1280, a bill to amend the Peace Corps Act to require sexual assault risk-reduction and response training, and the development of sexual assault protocol and guidelines, the establishment of victims advocates, the establishment of a Sexual Assault Advisory Council, and for other purposes.

S. 1308

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1308, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to child pornography and child exploitation offenses.

S.J. RES. 17

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 17, a joint resolution approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003.

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA) and the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 17, supra.

S. RES. 175

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 175, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate with respect to ongoing violations of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Georgia and the importance of a peaceful and just resolution to the conflict within Georgia's internationally recognized borders.

S. RES. 201

At the request of Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 201, a resolution expressing the regret of the Senate for the passage of discriminatory laws against the Chinese in America, including the Chinese Exclusion Act.

S. RES. 226

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the names of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) and the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 226, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the President does not have the authority to ignore the statutory debt limit by ordering the Secretary of the Treasury to continue issuing debt on the full faith and credit of the United States.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. KYL (for himself and Mr. MCCAIN):

S. 1344. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to take immediate action to recover ecologically and economically from a catastrophic wildfire in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, today I am introducing, with Senator JOHN MCCAIN, S. 1344, which is a response to Arizona's largest wildfire, called the Wallow Fire. This act is the Wallow Fire Recovery and Monitoring Act.

The Wallow Fire in Arizona burned, over about 40 days, 538,000 acres of Arizona land, making it the largest fire in the history of our State. Just to put it into perspective, that is nearly 841 square miles or almost four times the size of the city of Chicago. The fire destroyed 32 homes and 4 rental cabins. Nearly 10,000 people were evacuated at one point, and the fire cost the taxpayers over $100 million before it was finally extinguished. Unfortunately, it will likely cost double that amount for the necessary rehabilitation of the forests that needs to occur now. After a fire such as this, there is only a short opportunity to hasten forest rehabilitation, reduce risks of flooding, insect epidemics, and future fires, and capture at least some of the economic benefit from the dead and dying trees to help offset and pay for those restoration costs.

Given the urgent need for action, as I said, I am introducing today the Arizona Wallow Fire Recovery and Monitoring Act, joined by my colleague, JOHN MCCAIN, as an original cosponsor. This legislation would expedite the removal of hazard, dead, and dying trees in community protection management areas within the Wallow Fire area. The removal projects carried out under the act will be completed within 18 months of enactment. The reason for this timeline is that when it comes to timber harvesting of the fire-killed trees, the costs of delay are extreme. Fire-killed trees will lose more than 40 percent of their value in less than 2 years.

Due to the intensity, the size, and the magnitude of the fire, there is a tremendous amount of dead and dying trees within the Wallow Fire area. Portions of the forest that have burned pose a risk to forest users, to communities, and to private property and the remaining resources. These risks include the hazards of falling trees, erosion, flooding, reburns due to excess fuel loads, and insect infestation risk to the remaining live trees. Under these postfire conditions, timber salvage is a management tool to mitigate these risks, generate revenue and jobs, and put the forest on the road to recovery.

We saw the negative consequences of delay firsthand in Arizona after the Rodeo-Chediski Fire in 2002, which at that point had been our State's largest fire. Bureaucratic regulations and lawsuits so severely delayed salvage efforts that by the time the projects were cleared to proceed, the trees had lost most of their economic value. Congress should not stand by and allow this situation to be repeated.

That said, we are not looking to eliminate environmental safeguards or exempt timber harvests from Federal environmental laws. This bill is narrowly tailored, limiting the removal of hazard, dead, and dying trees to those trees located within community protection management areas. One of these areas includes the wildland urban interface and other areas critical to communities. In addition, a comprehensive hazard tree and commercial timber evaluation and an environmental assessment under the National Environmental Policy Act, or NEPA, are required. All appeals and judicial review would follow the processes in the bipartisan Healthy Forest Restoration Act.

The practice of postfire timber salvage may be controversial in part because there is limited scientific information on its ecological effects. Most of the scientific literature that does exist is based on forests in the Pacific Northwest. The forests in that part of the country are very different from the dry ponderosa pine-dominated forests that burned in the Wallow Fire. Thus, the bill would require monitoring for all timber removal projects implemented under the act.

Finally, from a fiscal perspective, there is never going to be enough Federal funding for the forest restoration work that needs to be done to save the forest that remains. Acknowledging this reality, this bill takes the proceeds from the timber removal project sales and keeps them on this forest to help pay for future forest restoration treatments.

This bill strikes a responsible balance between environmental concerns and economics after a catastrophic wildfire. I urge my colleagues to support its swift passage.

The Arizona Wallow Fire Recovery and Monitoring Act requires a comprehensive evaluation of the forest conditions and hazard tree and fire-damaged timber resources across the Wallow Fire Area; limits the areas where dead and dying trees can be removed to Community Protection Management Areas; limits tree removal to hazard trees and trees that are already down, dead, broken or severely root sprung trees where mortality is highly expected; prohibits the construction of new, permanent roads; provides for an expedited, but thorough, environmental review of tree removal projects proposed in the Wallow Fire Area, including full public participation in the development of such projects; uses the processes for appeals and judical review established in the bipartisan Healthy Forest Restoration Act; requires monitoring of the ecological and economic effects of timber removal projects; and authorizes the use of timber receipts to offset the costs of forest restoration.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 230—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT ANY AGREEMENT TO REDUCE THE BUDGET DEFICIT SHOULD NOT INCLUDE CUTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS OR MEDICARE BENEFITS

Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. FRANKEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. RES. 230

Whereas over 34,000,000 retired workers currently receive Social Security benefits in amounts that average a modest $14,100 a year;

Whereas, in 2008, 23 percent of retired workers receiving Social Security benefits depended on those benefits for all or almost all of their income;

Whereas according to AARP, Social Security benefits kept 36 percent of seniors out of poverty in 2008;

Whereas reducing Social Security benefits would cause many seniors to have to choose between food, drugs, rent, and heat;

Whereas 95 percent of seniors in the United States, who numbered almost 37,000,000 in 2008, got their health care coverage through the Medicare program;

Whereas without Medicare benefits, seniors, many of whom live off of Social Security benefits, would have to turn to the costly and uncertain private market for health care coverage;

Whereas the Social Security program and the Medicare program are extremely successful social insurance programs that permit seniors in America to retire with dignity and security after a lifetime of hard work; and

Whereas the Social Security program and the Medicare program help relieve young American families from worry about their own futures, allowing freedom of opportunity in America: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that any agreement to reduce the budget deficit should not include cuts to Social Security benefits or Medicare benefits.

SENATE RESOLUTION 231—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2011 AS "NATIONAL CHILD AWARENESS MONTH" TO PROMOTE AWARENESS OF CHARITIES BENEFITTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND RECOGNIZING EFFORTS MADE BY THOSE CHARITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS ON BEHALF OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH AS CRITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. BURR (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. LAUTENBERG, and Mr. ALEXANDER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 231

Whereas millions of children and youth in the United States represent the hopes and future of the United States;

Whereas numerous individuals, charities benefitting children, and youth-serving organizations that work with children and youth collaborate to provide invaluable services to enrich and better the lives of children and youth throughout the United States;

Whereas raising awareness of, and increasing support for, organizations that provide access to healthcare, social services, education, the arts, sports, and other services will result in the development of character and the future success of the children and youth of the United States;

Whereas the month of September, as the school year begins, is a time when parents, families, teachers, school administrators, and communities increase their focus on children and youth throughout the United States;

Whereas the month of September is a time for the people of the United States to highlight and be mindful of the needs of children and youth;

Whereas private corporations and businesses have joined with hundreds of national and local charitable organizations throughout the United States in support of a month-long focus on children and youth; and

Whereas designating September 2011 as ''National Child Awareness Month'' would recognize that a long-term commitment to children and youth is in the public interest, and will encourage widespread support for charities and organizations that seek to provide a better future for the children and youth of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates September 2011 as ''National Child Awareness Month''—

(1) to promote awareness of charities benefitting children and youth-serving organizations throughout the United States; and

(2) to recognize efforts made by those charities and organizations on behalf of children and youth as critical contributions to the future of the United States.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I rise to discuss the ongoing negotiations on the Federal budget and our rapidly approaching debt ceiling. I think we all agree the situation we face is increasingly grave. I believe every responsible person agrees that a failure to act on the debt limit would have awful repercussions and set back our fragile and tentative economic recovery. Surpassing the debt limit could inflict a triple economic harm on our struggling economy: the economic harm of all at once pulling 40 cents of every Federal dollar out of the economy, the economic harm of shutting down every work project that depends on Federal permits, contracts or regulatory approvals, and the economic harm of driving up interest rates for our constituents and for our country. We must, therefore, act and act quickly to ensure that we avoid that outcome.

I also believe the debt limit presents an opportunity to make some tough decisions on our unsustainable deficits. The longer we wait to make these choices, the harder they will be. It is my strong belief that any agreement we reach to reduce the deficits must be based on real savings and must not be made at the expense of our most vulnerable citizens. That is why I am so concerned about reports that Social Security and Medicare benefits have been raised as possible sources of deficit reduction. Cuts to Social Security and to Medicare benefits are unnecessary, are wrong, and should not be on the table. Social Security is not the cause of the deficit, and beneficiaries of Social Security should not be made to shoulder the burden of deficit reduction.

A balanced deficit reduction package is certainly within our grasp. I wish to commend our chairman, Senator CONRAD, chairman of the Budget Committee, for his proposal which would cut the deficit by $4 trillion over the next decade. His plan would cut the deficit by more than the House Republican budget and would do so without cutting Social Security or Medicare benefits. Chairman CONRAD's blueprint would balance $2 trillion in spending cuts with an equal amount of tax loophole closers for wealthy individuals and corporations. His budget would call for shared sacrifice, not just go after the elderly and other vulnerable Americans. We should not, as Americans, balance the budget on the backs of those who can least afford it. That is why I rise to offer a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that any budget agreement should not include cuts to Social Security or Medicare benefits. Social Security is funded through the contributions of our Nation's workers and businesses. It currently has a trust fund balance over $2.5 trillion, and it is projected to be fully solvent for another quarter century. So while I agree with steps to strengthen Social Security, it is a vital program, any changes should be considered independent of this effort to reduce the deficit, and under no circumstances should we cut Social Security benefits. Indeed, the solvency of the program could be extended significantly just by applying payroll taxes to a greater portion of the earnings of millionaires and billionaires. What we should never do is to put elderly Americans' security at risk in the stock market or increase the retirement age or cut benefits through backdoor methods such as lowering the cost-of-living adjustment.

As has the Presiding Officer, I have heard from hundreds of folks from my home State—Rhode Islanders who agree with me—and, particularly, I rely on seniors to whom I have listened at community dinners and senior centers throughout the State who are concerned that they have already gone 2 years without a cost-of-living adjustment when prices are going up all around them.

Audrey from Middletown told me that after her husband died, she had many expenses but ''no income except for his Social Security check which enabled me to go on living—simply but adequately—without being a burden on my sons and losing my dignity as well.''

Ronald from Cumberland, RI, has been on Social Security for a number of years. He wrote me to say:

> It . . . seems that it's always the people who need the help the most who get cut from the Federal Government. Why is this? No Social Security COLA for two years, yet prices for the basic needs still rise. . . . In a country like the United States of America, this should not happen.

The threat to Medicare is just as real. Earlier this year, House Republicans passed a budget that in 10 years would put an end to the Medicare Program as we know it. Estimates suggest their proposal would end up forcing a typical 65-year-old senior to pay, on average, $12,500 each year in out-of-pocket expenses, starting in 2022—more than double what a senior is estimated to pay under the current system. In Rhode Island, where the average senior only gets about $14,200 per year from Social Security, charging an average $12,500 for seniors would be an exercise in poverty creation.

The Republican budget would also throw seniors right away—in the next year—back into the Medicare prescription drug doughnut hole we have just begun closing through the affordable care act, and it would eliminate the lifesaving preventive services that were added by the health care reform law. Cutting Medicare benefits is the wrong approach to balancing our budget, especially while Republicans continue fighting to protect every single tax break, every single loophole, every single earmark in the Tax Code enjoyed by millionaires and billionaires and by corporations, many of whom pay no taxes at all.

Medicare and Social Security are cornerstones of our Nation's prosperity, and they benefit all of us. These programs allow Americans to live their lives free from worry about their retirement security or the welfare and health treatment of their parents. This American freedom is a value we should fight to protect.

While we should always be open to improving these vital programs, we must not cut the benefits our seniors and disabled Americans have earned and rely upon. I wish to thank Senators BLUMENTHAL and SANDERS; Senator SHERROD BROWN; the Presiding Officer, Senator MERKLEY; and Senator FRANKEN for their support in cosponsoring this resolution. I hope my colleagues will join us in protecting the promise we have made to our Nation's seniors through Social Security and Medicare.

In closing, the challenge before us is a formidable one, but I truly believe we can reach an agreement on the deficit and debt ceiling without compromising the security and well-being of our seniors.

I thank the Chair.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 527. Mr. HELLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1323, to express the sense of the Senate on shared sacrifice in resolving the budget deficit; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 528. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1323, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 529. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1323, supra.

SA 530. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 529 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill S. 1323, supra.

SA 531. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1323, supra.

SA 532. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 531 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill S. 1323, supra.

SA 533. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 532 proposed by Mr. REID to the amendment SA 531 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill S. 1323, supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 527. Mr. HELLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1323, to express the sense of the Senate on shared sacrifice in resolving the budget deficit; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RESPONSIBILITY.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Congressional Budget Responsibility Act of 2011''.

(b) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''Member of Congress''—

(1) has the meaning given under section 2106 of title 5, United States Code; and

(2) does not include the Vice President.

(c) TIMELY APPROVAL OF CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET.—If both Houses of Congress have not approved a concurrent resolution on the budget as described under section 301 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632) for a fiscal year before October 1 of that fiscal year, the pay of each Member of Congress may not be paid for each day following that October 1 until the date on which both Houses of Congress approve a concurrent resolution on the budget for that fiscal year.

(d) NO PAY WITHOUT CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds may be appropriated or otherwise be made available from the United States Treasury for the pay of any Member of Congress during any period determined by the Chairperson of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate or the Chairperson of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives under subsection (e).

(2) NO RETROACTIVE PAY.—A Member of Congress may not receive pay for any period determined by the Chairperson of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate or the Chairperson of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives under subsection (e), at any time after the end of that period.

(e) DETERMINATIONS.—

(1) SENATE.—

(A) REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATIONS.—On October 1 of each year, the Secretary of the Senate shall submit a request to the Chairperson of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate for certification of determinations made under subparagraph (B)(i) and (ii).

(B) DETERMINATIONS.—The Chairperson of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate shall—

(i) on October 1 of each year, make a determination of whether Congress is in compliance with subsection (d) and whether Senators may not be paid under that subsection; and

(ii) determine the period of days following each October 1 that Senators may not be paid under subsection (d); and

(iii) provide timely certification of the determinations under clauses (i) and (ii) upon the request of the Secretary of the Senate.

(2) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

(A) REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATIONS.—On October 1 of each year, the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives shall submit a request to the Chairperson of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives for certification of determinations made under subparagraph (B)(i) and (ii).

(B) DETERMINATIONS.—The Chairperson of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives shall—

(i) on October 1 of each year, make a determination of whether Congress is in compliance with subsection (d) and whether Senators may not be paid under that subsection; and

(ii) determine the period of days following each October 1 that Senators may not be paid under subsection (d); and

(iii) provide timely certification of the determinations under clauses (i) and (ii) upon the request of the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives.

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on February 1, 2013.

SA 528. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1323, to express the sense of the Senate on shared sacrifice in resolving the budget deficit; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 2. INCLUSION OF APPLICATION TO INDEPENDENT REGULATORY AGENCIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 421(1) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 658(1)) is amended by striking '', but does not include independent regulatory agencies''.

(b) EXEMPTION FOR MONETARY POLICY.—The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 5 the following:

''SEC. 6. EXEMPTION FOR MONETARY POLICY.

''Nothing in title II, III, or IV shall apply to rules that concern monetary policy proposed or implemented by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System or the Federal Open Market Committee.''.

SA 529. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1323, to express the sense of the Senate on shared sacrifice in resolving the budget deficit; as follows:

At the end, add the following new section:

SEC 2. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The provisions of this Act shall become effective 3 days after enactment.

SA 530. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 529 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill S. 1323, to express the sense of the Senate on shared sacrifice in resolving the budget deficit; as follows:

In the amendment, strike ''3'', insert ''2''.

SA 531. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1323, to express the sense of the Senate on shared sacrifice in resolving the budget deficit; as follows:

On page 2, line 10, after ''deficit'' strike all that follows and insert the following:

''(1) should require that those earning $1,000,000 or more per year make a more meaningful contribution to the deficit reduction effort; and

(2) should not end Medicare as we know it.''

SA 532. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 531 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill S. 1323, to express the sense of the Senate on shared sacrifice in resolving the budget deficit; as follows:

After ''Medicare'', strike all that follows and insert ''and Medicaid as we know it.''.

SA 533. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to amendment SA 532 proposed by Mr. REID to the amendment SA 531 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill S. 1323, to express the sense of the Senate on shared sacrifice in resolving the budget deficit; as follows:

Strike ''we'' and insert ''all Americans''.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Indian Affairs will meet on Thursday, July 14, 2011, at 2:15 p.m. in room 628 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building to conduct a business meeting to consider the nominations of Cynthia Chavez Lamar, Barbara Jean Ells and Debra Downing Goodman to serve as Members, Board of Trustees, Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development; to be followed immediately by an oversight hearing entitled ''Native Women: Protecting, Shielding, and Safeguarding Our Sisters, Mothers, and Daughters.''

Those wishing additional information may contact the Indian Affairs Committee at (202) 224–2251.

NATIONAL CHILD AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent we now proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 231.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BLUMENTHAL). The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 231) designating September 2011 as ''National Child Awareness Month'' to promote awareness of charities benefiting children and youth-serving organizations throughout the United States and recognizing efforts made by those charities and organizations on behalf of children and youth as critical contributions to the future of the United States.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 231) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 231

Whereas millions of children and youth in the United States represent the hopes and future of the United States;

Whereas numerous individuals, charities benefitting children, and youth-serving organizations that work with children and youth collaborate to provide invaluable services to enrich and better the lives of children and youth throughout the United States;

Whereas raising awareness of, and increasing support for, organizations that provide access to healthcare, social services, education, the arts, sports, and other services will result in the development of character and the future success of the children and youth of the United States;

Whereas the month of September, as the school year begins, is a time when parents, families, teachers, school administrators, and communities increase their focus on children and youth throughout the United States;

Whereas the month of September is a time for the people of the United States to highlight and be mindful of the needs of children and youth;

Whereas private corporations and businesses have joined with hundreds of national and local charitable organizations throughout the United States in support of a month-long focus on children and youth; and

Whereas designating September 2011 as ''National Child Awareness Month'' would recognize that a long-term commitment to children and youth is in the public interest, and will encourage widespread support for charities and organizations that seek to provide a better future for the children and youth of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates September 2011 as ''National Child Awareness Month''—

(1) to promote awareness of charities benefitting children and youth-serving organizations throughout the United States; and

(2) to recognize efforts made by those charities and organizations on behalf of children and youth as critical contributions to the future of the United States.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, JULY 12, 2011

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m., Tuesday, July 12; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that following any leader remarks, the Senate proceed to a period of morning business for 1 hour, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes, with the time to be equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with the majority controlling the first half and the Republicans controlling the final half; that following morning business, the Senate resume consideration of S. 1323, which is a bill to express the sense of the Senate on shared sacrifice in resolving the budget issue; further, I ask that the filing deadline for all first-degree amendments to S. 1323 be 12 noon; and finally, that the Senate recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. to allow for the weekly caucus meetings.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I filed cloture on S. 1323, which is on the sense-of-the-Senate bill regarding shared sacrifice, and on the motion to proceed to H.R. 2055, the Military Construction-VA bill. It is an appropriations bill. It is an important bill. Unless an agreement is reached, there will be up to two rollcall votes Wednesday morning on these issues.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. REID. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it adjourn under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:54 p.m. adjourned until Tuesday, July 12, 2011, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

CHARLES DEWITT MCCONNELL, OF OHIO, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF ENERGY (FOSSIL ENERGY), VICE JAMES J. MARKOWSKY, RESIGNED.

THE JUDICIARY

JOHN FRANCIS MCCABE, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE JAMES E. BOASBERG, RESIGNED.

PETER ARNO KRAUTHAMER, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE JOHN HENRY BAYLY, JR., RETIRED.

DANYA ARIEL DAYSON, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE STEPHANIE DUNCAN-PETERS, RETIRED.

UNITED STATES TAX COURT

JOSEPH H. GALE, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES TAX COURT FOR A TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS. (REAPPOINTMENT)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MICHAEL A. HAMMER, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE (PUBLIC AFFAIRS), VICE PHILIP J. CROWLEY, RESIGNED.

FOREIGN SERVICE

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED PERSONS OF THE AGENCIES INDICATED FOR APPOINTMENT AS FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS OF THE CLASSES STATED.

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE TO BE CONSULAR OFFICERS AND SECRETARIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

TIMOTHY C. CANNON, OF NORTH DAKOTA
SARAH J. COOK, OF FLORIDA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

NISHA ABRAHAM, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MARC S. ABRAMSON, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
STARYNEE ADAMS, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
NADIA SHAIRZAY AHMED, OF VIRGINIA
THOMAS W. ALBRECHT, OF VIRGINIA
CHRISTINA N. ATKINS, OF VIRGINIA
ROBERT A. BAL, OF VIRGINIA
NICOLE C. BAYER, OF CALIFORNIA
SHAILAJA BISTA, OF GEORGIA
SEAN BODA, OF OHIO
TIMO BRANDSTETTER, OF VIRGINIA
COURTNEY JEAN BRASIER, OF MARYLAND
JANE C. BRITTING, OF VIRGINIA
HECTOR R. BROWN, OF TEXAS
JASON BROWN, OF VIRGINIA
ANDREW D. BURCHFIELD, OF VIRGINIA
KEVIN J. BURGWINKLE, OF VIRGINIA
ANDREW G. BURY III, OF VIRGINIA
BRYAN A. CARTER, OF VIRGINIA
RYAN B. CHAVEZ, OF VIRGINIA
GRACE WOORI CHOI, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
ROGER VINCENT CHUANG, OF CALIFORNIA
D. MARKO CIMBALJEVICH, OF INDIANA
SHOSHAUNA A. CLARK, OF COLORADO
JULIA HARTT KENTNOR CORBY, OF VIRGINIA
ELISE S. CRANE, OF COLORADO
ANDREW A. DAEHNE, OF TEXAS
ANNETTE DELANEY, OF VIRGINIA
PHILLIP S. DEMSKE, OF VIRGINIA
JENNIFER L. DENHARD, OF FLORIDA
KRIKOR DEURDULIAN, OF VIRGINIA
KIRK EDWARD DONAHOE, OF PENNSYLVANIA
RICHARD L. DUBOIS III, OF KANSAS
LAURA S. EDDY, OF VIRGINIA
CHRISTOPHER CHARLES ELLIS, OF OREGON
SHANNON ESKOW, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
JESSICA T. FARMER, OF MAINE
ROXANA W. FELDMAN, OF VIRGINIA
SHARYN C. FITZGERALD, OF VIRGINIA
ROBERT WILLIAM FOLLEY, OF WISCONSIN
AMIRA A. FOUAD, OF VIRGINIA
EVAN M. FRITZ, OF TEXAS
ISAAC N. GIBBONS, OF VIRGINIA
BRIAN A. GILLESPIE, OF TENNESSEE
DARROW S. GODESKI MERTON, OF NEW YORK
BRIAN O. GORMAN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MATHEW L. HAGENGRUBER, OF MONTANA
AMY K. HANSEN, OF VIRGINIA
MICHAEL J. HARKER, OF NEW YORK
EVAN J. HICKEY, OF VIRGINIA
KATHERINE LAN HO, OF TEXAS
YULIANA VLADIMIROVNA HOLMES, OF VIRGINIA
JOHN MATTHEW HOPPER, OF VIRGINIA
RICHARD DANIEL HUGHES, OF NEW YORK
JOSANDA E. JINNETTE, OF COLORADO
DOUGLAS MAYES JOHNSON, OF HAWAII
NADINE FARID JOHNSON, OF WASHINGTON
NICHOLAS DANIEL JOYCE, OF VIRGINIA
PHILIP R. KERN, OF WYOMING
JEFF KHURGEL, OF CALIFORNIA
MARK R. LAFEIR, OF MARYLAND
ADRIAN J. LANSPEARY, OF NEW JERSEY
YALE HUGHES LAYTON, OF WYOMING
BENJAMIN LAZARUS, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
JUDITH K. LEPUSCHITZ, OF CALIFORNIA
STEVE D. LEU, OF CALIFORNIA
NANNETTE N. LEWIS, OF MARYLAND
OLIVIER F. LINDEMANN, OF VIRGINIA
AMY E. LONG, OF VIRGINIA
BRADFORD R. LOVELACE, OF MARYLAND
JESSICA A. LUNDBERG, OF NEW YORK
SCOTT T. MACIEJEWSKI, OF VIRGINIA
CHRISTOPH ALEXIS MARK, OF CALIFORNIA
DOREEN VAILLANCOURT MARONEY, OF MARYLAND
KEVIN MICHAEL MARTINDALE, OF VIRGINIA
PLESAH L. MAYO, OF VIRGINIA
EDISON S. MCBAYNE, OF MARYLAND
SAUL MERCADO, OF NEW YORK
SHANNON R. MILES, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
ROGER MILLER, OF VIRGINIA
MICHAEL JOHN MITCHELL, OF MINNESOTA
MICHAEL A. MOHR, OF VIRGINIA
TAUVA A. MONTAS COLON, OF VIRGINIA
AMAL MOUSSAOUI HAYNES, OF NEW YORK
JOSEPH J. NARUS, OF OREGON
CHARLES I. OKONKWO, OF VIRGINIA
JOO WEON PARK, OF PENNSYLVANIA
CORNELIUS A. PARKER, OF MARYLAND
TYLER PARTRIDGE, OF ARIZONA
CASSANDRA J. PAYTON, OF KANSAS
GREGORY M. PEARMAN, OF CALIFORNIA
ANNA G. PEARSON, OF VIRGINIA
KIMBERLY A. PEASE, OF WISCONSIN
MIGAEL SHAROD PENIX, OF NORTH CAROLINA
THAI PHAM, OF VIRGINIA
ROBERT MATTHEW PICKETT, OF OREGON
BRANDON N. PIERCE, OF VIRGINIA
LISA N. PODOLNY, OF FLORIDA
JACOB M. PORTNOY, OF MASSACHUSETTS
CAMERON E. POWELL, OF VIRGINIA
RENEE N. POWELL, OF VIRGINIA
CHRISTOPHER A. PULLELLA, OF VIRGINIA
JUDITH A. PUZIO, OF VIRGINIA
AMANJIT RAMESH, OF VIRGINIA
JAMES PATRICK REIDY, OF TEXAS
ELLIOT M. REPKO, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CLIFFORD K. ROBERTSON, OF MARYLAND
GREGORY L. ROBINSON, OF VIRGINIA
THAD W. ROSS, OF IDAHO
MARK ANTHONY SAAVEDRA, OF CALIFORNIA
SCOTT SANFORD, OF WYOMING
JOHN DAVID SARRAF, OF PENNSYLVANIA
JOANNA SCHENKE, OF TEXAS
EHREN SCOTT SCHIMMEL, OF RHODE ISLAND
STEPHANIE LAURA SCHMID, OF PENNSYLVANIA
CURTIS L. SCHMUCKER, OF FLORIDA
SAOWANEE K. SHANAHAN, OF VIRGINIA
DIVIYA SHARMA, OF MARYLAND
JENNIFER LYNN SIHRER, OF VIRGINIA
JOAN L. SIMON BARTHOLOMAUS, OF WASHINGTON
CHRISTOPHER FREDERIC SMITH, OF TEXAS
JENNIFER A. SMITH, OF VIRGINIA
RACHEL E. SMITH, OF CALIFORNIA
SEAN ROBERT SMITH, OF CONNECTICUT
NICHOLAS A. STALICK, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
JOIA ASHLEE STARKS, OF DELAWARE
ADAM T. STEVENS, OF CONNECTICUT
JAMES R. STEWART, OF VIRGINIA
LUCIJA BAJZER STRALEY, OF MINNESOTA
TRACY M. STRAUCH, OF VIRGINIA
ROBERT S. STREATOR, OF VIRGINIA
MARY MARIE STREETZEL, OF TENNESSEE
ALEXANDER LANDE SUDEROW, OF MASSACHUSETTS
SARAH H. SWATZBURG, OF NEVADA
CODY WELLES SWYER, OF CALIFORNIA
GEOFFREY BRUCE TERRIL, OF VIRGINIA
JEFFERSON E. THOMPSON, OF VIRGINIA
VICKI SHIHING TING, OF CALIFORNIA
LESLIE M. TOKIWA, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DANIEL R. TRIPP, OF INDIANA
THOMAS T. TSOUPELIS, OF VIRGINIA
WILLIAM J. TUTTLE, OF VIRGINIA
JACQUELINE A. VAVRA, OF VIRGINIA
REBECCA L. WEIDNER, OF VIRGINIA
CHRISTOPHER A. WELCH, OF VIRGINIA
NELSON H. WEN, OF NEW YORK
ELIZABETH ANNE WEWERKA, OF FLORIDA
EMILY BUTLER WHITE, OF COLORADO
TRAVIS I. WILLIAMS, OF VIRGINIA
T. IAN WILSON, OF NEW YORK
ANDREW G. WINKELMAN, OF NORTH CAROLINA
DENNIS D. WONG, OF VIRGINIA
THOMAS WORTH, OF MARYLAND
NICOLE WYKOFF, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
BRIAN SCOTT ZABIN, OF VIRGINIA
JOERG ZEPPENFELD, OF NORTH CAROLINA
MICHELLE RENEE ZIA, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED CAREER MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR PROMOTION INTO THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE TO THE CLASS INDICATED:

CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 12, 2008:

MARK JEFFREY HIPP, OF VIRGINIA

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. CLYDE D. MOORE II

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. JANET C. WOLFENBARGER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. LEONARD A. PATRICK

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. KEITH C. WALKER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES T. CLEVELAND

THE FOLLOWING ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be brigadier general

COL. WENDUL G. HAGLER II

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

VICE ADM. MICHAEL A. LEFEVER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. LUKE M. MCCOLLUM

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY NURSE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 3064:

To be major

NICHOLAS M. CRUZGARCIA
JOSEPH P. LYNN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 3064:

To be lieutenant colonel

LUISA G. SANTIAGO

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUALS FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADES INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 3064:

To be lieutenant colonel

TROY W. ROSS
JONATHAN R. STABILE

To be major

DAVID A. CORTESE
CARLOS E. QUEZADA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be major

JAMES L. ADAMS, JR.
JON M. BRYAN
GORDON E. GRANT
CHARLES J. HUDSON
JASON J. MAIN
ROBERT M. THELEN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AS CHAPLAINS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 3064:

To be lieutenant colonel

MATTHEW B. AHN
CLAUDE W. BRITTIAN
ADDISON BURGESS
MITCHELL A. BUTTERWORTH
JOEY T. BYRD
BRIAN P. CRANE
LOUIS A. DELTUFO
DAVID J. DEPPMEIER
KEVIN M. DOLL
WIESLAW A. DYNEK
ROBERT B. GILLETTE
DAVID V. GREEN
JAMES R. GRIFFIN
ROBERT H. HART, JR.
THOMAS S. HELMS III
JOSE G. HERRERA
CHUL W. KIM
MICHAEL J. KING
DAVID W. LILE
TIMOTHY S. MEADOR
MARK A. MITERA
ROY M. MYERS
LEE W. NELSON
DARIN A. NIELSEN
GARY G. PAYNE
CLARK E. RABE
PAUL D. RAMSEY
CARL W. ROSENBERG
JULIE M. ROWAN
JAMES E. SCHAEFER
OLEN Z. SELLERS
DAVID L. SHOFFNER
JAMES E. SMITH, JR.
DAVID L. SPEARS
JACK J. STUMME
GREGORY S. THOGMARTIN

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

JAMES S. BROWN
ANTONIO C. TING
HEATHER J. WALTON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

CHRISTOPHER A. ALFONZO
JAY E. ALLARD
NATHANIEL B. ALMOND
MICHELLE G. ARNOLD
SCOTT ASHBY
ALEX L. AUBIN
KATHERINE C. AUSTIN
ERIN K. BALOG
MICHAEL R. BAYDARIAN
GERARD M. BENECKI
ROBERT M. BETTIS
JOHN C. BIERY
MATTHEW T. BRIGGER
JORGE L. BRITO
RICHARD C. CAMPIN
WILLIAM K. CARSON
JOHN B. CASON
MICHAEL R. CATHEY
SUSAN C. CLARK
MICHAEL G. CLARKE
EMILY E. COLE
HUGH M. DAINER
JUAN C. DAPENA
KONRAD L. DAVIS
GRAY N. DAWSON
JOHN J. DEVLIN
CHRISTOPHER B. DEWING
LAURA N. DINNEEN
BRENDON G. DREW
MARK E. EATON
DAVID K. EPSTEIN
JACQUELINE EUBANY
ALEXANDER N. EVANS
NATHANIAL FERNANDEZ
JONATHAN A. FORSBERG
DAVID M. FURLONG
CURTIS W. GABALL
ROBERT J. GAINES, JR.
CATHERINE E. HAGAN
ERIC B. HARRIS
CHADLEY R. HUEBNER
BRIAN S. KING
DAVID J. KRAUSE
ELAINE B. KREJCI
KARL C. KRONMANN
KEVIN M. KUHN
MARK E. LAMBERT
ERIN A. LARKINS
MARGUERITE S. LENGKEEK
VICTOR S. LIN
ROBIN W. LINDSAY
RICHARD O. LYNCH
JAMES J. LYONS
CARTER J. MAURER
MICHAEL P. MCDOWELL
JOEL T. MCFARLAND
PETER C. MCGOWAN
TIMOTHY P. MCGRATH
JOEL R. METZGER
EDMUND A. MILDER
JOHN R. MINARCIK
ARASH MOHTASHAMIAN
JOHN MOREE
MICHELE P. MORRISON
MARK M. MORTON
DAVID L. MOULTON
JAMES J. MUCCIARONE
FRANK E. MULLENS
MATTHEW W. NEWMAN
TODD J. OCHSNER
MARK D. PAYSON
GIRARD L. POIRIER
TIMOTHY M. POWELL
PETER PRESSMAN
ROBERT L. RICCA
JOHN D. RICHARD
ADAM K. SAPERSTEIN
BETTINA M. SAUTER
ROLF K. SCHMIDT
PATRICK J. SCHUETTE
ANDREA N. SNITCHLER
KRISTEN M. A. STEWART
VALERIE S. STRANG
JASON D. SWEET
SEAN A. SWIATKOWSKI
ROBERT K. TAKESUYE
HATTIE M. TAPPS
DANIELLE A. TAYSOM
CHRISTOPHER M. TEPERA
VALERIE A. TOKARZ
NATHAN S. UEBELHOER
TRICIA E. VANWAGNER
JOHN W. VINCENT
MATTHEW J. WAUSON
NATALIE Y. WELLS
DOUGLAS A. WINSTANLEY
CHAD T. ZEHMS
SARA B. ZIMMER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

RAUL L. BARRIENTOS
JEFF A. BLEILE
TONI A. BOWDEN
THOMAS P. CARROLL
CAMERON H. CONKIN
CHRISTOPHER E. CRECELIUS
TUANH C. HALQUIST
CHRISTOPHER M. HARRIS
THOMAS B. HINES, JR.
MOLLY A. JENKINS
DAVID W. JONES
REBECCA O. LEE
NANCY OSBORNE
JORGE H. PARRABETANCOURT
ANTON PETRICH
MICHAEL E. RUDMANN
RODNEY V. SCOTT
STEVE L. STALLINGS
STEPHEN J. STERLITZ
KAREN M. STOKES
PETER A. VELLIS
WILLIAM O. WILSON, JR.
HAROLD S. ZALD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

DAVID L. AGEY
JEFFREY D. ALTON
MARIA D. ALVAREZ
GARLAND H. ANDREWS
DARRYL P. ARFSTEN
JAMES A. BALCIUS
ERIC H. BARNES
AMBER D. BILES
RANDY K. BILLS, JR.
AMY L. BIRTELSMITH
KATHLEEN M. BLAKEY
BRIAN L. BOHRER
GARY T. BRICE
ROGER L. BUNCH
JAMES P. BURRILL
BONNIE R. CHAVEZ
KAREN S. CORSON
JAMES E. COWAN
PHILIP J. DAUERNHEIM
NICK A. DIMASO
DOUGLAS L. FAISON
MICHAEL E. FEESER
BONNIE S. S. GARBUTT
GLORIA L. GARNER
ELLIS C. GAYLES, JR.
PETER J. GUNTHER
KAREN R. HALL
BRANDON W. HARDIN
JEFFREY A. HAYWORTH
ROBERT P. HIGGINS
ROBERT J. HINES
ANDREW C. HOBURG
KRISTIN R. HODAPP
BRIAN D. IVESON
MICHAEL S. KAVANAUGH
JEFFREY J. KLINGER
BRADLEY C. KLUEGEL
SEAN M. LANDO
CHRISTOPHER G. LYNCH
CHAD E. MCKENZIE
AARON R. MOORE
KEITH B. NEWTON
SCOTT W. NORTON
DAVID D. PETERSON
JOSEPH E. PIANSAY
GUILLERMO PIMENTEL
THOMAS J. PINER
RANDY G. REESE
ROSE E. RICE
CHERYL C. RINGER
JAMES L. RUEFF III
ARLENE R. SAITZYK
PAUL S. SCHIERMEIER
DAVID L. SCHOO
BENJAMIN J. SCHWARTZ
KATHARINE K. SHOBE
KARLA M. SLATER
DONNA M. SPORRER
JEFFREY D. STANCIL
MICHAEL E. STEVENS, JR.
MICHAEL G. STOCKELMAN
MICHAEL L. SUNMAN
GODFREY W. TABB
TODD J. TETREAULT

CAYETANO S. THORNTON
ROMEO T. TIZON, JR.
LAURA L. V. WEGEMANN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

ROBERT P. ANSELM
VANESSA C. HOPGOOD
AMY K. LARSON
MICHAEL D. LAWRENCE
JOHN A. MILLS
DAVID A. NORKIN
DAVID L. ODOWD
MARC S. ROSEN
KENNETH R. SHOOK
VALERIE L. SMALL
JONATHAN T. STEPHENS
PAUL A. WALKER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

RANDY E. ASHMAN
JOHANNES M. BAILEY
ARNEL J. BARBA
HARRIETT S. BATES
JESSICA D. BEARD
MARK J. BROWNFIELD
CHARLES L. CATHER
WILLIAM D. COVILL
CHRISTOPHER R. CRERAR
LAURA D. DEATON
DAVID DESANTOS
VICTOR M. DIAZ
BARBARA F. DITTRICH
BRADLEE E. GOECKNER
MARSHA A. HANLY
KENNETH L. HOPKINS
JASON D. LAYTON
JASON M. MCGUIRE
LAURA L. MCMULLEN
MICHAEL P. MURRAY
RYAN L. NATIONS
ERIC H. PALMER
LARA A. RHODES
ANDREW SANDERS
SONDRA M. SANTANA
APRIL SCHEUNEMANN
ANGELA Y. STANLEY
ELIZABETH G. VOGELROGERS
TAMMY L. WEINZATL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

DEANGELO ASHBY
ROGER L. BILLINGS
WILLIAM E. BOUCEK
SYLVESTER BROWN, JR.
TIMOTHY A. BROWN
NOEL J. CABRAL III
STUART M. DAY
SHANE C. DIETRICH
RICHARD J. DIXON, JR.
KRISTIAN M. DORAN
ROY M. GARRISON
JONATHAN GRAY
TIMOTHY R. GRIFFIN
ALBERT L. HORNYAK
BRIAN T. JETER
MICHAEL C. JOHNSON
WESLEY P. JOHNSON
BRUCE KONG
SCOTT D. LOGAN
ALEXANDER S. MAITRE
ROBERT S. MAZZARELLA
MICHAEL C. MCCORMACK
JOSHUA H. MCKAY
DAVID A. MCNUTT
JOAQUIN J. MOLINA
JASON T. MORRIS
TROY C. MORSE
JAMES H. MURPHY
MARK J. PEACE
LYNN J. PRIMEAUX
DAVID L. RODDY
CORY D. SCHEMM
MARK SHEFFIELD
PAIGE A. SHERMAN
KADIATOU F. SIDIBE
TISHA D. SMITH
JAMES C. STATLER
SHANE P. STROHL
SHIKINA M. TELLIS
JOHNETTA C. THOMAS
RONNIE D. TRAHAN, JR.
CHRISTOPHER A. WALDRON
JAMES J. WALLS
JASON C. WARNER
LAGENA K. G. YARBROUGH

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

DENNIS K. ANDREWS
MAURICE A. BUFORD
CAREY H. CASH
ROBERT R. CHRISTIAN
JON W. CONROE
STEPHEN S. DUESENBERRY
WAYNE M. HADDAD
WILLIAM N. HAMILTON
PHILIP D. KING
CHARLES L. LUFF
WILLIAM E. MIDDLETON
TIMOTHY R. MOORE
DANIEL C. OWENS
JEFFREY S. PLUMMER
CHARLES M. PUMPHREY
SAMUEL E. RAVELO
ABUHENA M. SAIFULISLAM
ROBERT A. SPENCER
ROBERT J. VANCE
BRIAN K. WAITE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

ROBERTO M. ALVARADO
JEFFREY D. BRANCHEAU
JAMES E. BROWN
LENN E. CARON
JAY M. CAVNAR
PAUL C. CHAN
JAMES J. H. CHO
MICHAEL D. CRAFTS
SEAN P. DALTON
LANCE M. FLOOD
MARIO M. FORTE
ALEXANDER K. HUTCHISON
MICHAEL P. LEONARD
CHAD O. LORENZANA
JOSHUA B. MALKIN
THOMAS B. MCLEMORE
RAFAEL A. MIRANDA
MICHAEL P. ODONNELL
STEPHEN H. PITMAN
RUSSELL C. RANG
MATTHEW C. RIETHMILLER
LAURIE SCOTT
FRANCIS J. STAVISH
JOEL W. VANESSEN
TIMOTHY A. WALLACE
JOSEPH W. YATES