

right to free speech the “most treasured benefit of living in a free and democratic nation.” And he has certainly exercised that right to the fullest both here in the Senate and across the country.

Throughout his political career, JIM has always been guided by an unwavering commitment to freedom, and I know it is that same commitment to defend and enlarge our freedom that led him into this next chapter in his life. It is this passion to defend freedom, both for Americans here at home and for our allies around the world, that has struck a chord with so many Americans and helped make JIM a national figure—not to mention a best-selling author.

In addition to the fact that he and his staff have helped address more than 30,000 constituent inquiries during his time here in the Senate, it is also why JIM has remained so popular with his constituents back home, and it is why his colleagues here in the Senate are so sad to see him go.

JIM leaves with a legacy. He has been a real champion for limited government and constitutional conservatism on the national stage. But what has always guided him most over the years is the conviction that most decisions are best made at the local level. And whether it is his work with veterans, in promoting adoption, or in reforming education, that is what he has always stressed.

So I want to thank the Senator from South Carolina for his sterling service to the Palmetto State and to our country. I wish him and Debbie and the entire DeMint family all the very best in the years ahead. Godspeed, Senator DEMINT.

I yield the floor.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

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

MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will be in a period of morning business for 1 hour with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each, with the time equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with the Republicans controlling the first half.

The Senator from Utah is recognized.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Utah.

TRIBUTE TO DEPARTING SENATORS

JIM DEMINT

Mr. HATCH. Madam President, I wish to say a few words about my colleague JIM DEMINT. We have had a lot of really good people during my service here on both sides of the aisle. I have friends

who have passed on and who made such a difference around here. I have to say that JIM DEMINT has been a rock-ribbed conservative who I think has made a great difference in this body and for whom I have a lot of respect. I have profound gratitude that he has fought as hard as he has for the principles he believes in, most of which I believe in.

I wish him Godspeed as he works over at the Heritage Foundation. I can't imagine a better place for somebody who loves the issues, wants to play a role, has played a role, understands this body, understands the political nature of this country, and has been very active in trying to change this country for the better. JIM has those kinds of abilities. I wish him well, and I sure hope he will have a great time while he is over at the Heritage Foundation. I have great respect for him. I think most people who really know him have great respect for him. I always respect people who really do what they believe, and JIM DEMINT has exemplified that as well as anybody I know.

TANF

Mr. HATCH. Madam President, I rise today to speak about important issues facing us as we work to reauthorize the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program, the TANF Program. Poverty has risen to a crisis level in our country. In 2011 there were 16.1 million children in families with incomes below the poverty level.

The pernicious effects of poverty have implications for children's health, education, and well-being. Research has demonstrated that there are significant associations between poverty and problems with children's health, cognitive development, behavior, emotional well-being, and school achievement. These problems are exacerbated for families in extreme poverty, where the annual income is less than half of the poverty level. In 2011 there were over 7 million children in the United States living in extreme poverty.

Poverty is also a risk factor for child abuse and neglect. Data assembled by the Center for Law and Social Policy reveals that poverty is the single best predictor of child maltreatment. Children living in families with annual incomes below \$15,000 were 22 times more likely to be abused or neglected than those living in families with annual incomes of \$30,000 or more.

According to a report from the Children's Defense Fund, “Children of color continue to suffer disproportionately from poverty.” The Children's Defense Fund cites data showing that more than one in three African-American children and more than one in three Hispanic children were poor in 2011, compared to a 1-in-8 ratio among White non-Hispanic children.

These families face huge challenges navigating the bare necessities of daily life. Fresh healthy food can be rare. Unsafe housing contributes to chronic

child health issues such as asthma. Transportation to and from work, the grocery store, and the doctor can be infrequent and unreliable.

Programs funded through TANF—the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program—provide cash assistance to families struggling in deep and persistent poverty. TANF is a block grant to States for their use in ending dependence on government benefits and, more broadly, to promote child well-being. TANF Programs can also provide work support such as transportation assistance and childcare for families working to get themselves out of poverty and into decent-paying jobs. In addition to safety net and work support programs, TANF also funds a number of child welfare programs that, when effective, reduce the number of children in foster care and help keep families together.

When TANF was enacted, many States used the funding stream in an effort to move welfare recipients into work. However, over time the focus of TANF in many of these States has shifted from working with job-ready adults to a funding stream largely dedicated to funding purposes unconnected to job readiness.

For many years I have expressed concern that nationwide over 50 percent of able-bodied adults receiving cash assistance are reported to engage in zero hours of work-related activity. Additionally, I have raised concerns that most States are not able to meet the Federal work-participation rate. This work-participation rate requires that a State engage half of its cash assistance caseload in specified work-related activities for a certain number of hours each week.

If you ask the average middle-class American how many able-bodied adults receiving welfare should be engaged in work or work-related activities, my guess is the answer would be all of them. It should be shocking to the American people that most States are not able to engage half of their welfare caseloads in such activities.

Furthermore, I have raised concerns that there is a considerable amount of TANF spending on child welfare programs that goes unaccounted for and is not coordinated with possibly duplicative spending administered by State child welfare agencies.

Authority for TANF expired at the end of 2010. Unfortunately, although this is a matter of serious concern, the Obama administration has never proposed a 5-year reauthorization of the TANF Program. Instead, on July 12, 2012, the Department of Health and Human Services released a document, which they inaccurately described as an “Information Memorandum,” to the States claiming on behalf of the Obama administration unprecedented waiver authority over TANF work rules.

This action provoked a swift and strong condemnation from members of the legislative branch and rightly so.