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Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 113th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

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House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. FOXX).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
January 7, 2014.

I hereby appoint the Honorable VIRGINIA FOXX to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

Reverend Cara Spaccarelli, Christ Church, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty and eternal God, You have blessed us with creation and made us fellow workers in bringing about Your kingdom.

So draw our hearts to You, so guide our minds, so fill our imaginations, that we may have insight into Your purposes for our country and wisdom and determination in providing for its future, that in all our works begun, continued, and ended in You, we may glorify You in our care for all Your people.

All this we ask in Your holy name.

Amen.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Brian Pate, one of his secretaries.

RESIGNATION FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation from the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 6, 2014.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER BOEHNER: I hereby resign as a member of the United States House of Representatives, effective immediately upon being sworn in as the Director of the Federal Housing Finance Agency, the position to which I have been nominated by the President of the United States and confirmed by the United States Senate.

Service in the House has been a high honor. Please convey to my colleagues my thanks for the courtesies they have extended to me and for the privilege I have enjoyed of serving with them.

Sincerely,

MELVIN L. WATT,
12th District of North Carolina.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 6, 2014.

Hon. PATRICK MCCRORY,
State of North Carolina, Mail Service Center,
Raleigh, NC.

DEAR GOVERNOR MCCRORY: I hereby resign as a member of the United States House of Representatives, effective immediately upon being sworn in as the Director of the Federal Housing Finance Agency, the position to which I have been nominated by the President of the United States and confirmed by the United States Senate.

Service in the House has been a high honor.

Sincerely,

MELVIN L. WATT,
12th District of North Carolina.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under clause 5(d) of rule XX, the Chair announces to the House that, in light of the resignation of the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT), the whole number of the House is 432.

COMMUNICATION FROM FIELD REPRESENTATIVE, THE HONORABLE TOM GRAVES, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Travis Loudermilk, Field Representative, the Honorable TOM GRAVES, Member of Congress:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, December 9, 2013.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives that I have been served with a subpoena, issued by the State of Georgia Superior Court, County of Walker, for witness testimony.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House.

Sincerely,

TRAVIS LOUDERMILK,
Field Representative.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1832

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 6 o'clock and 32 minutes p.m.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will use the electronic system to ascertain the presence of a quorum.

Members will record their presence by electronic device.

Printed on recycled paper.

The call was taken by electronic device, and the following Members responded to their names:

[Roll No. 1]

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—316

Aderholt
Amash
Bachmann
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bentivolio
Bera (CA)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Burgess
Bustos
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clay
Coble
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Connolly
Cooper
Cotton
Courtney
Crawford
Cuellar
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
Delaney
DelBene
Dent
DeSantis
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duckworth
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Esty
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck (WA)
Hensarling
Himes
Hinojosa
Holding
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Lankford
Larson (CT)
Latham
Latta
Levin
Lewis
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lummis
Maffei
Maloney, Sean
Marino
Massie
Matheson
Matsui
McAllister
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Michaud
Miller (MI)
Moore
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Napolitano
Negrete McLeod
Neugebauer
Noem
Nolan
Nugent
Nunes
O'Rourke
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Radel
Rahall
Rangel
Reichert
Renacci
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rooney
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruiz
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanford
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schiff
Schneider
Schock
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Speier
Stewart
Stutzman
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tierney
Tipton
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Weber (TX)
Welch
Wenstrup
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—115

Amodei
Andrews
Bachus
Barber
Benishek
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Bucshon
Butterfield
Cantor
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Conyers
Cook
Costa
Cramer
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
DeGette
DeLauro
Denham
DesJarlais
Doyle
Duffy
Ellmers
Enyart
Fincher
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gibson
Gosar
Granger
Grayson
Grijalva
Guthrie
Gutiérrez
Harris
Heck (NV)
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Issa
Johnson (GA)
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kingston
Kuster
LaMalfa
Larsen (WA)
Lee (CA)
Lipinski
Lowey
Lynch
Maloney, Carolyn
Marchant
McCarthy (NY)
McIntyre
Meeks
Meng
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Neal
Nunnelee
Pelosi
Pingree (ME)
Reed
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Ros-Lehtinen
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Schakowsky
Schwartz
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Stivers
Stockman
Terry
Tiberi
Titus
Van Hollen
Veasey
Wagner
Walorski
Webster (FL)
Westmoreland
Wilson (FL)
Yoder

□ 1852

The SPEAKER. On this roll call, 316 Members have recorded their presence.

A quorum is present.

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 1, I was in the Chamber trying to vote at the voting box when the Speaker gaveled down the vote. I was present. I would have voted "present."

Mrs. ELLMERS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 1, I was unavoidably detained for quorum vote. If I had been here, I would have voted "present."

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 1, I was at a Steering and Policy Committee meeting with Leader PELOSI. Had I been present, I would have voted "present."

Mr. VEASEY. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 1, had I been present, I would have voted "present."

Mr. BRALEY of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, because of flight cancellations due to extreme weather I was not present for tonight's rollcall vote No. 1. Had I been present, I would have voted "present."

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 1, I was unavoidably detained and had I been present, I would have been recorded as "present."

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the proceedings of January 3, 2014, and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. POE of Texas 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.

RESIGNATION OF CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives:

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 1, 2013.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you of my intent to resign as Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) effective at the close of business on January 6, 2014.

Thank you for the opportunity to serve you and the U.S. House of Representatives. Over the course of my 28 years as a staff member, I have developed a deep respect and reverence for the institution and, in particular, the Members and staff whose dedication and commitment to service make it an exciting, vibrant, and interactive community.

Additionally, I want to thank Ed Cassidy of your staff for his leadership, direction and support as Director of House Operations. He has done a tremendous job instilling and fostering a culture of collaboration and coordination within and among the institutional entities that support the House.

Finally, I want to thank my colleagues in the Office of the CAO and all the other institutional offices whose non-partisan professionalism serve as a model of excellence for other legislative bodies.

I will work with my successor as needed to ensure a smooth transition.

Sincerely,

DANIEL J. STRODEL.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

ELECTING THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 449

Resolved, That Ed Cassidy of the State of Connecticut, be, and is hereby, chosen Chief

Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Will Mr. Cassidy please take the well.

The Chair will now administer the oath of office to the Chief Administrative Officer.

Mr. Cassidy appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office, as follows:

Do you solemnly swear or affirm that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter, so help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations, Mr. Cassidy.

PROVIDING FOR A COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 450

Resolved, That a committee of two Members be appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of the House has assembled and that the House is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT, PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 450

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to House Resolution 450, the Chair appoints the following Members to the committee to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of the House has assembled and that the House is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make:

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR) and

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

TO INFORM THE SENATE THAT A QUORUM OF THE HOUSE HAS ASSEMBLED

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 451

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House inform the Senate that a quorum of the House is present and that the House is ready to proceed with business.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR THE HOUR OF MEETING OF THE HOUSE

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 452

Resolved, That unless otherwise ordered, the hour of daily meeting of the House shall be 2 p.m. on Mondays; noon on Tuesdays (or 2 p.m. if no legislative business was conducted on the preceding Monday); noon on Wednesdays and Thursdays; and 9 a.m. on all other days of the week.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAKING IN ORDER MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the order of the House of January 3, 2013, providing for morning-hour debate be extended for the remainder of the 113th Congress, except that House Resolution 452 shall supplant House Resolution 9; and the Speaker may dispense with morning-hour debate upon receipt of a notification described in clause 12(c) of rule I and notify Members accordingly.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1900

ROSALYN ''ROZ'' MARIE SHOEMAKER

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Madam Speaker, she was a little bitty tiny thing weighing barely over 5 pounds. Four days after Christmas, she was born at 4:25 a.m. Sunday morning, December 29, 2013, in Dallas, Texas. Two days later, on New Year's Eve, Rosalyn Marie Shoemaker came home with her adoptive parents, Kellee and Anthony, and 3-year-old sister, Olivia.

Roz, as she is already nicknamed, is a good sleeper, healthy eater, and a cuddler. Kellee, my daughter, and Anthony, her husband, are model God-fearing parents of strong character and have a compassion for children. Being parents is the hardest and most important role and job. Roz could have none better.

During Christmas, Christians honor the most important child ever born, but in our family, this past Christmas season, we know that unto us a special child was also born. Her name is Roz. My hope and prayer for Roz is that she grows in wisdom and stature and favor with the good Lord.

Roz is our 11th grandchild. Like her ten cousins, she too was born in Texas. Of course she was born in Texas, because that's the rule.

And that's just the way it is.

RECOGNIZING LIVERMORE HIGH SCHOOL SCOREKEEPER PEDER ANDERSEN

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

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Mr. Speaker, I'm honored today to recognize legendary Livermore High School scorekeeper Pete Andersen, who sadly passed away on Sunday, December 29. He was 91.

After emigrating from Denmark to the United States in 1922, Pete went to high school in Pleasanton and served in the U.S. Army during World War II. Upon returning home from the war, Pete began keeping score at Livermore High School's sporting events. Pete had an impressive 60-year, 3,513-game tenure and built a reputation for dedication, knowledge, and a passion for sports. It's because of his dedication to our community that Pete was inducted into the first class of the Livermore High School Sports Hall of Fame in 2009.

I would like to express my deepest condolences to Pete's wife, Margaret, his family, and friends. In talking about his sacrifice for 60 years to keep score for young athletes, he said: ''It was a nice place to go on a Friday night.'' Well, Friday nights in Livermore won't be the same without Pete.

Pete will be missed dearly. His life is truly an inspiration to athletes, coaches, students, and the East Bay sporting community.

THE SKILLS ACT

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, today the President called on Congress to take action to help put Americans back to work. Almost 9 months ago, the House passed H.R. 803, the SKILLS Act, with bipartisan support. The SKILLS Act, which I authored, would modernize the vast labyrinth of Federal workforce development programs, increasing access, eliminating waste, and promoting accountability. This bill is languishing in the Senate.

As we gavel in the second session of the 113th Congress, this House will maintain its focus on jobs. Our top priority is creating an environment conducive to economic growth and job creation. In last year's session, the House passed more than 30 pieces of legislation designed to decrease bureaucracy, increase opportunity, and restore vitality to our economy. Unfortunately, the majority of this legislation is being held up in the Senate. I join the President in calling for action on jobs, starting with Senate consideration of the SKILLS Act.

SAFE CLIMATE CAUCUS

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

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, as we begin the second session of the 113th Congress, Americans all over this country are coming up with their New Year's resolutions for 2014. In Congress, I propose we make this the year we stop ignoring climate change.

Last year, CO_2 concentrations reached dangerous new heights in our atmosphere. We suffered through—and paid for—record-breaking extreme weather events, and we received dire new projections from international scientific organizations on the threats posed by climate change.

What did the Republican-led House do? It continued its anti-environment voting record, voting 109 times in 2013 to weaken environmental protections. This behavior is reckless and irresponsible.

Despite the gridlock in Congress, the Obama administration has been making progress. Under the President's leadership, the Nation has doubled the production of renewable energy like wind and solar, vehicles are more fuel efficient, and toxic air pollution for power plants has been cut dramatically.

Let's work with the President this year to build off of these successes so that, on December 31, we can look with pride that we finally took action on climate change.

OBAMACARE INCREASES HEALTHCARE SPENDING

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, the White House claimed ObamaCare is partially responsible for helping to slow the growth rate in health care spending. Health care spending did grow at a record slow pace in 2012. Unfortunately, according to NPR:

> The Federal officials who compiled the report disagree with the Obama administration about why.

That's right. The annual report from the actuaries for the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services disagrees with the White House.

NPR disagrees as well:

> One thing that did not lead to slower growth, according to the report's authors, was the Affordable Care Act.

''It's the recession, not ObamaCare, that is slowing health spending,'' writes the National Journal.

Mr. Speaker, hospital costs are increasing. Out-of-pocket costs continue to increase, and any reduction in the rate of growth isn't due to the Affordable Care Act.

A closer look at the numbers shows us that this law has made matters worse. A closer look at the numbers tells us more about what the White House would rather not discuss. A closer look tells us that the American people deserve better.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

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

Ms. JACKSON-LEE. Mr. Speaker, right now, 1.3 million Americans are asking the question, why? Why is there a debate about my ability to pay for rent or mortgage or food or the necessities of taking care of my family? Why, having worked for many, many years, am I now being denied an unemployment insurance benefit that was utilized for the last 5 years and first voted on and brought forward by the Congress that supported President Bush in extending unemployment benefits?

Why is there not an understanding of what it is like to receive a letter in the mail to indicate that you will get no more benefits, even though you are actively looking for work and even though there are three people looking for every job? Why does this House of Representatives not understand that we can pass a 3-month emergency relief for these individuals and debate for the rest of the year how do we get a pay-for or an offset for funding it after 3 months?

Mr. Speaker, this is an emergency. People are on a lifeline, and we are killing it. It is time to pass unemployment insurance benefits now for the American people.

APPRECIATING JOHN CHAPLA

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, this weekend, the Armed Forces community lost a great friend and ally. Retired Army Lieutenant Colonel John Chapla was truly a Virginia gentleman of the Virginia Military Institute tradition. After serving our Nation in uniform for over 25 years, John continued his passion for public service as a professional staff member on the House Armed Services Committee, eventually becoming the lead staff member for the Subcommittee on Military Personnel.

John possessed vast and remarkable wisdom of the military. He always sought to advocate for our brave men and women, their families, and our veterans. I had the privilege of working alongside him for 4 years as he coordinated the annual National Defense Authorization Act. Because of John's efforts, our wounded warriors, military families, and victims of sexual assault have substantial protections. There is no doubt that our country is a much safer place because of John Chapla's hard work and dedication.

My thoughts and prayers are with John's wife, Lee, his two daughters, and three granddaughters during this difficult time. He will be forever appreciated.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

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

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, 10 days ago, 1.3 million Americans lost their emergency extension of unemployment benefits.

Today, this afternoon at the White House, one of those individuals, Ms. Katherine Hackett from Moosup, Connecticut, shared her story with our country. She has two sons serving in the military. She was laid off through no fault of her own. She has been actively seeking employment, and yet she still needs help.

Yet this House left before Christmas without taking up an unemployment extension, which in every past recession, any unemployment rate above 5 percent required and resulted in automatic extensions. Yet this House went home.

Curt Edwards, from Norwich, Connecticut, who I spoke to yesterday, 20 years in the U.S. Army, Army Ranger, was laid off last April and is looking for work. His unemployment was cut off on December 28.

The majority leader issued his agenda for the month of January. There was not a word in that agenda about extending unemployment for 1.3 million Americans. Every economist tells us that's a mistake. These individuals need help. It is time for this House to focus on the immediate needs of the American people and extend unemployment insurance for 1.3 million Americans.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL SLAVERY AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING PREVENTION MONTH

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

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, January is National Slavery and Human Trafficking Prevention Month. It is a perfect time to highlight the terrible reality of sex trafficking that is happening in our communities. It is also an opportunity, Mr. Speaker, to take steps to combat this growing problem that now puts 300,000 children at risk in the United States—many of whom are 12- and 14-year-old girls.

I'm authoring several bipartisan bills to address sex trafficking. One gives law enforcement additional tools to turn the tide against sex trafficking and help the victims of these horrific crimes receive the support they need

and deserve. That's what these young girls are: victims. The second bill improves data systems that track missing children because better information will help us find better solutions.

Mr. Speaker, it's time to end sex trafficking, and there's bipartisan support for action.

□ 1915

TRIBUTE TO OFFICER ROBERT DECKARD

(Mr. GALLEGO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GALLEGO. Mr. Speaker, I rise on this first day of our 2014 session to pay tribute to a husband, a father, a son, and a San Antonian.

Bobby Deckard was a San Antonio police officer who died on Friday, December 20. He had come in on his day off to substitute for a colleague. He was shot in the line of duty. He was only 31 years of age.

This past Saturday, San Antonio and its citizens came together to honor Bobby's life and bid him a final farewell. Thousands of people lined the streets, and thousands of police officers from throughout the country were present as police helicopters flew in formation above the burial service, in remembrance of someone who spent 7 years of his life helping the citizens of San Antonio.

During the ceremony, San Antonio Police Chief William McManus instructed police dispatchers to retire Bobby's badge number, 0582, and every officer throughout the city heard the retirement of that badge number.

In a November email, ironically, Bobby Deckard had aspired to join the honor guard, the honor guard that, in fact, escorted his flag-draped coffin. In an email to his supervisor, he wrote that was the highest position of honor inside the department. That tells us so much about him, so much about him even as we mourn his loss. He had a positive outlook and a great personality. His humor could win anybody over.

Mr. Speaker and Members, I ask that we all take a moment to remember Bobby Deckard, police officer from San Antonio, Texas, whose name will now be added to the National Law Enforcement Memorial, the only memorial in Washington that has never been completed.

SUPPORT FAIRNESS TO VETERANS ACT

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

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I introduced H.R. 2906, the Fairness to Veterans Act, because I believe if anyone deserves a leg up in America, it is those who have served on our behalf.

The Fairness to Veterans Act is straightforward. It says that if any business receives a contracting preference, then a veteran-owned small business should receive that very same preference. I call this bill Fairness to Veterans because I believe it is only fair that if we are going to be singling out certain businesses to receive special consideration for government contracts, then that same benefit should be extended to veteran-owned small businesses.

More than 250,000 servicemembers are transitioning each year from military to civilian life; 2.4 million veterans own a small business of their own. Overall, one in four veterans say they want to start a business. This bipartisan bill makes sure that we are tapping into the most highly skilled workforce in history and utilizing their unique skills to get our economy moving again.

Mr. Speaker, whether my colleagues believe there should be contracting preferences or not is not at the heart of this legislation. The question here is: Do Members believe that veterans deserve to be on a level playing field with anyone when bidding for government contracts? I believe the answer to that question is a resounding ''yes.'' I urge my colleagues to cosponsor H.R. 2906.

EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

(Mr. DEUTCH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, it is cold outside, and for too many Americans who have been unemployed for too long because this Congress has failed to act, it is now a little bit harder for those Americans who are actively seeking work to get the emergency unemployment benefits that they need so that they can keep their homes warm for them and their families as they continue to seek employment.

For the 1.3 million Americans that we left behind by failing to extend emergency unemployment benefits before we left, this is the week when the check stops. This is the week when it becomes more difficult for them to keep a roof over their heads, to keep a warm environment for their families as they continue to seek employment.

Mr. Speaker, we have an obligation to move forward and make sure that those benefits are continued. It is the right thing to do. It is time for this Congress to act.

CONGRATULATING FLORIDA STATE SEMINOLES

(Mr. SOUTHERLAND asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SOUTHERLAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate this year's BCS national champions, the Florida State Seminoles.

In one of the greatest championship games of the BCS era, head coach Jimbo Fisher and Heisman Trophy winner Jameis Winston led the Seminoles to a thrilling, come-from-behind victory last night over the Auburn Tigers, to a 34–31 victory. With 1 minute and 11 seconds left, the Seminoles drove 80 yards to score the game-winning touchdown, thereby capping an undefeated season.

As the Representative of Florida's Second Congressional District, I could not be more proud. As the Bowl Championship Series comes to a close, the Florida State faithful can forever take pride in knowing that the last BCS title will forever reside in Tallahassee, Florida.

On behalf of the people of north and northwest Florida and Florida's Second Congressional District, I extend my congratulations to the coaches and players who helped us provide a wonderful year for the fans and such an exciting season.

Mr. UPTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SOUTHERLAND. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. UPTON. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman have an additional 2 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair cannot entertain that request.

Mr. UPTON. In the gentleman's remaining time, I would just say congratulations to Florida State. We from Michigan would love to see a unanimous consent that perhaps the Seminoles could play the Spartans for a national championship, and see that occur in the next couple of months. But, congratulations. It was a great game. It kept us up watching it.

Mr. SOUTHERLAND. I thank the gentleman very much for those sentiments and that offer. We will contact the coaches and see what we can do.

Mr. UPTON. We will be ready.

Mr. SOUTHERLAND. Go Noles.

VISITING NORTH KOREA IS TERRIBLE IDEA

(Mr. ENGEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, Dennis S. Rodman of NBA fame has announced that he and 10 or so other basketball players are going to North Korea, he said, to visit his friend, the notorious butcher and dictator, Kim Jong Un of North Korea.

Bringing American basketball to North Korea, a rogue state which has nuclear weapons, which starves its own people and imprisons them and throws them in jail, bringing American basketball there and sitting down with a dictator like Mr. Kim would be the equivalent of taking Adolf Hitler to lunch. This is really a terrible thing, a terrible idea, and it makes us gloss over the terrible suffering of the North Korean people and just ignore it and say, Well, we are going to play basketball and we are going to make this guy look legitimate.

In a rambling discussion today on one of the networks, Rodman said that

he didn't even care that an American, Mr. Kenneth Bae, was imprisoned in North Korea. At the very least we would hope that this American who is imprisoned for no reason by this brutal dictator would be released.

We should not be clinking glasses or playing basketball with this dictator. We should be demanding that an American citizen who committed no crime be released.

CONGRATULATING RIVERSIDE PHARMACY ON ITS 60TH ANNIVERSARY

(Mr. COLLINS of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize a business in my district that celebrated its 60th anniversary this week.

Riverside Pharmacy is an example of a small business that has survived the economic downturn, changing health care landscape, and often unfair playing field to continue serving the people of northeast Georgia.

Local pharmacies, such as Riverside, play a vital role in America's neighborhoods. They provide unparalleled guidance, assistance, and resources for families, including my own.

Joann Adams and Charlie Johnson first opened Riverside on January 6, 1954. Now owned by Scottie Barton and Stephen Gee, Riverside Pharmacy has served generations of Georgians, helping to guide them through the often difficult health care decisions.

Although the world we live in looks far removed from the 1950s, the focus of Riverside Pharmacy has remained on the patient. I am pleased to offer my heartfelt congratulations to Riverside on their 60th anniversary. We are so lucky to have them providing care to families in northeast Georgia. The challenges facing independent community pharmacies are great. But the important role they play in our towns and States are even greater still.

AGREEMENT FOR COOPERATION BETWEEN THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN AND THE TAIPEI ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES CONCERNING PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 113–86)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress, pursuant to sections 123 b. and 123 d. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2153(b), (d)) (the ''Act''), the text of a proposed Agreement for Cooperation Between the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) and the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States (TECRO) Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (the ''Agreement''). I am also pleased to transmit my written approval, authorization, and determination concerning the Agreement, and an unclassified Nuclear Proliferation Assessment Statement (NPAS) concerning the Agreement. (In accordance with section 123 of the Act, as amended by title XII of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–277), a classified annex to the NPAS, prepared by the Secretary of State in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, summarizing relevant classified information, will be submitted to the Congress separately.) The joint memorandum submitted to me by the Secretaries of State and Energy and a letter from the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) stating the views of the Commission are also enclosed. An addendum to the NPAS containing a comprehensive analysis of the export control system of Taiwan with respect to nuclear-related matters, including interactions with other countries of proliferation concern and the actual or suspected nuclear, dual-use, or missile-related transfers to such countries, pursuant to section 102A of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403–1), as amended, is being submitted separately by the Director of National Intelligence.

The proposed Agreement has been negotiated in accordance with the Act and other applicable law. In my judgment, it meets all applicable statutory requirements and will advance the nonproliferation and other foreign policy interests of the United States.

The proposed Agreement provides a comprehensive framework for peaceful nuclear cooperation with the authorities on Taiwan based on a mutual commitment to nuclear nonproliferation. The proposed Agreement has an indefinite term from the date of its entry-into-force, unless terminated by either party on 1 year's written notice. The proposed Agreement permits the transfer of information, material, equipment (including reactors), and components for nuclear research and nuclear power production. The Agreement also specifies cooperation shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement and applicable legal obligations, including, as appropriate, treaties, international agreements, domestic laws, regulations, and/or licensing requirements (such as those imposed by the NRC in accordance with 10 CFR 110 and the Department of Energy in accordance with 10 CFR 810). It does not permit transfers of Restricted Data, sensitive nuclear technology and facilities, or major critical components of such facilities. The proposed Agreement also prohibits the possession of sensitive nuclear facilities and any engagement in activities involving sensitive nuclear technology in the territory of the authorities represented by TECRO. In the event of termination of the proposed Agreement, key nonproliferation conditions and controls continue with respect to material, equipment, and components subject to the proposed Agreement.

Over the last two decades, the authorities on Taiwan have established a reliable record on nonproliferation and on commitments to nonproliferation. While the political status of the authorities on Taiwan prevents them from formally acceding to multilateral nonproliferation treaties or agreements, the authorities on Taiwan have voluntarily assumed commitments to adhere to the provisions of multilateral treaties and initiatives. The Republic of China ratified the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in 1970 and ratified the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (the ''Biological Weapons Convention'' or ''BWC'') in 1972. The authorities on Taiwan have stated that they will continue to abide by the obligations of the NPT (i.e., those of a non-nuclear-weapon state) and the BWC, and the United States regards them as bound by both treaties. The authorities on Taiwan follow International Atomic Energy Agency standards and directives in their nuclear program, work closely with U.S. civilian nuclear authorities, and have established relationships with mainland Chinese civilian authorities with respect to nuclear safety. A more detailed discussion of the domestic civil nuclear activities and nuclear nonproliferation policies and practices of the authorities on Taiwan, including their nuclear export policies and practices, is provided in the NPAS and in a classified annex to the NPAS submitted separately. As noted above, an addendum to the NPAS containing a comprehensive analysis of the export control system of the authorities on Taiwan with respect to nuclear-related matters is being submitted to you separately by the Director of National Intelligence.

I have considered the views and recommendations of the interested agencies in reviewing the proposed Agreement and have determined that its performance will promote, and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to, the common defense and security. Accordingly, I have approved the Agreement and authorized its execution and urge the Congress to give it favorable consideration.

This transmission shall constitute a submittal for purposes of both sections 123 b. and 123 d. of the Act. My Administration is prepared to begin immediately the consultations with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee as provided in section 123 b. Upon completion of the 30 days of continuous session review provided for in section 123 b., the 60 days of continuous session review provided for in section 123 d. shall commence.

BARACK OBAMA.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 7, 2014*.

□ 1930

A GREAT DEAL OF NEWS TO REPORT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCALLISTER). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, a great deal of news has come out. So many things have happened since we recessed in December. Some things did not get the attention they should have.

This is an article from the Daily Caller, December 18, entitled: ''Senate Democrats Block Amendment to Restore Veteran Benefits by Closing Illegal Immigrant Welfare Loophole.''

Mr. Speaker, it would seem by anyone's standard of morality that when someone promises something in order to encourage or get someone else to expose themselves to death, to brutal treatment, and that person does so—they join the military, go through rigorous training, spend a career 20 years or more defending the United States of America, following orders—that it would be morally reprehensible for anyone, or in this case any government, to pull back on the promises that were made to those who served relying on those promises.

In courts, that doctrine would be called ''promissory estoppel.'' Promises are made to induce someone else to act, the other does act in reliance on those promises to the actor's detriment, then in a court system a civilian would be required under the doctrine of promissory estoppel to provide what was promised.

But the United States Government is not subject to such claims in court so it must rely upon Congress to have the moral compass and the conscience to keep our promises to those who have served enough years, long enough to retire. When I push for such benefits and the keeping of our word to our veterans, it is not something that enures to my benefit. I served in the Army, but only for 4 years. I did not reach the 20-year mark or more that would have entitled me to the promises that were made.

But I know so many who had the chance to go back and make more money in the civilian sector and not give up their right of freedom of assembly and had to assemble at 5 in the morning, as we often did, or doing forced marches, as we did, or doing so many things that were not fun or pleasant, but doing so because it was proper training to be in the United States military. We owe those who have served to keep our promises.

When George Washington resigned as commander of the revolutionary military, it was an incredible act that constantly comes up both here and abroad when people both here and around the world look for an example of true selfless service to one's country. And how George Washington could serve as commander of the revolutionary military, the revolution is won, and he did what no one in the history of the world has ever done: won the revolution as commander of the military and then resign and in effect that I have done all you asked and now I am going home.

That was brought up to me in the Maldive Islands some time back that I was told was a relatively new democracy who were always worried about a military coup because we never had a proper example like George Washington, we never had a George Washington to set the proper example, and has had a military coup since, I was told. Not only did George Washington resign, but at the end of his resignation—and this was something that was said to all 13 Governors—he had a prayer for the country. Part of that prayer was that we would never fail to remember, basically honoring those who have served.

Then apparently on December 18, the United States Senate voted against restoring the benefits that were taken away from veterans because they didn't want to close a loophole in the law that allows for people who come here illegally to get welfare. Because if that loophole had been closed, then people who come illegally would not be able to get welfare, and the money saved by closing that loophole would be enough to fund our promises that have been broken to our veterans under the brand-new budget.

I hope very soon that we will have a chance to fix that in the House. It is the right thing to do. How else will we have the moral authority in Congress to do anything else? We can't keep our promises in answer to the prayer that George Washington had that we would never forget those, that we would help those who have served in the field, our military. That is a travesty.

On December 19, the next day, there was an article in the Washington Times: ''Homeland Security Helps Smuggle Illegal Immigrant Children into the United States.'' It goes on to discuss a 10-page order by Judge Andrew S. Hanen. And Judge Hanen, it says, said the case was the fourth such case he had seen over the last month. And in each instance, Customs and Border Protection agents have helped to locate and deliver the children to their illegal immigrant parents.

Now, Republicans believe in the sanctity of marriage and the sanctity and importance of families in America. When someone chooses to violate United States law and enter the United States illegally without proper documentation, no matter how noble the cause is believed to be to help family—obviously that is a noble cause—but if it is done illegally, without documentation, it is an incredible disservice and affects so unfairly those who have stood in line, paid money after money, done everything the right way to gain entrance into the United States legally.

There is one person to whom I spoke last Thursday that he was married to a woman that he tried for so long to get legally into the United States and finally got her into the country legally. It is so grossly unfair to the millions of people who have come into this country as immigrants legally. We are a Nation of immigrants. As my friend STEVE KING says, there is really not a nation in the world, perhaps, that is not a nation of immigrants. But the United States certainly is.

One of the big reasons we have been able to become the most free—until ObamaCare perhaps—but the most free Nation in the world with the least government dictation and intervention in our private lives, and been the most blessed country, I believe, even more so than Solomon's Israel, is because we were a Nation of laws, as the Founders described it, a Nation where no one was perceived to be above the law.

I even paid a parking ticket because people perceived that I had violated a law and a National Park policeman who did not know the law, was ignorant of the law, decided to give it. It was easier to pay the $25 than it was to help teach the National Park policeman the law on parking in Washington, D.C. Nobody is above the law. Nobody is supposed to be above the law.

There are verses throughout the Old Testament and New Testament. So many of the first hundred years of this Nation's existence had scriptures quoted from the Old Testament and New Testament as a basis, or reason, that particular legislation should be passed.

Well, one thing is clear in the Old Testament and New Testament: that showing partiality, showing favoritism, to anyone—as Leviticus talks about—whether it is to the very poor or the very wealthy, either way it is not right; it is wrong.

If we are going to ever attain again moral authority as a Congress, we have to make sure the law is applied fairly across the board. When someone chooses to violate our laws by coming into the country, then we have a President who took an oath to see that the laws of the United States are carried out and properly executed. That means everyone who answers to the President of the United States, including the Department of Homeland Security, including Customs and Border enforcement, all of DHS, should be following

the law and pushing others to follow the law and seeing that the law is followed.

But yet we see apparently case after case, shockingly, that Homeland Security is getting involved in the human trafficking business carrying children around the country, seeking them out.

□ 1945

How about we get the parent together with the child in a country where they are lawfully allowed to be?

How about being a good neighbor to Mexico? Instead of providing weapons to drug cartels, which have killed hundreds of our neighbors in Mexico, how about standing up against the drug cartels—not supplying them weapons, not seeing that drug deals are done, which may help one cartel over another, but actually being a good neighbor so that Mexico becomes the country where people want to stay and work?

I have talked to so many Mexicans who really want to live in Mexico, but they have trouble finding jobs. There is so much corruption in a country where a police chief or a law enforcement officer or someone trying to do the right thing or trying to stand up against the drug cartel can end up with his head on a pike. That is our neighbor. Why are we not helping our neighbor stop the killing in massive numbers of our neighbor Mexicans? Instead, we have the Department of Homeland Security, as found by the Federal courts, to continually be helping people violate our own laws.

I want families together, but the law needs to be followed. That is why you have judges, like I was, who have their hearts broken when they have to enforce laws that they don't always believe in, but it is because the laws are duly passed and signed into law by the executive branch, because we took an oath to enforce the law and to follow the law.

Then it was shocking to read this story in TheBlaze from December 27. The headline: ''ATF Agent Sends Shock Waves Across Internet with Explosive Allegations About 'Fast and Furious' and Brian Terry's Death.''

On down in the article, it says:

> After the Terry slaying—in talking about Brian Terry, the Federal agent who was killed—and an attempted cover-up within the Justice Department, Dodson—in talking about this ATF agent—provided evidence and testimony to Congress. His revelations, later verified by an Office of the Inspector General's report, ignited a national scandal over Fast and Furious that resulted in a congressional contempt citation against Attorney General Eric Holder and the replacement of top ATF and Justice Department officials.
>
> In his book, Dodson uses cautious language to characterize his account of circumstances surrounding Terry's death, saying the information is based on firsthand knowledge, personal opinion and press reports. He asserts that the DEA had information about and may have orchestrated a large drug shipment through Peck Canyon that December night.

He was talking about the night Brian Terry was killed.

> He alleges that DEA agents shared that intelligence with FBI counterparts, who advised criminal informants from another cartel that the load would be ''theirs for the taking.''
>
> Dodson laid out a strategy in which Federal law enforcement agencies, like the FBI, allow criminal activity in order to increase the clout of FBI informants embedded within cartel organizations. ''If they can get these guys (informants) in a position so they're closer to the tier 1 or tier 2 guy (in the cartel), they'll do it . . . ''

Further down, the article says:

> ''Essentially, the United States Government is involved in cartel-building,'' Dodson said.
>
> The claims sound eerily familiar to allegations brought forward by high-ranking Sinaloa Cartel operative Jesus Vicente Zambada-Niebla, who is currently facing trial in Chicago on Federal drug charges.

Further down, it says:

> ''(They) were given carte blanche to continue to smuggle tons of illicit drugs into Chicago and the rest of the United States, and were also protected by the United States Government from arrest and prosecution in return for providing information against rival cartels which helped Mexican and United States authorities capture or kill thousands of rival cartel members,'' the defense motion in the case reads.

It is incredible what is going on, and it is only appropriate that, if Congress is to continue funding these agencies and these departments, we should have—and do have—the right to know what they are doing with our money. That should also mean getting to the bottom of Fast and Furious. There should be a select committee to get to the bottom of what happened in Fast and Furious. Eventually, there should be mainstream media components that actually do their job for a change, which is so important to keeping a free nation, by actually going after the administration they have put in place and demanding answers to the questions of what happened with Fast and Furious.

We owe our friends to the south, our Mexican neighbors, answers to what happened. It is outrageous for a government to treat a neighbor like this. There is no reason that the country of Mexico should not be one of the top 10 economies in the world. Mexico should be one of the top 10 economies in the world. They have the natural resources. They have got people willing to work and who are doing phenomenal work as we have seen even in this country. They have a beautiful country, but they need to be rid of the drug cartels. They need to be a nation of laws.

This eerily brings us back to the demand that some who come into this country illegally make now: we want you to quit being a nation of laws, ignore the law and say that we are legally here, though we came illegally. Ironically, if we do that, we are no longer a nation of laws, which would make us like the nation of Mexico, where graft and corruption in so many places is the rule of the day, where cronyism is the rule in so many places, where they don't have the freedom that we have here from the fear of drug cartels.

I have mentioned a Washington Times story. Unfortunately, there was one in the Washington Times today, entitled: ''Is Islam a religion of peace or a religion of war?'' written by Rahat Husain. In this, Mr. Husain shows that he is either one of the laziest reporters in the world or that he is one of the biggest liars.

I quote from the article:

> Of course, those who seek to vilify more than 1.6 billion Muslims in the world do so with a serious disregard for logic or morality. In 2010, Congresswoman Debbie Riddle and Congressman Louie Gohmert put a theory into the public discourse, that there was such a thing as a ''terror baby.''

I have never used that term to describe anybody. So, from Mr. Husain, Mr. Speaker, that is an outrageous, abominable lie.

Now, it is quite possible he could have gotten that from so many of the media sources that do what they do so well. I go back to a sign that used to be above a blacksmith's shop. It was a recreation of an old blacksmith's shop just south of Fort Benning in a quaint, old village. The sign above the blacksmith's door said: ''All types of bending and twisting done here.'' So what happens is that some in the mainstream, so-called, take a point that I make, twist it into something I didn't say, create this straw dog that they can beat up over and over and over and run that use up so much on the Internet that, if you click on my name, you will see this term, though I have never used it, and the point I made was a valid point.

This article says:

> Despite the moral depravity of referring to infants as terrorists—

which I never did. Mr. Husain is a liar—

> Congressman Gohmert defended the notion and got into a shouting match with CNN's Anderson Cooper, insisting on the validity of his idea.

Mr. Husain's writing does not deserve to be considered as serious literature if he is either that lazy or that significant of a liar. All he would have to do is research. Hopefully, he did that research, which would mean he is clearly one of the largest liars around. Now, if either Anderson Cooper or Mr. Husain or others would do a little homework—it doesn't take that much—they would find that something called ''birthright tourism'' is big around the world. It is significant.

As I pointed out to Anderson Cooper, there had been an article shortly before that about a Chinese tourist agency that, for a certain amount of money, would get you a tourist visa into the United States when you were pregnant. They would help you get your baby born and then get you an American passport before you left. Then I saw, right after that, an article where there was a Muslim-owned hotel in New York that was hurt because they said they

were the first ones to come up with this idea of having, in their case, basically, Muslim pregnant women come to the United States, have a baby, and then they would help you get the American passport when you returned to your country.

The point that I was making—and it is still a legitimate point—is that there are people who hate the United States, who come into this country, who have a child. Children are a gift from God. They are—that is why abortion is so wrong—and the responsibility that comes with having a child: to train them up in a wholesome environment as best you can, not to hate people. Yet we have children who leave this country with an American passport and go back to the country where their parents are citizens, and they are then raised to hate America.

Some may remember that, in 2011, a man named Anwar al-Awlaki, an American citizen, was killed by a drone in Yemen. Anwar al-Awlaki had been here on Capitol Hill numerous times. He had friends at the White House. He had friends in this administration. He had been on Capitol Hill, leading Muslim staff members in Muslim prayer. Why? How could he do it? Because he was an American citizen. How was Anwar al-Awlaki an American citizen? His parents came here on a visa to go to college.

□ 2000

He was born, returned to Yemen, was raised to hate America, raised to hate our Western democracy, and as an adult became a terrorist who incited others to terrorism against the United States.

Perhaps some have heard of a guy named Al-Amoudi. Actually, I had the paperwork, held it up for the Director of the FBI, Director Mueller, and he was not aware at all that the Boston mosque that the Boston bombers attended, were started—we had the paper on the Boston society that did that. Al-Amoudi was the founder.

Al-Amoudi was a friend and an adviser in the Clinton administration, but during the Bush administration, he was arrested at Dulles Airport and later pled guilty and was sentenced to 23 years in prison for supporting terrorism.

It might be worth noting for someone in Homeland Security or the State Department that Al-Amoudi, convicted and now imprisoned for supporting terrorism, while his wife was here on a visa, they had a child, who is an American citizen.

A man named Morsi was President of Egypt until he began to disregard the constitution of Egypt, to the extent that people rose up in Egypt in numbers greater than anywhere in the history of the world and demanded his ouster. As the Coptic Christian Pope has said, this wasn't a coup; this was the Egyptian people rising up as never before, reportedly, over twice the numbers that President Morsi claims voted for him to make him President.

It appeared he was doing as Chavez had done. It appeared he was doing, as one Egyptian told me, as the President who was elected in the Gaza Strip had done. Once he had an election, he pulled all the power to himself, and they didn't need elections after that. There would never be anybody defeat him, like Chavez did in Venezuela. They could see it happening. As one Egyptian told me in Egypt within the last few weeks, if the Egyptian people had waited another year to try to remove Morsi from office, they would have been unable, because he would have pulled that much power unto himself.

So I think accolades should go out to the Egyptian people for rising up and demanding democracy, demanding the fruition of a true Arab Spring, and for people who are ignorant or promoting lies, like Mr. Husain, if you would do some checking, you would find that I have moderate Muslim friends around the world. Anyone—Muslim, secularist, any persuasion, race, creed, color, or religion, if they believe in freedom, they are brothers in liberty. Something I think it would do well for this administration to learn at some point before it is too late is, we should be able to work with the enemy of our enemy.

Moderate Muslims in Afghanistan do not want radical Islamists leading and in charge of Afghanistan again. There is a simple answer to the problem of us leaving Afghanistan, which will soon become Taliban-run again, and this administration is bungling—even though the bungling began in the last administration, in fairness it did—but the final bungling will be by this administration if we don't take action to prevent those who fought for this country from believing their loved ones died in vain. I don't believe they did. They fought for liberty. But I have heard from too many family members who have lost loved ones in Afghanistan who have said, Don't let our loved ones have died in vain.

The Taliban were defeated in a matter of months in Afghanistan, and we did it with less than 500 embedded special ops and intelligence. We gave air support and provided some weapons, and they defeated the Taliban.

The former vice president under Karzai in the first administration, former Vice President Masood, a friend of mine—a Muslim—rushed out of his home to embrace me when I got there not too long ago, because he knew I was his friend. I don't want him to live under radical Islam. He doesn't want to live under radical Islam.

This friend said, Look, if you could just help us get an amendment to our constitution. I said, What are you talking about? He said, Under our constitution that you apparently rubberstamped, in essence, a strong centralized government was created in a country that has been and is and will be for the foreseeable future very tribal, very regional. We tried to make it into a strong centralized government when what the people wanted was a federalist system where the states, where the regions had some self autonomy like we are supposed to have in this country.

He said, If we could elect our own governors. It is a shock to so many that the constitution that we thought was okay under the Bush administration allows the President of Afghanistan to appoint the regional governors, to appoint the mayors, to appoint the chiefs of police. He appoints the top-level teachers. He appoints a slate of the legislators for a part of the legislature. He has powerful abilities to manipulate the purse strings.

What we created in Afghanistan—or helped them create—was a formula for disaster and corruption. How could you give one man that much authority to appoint and not expect corruption, when you get to appoint all the governors. As my friend, former Vice President Masood told me there at his home, if we could have an amendment that allowed us to elect our governors, allowed us to elect our mayors, allowed us to elect—or select, at least—our own chiefs of police, then our regions would be strong enough to prevent the Taliban from taking back over the whole country, and we could rally together, as we did before, to overrun them and run them out of the country.

I said, What makes you think that the United States could help push an amendment through your own constitution? That needs to happen here in Afghanistan, I said. He pointed out, Do you have any idea how much our federal government budget is? I had to admit I didn't know. He said, around $12.5 billion of your dollars. He said, Do you know how much Afghanistan provides of our $12.5 billion or so budget? I didn't know. About $1.5 billion.

Other moderate Muslims there were all in agreement, You need to help us with this. He said that most of the rest of that $11 billion comes from the United States. You have the leverage to help us get an amendment to our constitution.

Instead of trying to work out some messed up Status of Forces Agreement, as we have seen this administration try to do in Iraq, to no avail, instead of doing that, why don't we start pushing Karzai and say, you help get an amendment in there so you don't get to appoint everybody who is anybody in this country. We will let each state or each region elect their own governor. Let's get that amendment in there. Otherwise, we are going to cut every dime of support off. That might have some sway.

We have the ability, we have the leverage, and we have, for a little bit longer, before we totally lose it, some moral authority to seek that on behalf of our moderate Muslim friends in Afghanistan who don't want to be killed because they fought with us and for us in defeating the Taliban before we became occupiers, before we gave them a centralized government that the

Taliban can easily take over when we leave.

We owe them that, and we owe ourselves that, because if we can empower the enemy of the Taliban to continue to keep the Taliban at bay in Afghanistan, we have done a great thing. We have helped our country, and we have helped our moderate Muslim friends in Afghanistan who do not want to live under Taliban tyranny again, and they don't want to die and be killed because they helped us and then we abandoned them. We owe them that.

I hope Mr. Husain that is writing this garbage for The Washington Times will do a little research. He will also find out, if he did so, that President Morsi, the Muslim brother who was elected President, reportedly—some say it was a fraudulent election, or election results—but anyway, he was made President and then began to abuse the constitutional powers and tighten the reins around him.

I was told by friends who love Israel that this is really exciting because Morsi is really our friend. He is really cleaning up the Sinai. After Morsi was removed, we found out the Sinai has been incredibly militarized by Morsi. What would you expect of a man who had said that Jews are descendants of apes and pigs? That is not a friend of Israel.

Yet you have the Egyptian Government now taking action to demilitarize, to fight the radical Islamists in the Sinai that pose a threat to the Suez Canal, that pose a threat to our friend, Israel, and they are actually trying to take action. What did this administration do? They had promised 10 Apache helicopters to the Morsi presidency, to that regime.

When the people of Egypt rose up in true democratic form and demanded and got the ouster of a man trying to become a tyrant, this administration wanted Morsi put back in place, and even sent a couple of Republican senators over there to ask for Morsi to be released from prison. They didn't even know, as General el-Sisi finally admitted to me in the presence of our Ambassador, that, yes, they had evidence that Morsi was trying to have a contract to have General el-Sisi killed. Murdered. Trying to higher a contract killer. That was just one of the many problems that Morsi created.

President Morsi said he backed off his membership, his participation in the Muslim Brotherhood. Right. There is video of him having orders dictated, delivered to him, on what he should do by the supreme leader there.

What happened when Morsi was removed? The Muslim Brotherhood went berserk.

□ 2015

They began burning churches by the dozens, killing Christians, persecuting Jews and Christians like never before, persecuting moderate Muslims.

I am so proud of the people of Egypt. They want a democracy. A man named Amr Moussa was appointed as chairman of the Constitutional Convention. Incredibly diverse groups there, incredibly diverse interests; yet they all agreed on this to start out, under Moussa's leadership, that unless 75 percent of all of those delegates to the Constitutional Convention agreed on a provision, it wouldn't be there.

As Chairman Moussa pointed out to me personally, he said, you know, we learned from your Constitution. Basically, he said, you know, our prior constitution, under Morsi, had no provision for impeachment. There was no way to lawfully remove him under that constitution, which was the way Morsi wanted it.

In their new constitution, they have provisions for impeachment. And this Constitutional Convention was led by moderate Muslim friends like Amr Moussa. And it was endorsed by the Sheikh of al-Azhar, a very well-respected Muslim leader, and has been endorsed by so many Muslim leaders.

They don't want radical Islam in charge. Moderate Muslims can be and are our friends.

And instead, this administration canceled the order for the 10 Apaches, or at least suspended it. And what is Egypt doing with the Apaches they already have?

They are fighting radical Islamists in the Sinai, and they are making sure ships get through the Suez Canal. Well, that should be a worthy endeavor, worthy of this administration not condemning a true democracy-in-the-making in Egypt, but trying to help them keep the Suez Canal open, trying to help them demilitarize the radical Islamists controlling the Sinai, as a threat to the Suez, to Egypt and to our friends, Israel and Jordan, and others.

If that Constitutional Convention is approved, which will be voted on in Egypt January 14 and 15, article 64 is a provision for freedom, stating that freedom of belief is absolute. You have an absolute freedom to believe in whatever religious beliefs you care to believe in without the government's harm.

What we are seeing here is really, if it works out, the people approve it, is the beginning of what we saw in Turkey with Ataturk so many decades ago, when he overran radical Islam and Turkey bloomed and became a great nation under his leadership and under those who followed what he set forth.

Article 93 of the new Egyptian Constitution commits that Egypt is obligated to observe all human rights that Egypt has ever endorsed and in all treaties to which it has agreed.

Article 235 was shocking to me. In their new constitution, the moderate Muslims of Egypt, who want a democracy, they felt so badly about the radical Islamists that make up the Muslim Brotherhood burning so many churches, persecuting, killing so many Christians, that article 235 requires that the first parliament pass a law to deal with the churches that were burned to ensure that Egypt rebuilds those churches for them.

What a statement to the world about the freedom they want to see take place. That is why it was so moving to people that told me about being there firsthand during those, the revolutionary masses, as they came forward by the millions, holding hands, figuratively and literally, Christians, moderate Muslims, secularists, Jews, saying we don't want radical Islam.

It is high time this administration began helping the enemy of our enemy, instead of trying to help our enemy.

As General al-Sisi asked me, are you and the United States still with us in the war against terror?

He and others commented to the effect that United States leaders do not seem to believe we are still having to fight terrorists anymore. They are fighting them in this new government.

Now, to be sure, they have got a long, tough road ahead because they are already where this nation is heading, with a massive welfare state, where so many of the citizens are getting giveaways from the government, where they have tried this idea of redistribution of the wealth and it has led to many more and more richer people, and much, much poor people, just as we have seen in this Nation in the last 5 years, and it needs to stop.

Another thing that needs to stop was reported in Breitbart, written by Frances Martel: ''State Department Whistleblower Has E-Mail Hacked.'' The story talks about the whistleblower who helped expose misconduct by Hillary Clinton's security detail had his Gmail account hacked and key evidence against State Department officials deleted, according to an exclusive New York Post report.

Diplomatic Security Service Criminal Investigator Richard Higbie had exposed earlier this year that the State Department allegedly covered up reports alleging improprieties by Secretary of State Hillary Clinton's security detail in which they had engaged with prostitutes abroad. Those reports would have also exposed the Belgian Ambassador's alleged attempts to solicit. And it goes on.

But the article says the Gmail hack deleted 4 years' worth of messages, according to Schulman, including significant damning evidence against high-ranking officials in the State Department. It also included messages with evidence sent to Members of Congress and their offices investigating the story. Higbie has called for the FBI to investigate the hacking, and continues to have unanswered questions about other strange occurrences since he began to expose the covered-up investigation.

The article goes on, and that goes hand-in-hand with another story that was reported in the past 6 months or so of a whistleblower having her and her husband's home burglarized, and they ended up taking all of that reporter's files that she had used to expose

wrongdoing, misconduct, within the very department that raided her home and took her records and won't give them back.

At the same time, this administration continues to send people to the nation of Israel, the Jewish State, the home where people could come by the millions after 6 million were killed in the Holocaust of World War II.

We have the nerve to send people over to the leaders of Israel and tell them they have got to give away more land, when every time they have given away land, whether it was northern Israel, that is now southern Lebanon, or whether it is the Gaza Strip, anything they have given away ends up being used as a staging area from which to attack it; and those to whom the land is given use our money we provide for books to teach their children to hate Jews, to hate Israelis, and to hate the United States.

As I have said for years, you don't have to pay people to hate you. They will do it for free. We could make our word good to our veterans if we just quit paying the people that hate us. Let them hate us for free. Maybe they would learn to like us and come ask to work with us and find out we are actually pretty decent people if we quit paying them to hate us.

The Palestinians, was reported, January 1 in this Jerusalem Post article, said Palestinians reiterate plans to reject any framework accord presented by the U.S. And yet we send over a Secretary of State, well-meaning, and others, to demand Israel give up more land to people that say they will reject it, but give us more land from which we can attack you.

I think about the verses in Jeremiah, where the prophecy is there that there will be grapes grown in the mountains of Samaria, that some are saying doesn't belong to Israel. Well it used to; 1,600 years before a man named Mohammed was born, King David was ruling in that region.

But over the years, over the decades and centuries, people have said, look, that area, those mountains of Samaria will not grow grapes. That is ridiculous. And yet in the past couple of years, I have tasted those grapes. The vineyards are beautiful. They are Israeli, Jewish vineyards in the mountains of Samaria, just as Jeremiah prophesied would happen, that God would make it happen.

And we send a Secretary of State over saying, you have got to give away what you believe God providentially provided to you. We, the United States, know more than any god you believe in. Give it away.

It has been prophesied. I would hate to go against prophecy.

And yet this article from the Telegraph, Iran Nuclear Deal, Saudi Arabia warns it will strike out on its own. As STEVE KING, MICHELLE BACHMANN and I, ROBERT PITTENGER, traveled to some of the countries in the Middle East, as others of us traveled around the Middle East back in September, it is incredible, but this administration, with what it is doing in Iran, the rest of the Middle East believes is going to allow Iran to have nukes and Saudi Arabia and our other allies and our enemies all want nukes, and nuclear proliferation will become just a rule of thumb, which is why I think this article appeared January 2 in the Washington Times, showing a comment that makes sense now, but ''Anti-Communist Icon Decries Obama: U.S. No Longer Leads the World.''

This was from Lech Walesa, and he had great hopes for the United States. He obviously had great hopes for this administration.

He said whatever hope in the world existed that Obama would reclaim moral leadership for America when elected in 2008 is gone, and instead the President has failed to bring that dream to fruition, he told CNN.

We have to do everything we can to recreate, to reclaim America's role, and it seems that Obama would manage that, but he didn't accomplish that. America did not regain its leadership status. We're just lucky there were no bigger conflicts in the world, because if it had had bigger conflicts, then the world would be helpless.

The trouble is, 2014 will be a year in which there are bigger conflicts, bigger issues. It is time we did the moral thing by our military veterans. It is time we did the moral thing by stopping the spending of children and grandchildren and great grandchildren's money. And it is time we did the moral thing by our friends and quit helping our friends' enemies hurt our friends.

□ 2030

We need to regain, as Lech Walesa said, the moral authority we once had. That can be done, and we need to seize the day and do it.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

JOBS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WENSTRUP). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GARAMENDI. I thank you, Mr. Speaker.

It is good to return from our 3 weeks back in our districts. I suspect that most of us spent time talking to our constituents, observing the good and the bad and the cold and the wet—not in California, where we have been in the midst of a drought—but working, as we should, back in our districts and also spending some time with our families along the way. For me, it was one of those periods of time where we were reaching out, trying to gain an understanding of the challenges that face our constituents.

As I returned here today, I realized that in 1964, Mr. Speaker, right below you on the podium where one of our key assistants is now standing, a fellow by the name of Lyndon Baines Johnson gave a speech—here is a picture of him—on January 8, 1964, speaking to a joint session of Congress. I think it was his first speech after becoming President, following the tragic assassination of President Kennedy. There he stood. And among the things he told America was that it was time for a war, a war on poverty, and he urged the United States to take on the troubling and continuing issue of poverty in the United States.

I remember that speech. I was in college at the time. I remember him standing there, and I remember that challenge, following shortly upon the challenge that President Kennedy had given us to ask not what our country could do for us but, rather, what we could do for our country.

So those two things came together, and they have been with me these many, many years, together with one other very famous and very important challenge. And this was from Franklin Delano Roosevelt. It is etched into the marble in his memorial here in Washington, D.C. President Roosevelt said:

> The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little.

That ethical moral position was taken up by Lyndon Baines Johnson when he declared the war on poverty 50 years ago—50 years ago—at a time when seniors in the United States, 47 percent of them, were impoverished.

I remember well during those years when my father took me to the county hospital to visit a neighbor, the poverty, the ward, the odor, the hopelessness.

So what did America do? What did America do to face this challenge? Well, Social Security was already in place, one of the fundamental pillars to deal with poverty among seniors. In this Chamber, in the Senate Chamber, the men and women who then represented the American people put forward an extraordinary effort to deal with poverty in the United States. And one of those major second pillars to address poverty was the establishment of the Medicare program for seniors. Men and women over 65 years of age were guaranteed that, if they lived to 65 in the days and years following, they would have a health insurance program, which was an incredible step forward.

Many other things were done. Programs were put in place for jobs, job programs across this Nation, in Appalachia, in the Central Valley of California, and all across this Nation. There was an outpouring of sympathy, an outpouring of the basic morality of this country took place.

In 1967, 29 percent of the children in this country were in poverty. In 2012, it was 19 percent, one out of five. That is

far too high. It is a challenge for our generation.

How did they bring it down from 29 percent to 19 percent? They did it with government programs of many kinds—Head Start, food stamp programs, programs dealing with earned income tax credits, which, by the way, was added during the Nixon period. All of those things together reduced the poverty. Today, take away those government support programs for children and we would have 30 percent of the children in the United States living in poverty.

I would just like to remind my Republican colleagues that what they have attempted to do this year in their budgets, in their appropriation proposals, is to reduce those programs that 30 percent of the children of the United States—nearly one out of three—depend upon to stay out of poverty. That is not a good idea.

If this is one of our moral compasses, adding to the abundance of those who have much or providing for those who have too little, if that is a moral compass, how are we doing? Well, let's look at it. Let's look at how we are doing.

One of the things that FDR said from the four freedoms: the freedom from want. As a result of the Great Recession in 2010 and beyond, 46.2 million Americans live below the poverty level, the highest number in 52 years. Food lines in America today are as they were in the 1930s. Men and women are lining up at the various food programs to get food. That is America today.

How about the children? How about the children today, those one in five? Well, let's see. If FDR says the test is not how well the wealthy are doing but, rather, how the poor are doing, in 2012, the wealthiest Americans took home the biggest share of income—the biggest share of income, in 2012—ever recorded in America's history. One out of every four children in America go to bed at night not knowing where their next meal comes from.

In my own area, Sacramento, California, as reported by the Sacramento Bee, the capital's newspaper, the bottom 20 percent of the region's people lost 27 percent of their income between 2007 and the beginning of 2013. The bottom 20 percent earned less than $23,000 a year, yet they lost 27 percent of their income. The next 20 percent, those making $43,000 down to $23,000 lost 22 percent of their income. The next 20 percent—we are now up to 60 percent—those making between $43,000 and $71,000 in annual income, lost 15 percent of their income. This is America today in my area, where the bottom 60 percent have not moved forward but, rather, have moved backwards. Oh, but if you are in the top 20 percent, these folks here, they took in 50 percent of all of the income generated and earned in the Sacramento region. The bottom 20 percent took in 3 percent.

So Franklin Delano Roosevelt, how are we doing with our moral compass? How are we doing? Are we adding to those who have little or are we adding to those who have much?

It is clear that, not just in the Sacramento, California, region but across this Nation, those who have much are doing extraordinarily well while those who have little are falling further and further behind. Hmm.

Fifty years ago today, President Lyndon Baines Johnson stood right there and he declared a war on poverty. And where are we today? We are not winning that war at all. But there are solutions. There are ways in which we can deal with this, and one of them is to put a stop to this kind of situation.

This is a photo taken outside of a workshop that I conducted in Fairfield, California, for the unemployed. It is a jobs workshop. In a town of less than 100,000, 1,000 people showed up seeking a job. Unemployment is very real, and unemployment is a specific cause for the statistics that indicate growing poverty in America.

These folks want a job. But yet on December 28, 1.2 million Americans—some of them here in this line—lost their unemployment insurance. So are they wealthier having lost an average of $265 a week on a long-term unemployment insurance check or are they poorer? What are they going to do? Of every one of these people, 2.9 of them are looking for the one job that exists. So one out of three will find a job, maybe.

The long-term unemployed have an even greater challenge, and we will talk about that tonight. We have an enormous challenge here in America. We have got to put people back to work.

In Solano County, where Fairfield is, 2,640 of the folks that stood outside searching for a job in early December—by the way, the temperature there was not below zero, but it was below freezing—they were standing in the cold, below freezing temperatures for more than an hour to get in just to have a chance to talk to the 50 or some employers that were there.

By the way, 50 veterans did get an opportunity to get a job that day. 2,640 long-term unemployed lost their unemployment insurance, and they don't have a job today. So what of them?

Colusa County, which I also represent, is one of the poorest counties in America and is also one of the wealthiest counties for those at the top. A population of 21,244 people lost their unemployment insurance.

□ 2045

The stories are in the faces of these people desperate to go to work. We're going to talk today a little bit about that with my colleagues.

A second way in which we can deal with this poverty issue is to deal with the minimum wage. Yesterday, I had a meeting of my agricultural advisory committee. I have a very big agricultural district, $3 billion farm gate. One of the farmers, a conservative fellow, came up to me, and he talked to me about food stamps. He said, hey, listen. I know you're working on the farm bill, and I know this issue of farm subsidies is very much in play, but I'm telling you where I'm coming from. You can reduce the subsidies, but make sure people have food. Make sure that the SNAP program, the food program, is in place. I'll trade the subsidies so people have food. He said—and this was the interesting part, because I had not heard it from a conservative before—he said, and raise the minimum wage. Raise the minimum wage.

Interesting. Today, the Federal minimum wage is $7.25. If you were to use equal dollars, take out the inflation, $7.25 equates to a minimum wage in 1978—this is Ronald Reagan period, 1978—of $10.60. So in equal dollars in 1978 the minimum wage was $10.60. Today, it is $7.25. So you wonder why, why is it that in America today we have food lines? Why is it in America today that one out of four children goes to bed hungry worried about where their next meal is going to come from? Why in America after 50 years with LBJ standing right there and declaring a war on poverty, that we are where we are today?

Does minimum wage have something to do with it? Oh, yes. Does unemployment have something to do with it? Oh, yes—and it's going to be worse tomorrow, as it was on December 29, January 1, January 5, 6, today the 7th and tomorrow the 8th, when 1.2 million people don't have that unemployment check and unemployment insurance is gone. By the way, it will get worse unless this Congress acts on the unemployment insurance. The statistics are there—right there. By the end of this year, unless Congress acts to put people back to work—and we can, and we will talk about that tonight—unless Congress acts to extend the unemployment insurance, 4.9 million Americans will lose their unemployment insurance, and this will be the face of America: hungry children. This will be the face of America: hungry adults and families without jobs.

This is America. This is the place where we can solve problems. We have it within our capability as a nation and as an economy to put people back to work. We can do it if we have the will to do it. It's up to us to look into the faces of poverty in America, to look at the children of America, and say, we can address this issue.

We can put people back to work. We can do it now by rebuilding America's infrastructure. We can pay for the unemployment insurance by not spending nearly $90 billion this year in Afghanistan for the most corrupt government on the face of the Earth, $6.8 billion needed to keep Americans with food, shelter, and clothing. We can take it out of the pocket of Mr. Karzai and his cronies and still meet the challenges that my colleague spoke about earlier this evening.

We're making choices here. We can build our infrastructure. We can pay for the unemployment insurance. We can educate our children. For those

long-term unemployed that need a re-education, need to have that job skill, we can do it. When we do it, this economy will grow. The taxes will flow into the governments of the United States, including the Federal Government. The deficits will shrink. You leave that long-term unemployment as high as it is today, and we have put an anchor out the back of the great economic ship of the United States, and we will not be able to move forward in a way that addresses this issue, this fundamental, moral issue of America. Are we providing enough for those who have too little? Today, we are not, but we can.

Joining me tonight are two of my colleagues. From the east coast is PAUL TONKO. You and I have spent many hours here on the floor discussing these issues. Joining me is our new colleague from the State of Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD). I'd like you to start. I know you had an experience this last week in your district when you met with people that were unemployed. Please share with us your view of this issue from the State of Nevada.

Mr. HORSFORD. Thank you. First, I'd like to extend my appreciation to my colleague, Mr. GARAMENDI from California, for laying out the case for economic mobility. I'm glad that we're beginning to have this discussion at the beginning of this second session of the 113th Congress because it's the discussion that the American people desperately need this Congress to focus on, and you touched on it. Are we providing enough for the people who have too little? Are we focused on those who are in the middle class and are striving to be part of the middle class?

I'm from Nevada. Nevada is currently tied with Rhode Island for the highest unemployment in the Nation at 9 percent. This is not something that we're proud of. We like boasting about being the entertainment capital of the world and the fact that we have some of the most magnificent natural resources. Unfortunately, the prolonged recession has hit our State and the people of Nevada to our core, and it's because, in large part, our economy was a growth economy. For nearly 20 years, year over year, we had double-digit growth, and people were moving to the great State of Nevada to help us build and to grow. During the recession, that changed. So, now, thousands, over 100,000, Nevadans are unemployed and have been, primarily from the construction, engineering, and architecture sectors of our economy.

Thousands of Nevadans have spent more than a year now doing what many of us here in Congress maybe haven't had the perspective of experiencing. So my question to my colleagues tonight is, have you ever been unemployed? Do you know what it feels like to have to go to a work center or to spend your days full-time looking for work? Do you know what it means to submit resume after resume, never to get a call back, not knowing if it's your skills or some other issue as to why you're not getting that interview?

Well, thousands of Nevadans have the full-time job right now of looking for work, and I recently held a meeting at a local work center, Workforce Connections, and met with constituents who are affected by this prolonged recession and the discussion that we're having here tonight about the need to have a priority and a focus on creating jobs in America again.

They've been affected by the downturn in the economy, and they've been affected by the expiration of unemployment benefits, many of them. I promised that when I came back to Congress today that I would share the story of several of these constituents because too often we talk in this Chamber as if there aren't people behind the numbers.

There are 1.3 million Americans, our neighbors, who are without unemployment insurance. Think about that term—insurance, of the unemployment insurance program, who are relying on this Congress to do its job so that our neighbors, our friends, and some of our family who are unemployed cannot be left out and without.

So I just want to share the story of several of these constituents because I want to put a perspective on who we're talking about. One of the constituents, her name is Pauline. She's worked in a warehouse customer service position. She has a degree in bookkeeping. Unfortunately, after more than 20 years in serving as an accountant, her skills are outdated, and so as she has looked for current jobs, she hasn't been able to land one. She was laid off because technology devalued her position, and there was no longer a need for her services. She currently lives at a home with her husband and two adult offspring, who are also looking for work. One of her daughters just got hired, actually yesterday, as a teacher. She was very proud of that. So do you know what she is doing after 20 years? She has enrolled in a training program to update her skills in QuickBooks so that she can add that certification to her resume, because that's one of the things that the employers that she's applying for say that they want her to have, this certification. She's using the unemployment insurance as a bridge while she's in training to allow her and her family to meet their basic obligations to keep a roof over their head, to provide food on the table and to keep the lights on. Those are the basics that are being funded because of unemployment insurance.

Then there is Alfordeen. She was laid off from the medical industry after more than 20 years as an administration person. She handled all of the admissions for this local medical company in southern Nevada. She is currently looking to obtain her certification for her to meet the minimum requirements for current positions in her field. She is also a cancer survivor. She found out she had cancer after she lost her job, the job that provided her health benefits. She was thankful because of the Affordable Care Act she now can get insurance again that she lost because she lost her job. After more than 20 years of caring for people in the health care industry, she is now relying on unemployment insurance as a bridge so that she can meet her obligations while going to school so that she can get back into the career that she loves, helping other people.

Teresa also was laid off from the medical industry. She is in need of updated skills and certification in order to find gainful employment. One of the things that struck me about the stories, listening to Teresa, Alfordeen, and Pauline, is they all expressed the same concern that because they've been in the workforce for 20—one was in the workforce for 30 years—that they feel that they're not being given an equal shot now in competing for jobs when they go to apply, that they feel like because of their age, maybe, that they're being looked over for possible positions.

I think that's a real issue that this Congress needs to confront. I know that there is legislation by people like Representative SCHAKOWSKY and others who want to bring this issue to this body, and I ask the Speaker to allow that legislation to be considered.

□ 2100

There is James, who worked also as a customer service representative and who is enrolled in a training program to become a medical biller because he knows that is a demand occupation right now and there are a ton of openings. Again, he needs to have a certification in order to get the job.

Then there is Susan, who is currently unemployed, and her unemployment funds stopped 3 weeks ago. She is a single mother who is caring for her daughter and receives no child support. She has no family to rely upon, and she is not eligible nor seeking welfare.

All of the Nevadans that I have met with have had their unemployment insurance lapse, and they are scrambling to make ends meet. No one, none of them, wants to live on unemployment insurance forever. In fact, they all said to a person that they wanted to go to work. Some of them were in training, and they were using unemployment as a bridge. Others go to the Workforce Connections office on a regular basis every week looking for jobs to apply for. None of them are lazy, Mr. Speaker.

When unemployment insurance expires, it doesn't just mean those struggling to find work won't be able to put food on the table or pay the rent; it means money that is pumped into our local economy will also be lost, and that is a serious drag on the economy. So if you don't want to listen to me talk about the people who are affected behind the 1.3 million who are losing their unemployment insurance, the 20,000 Nevadans, then maybe you will

care that this is a drag on our economy, and you will do the right thing by extending the unemployment insurance.

Overall, failing to renew the emergency unemployment compensation program will cost the economy 200,000 jobs this year, according to the Congressional Budget Office, including 3,000 jobs in my home State of Nevada. The expiration of Federal unemployment insurance at the end of last week is already taking more than $400 million out of pockets of American job seekers nationwide and in local and State economies. In Nevada, the total economic benefit lost during the first week of the insurance expiring was $5.4 million. For every $1 spent on unemployment insurance, it grows the economy by $1.52, according to Mark Zandi, chief economist at Moody's Analytics. So there are some 17,600 unemployed workers in Nevada who have lost their unemployment benefits because this Congress failed to do its job in December when we had an opportunity to do it.

I urged the Speaker, along with 170 of my colleagues, to not adjourn, to not go on recess until we completed the work of extending the unemployment insurance, but that request was not acted upon. So we are here, and as my colleagues have said, there are things, there are solutions that we can do to extend the unemployment insurance.

If you want to offset it, if you want to have pay-fors, I would like to offer a couple of suggestions on how to pay for it. In order to offset funding for unemployment insurance, Congress could close a number of corporate tax loopholes, such as eliminating tax incentives for companies to move jobs overseas. Why is it that we continue to incentivize major corporations, based on U.S. tax policy, for shipping jobs overseas when we have Americans who are desperate for work right here? Why should big CEOs get corporate bonuses at the end of the year for sending our jobs to other countries when the people in our own neighborhoods could be performing that work?

The United States loses an estimated $150 billion annually to tax-avoidance schemes involving tax havens. Many of our largest and most-profitable corporations paid absolutely no Federal taxes at all in 2011. So Congress could also find revenue by placing caps on commodity payments or eliminating or reducing subsidies to mega-farms in the farm bill that is currently being negotiated. So for whatever reason, if my colleagues on the other side of the aisle think that it is the constituents I talked about, who get $300 or $400 a week, who are the problem with the Federal budget, that they are the reason that we have a Federal deficit, then I would urge you to consider these pay-fors. Let us end the corporate tax subsidies. Let us end the policies that ship our jobs overseas, and let's start investing in America and Americans again. There are reasonable solutions, but that means we have to come together to get it done. We can't let rigid ideology trump the practical need to help those in need.

I thank my colleagues, Mr. GARAMENDI and Mr. TONKO, for being here tonight, and I am hopeful that the Senate, under the leadership of Senate Majority Leader HARRY REID and my U.S. Senator, Republican DEAN HELLER, who is a cosponsor on the unemployment insurance bill, extend it for 3 months. They are working in the Senate to reach an agreement. I hope that the Speaker and my colleagues in the House will take it up and vote on it so that none of our neighbors go without unemployment insurance to provide for themselves or their families.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. HORSFORD, thank you very much for bringing to us the message from Nevada, the message of compassion and the message of hope and the challenge that we face. This House is fortunate, as are the constituents that have elected you, to have your voice heard on the floor and heard across America.

Now, over the last 3 years, my colleague from New York and I have talked about jobs, talked about making it in America, and talked about this problem of unemployment. So joining me now is PAUL TONKO from the great State of New York.

Mr. TONKO. Thank you, Representative GARAMENDI, for leading us in this discussion for an hour of focus on solutions that are possible out there, within our grasp, easily within our grasp. As you and the gentleman from Nevada (Representative HORSFORD) have highlighted with a very, very strong context placed in terms of the human impact here, and the great compassion with which you spoke, I couldn't help but think that we are challenged in this given moment by a very daunting series of questions, most notably: Do we reject our history, or do we respect our history?

Our history, replete with success stories, perhaps in some of our darkest, deepest, painful hours, should inspire and direct and challenge us, guide us in a way that enables us to embrace the progressive voices of the past and use that in an instructive measure to move forward with the socially correct thing to be done so as to respond to those needs of the many, the bulk of the middle-income community that beacons us to be there and to be there in such a measure. Do we respect that history? Representative GARAMENDI shared the words of President Franklin Roosevelt. Are we willing to add to those who have plenty? We were challenged by President Johnson in his message addressing the war on poverty.

Today, as all of these statistics were exchanged by my two colleagues, I couldn't help but recall the fact that we are reaching some of the greatest measures of productivity in our business community, in our industrial settings today. Where is the sharing of success? Where is the sharing with the middle-income community, the workers who have produced that sort of productivity? So let me understand this. The growth of the top 1 percent, the top income strata of our society, has been exponentially strong, all while we have seen a diminishing of the growth, the potential growth of our middle-income community or a flat-lining, all while we have been most productive in our industry and business settings. Where is the economic justice? Where is the sharing that allows for us to enhance that purchasing power of the middle-income community? That is the economic engine of this Nation.

So as we are faced with these given statistics, as we are challenged with these economic times in the post-recession recovery, the moral compass should guide us, if not our history, replete with success stories. Do we respect our history or do we reject our history?

I would suggest those progressive voices of the past that led us through our darkest hours envisioned an outcome that strengthened everyone in the equation, not playing toward favorites, because, in my opinion, catering to a small percentage of the population is a dangerous outcome for them. In order to succeed, in order to continue to grow and survive, you need to have that strong purchasing power.

We know, we know from statistics, we know from past history that we should be guided by those economic reforms that enable social and economic justice to take hold. I look at the impact in New York State: 127,000 people affected when I look at the 20th Congressional District. In all of the statistics, the numbers swell from 127,000 to another series of 133,000 that will be affected. As it has been stated earlier tonight, some economic consequences of $400 million and 200,000 jobs lost. Are we willing to endure that simply by our lack of professionalism here? The willingness to walk past those who, through no fault of their own, are unemployed. Three people pursue every one available job, and that statistic also is accompanied by the requirement that you must actively pursue employment. It is part of the program.

I was visited today, Representative GARAMENDI, by Vice President BIDEN in the 20th Congressional District. He and our governor, Governor Andrew Cuomo, and our State leadership, Shelly Silver, speaker of the Assembly with whom I had the pleasure of serving, who has been a great leader for New York, as has the Governor, and the Senate majority leader, Dean Skelos, all of whom have shown an interest in infrastructure, all gathered today in New York in the 20th Congressional District, specifically at Albany, our State capital. It was about Superstorm Sandy and the impacts of storms Irene and Lee that in 2011, for Irene and Lee, and in 2012 with Superstorm Sandy devastated various regions of New York State. Yes, we need to rebuild, but you need to do it

intelligently and with an order of academics, and certainly with a strategic planning that accompanies all of that effort that is effective, efficient, smart government. The Vice President spoke to the wisdom of investing in infrastructure because commerce requires it.

Across this great Nation, talk to the midland of America. Without the appropriate infrastructure, they can't send forth their agricultural produced products or their manufactured goods. They cannot ship forward, and so commerce is crippled by our lack of investment in infrastructure.

□ 2115

And so with great sensitivity the Vice President spoke, spoke to the infrastructure needs of New York and that we will utilize these efforts with the guidance of New York State, with the Governor and the legislature, to make certain that it is not merely replacing infrastructure damaged by the ravaging of Mother Nature, but rather restructuring and reorganizing how we respond to that.

Much of our energy infrastructure, our water-sewer treatment infrastructure, our manufacturing infrastructure, are along water's edge, either intercoastal systems or the coastal system itself. We extended our land into the coastal system and now Mother Nature is saying, whoa, push back.

But that urgency that came with those storms has us now struggling with infrastructure investment. Is that what we require in order to invest in infrastructure? So we need to go forward and make certain that these down payments on the future strength of this Nation are made and made sensibly and made in an order of investment, not spending but investing, where reasonable expectation, justified expectation, of a return on those hard-earned tax dollars is there. We will see that with the infrastructure improvement. So much can be done.

I will close with this—not close with this, but——

Mr. GARAMENDI. Take a break.

Mr. TONKO. Take a break, as they say.

You can't have it both ways. You can't deny all these legislative bills that are advanced to the Congress or initiated by Members of the House that would speak to job growth. The President has sent forward on behalf of the administration a number of bills that would grow our economy, grow the climate to enhance job growth.

You can't reject that agenda and then not reauthorize the unemployment insurance benefit package. If you are going to do that, if you are not going to reauthorize, then you need to do the jobs packages that have been sent here. But to do both, to reject the job packages—the legislation that would grow that climate—and also reject the reauthorization of unemployment insurance, reject minimum wage, reject the SNAP programs, that is harsh. That is not being guided by a moral compass, and that is not America at her best.

So I would implore with my colleagues on this floor this evening, with Representative GARAMENDI, Representative HORSFORD, I would implore the leadership of this House to pursue that agenda that provides for job creation and that speaks to economic justice and that responds with insensitive measure to those who are unemployed through no fault of their own who are actively searching for employment.

We need those job-training programs. We need the assistance programs, so as to maintain the economic comeback from the recession.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. TONKO, thank you so very, very much. We have got about 10 or 12 minutes here. Let's do kind of one of those back and forth real fast.

I am going to go through a bunch of placards here very, very quickly. This is part of our job agenda. It is called the Make It In America agenda. They are trade policies, and we are going to be dealing with a major one of that.

Mr. HORSFORD talked about tax policy, critically important; energy policy, which we have not come to tonight; labor issues; we have definitely talked about the minimum wage, critically important; equal dollars. Minimum wage in 1978, Ronald Reagan, was $10.60. Same purchasing power today at $7.25. Education. We talked a little bit about the education—not a little bit, Mr. HORSFORD. You talked a great deal about the education, reeducation programs. Research, which we haven't covered today. And, of course, the infrastructure issues.

And by the way—you are using American taxpayer dollars for all of these things—we ought to be buying American-made products. So we will make it in America using American taxpayer dollars.

We talked a lot about infrastructure. Every dollar you invest, $1.57, pumped into the economy, jobs created. Mr. HORSFORD, you talked about the unemployment in the building trades, very important. Most people can go back to work, and this can go immediately.

Oh, by the way, August of this year, unless we fund and expand the transportation programs in the United States, there will be no more new bids for transportation programs. This issue is before the Congress today.

This one, this is what happens when you don't invest in infrastructure. This is the Interstate 5 bridge in Washington just near the Canadian border. You talk about commerce, it came to a halt. This bridge collapsed. More than a couple of thousand bridges in the United States are in similar jeopardy and could collapse. Major infrastructure needs to be done.

This is my district. I have 1,100 miles of levees, floods. We have a Resource Development Act bill in conference—I am fortunate enough to be on that conference committee—and this is what we must do. We must improve our levees, we must deal with Superstorm Sandys, and we must make sure that we are protecting our citizens.

Once again, how do we pay for it? Why are we giving the Karzai government $3 billion not knowing how they are going to spend it? I will tell you where you can spend $3 billion. You make sure our levees are sound and up to date.

Mr. HORSFORD, would you like to join us and we will do the quick minutes here.

Mr. HORSFORD. I want to just accentuate—thank you for yielding time—the need for infrastructure. In my home State of Nevada, as you indicate, the lifeline of our primary industry, the gaming and tourism industry, is largely dependent upon a strong infrastructure for people being able to get to our State to be able to enjoy our entertainment.

We have legislation before this Congress that would do just that by helping to build a new interstate between Phoenix and Las Vegas, the two major metropolitan communities in the intermountain west that don't have a major interstate between them that would help create a corridor between Mexico and Canada and provide the type of trade and commerce that would grow our economy. Those are the types of investments that we desperately need, as well as an investment in our veterans.

A third of my population in the Fourth Congressional District of Nevada are veterans, people who have served our country with distinction and honor and now have come back home and cannot find work. It is why we need to reauthorize the Veterans' Employment and Training Act, help to provide entrepreneurial and small business funding for veteran-owned businesses so that they can compete and participate in the Make It In America agenda that Mr. GARAMENDI and Mr. TONKO and other leaders in this body have worked so hard to bring forward.

So I urge the House Republican leadership, we are serious about solutions for the American people. I didn't come here to be a ''no'' vote or a ''yes'' vote for every piece of legislation. I came here to work with my colleagues to find solutions to complex problems.

One of the biggest problems that we face is that not enough of our friends and neighbors can find work. The way to address that is to make it in America and to support our agenda.

Mr. GARAMENDI. I am delighted that you came here. I think the people of America as they come to know you over the years that you will serve here in Congress will share that delight, your wisdom, your ability to articulate key issues. Thank you so very much for joining us tonight.

Continuing our lightning round, Mr. TONKO.

Mr. TONKO. Thank you, Representative GARAMENDI.

Quickly, the infrastructure issues are heavy duty. It is not just traditional

roads and bridges. It is airports and rails and subway systems, it is mass and public transit, but it is also communications, it is also the energy grid.

We have a system that was designed for regional activity with monopolies, and now we are transmitting electrons, wheeling electrons from region to region, State to State, nation to nation. So upgrades are essential. An infrastructure bank bill could assist in great ways to make that all happen.

Today, again with the visit of Vice President BIDEN to the 20th Congressional District of New York, specifically to Albany, the history of the Erie Canal was addressed. In the early 1800s, a huge effort was made, a difficult task, to sell an idea in very difficult times. But it was again in those difficult times that we had our shining moment, and what we did was create out of a small town a huge port. We developed a New York City that we know today as a robust area, metropolitan area. And the corresponding result: a necklace of communities dubbed ''mill towns'' that became the epicenters of invention and innovation that allowed for a manufacturing boom to take hold. While we addressed quality of life to people, not just in New York, not just in this country, we inspired a westward movement, and we affected the quality of life of people around the world.

Often-times—often-times—that growth, that innovation came from blue collar workers who gave it their all and who suggested to management, here is a new idea, here is something we can produce in addition to our ongoing ordinary business.

So what that strikes in my mind is the need to invest in R&D, research dollars that translate into jobs, taking that innovation, that intellectual capacity of this Nation, taking all of that brain power we develop through education and higher ed investment and putting it to work and allowing us to grow our energy independence by innovation, by producing energy supplies here as American power and delivering in more effective, efficient ways where there isn't line laws, where perhaps there is grid system activity that is localized close to the source that requires that electricity. Many, many things that we can respond to if we open ourselves to the innovation, the reform that is essential, and if we attach to that tax reform policy that is so long overdue.

It has been a pleasure to join with my colleagues here this evening.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. TONKO, somehow I knew from previous experience here on the floor that you were going to mention the Erie Canal.

Mr. TONKO. The Vice President mentioned it too.

Mr. GARAMENDI. And he did too.

So actually, before the Erie Canal it was George Washington that laid out an economic growth agenda for the United States. He asked Alexander Hamilton to prepare a policy on manufacturing, or manufactures as they called it there. Part of it was the development of a canal system, in other words, the infrastructure the ports, the canals, and the roads. In fact, the Constitution says there should be post roads in the United States.

Much to talk about. Make it in America. Use our tax dollars to buy American-made products in these areas: trade, taxes, energy, education, and research.

Oh, by the way, 2 years ago, the President of the United States stood right there in his State of the Union and said, here is an American jobs program. Do you know what he talked about? Every one of these issues.

If this Congress had acted, trains, locomotives, 100 percent American built in Sacramento, California, and a new contract coming up for even more of these state-of-the-art locomotives.

Mr. HORSFORD, end the lightning round, and then we will turn this back to the Speaker.

Mr. HORSFORD. I just want to conclude by ending where you started, which is on creating economic mobility for all Americans.

When we talk about innovation, job creation, growing the economy, we are talking about growing an economy that works for all Americans, for people who are in the middle class, most importantly, because they are the engines of our economy, but also those who are striving to be part of the middle class.

That is why assistance for unemployment insurance and extending unemployment insurance is so important. It is why providing nutrition assistance programs for families when they are in need is important, because they are creators in moving people out of poverty and into the middle class; and it is what we are focused on when we talk about making it in America.

We are not saying make it in America for the top 1 percent of the wealthiest, the elite. We are focused on those who are the engines, who are the backbone, who have made America great. We can do big things if we work together as a body to do that.

□ 2130

I know that is what my colleagues are aspiring to do. I am proud to join you here tonight, and I will continue to work with you and with anybody from either party who is focused on growing our economy and on creating true economic mobility for all Americans.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. HORSFORD, thank you so very, very much.

Mr. TONKO, thank you.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to present a true American agenda.

I yield back the balance of my time.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. HECK of Nevada (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today and the balance of the week on account of mandatory military duty.

Mr. JONES (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today through January 16 on account of surgical recovery.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and the remainder of January on account of medical reasons.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of family medical emergency.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The Speaker announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1614. To require Certificates of Citizenship and other Federal documents to reflect name and date of birth determinations made by a State court and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, January 8, 2014, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the fourth quarter of 2013 pursuant to Public Law 95–384 are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, ROBERT KAREM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 31 AND NOV. 9, 2013

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Robert Story Karem	10/31	11/2	Lebanon		425.40						425.40

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, ROBERT KAREM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 31 AND NOV. 9, 2013—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
	11/2	11/5	Turkey		2,040.00						2,040.00
	11/5	11/7	Egypt		571.60						571.60
	11/7	11/9	France		1,092.75						1,092.75
Total transportation	10/31	11/9					6,731.90				6,731.90
Committee total											10,861.65

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

ROBERT STORY KAREM, Dec. 9, 2013.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO MEXICO, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 20 AND NOV. 24, 2013

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Michael McCaul	11/21	11/24	Mexico		724.00		1,079.00				1,803.00
Hon. Gene Green	11/21	11/23	Mexico		724.00		891.00				1,615.00
Hon. Sean Duffy	11/21	11/23	Mexico		724.00		971.00				1,695.00
Hon. Joe Barton	11/21	11/23	Mexico		724.00		807.00				1,531.00
Hon. Zoe Lofgren	11/21	11/23	Mexico		724.00		854.00				1,578.00
Hon. Henry Cuellar	11/21	11/23	Mexico		724.00		1,414.00				2,138.00
Hon. Pete Gallego	11/21	11/23	Mexico		724.00		907.00				1,631.00
Hon. Richard Hudson	11/21	11/24	Mexico		724.00		1,649.00				2,373.00
Hon. Beto O'Rourke	11/21	11/23	Mexico		724.00		844.00				1,568.00
Greg Hill	11/21	11/24	Mexico		724.00						724.00
Janice Robinson	11/21	11/23	Mexico		724.00		794.00				1,518.00
Leah Campos	11/20	11/23	Mexico		1,086.00		794.00				1,880.00
Rev. Patrick Conroy	11/21	11/23	Mexico		724.00		844.00				1,568.00
Peter Quilter	11/21	11/24	Mexico		724.00		879.00				1,603.00
Charlotte Sellmyer	11/21	11/24	Mexico		724.00		863.00				1,587.00
Committee total					11,222.00		13,590.00				24,812.00

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. MICHAEL T. McCAUL, Dec. 9, 2013.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

4383. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Citizen Petition Submission; Technical Amendment [Docket No.: FDA 2013-S-0610] received December 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4384. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Texas; Control of Air Pollution by Permits for New Construction or Modification; Permits for Specific Designated Facilities [EPA-R06-OAR-2006-0593; FRL-9905-07-Region 6] received December 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4385. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval of Request for Delegation of Authority for Prevention of Accidental Release, North Dakota Department of Agriculture [EPA-R08-OAR-2013-0330, FRL-9904-88-Region 8] received December 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4386. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Commerce, transmitting a certification of export to China; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4387. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Commerce, transmitting the annual report for FY 2013 of the Department's Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4388. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting waiver of requirement to certify conditions under Section 203(e) of the Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act of 2009; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4389. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Labor, transmitting the Semiannual Report of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 2013 through September 30, 2013; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4390. A letter from the U.S. House of Representatives, Clerk, transmitting List of reports created by the Clerk, pursuant to Rule II, clause 2(b), of the Rules of the House; (H. Doc. No. 113–85); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

4391. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting a report on the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act Usage of the Act's Antitrust Laws Exemption; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4392. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Applicable Federal Rates — January 2014 received January 3, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4393. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — FFI Agreement for Participating FFI and Reporting Model 2 FFI (Rev. Proc. 2014-13) received January 3, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. UPTON: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 724. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to remove the requirement for dealer certification of new light-duty motor vehicles (Rept. 113–320). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. UPTON: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 3527. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the poison center national toll-free number, national media campaign, and grant program, and for other purposes (Rept. 113–321). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. PITTS (for himself, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mrs. BLACK, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARTER, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. COOK, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. FLORES, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia, Mr. HALL, Mr. HARPER, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. JONES, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. LANCE, Mr. LATTA, Mr. LONG, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS,

Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. MEEHAN, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. RADEL, Mr. REED, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. RIGELL, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. ROTHFUS, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. TERRY, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. TIBERI, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. WALDEN, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. WOMACK, and Mr. WOODALL):

H.R. 3811. A bill to require notification of individuals of breaches of personally identifiable information through Exchanges under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. COFFMAN:

H.R. 3812. A bill to repeal sections 1341 and 1342 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 3813. A bill to provide a three-month extension for the emergency unemployment compensation program, retroactive to its expiration, and to offset the costs of such extension; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, and Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HUDSON:

H.R. 3814. A bill to amend the Commodity Exchange Act to require the de minimis quantity of swap dealing needed to qualify for exemption from designation as a swap dealer to be changed by a vote of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MARINO:

H.R. 3815. A bill to repeal the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 3816. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to eliminate Congressional review of newly-passed District laws; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H. Res. 449. A resolution electing the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H. Res. 450. A resolution providing for a committee to notify the President of the assembly of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H. Res. 451. A resolution to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House has assembled; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H. Res. 452. A resolution providing for the hour of meeting of the House; considered and agreed to.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. POLIS introduced a bill (H.R. 3817) for the relief of Jeanette Vizguerra-Ramirez; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. PITTS:

H.R. 3811.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, which states that Congress shall have the power ''to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states . . .''

By Mr. COFFMAN:

H.R. 3812.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Sec. 8, Clause 1, of the United States Constitution

This states that ''Congress shall have power to . . . lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States.''

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 3813.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. HUDSON:

H.R. 3814.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution, as this legislation regulates commerce with foreign nations, between the states, and with Indian Tribes.

By Mr. MARINO:

H.R. 3815.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is introduced pursuant to clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the General Welfare Clause) and clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the Necessary and Proper Clause).

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 3816.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 17 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

Mr. POLIS:

H.R. 3817.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 of the U.S. Constitution

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

[Submitted January 3, 2014]

H.R. 508: Mr. MAFFEI.
H.R. 875: Mr. RIBBLE.
H.R. 2288: Mr. LOWENTHAL and Mr. VAN HOLLEN.
H.R. 2591: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
H.R. 3370: Mr. YARMUTH, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. REED, and Mr. RIGELL.
H.Res. 109: Mr. SWALWELL of California.

[Submitted January 7, 2014]

H.R. 7: Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. JOYCE, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. GOHMERT and Mr. CHABOT.
H.R. 24: Mr. SHUSTER.
H.R. 139: Mr. WALZ.
H.R. 164: Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas.
H.R. 274: Ms. MOORE.
H.R. 337: Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 411: Mr. RUNYAN AND MR. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 460: Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico.
H.R. 495: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.
H.R. 498: Mr. GERLACH.
H.R. 503: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 515: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H.R. 562: Mr. TAKANO and Mrs. BEATTY.
H.R. 564: Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 645: Mr. CUMMINGS and Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 669: Mr. ELLISON.
H.R. 673: Mr. GOWDY.
H.R. 685: Mr. CRAMER and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.
H.R. 721: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.
H.R. 724: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 808: Mr. MCDERMOTT.
H.R. 831: Mr. WITTMAN.
H.R. 962: Mrs. BEATTY.
H.R. 997: Ms. JENKINS.
H.R. 1000: Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD.
H.R. 1010: Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mr. RAHALL.
H.R. 1024: Mr. DOYLE and Ms. JENKINS.
H.R. 1091: Mr. STOCKMAN.
H.R. 1179: Mr. TAKANO and Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H.R. 1243: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 1281: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H.R. 1303: Mrs. BEATTY.
H.R. 1318: Mr. COURTNEY.
H.R. 1339: Mr. OWENS and Mr. MEEKS.
H.R. 1428: Mr. MEEKS, Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Mr. ISRAEL.
H.R. 1518: Mr. DAINES, Mr. REED, Ms. EDWARDS, and Mr. HIGGINS.
H.R. 1563: Mr. MESSER, Mr. MCINTYRE, and Mr. HUELSKAMP.
H.R. 1588: Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD.
H.R. 1638: Mr. AMASH.
H.R. 1726: Mr. HULTGREN.
H.R. 1748: Ms. TSONGAS.
H.R. 1761: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. SWALWELL of California, and Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 1775: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 1795: Mr. DIAZ-BALART.
H.R. 1838: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. LOEBSACK.
H.R. 1843: Mr. CAPUANO.
H.R. 1852: Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mrs. BLACK, and Mr. PAULSEN.
H.R. 1869: Mr. MCCAUL.
H.R. 1875: Ms. BONAMICI.
H.R. 1910: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
H.R. 2037: Mr. ELLISON.
H.R. 2053: Mr. MCHENRY.
H.R. 2066: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
H.R. 2073: Ms. SHEA-PORTER and Ms. ESTY.
H.R. 2080: Mr. HOLT.
H.R. 2123: Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 2199: Mr. MARINO.
H.R. 2283: Mr. TIERNEY.
H.R. 2300: Mr. MCHENRY.
H.R. 2330: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 2453: Mr. LANKFORD and Mr. COLLINS of New York.
H.R. 2493: Mr. BRALEY of Iowa.
H.R. 2500: Mr. HASTINGS of Washington.
H.R. 2510: Mr. RANGEL.
H.R. 2529: Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 2536: Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. KIND, and Mr. BENTIVOLIO.
H.R. 2553: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 2662: Mr. RIGELL, Mr. REED, Mr. ROSKAM, and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
H.R. 2663: Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 2691: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
H.R. 2726: Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD.
H.R. 2727: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.
H.R. 2753: Mr. PETRI.

H.R. 2807: Mr. BARLETTA and Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 2822: Mrs. BEATTY.
H.R. 2847: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 2856: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H.R. 2866: Ms. KUSTER and Mr. VISCLOSKY.
H.R. 2909: Mr. CARTWRIGHT and Mr. SABLAN.
H.R. 2959: Mr. DESANTIS, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. ROSS, Mr. RAHALL, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. SMITH of Texas, and Mr. KINGSTON.
H.R. 2996: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
H.R. 3043: Mr. REED.
H.R. 3090: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
H.R. 3118: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 3172: Ms. BONAMICI and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 3179: Mr. CALVERT and Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.
H.R. 3211: Mr. GUTHRIE.
H.R. 3243: Mr. KIND and Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 3279: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 3306: Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. FORTENBERRY, and Mr. HANNA.
H.R. 3335: Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. JONES, and Mr. RAHALL.
H.R. 3361: Ms. MATSUI, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. KEATING, and Mr. WEBER of Texas.
H.R. 3362: Mr. BURGESS, Mrs. WALORSKI, and Mr. LAMBORN.
H.R. 3390: Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H.R. 3404: Mr. ELLISON.
H.R. 3413: Mr. AMASH.
H.R. 3429: Mr. WESTMORELAND and Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.
H.R. 3461: Mr. ENYART and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.
H.R. 3465: Mrs. BEATTY.
H.R. 3471: Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. ISRAEL.
H.R. 3484: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.
H.R. 3485: Mr. STEWART.
H.R. 3488: Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. CHU, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. POCAN, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. MASSIE, and Mr. HASTINGS of Washington.
H.R. 3489: Mr. GRIMM and Mr. LABRADOR.
H.R. 3490: Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. RIGELL, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. GIBSON, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. REED.
H.R. 3493: Mr. CRAMER.
H.R. 3499: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 3516: Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 3527: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 3531: Mr. GOODLATTE.
H.R. 3532: Ms. NORTON and Mr. ELLISON.
H.R. 3541: Mr. HOLDING, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. GOSAR, and Mr. LABRADOR.
H.R. 3573: Mr. DELANEY.
H.R. 3578: Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. MARCHANT, and Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas.
H.R. 3590: Mr. GOSAR, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. WESTMORELAND, and Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.
H.R. 3593: Mr. GARDNER.
H.R. 3600: Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. JONES, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. HONDA, Mr. GARCIA, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mrs. BUSTOS, and Mr. MURPHY of Florida.
H.R. 3633: Mr. WOMACK.
H.R. 3663: Mr. MULLIN and Mrs. HARTZLER.
H.R. 3666: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 3693: Mr. MCKINLEY.
H.R. 3698: Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. GIBSON, and Mr. MEADOWS.
H.R. 3708: Mr. UPTON and Mr. CONAWAY.
H.R. 3712: Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Mrs. CAPPS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 3714: Mr. ENYART and Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 3728: Mr. COBLE, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, and Mrs. BUSTOS.
H.R. 3731: Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. RENACCI.
H.R. 3732: Mr. GOHMERT and Mr. ROE of Tennessee.
H.R. 3745: Ms. DUCKWORTH and Mrs. CAPPS.
H.R. 3747: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H.R. 3774: Ms. BONAMICI.
H.R. 3778: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H.R. 3789: Mr. LATTA, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. MICHAUD, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CASSIDY, and Mr. REED.
H.R. 3790: Mr. LATTA, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, and Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 3793: Ms. SLAUGHTER.
H.R. 3804: Mr. JONES, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 3807: Mr. TIBERI.
H. Con. Res. 52: Mr. DEFAZIO.
H. Res. 34: Mr. WITTMAN.
H. Res. 147: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H. Res. 187: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
H. Res. 190: Mrs. BEATTY.
H. Res. 281: Ms. MATSUI.
H. Res. 284: Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H. Res. 412: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
H. Res. 418: Mr. RANGEL.
H. Res. 431: Mr. BRIDENSTINE, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. HUDSON, and Mr. LATTA.
H. Res. 440: Mr. GRIMM, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. BENTIVOLIO.