

RYAN to ensure that the House was able to include language within this act to ensure that no future free trade agreement can include language for backdoor cap-and-trade agreements.

We included language that would prevent this as it would negatively impact States like Indiana, which is the second largest user of coal in the United States. I look forward to voting in support of this vital piece of legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the motion to concur is postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 44 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1055

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WOMACK) at 10 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m.

ENSURING TAX EXEMPT ORGANIZATIONS THE RIGHT TO APPEAL ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 1314) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. When proceedings were postponed earlier today, 39 minutes of debate remained on the bill.

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TIBERI) has 18 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) has 21 minutes remaining.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. TIBERI. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK), one of our leaders here in the Congress on free trade.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman so much for yielding and for his good work.

Mr. Speaker, trade means prosperity. In any trade, both sides go away with something of greater value to themselves, or the trade wouldn't take place. More markets for American products means more jobs and higher wages for American workers. More products entering our economy means more consumer choices and lower prices.

Trade agreements make trade possible, but the authority to effectively

negotiate trade agreements lapsed years ago, handicapping America ever since. This is not some new power; it just restores the same negotiating process that has served us well since the 1930s.

A lot of people confuse the TPA with the TPP. That is a trade agreement that hasn't even been finalized. If it is finalized, this bill assures that it has to meet 150 congressionally mandated conditions and be available for every American to read for at least 60 days before Congress votes to approve or reject it.

TPA tells world markets America is back.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, it is now my pleasure to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS), a member of our committee, the most distinguished Member from Georgia—or I should say the very distinguished Member.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend and my ranking member for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the fast track amendment.

Over 20 years ago, I stood on this very House floor in opposition to NAFTA. I felt strongly then, as I do now, that these agreements are about more than trade. They are reflections of our values. Let me be clear, I am for trade. Since NAFTA, I have opposed some agreements and supported others, but I am not for trade at any price or at any cost.

Those of us on the Ways and Means Committee tried time and time again to make this legislation better, but mine and every single other Democratic amendment was rejected.

Mr. Speaker, I visited Vietnam, and I know that there is much work to be done. There is no freedom to organize, and freedom of speech is limited.

The people of Georgia are calling and writing my office in waves. For over 20 years, they have felt the hardship of unfair trade. Textile and automobile factories disappeared from metro Atlanta. Good jobs were shipped to Bangladesh, to China, to Mexico. Americans should not have to compete with starvation wages and environmental destruction.

Mr. Speaker, I do not know about you, but as Joshua of old said, as for me and my house, I am going to cast my lot with the working people of America.

Today, we have an opportunity to do what is right and what is just.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LEVIN. I yield the gentleman an additional 15 seconds.

Mr. LEWIS. We can develop smart trade policies which reflect our values. Labor, human rights, and trade have always been connected. This is not new. This little planet is not ours to waste, but to use what we need and leave this little planet a little greener and a little more peaceful for generations yet unborn.

This Congress must be a headlight and not a taillight, or history will not be kind to us.

I urge each and every Member of this Congress to do what is right. Stand up for the working people of our country.

Mr. TIBERI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PAULSEN), a leader on trade, a member of the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Trade.

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

It is difficult to overstate the importance of trade with other countries. The benefits of trade are huge and enormous for our economy.

If you take all the trade agreements that we have with other countries around the world and you add them together, we have a trade surplus. If you take the nontrade agreements with the countries we don't have trade agreements with, we have a deficit. These agreements help us; they benefit us.

There is no doubt that the U.S. has been on the sidelines in recent years. This gets us back in the game, making us create a healthier economy here at home, changing and making sure that our status as a global leader will be right back on top, higher-paying jobs, better-paying jobs. This is an opportunity also to make sure the United States is setting the rules for our economy, for the world economy, instead of China.

Mr. Speaker, if you are for these things, you should be for this legislation. Trade promotion authority allows these agreements to move forward with congressional oversight.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS), a member of our committee.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

I rise in strong opposition to the trade bill before us, and I am also in opposition to using 1 cent of Medicare money for anything other than paying for health care for senior citizens.

I am not antitrade; I believe in trade, and I want a trade bill, but I want a trade bill that creates jobs and economic opportunity for the communities that I represent. I want a trade bill that creates fair wages and opportunities for employment.

I don't want a bill that continues to help the rich get richer and the poor get poorer and the middle class get squeezed into oblivion, and I don't want a fast track. As a matter of fact, the jobs in economic development have left the communities I represent fast enough. They don't need our help, and they don't need to be gone. We need jobs in America.

I am going to vote against this. If I do and if it is the wrong vote, I am going to be voting with the people that I represent, the people who sent me here, the people who have said "represent us." They want a "no" vote. I vote "no" because I represent them.

Mr. TIBERI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. SMITH), a leader on trade, a