average, from middle class families who would spend those dollars in helping to propel economic growth? I can guarantee you that at firms that represent, like Chrysler, Jeep, Fiat, that the Wrangler, that the Cherokee share... Why in the world would you want to penalize middle class families because you want to just take care of the top 1 percent? It simply isn’t fair. It simply isn’t fair.

It would seem to me, in the holiday spirit, that the tax-writing committees of both Chambers should get together and figure out a solution that is fair to all families. It’s pretty clear to me what that is, and it’s pretty clear to me that it involves something at all-time highs and with those who run these corporations and sit on their boards that they have been doing quite well, thank you, and it’s time for them to do something for the Republic. It’s not there. Who is going to miss an eighth home or a seventh yacht? But the average family is having trouble meeting its credit card debt, paying its children’s bills, having enough, as prices go up, to pay for food on the table, and taking care of elderly relatives sometimes who need extra medications.

So I would urge those in both Chambers who are on these budget and tax-writing committees to spend the time that’s necessary and not burden the American people with unnecessary delay. Instead, give the economy the boost that it needs by maintaining the middle class payroll tax cut and by making those in the top 1 percent pay their fair share.

Many, many years ago, they paid a lot more percentage-wise than they do today, and we had lots of job creation in this country. It simply eludes me why those at the very top of the income scale, who have taken most of the benefit of growth in the last 20 years and who are doing so well, are so averse to helping our country and to making sure that everyone has a chance to prosper because, when everyone prospers, so does the top 1 percent. That’s where the spending injection from the middle class payroll tax cut plays such a significant role in the economy.

Now, as we buy for the holiday season, nothing could be more important than buying made in the USA goods. Why is that important? It’s important because, when you see that label, “made in the USA,” you know that those dollars flow back to that company and to those workers and that you actually help build wealth in this country.

Last weekend, when we were doing some shopping for the holidays, we went in one store. I kept looking at labels, and it was China, China, China; and I’d put them back on the shelf. It was actually staggering what percentage of those goods—a majority of the goods on the shelves—were actually made somewhere else. I made a point of going to a craft fair in our region and was able to buy several Christmas gifts that were handmade. I felt really good about that because I knew that those were people who had taken their artistic abilities and that they had created table linens and other items. There was jewelry that was handmade. I knew the profits would benefit those families and that they would go to the communities that they came from. It shouldn’t be so hard to find “made in the USA” goods on the shelves of our major retailers.

So I would just urge our citizens—and I know sometimes it’s hard—as you’re doing your holiday shopping to really try to look for that label “made in the USA” and to help our own community. Find small businesses and find products in your community that are made here so that those dollars recirculate over and over and over again and so they help to build the real wealth of our Nation that made America great.

I would urge you to look at candy-makers in your region, at those who are making cookies, at those who are small entrepreneurs of different kinds, making scarves. I was able to go to one place in our region and I was able to buy several items for this holiday season. That’s a local artist who has her own shop and makes her own goods right there. She exports out of that shop, and I know that that’s going to help our region grow. So we can do a lot in our own lives and in the way that we spend those precious dollars to really help job creation in our regions, in our country, at a time when we really need it.

I see that some of our other colleagues have joined us on the floor. I want to thank Congressman PAUL TONKO of the great State of New York for joining us this evening. He is such an outstanding and really relentless voice on job creation and economic recovery in our country.

Mr. TONKO. I thank the gentleman from Ohio. Thank you very much for kicking us off on a wonderful hour of discussion as to how to plan to revitalize our economy and to grow the opportunities for our working families across this country.

President Obama has ushered forward a wonderful package called the American Jobs Act that will enable us as an American society to respond to the crisis for jobs and to the crisis for economic recovery, all of which are incredibly valuable to the future of this country.

We need to invest. I believe, in a way that allows us to provide the tools that are essential for a modern-day economy and modern-day manufacturing.
This proposal stands in sharp contrast to the work done a decade and a half ago, a decade ago.

What was done then is this spending frenzy that paid for tax cuts for millionaires and paid for tax cuts for billionaires, and bought wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. It was offered as a plan that included a so-called benefit cut that would have affected a whole range of Medicare participants, all without having a payment mechanism.

And so this spending frenzy, which was tremendous, it was a huge bill for the American public, had been done off budget and had no funding sources. There were no pay-fors, as they are addressed today.

The contrast here with the President’s proposal, with President Obama’s proposal, is that there is an offering for relief for America’s working families, for her middle class status, with a payroll tax reduction extension, and that enables both employers and employees to realize the savings that they can afford. It puts together a balanced approach on assisting the economic revitalization of our working families and middle class, and on providing the investments that are essential in going forward, automating our manufactoring, increasing productivity in providing an inducement for an idea economy into the equation of success for this country.

That all requires investment. And so as we look at this plan that is very balanced and paid for, we know that we can compete in that global market if we’ve given the appropriate revenues to invest in a modern manufacturing concept. Keep in mind, certain sectors were totally avoided by the Bush administration. No focus on agriculture, no focus on manufacturing, a focus on the service sector of the economy, but they are narrowly on the financial services.

We all know the saga there. We know the scenario all too well, that avoidance of a watchdog, turning our back so that there could be this laissez faire approach that brought America’s economy to its knees, and we saw the displacement of 8.2 million jobs.

That was painful and impacted people in tremendously profound measure, and people lost their lifetime savings through those failures. Housing values went down. They plummetted and, again, 8.2 million jobs were lost.

So what is an opportunity. Representative KAPTUR, as you’ve talked about an extension of the payroll tax holiday, we have an opportunity here to not only provide for savings, for our families, but for investments in a modern world manufacturing model that enables us to, again, utilize the strength of research, the strength of technology, the strength of ideas that can then bridge into a new threshold of manufacturing opportunities in this Nation, and then, of course, the investment in a modern world manufacturing model that where we train and retrain workers for that automated phase that comes in manufacturing.

So, I thank you for bringing the focus tonight on the floor of the House of Representatives to what we call in our caucus a proactive agenda for revitalizing the economy, and emphasizing, underscoring the concept of making it in the USA, making it in America, and then, again, onto the manufacturing base.

I represent a host of communities dubbed mill towns. They were the economic engine for an industrial revolution. They were the epicenters of innovation that then allowed us to put together a westward movement that enabled us to impact not only the growth of this Nation in favorable measure, but to impact the quality of life in peoples around the world simply by our spirit of pioneer, which is within our DNA to make a difference in the product delivery, in the quality of life that’s addressed by that product line.

I’m filled with optimism. I’m filled with optimism if we move to go forward, which conform to raise of Chinese imports and other imports into our country. And look at the distribution of income of people in our country. And what’s happening is what the American people obviously know, which is why we need to maintain the payroll tax holiday and to make those in the top 1 percent pay their fair share.

The divergence between people who are in the lower income spectrum and the upper has just exploded. It is just that before, those who had much and those who had just enough and those who had little were not so far apart. But the gap has just widened to a level where the American people know something is fundamentally wrong, and that the ship of State is very out of balance, and that somehow we have to begin to make sure that all boats are lifted in this society and not just some boats get lifted.

And we know that job creation, business growth, business startups, business expansion of American products are essential; products that can be exported, that can help to close the trade gap but also then begin to narrow the income gap that we see as we allow more income to be earned by those who are in the middle class and who are in some of the categories of income where they’re stretching just to make it every day, every week, to put enough food on the table.

This is really almost un-American. This looks more like an old, stratified society from times past that was very, very undemocratic, places where we wouldn’t want to live, the kinds of places that our relatives fled because they couldn’t get enough to eat, because they didn’t have a chance to earn a fair day’s wage.

We are joined this evening by Congresswoman SHERA JACKSON LEE from the great State of Texas. She is a hard-working and able Member who is such a voice for citizens across our country and our world every day.
We thank you so much for joining us this evening.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Congresswoman KAPTUR, thank you for allowing me to join you and to join the distinguished gentleman from New York, who is on the floor often, but it is very special to be here tonight as I listen to you discussing the issues not only of Make It In America, but something you have been on—and, in fact, we have known Ohio to be the center point of manufacturing, the center point of where we are as far as raw materials, overlapping with our friends in the Midwest on steel production. We call Ohio the true salt of the earth and the underpinnings of America’s economy.

Again, they are very fortunate to have a Member such as MARCY KAPTUR, who has never stepped away from the morality and the moral compass of allowing constituents to work and to fight for them having the opportunity to work and to create opportunities and jobs and manufacturing in Ohio. We thank you. We are joined, of course, by Mr. TONKO, who has never wavered from assisting his constituents, particularly facing the hurricane they had.

I want to join you and pick up the populist chord, if I can. The President went to—I guess he listened to us, listened to you and went to Kansas and went to the place where Teddy Roosevelt went on the buffalo hunt. I think we need a big stick around here. I don’t believe in violence, but if I might just get one quote in that I really like: This country succeeds when everyone gets a fair shot, when everyone does their fair share, when everyone plays by the same rules.

This is what we’ve been speaking about. This is what the public has been asking us. This is what the coffee maker or the small businesses have been asking for: Give us an even playing field.

I want to briefly speak, as I participate in this Special Order, on one or two points, and that is these go hand in hand.

We know there are people who are unemployed. We know there are working people who will benefit from the extension of the payroll tax cut. We also know that we have great respect for our colleagues, but that we have not heard the people’s voices for the last 3 weeks. We have been passing legislation which has been job killers. We could have had a reasonable discussion on how we get to a point.

And I don’t mind doing things in a bipartisan way. I’ve never seen Mr. TONKO reject bipartisanship, or Mr. GARAMENDI do so. We are eager to move this country forward.

I’m going to give the other body a compliment because I know they were stuck on the plan of the payroll tax, but I kind of like the idea of a 1.9 percent surtax applied in 2013—not even in 2012—to millionaires over a 10-year period. An additional $31.8 billion would be generated by increasing fees on mortgage lenders paid to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac; and those may have to be reviewed by this body, but it is seeking a way to ensure that everyone gets a piece. Let me tell you what the response is.

The hostage-taking takes when one Senator of our friends on the other side in the other body, a Republican Senator says: Okay, we don’t want the Bush tax cuts to ever expire. That’s the response.

So I just want to say to my colleagues that the olive branch has been extended. If we do not do this, I will tell you the GOP will be risking 160 million Americans who will not be protected and will be subjected to this massive, if you will, tax increase. If we do it, it will give 160 million Americans relief. 300,000 people making more than $1 million a year will give a little bit of sacrifice to give a fair shot, a Teddy Roosevelt spirit to the American people of $1,000 to $1,500.

Let me speak briefly about the unemployment circumstance here. Six million Americans lost their jobs. And I want to speak briefly, and I want to know how does the plight of the small businesses and the manufacturers and the workers go.

You’ve got manufacturing and I’ve got the Houston port. We’ve got stevedores. Obviously, when the international economy slows down, what happens to the guys who load and unload the ships? In his family, that’s in need, he’s been off work for a month or two months. He’s got these beautiful children and a wife. They’ve got some medical problems. He’s had to have surgery. These are the kinds of people that we are castingigate, the salt of the earth in Ohio that had jobs in manufacturing and were laid off or they were slowed down.

This headline says: “Illness and budget cuts fail to diminish family’s food cheer,” but they are the recipients of charitable aid here in Houston, Texas. And you see their three lovely children. If this gentleman does not get unemployment, if, for example, he continues to be laid off, then we are talking about a family that is not on public assistance. We are talking about a family that in fact worked, which is what unemployment insurance is, car insurance, fire insurance. They worked, and they’ve come upon hard times. New York newspaper says they’ve come upon hard times. Californians worked, and they’ve come upon hard times, as have those in Ohio. So I would just, in the spirit of bipartisanship, say to my good friends, find a way to repay the American workers who have come upon hard times. The children who have watched their parents get up every day and work.

Here is my swan song on this point. I wanted to show this picture because I have been plagued over the weekend by the words of one of our national figures who indicated that poor children have no role models; no one in the poor communities ever goes to work; no one who happens to be poor watches any family member get up and go to work unless they’re doing illegal activities.

So a solution is we watch the janitors in the schools—let’s make sure the poor children, pluck them out of the pre-K and first grade and sixth grade, let’s educate a whole generation of children by being a janitor. Or someone who was housekeeping or someone who was cleaning facilities or office buildings. We are not suggesting that these individuals are not looking for greater aspirations. Maybe somebody went and got a GED or went to a community college.

But to suggest that poor children in Appalachia, where Robert Kennedy went and said he saw the worst poverty, not the poorest poverty, but he was educated a whole generation of children by being a janitor. Or someone who was housekeeping or someone who was cleaning facilities or office buildings.

So a solution is we watch the janitors, and the chief of staff to the Boston port. We’ve got stevedores. Obviously, when the international economy slows down, what happens to the guys who load and unload the ships? In his family, that’s in need, he’s been off work for a month or two months. He’s got these beautiful children and a wife. They’ve got some medical problems.

He’s had to have surgery. These are the kinds of people that we are castigating, the salt of the earth in Ohio that had jobs in manufacturing and were laid off or they were slowed down.

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I thank the gentlelady for coming down tonight.

Our leader, Congressman John Garamendi of California, is with us tonight. We thank him so much for reserving this Special Order and for the leadership he has exhibited each and every week that we have been in session. Just a powerful and sustaining voice on Making it in America and creating jobs here.

Garamendi, Ms. Kaptur, you’ve gone too far. Thank you so very, very much for picking up.

Tonight is a very special night for California. We lit the holiday tree in front of the Capitol. It was a tree that came from a community close to where I was raised in California. I was out there with the choir from Summerville High School in Tuloumne County, an area that I represented for some 20 years, and then others around the area. Of course, the way it works, you can’t go into this faceless system and apply to us through the Internet. It’s like you go into this faceless system where you can’t really find a human being.

They’re trying out there in the country. All the economic figures show us—and the last thing I will say here for this segment—Mark Zandi from Moody’s has classified every single expenditure that one can make that gives the economy more than a dollar for every dollar expended. Would you believe that one looks at things like unemployment insurance and payments to the unemployed, that produces the biggest bang to the economy? Well over $1.35 for every dollar invested as opposed to, let’s say, tax credits or something like that, these arcane tax provisions, where less than 30 cents is actually reinvested in the economy.

So unemployment insurance extensions also make sense for economic growth at this very tender time because people receive those benefits spend them on essentials that drive the economy. I yield to the gentlelady.

Ms. Jackson Lee of Texas. I want to follow up and put two more numbers on the record, as you did. You made a very valid point that there we are at the last minute. You would think that we would be sensitive enough to know that families are gathering. Families want to have a holiday for the children. They’re trying to be the Santa that they know that the children believe in. They’re trying to make preparations. Families are trying to find these provisions, where less than 30 cents is something like that, these arcane tax codes or, let’s say, tax credits or tax extensions. Well over $1.35 for every dollar invested on the record.

I finish by saying the tragedy of your point about China—and I want to make it very clear—we love all people. We wish the best for the people of China. It is the policies, the currencies. But not only do we have this in the backdrop, we have to fix our own house so that we’re not building a bridge in California and we send those workers and designers and accountants from across the ocean in China. We’ve got to get our house in order.

And so 600,000—if the payroll tax cut extension doesn’t go forward, we’re losing 400,000 jobs. And if unemployment insurance doesn’t go forward, we’re losing 200,000 jobs. Is this the way to welcome the most sacred season for many faiths and many families of the year of giving? Is this the way to help families who have literally built this country and who have a very good work ethic and want to work?

So I want to thank the gentlelady from Texas (Ms. Jackson Lee) for bringing this subject up and putting a human face on what this unemployment really looks like out in the country. If anyone has any doubt, come to Ohio. Come meet these families who want to work and are looking every day.

Of course, the way it works, you can’t go into a company. They tell you, Well, we’ve got a hundred jobs. How do you apply to us through the Internet? It’s like you go into this faceless system where you can’t really find a human being.

They’re trying out there in the country. All the economic figures show us—and the last thing I will say here for this segment—Mark Zandi from Moody’s has classified every single expenditure that one can make that gives the economy more than a dollar for every dollar expended. Would you believe that one looks at things like unemployment insurance and payments to the unemployed, that produces the biggest bang to the economy? Well over $1.35 for every dollar invested as opposed to, let’s say, tax credits or something like that, these arcane tax provisions, where less than 30 cents is actually reinvested in the economy.

So unemployment insurance extensions also make sense for economic growth at this very tender time because people receive those benefits spend them on essentials that drive the economy. I yield to the gentlelady.
Mr. GARAMENDI. I thank my colleague from New York, Mr. KAPTOR, you’re running this operation, so, please.

Ms. KAPTOR. I am going to yield the time to you, Congressman GARAMENDI, but I did want to say for the listening audience that this is a coast-to-coast operation. I’m looking at you, from California. Congressman TONKO from New York, Congresswoman JACKSON from Texas, and myself from the heartland. That’s a pretty broad variety of opinion from across our country, from very significant States.

Mr. GARAMENDI. I thank my colleague from the great State of New York, picking up the east-west program once again.

Mr. TONKO. Representative GARAMENDI, thank you again for bringing us together with this request for a Special Order.

If Representative KAPTOR could just take us back to that second chart that she shared with us earlier this evening and the measurement or the depiction of real average after-tax income.

Now, you talk about the unfairness out there or the inability to go forward and tax fairly. When you look at that graphic, to see the injustice that’s displayed, just imagine you were looking at you from California. Congressman TONKO from New York, Congresswoman JACKSON LEE from Texas, and myself from the heartland. That’s a pretty broad variety of opinion from across our country, from very significant States.

Mr. GARAMENDI. I thank my colleague from the great State of New York, picking up the east-west program once again.

Mr. TONKO. Right. And so they’re saying, Well, whoa, we’ve been flatlined for so long, and this exponential rise for the highest in the income ladder’s outcome.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Surcharge is only on the amount over $1 million.

Mr. TONKO. So now there is more determination by America’s middle class families to have it fixed and done correctly.

And the other thing is, I’m reminded, every time I go home, by middle class Americans, modest household incomes, these are job creators. My children needed my attention at home. I opened a childcare in my home. I charge. I have a small business.

Many small business people tell me, as an idea came to mind, they now wanted to turn that into a product. They’re small business owners. They’re the engine. They’re connected to the community. They’re tethered to the small community.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Can I interrupt for just a second?

The American Jobs Act, which we’re trying to push through this Congress to get men and women back to work, provides a tax reduction for the employer on wages less than $30 million. So for your small business person, the carpenter out there in the small business, they also get a 50 percent reduction in their payroll tax. So instead of 6.2, it goes to 3.1. So this isn’t just for the wage earner. This is also for the business person.

Mr. TONKO. Exactly.

Mr. GARAMENDI. So why don’t they support this?
Mr. TONKO. You know, this is a statement of underpinning of support for middle class, for working families, for small business. It’s the engine that’s making it happen.

Small business, the investment we can make, not only the tax cut we can provide here, but the investments that are required for the ideas to move along. We’re in a challenging time. We’re there competing in a global economy. We invest in the intellectual capacity of this Nation, and how foolish of us not to take that investment, that product of that investment and put it into working order. That’s what we’re asking for here.

Give small business the tools, give working class families the opportunity, and we will have a comeback story that is glorious, and we should be filled with optimism if we do the things that are so logical, and that polls across America, individual polls from all sectors, all angles, all different groups that measure, they’re saying this is what America wants. And how come they can’t get it delivered by their government?

They’re speaking to us loud and clear through their opinion surveys. We want this progressive schedule. We want this agenda. Make it happen. We’re trying here as the Democratic Caucus in the House of Representatives, Representative KAPTUR, to make it happen, and I think we can if we put our minds to working together in a very, very bipartisan, bicameral way, executive branch with the legislative branch, vice versa, and making a progressive agenda happen.

Ms. KAPTUR. If the gentleman would just yield, I’d like to add that I agree with you completely. Every small business that I walk into tells me, MARCY, bring me customers. Customers are a function of having spendable income.

There are no more important decisions we could make as a country, right now, as we finish the month of December, than to make sure that middle class families have spendable income by not raising their taxes; middle class families, who’ve been holding the line here without real additional spending power over the last decade, and to make sure that we extend unemployment, and who’ve earned those benefits because that has the maximum bang inside the economy when people spend those dollars on basics, on essentials.

Those are two practical decisions from an economic standpoint no rational human being would disagree with. And they contribute to economic growth. They contribute to keeping us on an upward path as we move forward here in our country after coming out of this decade of what some call the recession.

Mr. GARAMENDI. If I might, Ms. KAPTUR, a fascinating piece of information came across my desk today, and it had to do with the Affordable Care Act, which our Republicans like to call ObamaCare. Hey guys, it’s working. It’s working.

You just talked about spendable income. Let’s see here: 2.65 million seniors, because of the Affordable Care Act, had an average of $569 additional in their pocket as a result of the discount drug benefit program. Wow. It was incredible. It actually, the 50 percent discount on brand name drugs, saved $1.5 billion for 2,650,000 seniors. Saved $1.5 billion, an average of $569 per senior.

It’s working. It’s working. And also, very interesting, these kinds of statistics come across, and normally we ignore them. But the annual wellness program, 1,931,927 seniors were able to take advantage of the annual wellness program that is in the Affordable Care Act; 24,175,608 seniors took advantage of the free service program in the Affordable Care Act.

So when folks are out there and they’re putting down ObamaCare, be careful. It’s not a negative. It’s a very, very strong positive.

And you’ll like this one. Ms. KAPTUR. Hang on a second. Ohio. One million, let’s see here, 1,864,243 seniors took advantage of the affordable care and 50,178 seniors in Ohio took advantage of the discount, the drug discount. It’s working. That’s exciting.

This is legislation that we passed that’s actually helping the seniors and the economy by putting money back in their pockets, rather than in the pockets of the pharmaceutical companies.

Mr. GARAMENDI. So, Ms. KAPTUR, with those seniors, I know the first place they’re going to spend those extra dollars, after they pay for food, will be on their grandchildren. And all I hope is that is they buy Chinese toys this Christmas. I hope they find a way to buy little outfits that are made at your local craft fair, or they find ways to find candy that’s made by a local firm, they find ways to spend those dollars wisely, so that, if we spend every dollar as wisely as we can, really lift the economy of this country, and we put those dollars back into businesses that actually are conducting business on our shores.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Excuse me for getting back into this, but Mr. TONKO gave me that look that says what about New York? 1,410,533 seniors had an average of $569 additional in their pocket as a result of the 50 percent drug discount. Good for you. You voted for that act. I voted for that act. And I didn’t even talk about California. Should I?

Mr. TONKO. You should share it for your home State.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Yes. 1,962,809 seniors in California were able to get free medical services and 127,691 were able to take advantage of the 50 percent drug discount. $569 average savings for seniors. It’s working. The Affordable Care Act program is working for seniors, and it’s putting money back into our economy to grow this economy.
unemployment benefits, and there’s a way of paying for it. You show it there on that. The super wealthy, it’s time for them to pick up their fair share. Thank you so very much for this wonderful evening and telling the story of the prosperous America that we can have once again. This is America. This is a great country. We have within our power to get back on our feet and to charge forward, and we really appreciate all that you’re doing to make that happen in the great Midwest and in New York and in Houston.

Ms. KAPTUR. I really have enjoyed sharing this hour with Congressman Tonko of New York and Congressman Garamendi of California, speaking out for 100 percent—the 99 percent that are often forgotten, the 1 percent that we don’t forget but know that your patriotism really will come to shine in this holiday season—and to urge our colleagues in the House and Senate to do what’s right, to make the decisions on extending the payroll tax holiday for the middle class, making sure we extend unemployment benefits which are earned and that we stand up for all of America because we’re all in this together.

I thank my colleagues very much, the listening audience, and those who are out there helping us to move the ship of state in a direction so that we create jobs in this country and we keep this economy on an upward roll.

Mr. GARAMENDI. It’s for the 99 percent.

Ms. KAPTUR. For the 99 percent as well.

Mr. GARAMENDI. And 100 percent of Americans moving forward.

Ms. KAPTUR. That is right.

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

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. ARONIO (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today and December 7 on account of official business.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported for consideration enrolled bill H.R. 2192. An act to exempt for an additional 4-year period, from the application of the moratorium on tobacco abuse under chapter 7, qualifying members of reserve components of the Armed Forces and members of the National Guard who, after September 11, 2001, are called to active duty or to perform a homeland defense activity for not less than 90 days.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House now adjourn.

The motion was made accorded (at 7 p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, December 7, 2011, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

4146. A letter from the Assistant to the Board, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the System’s final rule — Resolution Plans Required (RIN: 3064-AD77) received November 15, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.


4148. A letter from the General Counsel, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the Administration’s final rule — Remittance Transfers (RIN: 3318-AD94) received November 15, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

4149. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Addition of Certain Persons to the Entity List, and Implementation of Entity List sanctions (Docket No.: 1109690600-1609-01) (RIN: 0964-AF49) received November 18, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4150. A letter from the Chief Acquisition Officer, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration’s final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Small Disadvantaged Business Self-Certification [FAC 2005-54; FAR Case 2009-019; Item III; Docket 2010-0128; Sequence 1] (RIN: 9000-AL76) received November 4, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4151. A letter from the Chief Acquisition Officer, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration’s final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Notification of Employee Rights Under the National Labor Relations Act [FAC 2005-54; FAR Case 2010-0120; Item I; Docket 2010-0128; Sequence 1] (RIN: 9000-AL76) received November 4, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.


4153. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Amendment of Class D Airspace: Denton, TX (Docket No.: FAA-2010-1327; Airspace Docket No. 10-ASW-19) received November 21, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4154. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace: Harrisonville, MO (Docket No.: FAA-2011-0251; Airspace Docket No. 11-ACE-3) received November 21, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4155. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Removal of Class D Airspace: Willow Grove, PA (Docket No.: FAA-2011-0355; Airspace Docket No. 11-AE8) received November 21, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4156. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace: Morbridge, SD (Docket No.: FAA-2011-0318; Airspace Docket No. 11-AGL-31) received November 21, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4157. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace: El Dorado, KS (Docket No.: FAA-2011-0231; Airspace Docket No. 11-ACE-4) received November 21, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4158. A letter from the Deputy Assistant General Counsel for the Office of Enforcement and Proceedings, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Airworthiness Directives: The Boeing Company Model 767 Airplanes (Docket No.: FAA-2010-0033; Director of Transportation and Infrastructure).

4159. A letter from the Deputy Assistant General Counsel for the Office of Enforcement and Proceedings, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Airworthiness Directives: almond (RIN: 0694-AF40) received November 10, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4160. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Airworthiness Directives: The Boeing Company Model 767 Airplanes (Docket No.: FAA-2011-0000; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-169-AD; Amendment 39-16789; AD 2011-17-06) received November 3, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4161. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Airworthiness Directives: Airbus Model A330 B2-1C, A300 B2-200, A300 E2K-3C, A300 B4-103, A330 B4-200, and A300 B4-2C Airplanes (Docket No.: FAA-2011-0000; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-169-AD; Amendment 39-16789; AD 2011-17-06) (RIN: 2120-AA46) received November 3, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.