The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WEBSTER).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 8, 2012.

I hereby appoint the Honorable DANIEL WEBSTER to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE
The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 17, 2012, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 1 hour and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes each, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

AFGHANISTAN: AMERICA NEEDS THE TRUTH
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. McGovern) for 5 minutes.

Mr. McGovern. Mr. Speaker, Congress and the American people need to hear the truth about Afghanistan. It is impossible for us to make thoughtful, rational decisions on policy if we do not receive straight, accurate information about the situation on the ground. And we have no right to keep our brave service men and women in harm’s way day after day, week after week, based on a steady diet of rosy statements that tell us everything is going well, progress is being made, conditions are improving, and victory is at hand.

On January 18, I had the privilege of sitting down with U.S. Army Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Davis for a special briefing on his assessment of the situation on the ground in Afghanistan. He had recently submitted reports in both classified and unclassified versions to his superiors at the Pentagon. I was joined at that briefing by my colleagues Congressman WALTER JONES and JOHN GARAMendi, and we were not only impressed with Lieutenant Colonel Davis’ character, but the information and analysis he shared with us. Simply put, the situation in Afghanistan does not reflect the optimistic statements we repeatedly hear from high military officials and commanders on a regular basis.

This week, a great deal of what Lieutenant Colonel Davis told us has appeared in the media in an article he wrote for the Armed Forces Journal, the Nation’s oldest independent military magazine, and in The New York Times.

Lieutenant Colonel Davis talks about the difficulties of training the Afghan police and military, the challenges facing our own troops to establish sustainable security zones, the rampant corruption, and the great discrepancy between the military’s positive public statements and the classified material that contradicts such claims.

The briefing with Danny Davis comes close on the heels of a number of articles that appeared toward the end of last year about the more pessimistic conclusions found in the most recent National Intelligence Estimate on Afghanistan.

According to the press, the current NIE on Afghanistan recognizes that U.S. policy has not achieved the objectives outlined by the President; that instead it casts doubt on official assertions of progress made by the U.S. Government and military leaders. No one likes to hear bad news, Mr. Speaker, but we do need to hear the unvarnished truth. We need accurate information in order to get a genuine understanding of what the situation is like on the ground in Afghanistan. We need to know the very real challenges faced by our troops and our diplomatic, development, and humanitarian workers every day.

As Lieutenant Colonel Davis asserts, the amount of unclassified information available to the American people, the media, and public officials continues to shrink. Ironically, one week before being briefed by Davis, Congressman WALTER JONES and I sent a letter on January 12 to the President asking him to declassify and release the 2011 NIE in Afghanistan. We are still waiting for a response to that request.

Mr. Speaker, the U.S. has spent hundreds of billions of dollars on military...
operations in Afghanistan. Over 5,500 Americans were wounded or killed in Afghanistan last year alone. Over the course of a decade, tens of thousands have come home. Many will carry for a lifetime the unseen scars of post-traumatic stress or traumatic brain injury. Like all soldiers, they face the factious, callous and unsympathetic battlefield. They do what is expected of them, and they do it with courage and determination.

As my colleagues know, the majority of Americans want a safe and orderly withdrawal from Afghanistan as quickly as possible. I want every single one of our troops home and reunited with their families and loved ones as soon as humanly possible. I want them to be able to leave safely and in a manner that generates confidence in what the next day will bring for Afghanistan and the region.

On February 1, the administration announced that it will end U.S. combat operations in Afghanistan at the end of next year. This is welcome news. To ensure that this timeline is met and to ensure that our policies and priorities pave the way for a successful transition, we need to know now what the real conditions are on the ground. We can only do that with a clear-eyed, hard-eyed assessment of what is going on in Afghanistan.

An unclassified version of Lieutenant Colonel Davis’ report can be found at www.Afghanreport.com. I encourage all my House colleagues to read it. I encourage them to meet with Lieutenant Colonel Davis for a briefing. I urge my House colleagues to ask the President to declassify the 2011 NIE on Afghanistan. And I ask the Pentagon public affairs office to stop stalling for Afghanistan as understood by our government. Too many families of our service members are sacrificing too greatly to allow for anything else.

Respectfully,

JAMES P. MCGOVERN,
Member of Congress

WASHINGTON, DC, January 12, 2012.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

February 8, 2012

H576

TRUTH, LIES AND AFGHANISTAN

HOW MILITARY LEADERS HAVE LET US DOWN

(By Lt. Col. Daniel L. Davis)

I spent last year in Afghanistan, visiting and talking with U.S. troops and their Afghan partners. My duties with the Army’s Rapid Equipping Force took me into every significant area where our soldiers engage the enemy. Over the course of 12 months, I covered more than 3000 miles and talked, traveled and patrolled with troops in Kundahar, Kunar, Ghazni, Ghost, Paktika, Kunduz, Balkh, Nangharar and other provinces.

WHAT I SAW BORE NO RESSEMBLANCE TO ROSY OFFICIAL STATEMENTS OF PROGRESS

In Operation Desert Storm, in Afghanistan, we arrived at an Afghan National Police (ANP) station that had been attacked by the Taliban 2½ hours earlier.

WHAT ARE YOUR NORMAL PROCEDURES IN SITUATIONS LIKE THESE? I ASKED. “DO YOU FORM UP A SQUAD AND GO AFTER THE TERRORISTS?” I ASKED.

WHAT DO YOU DO?

As the interpreter conveyed my questions, the captain’s head wheeled around, looking first at the interpreter and turning to me with an incredulous expression. Then he laughed.

“NO! We don’t go after them,” he said. “That would be dangerous!”

According to the cavalry troopers, the Afghan policemen were rather lax about the duty of the checkpoints. In that part of the province, the Taliban literally run free.

In June, I was in the Zhari district of Kandahar province, receiving a base from a dismounted patrol. Gunshots were audible as the Taliban attacked a U.S. checkpoint about one mile away.

As I entered the unit’s command post, the commander and his staff were watching a live video feed of the battle. Two ANP vehicles were blocking the main road leading to the site of the attack. The fire was coming from behind a haystack. We watched as two Afghan men emerged, mounted a motorcycle and began moving toward the Afghan policemen in their vehicles.

The U.S. commander turned around and told the Afghan radio operator to make sure the policemen halted the men. The radio operator did not answer the radio—until the moment the fire was extinguished.

The fire was extinguished.

We watched as the two men slowly motored past the ANP vehicles. The police officers neither got out of their vehicle nor answered the radio—until the moment the fire was extinguished.

As a representative of the Rapid Equipping Force, I set out to talk to our troops about their needs and their circumstances. Along the way, I conducted mounted and dismounted patrols with both conventional and Special Forces troops. I interviewed or had conversations with more than 250 soldiers in the field, from the lowest-ranking 19-year-old private to division commanders and staff members at every echelon. I spoke at length with Afghan security force officers, Afghan civilians and a few village elders.

I saw the incredible difficulties any military force would have to pacify even a single village in a country as vast as Afghanistan. Too many stories of how insurgents controlled virtually every piece of land beyond eyeshot of a U.S. or International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) base.

I saw little to no evidence the local governments were able to provide for the basic needs of the people. Some of the Afghan military officers would insist the people didn’t want to be connected to a predatory or incapable local government.

From time to time, I observed Afghan Security forces expending a lot of urgency.

FROM BAD TO ABYSSAL

Much of what I saw during my deployment, let alone read or wrote in official reports, I can’t talk about; the information remains classified. But I can say that such reports—mine and others’—serve to illuminate the gulf between conditions on the ground and official statements of progress.

I can relay a few representative experiences, of the kind that I observed all over the country.

In January 2011, I made my first trip into the mountains of Kurnai province near the Pakistan border to visit the troops of 1st Squadron, 32nd Cavalry. On a patrol to the northernmost U.S. position in eastern Afghanistan, we arrived at an Afghan National Police (ANP) station that had been reporting being attacked by the Taliban 2½ hours earlier.

What do you do?

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From time to time, I observed Afghan Security forces expending a lot of urgency.
In August, I went on a dismounted patrol with troops in the Panjwai district of Kandahar province. Several troops from the unit had recently been killed in action, one of whom had grown up popular and experienced soldier. One of the unit’s senior officers rhetorically asked me, “How do I look these men in the eye the day after day after day on these missions? What’s hardest? How do I look my [soldier’s] wife in the eye when I get back and tell her that his husband died for something meaningful? How do I do that?”

One of the senior enlisted leaders added, “Guys are saying, ‘I hope I live so I can at least die clear. I don’t want to run from it.’ Or ‘I hope I only lose a foot.’ Sometimes they even say which limb it might be: ‘Maybe it’ll only be my left foot.’ They don’t have a lot of confidence that the leadership two levels up really understands what they’re living here, what the situation really is.”

On Sept. 11, the 10th anniversary of the infamous attack on the U.S., I visited another unit in Kunar province, this one near the town of Asmar. I talked with the local official who served as the cultural adviser to the U.S. commander. Here’s how the conversation went:

“Here you have many units of the Afghan National Security Forces [ANSF]. Will they be able to hold out against the Taliban when U.S. troops leave this area?”

Adviser: “Definitely not capable. Already all across this region [many elements of the security forces have made deals with the Taliban. The ANSF] won’t shoot when the Taliban, and the Taliban won’t shoot them.”

“Also, when a Taliban member is arrested, he isn’t going to talk to you. He’s going to talk to a friend of his against him. So when the Taliban returns [when the Americans leave after 2014], so too go the jobs, especially for everyone like me who have been the coalition.”

Recently, I got a cellphone call from a Taliban who had captured a friend of mine. While I could hear, he began to beat him, telling me I’d better quit working for the Americans. I could hear my friend crying out in pain. [The Taliban] said the next time they kidnap my sons and do the same to their coalition.

“I recently got a cellphone call from a Taliban who had captured a friend of mine. While I could hear, he began to beat him, telling me I’d better quit working for the Americans. I could hear my friend crying out in pain. [The Taliban said] the next time they kidnap my sons and do the same to the coalition.”

That murder took place within view of the U.S. base. I am fully responsible for the security of an area of hundreds of square kilometers. Imagine how insecure the population is beyond visual range. And yet that concern is beyond the ability of the security forces to do anything about. I am soon released with no action taken against him.

As the numbers depicting casualties and enemy violence indicate the absence of success, so too did my observations of the tactical situation all over Afghanistan.

A January 2011 report by the Afghan NGO Security Office noted that public statements made by U.S. and ISAF leaders at the end of 2010 were “sharply divergent from IMF, World Bank, OASO (Organization of American States for ISAF) ‘strategic communication’ messages suggesting improvements. We encourage [nongovernment organization personnel] to remain vigilant and authoritative the source of any such claim, messages of the nature are solely intended to influence American and European public opinion ahead of the 2010 U.S. election not intended to offer an accurate portrayal of the situation for those who live and work here.”

Cordesman, on behalf of the Center for Strategic and International Studies, wrote that ISAF and the U.S. leadership failed to report accurately on the reality of the situation in Afghanistan.

Since June 2010, the unclassified reporting of the U.S. does provide has steadily shrunk in content, effectively ‘spinning’ the road to victory by eliminating content that illustrates the full scale of the challenges ahead,” Cordesman wrote. “They also, however, were driven by political decisions to ignore or understate Taliban and insurgent gains from 2002 to 2009, to ignore the problem of securing the insurgency and governance, to understate the risks posed by sanctuaries in Pakistan, and to ‘spin’ the value of tactical ISAF victories while ignoring the steady growth of Taliban influence and control.”

How many more men must die in support of a mission that is not succeeding and befuddling than seven years of optimistic statements by U.S. senior leaders in Afghanistan? No one expects our leaders to always have a successful plan. But we do expect—and the public demands—that the men who do the living, fighting and dying deserve—to have our leaders tell us the truth about what’s going on.

I first encountered senior-level equivocation during a 1997 division-level ‘experiment’ that turned out to be far more spectacular than experiment. Over dinner at Fort Hood, Texas, Training and Doctrine Command leaders told me that the Advanced Warfighter Experiment (AWE) had shown that a “digital division” with fewer troops and more gear could be far more effective than a large division. So next day, our congressional staff delegation observed the demonstration firsthand, and it didn’t take long to see the futility of the claims. Virtually no legitimate experimentation was actually conducted. All parameters were carefully scripted. All events had a predetermined sequence and outcome. The AWE was simply an expensive show, couched in the language of scientific experimentation and presented in glowing press releases and public statements, intended to persuade Congress to fund the Army’s preference. Citing the AWE’s “results,” Army leaders proceeded to eliminate one maneuver battalion of the losses of the Waffen-SS at the loss of fighting systems was never offset by a commensurate rise in killing capability.

A decade later, in the summer of 2007, I was attending a conference on what is called the Future Combat Systems (FCS) organization at Fort Bliss, Texas. It didn’t take long to discover that the same thing the Army had done with a single division of equipment not being done on a significantly larger scale with FCS.

Year after year, the congressionally mandated reports from the Government Accountability Office raised questions about problems and warned that the system was in danger of failing. Each year, the Army’s senior leaders told members of Congress at hearings that FCS was making undeniable progress. 

And submitted to senators, representatives and cleared staff members over the last few
weeks utilizes nearly 50 historical and current classified sources and draws from 250 interviews he conducted with soldiers throughout Afghanistan during his most recent deployment.

In addition to the classified report, LTC Davis has written an 86-page unclassified version of the same report, which is available today by the Armed Forces Journal. These reports depict a near institutionalized dishonesty and deception by senior DOD leadership and the American public and Congress. LTC Davis documents, as well, examples from the Iraq war and major weapons procurement programs to illustrate the persistent if this policy shift continues. Victory narratives, career ambitions and institutional protection fuel these deceits. We have only delivered the loss of thousands of lives, the waste of hundreds of billions of dollars and the failure to achieve American policy objectives.

LTC Davis has submitted his reports to the Department of the Army, his chain of command and the Department of Defense Inspector General. Hard copies of the classified reports are now available for viewing by appropriately cleared members and staff of Congress. However, DOD has not publicly released the unclassified version, even with it being reviewed by an interagency classified information. This is in spite of LTC Davis having provided the report for review to the Defense Department. In fact, two weeks ago the Defense Department regulations require only a 10 business day review). I am not surprised DOD is slow with its approval; his allegations are shaming and damning, although accurate and honest.

Danny Davis is a friend of mine; we have known each other since the fall of 2009. Bonding over coffees and lunches as rightful American soldiers, the surge in Afghanistan in 2011. Tens of thousands of those who have come home will soldier a lifetime of despair and physical and psychological challenges. We must do better for our fellow Americans. To this I refer to as the halftime ad. It has caused much discussion in this country, much of it focusing on the political dimension of the attempt to sell cars that were made in my hometown of Detroit.

In contrast, for those in Washington charged with the decisions of war and peace, many of the participants seem to alternate between Pollyannas, chickenhawks and mediocrities. They do what they are expected to do, partly if this policy shift continues. Victory narratives, career ambitions and institutional protection fuel these deceits. We have only delivered the loss of thousands of lives, the waste of hundreds of billions of dollars and the failure to achieve American policy objectives.

The assumptions underlying the escalation of the Afghan war were incorrect. The Afghan surge, viewed by policy makers and some in the military as some form of social experiment to validate personal and institutional legacies and theories, rather than achieve US objectives worthily of bodily sacrifice. DCPOA demonstrated the courage to expose the deceits that perpetuate this war, its failings and its deaths. It is now up to the American people to decide whether those who were not just wrong, but mendacious, to account.

To be clear, however, continuation of the current war policy would simply be madness. Secretary Panetta’s recent announcement to end US combat operations in 2013 is a wise decision (wiser if it had been made in 2009), particularly if this policy shift continues. With a transition of the role of the US from belligerent in the conflict to mediator of an inclusive political process to settle the three decades of war, we will continue to watch the horizon for any danger that may loom to our industrial base here at home.

One of these is the attempt of our strong ally Japan to enter in the Trans-Pacific Partnership initiative. Currently the United States, Brunei, Chile, Malaysia, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, and Vietnam are trying to ensure the free flow of goods, including automobiles, amongst our Nations. Japan has refused to enter in this partnership which was formed. Fortunately, the time is not right. For Japan, like Communist China, continues to manipulate currency, continues to put up nontariff trade-entry barriers, and until Japan has restructured and reformed itself, their entry into this organization, to this initiative can only slow the progress and have a detrimental impact upon our manufacturing base.

I would encourage all to understand this initiative—none of us who were born and bred in what was once known as the arsenal of democracy—to understand the importance of manufacturing. I ask this administration and I ask all those involved in this initiative to ask Japan to do the right thing before they join us at the table and embark upon a greater period of prosperity for our nations.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would just like to point out, as I did when the ObamaCare legislation on health care was passed: So this is what change looks like.

As an Irish Catholic, I remind my co-religionists and all Americans that no government can come between you and your conscience and the central tenets of your creed. What we are seeing now is the unfortunate fruits of the logical extension of the cesspool of Jean-Jacques Rousseau and his civil religion whereby your true religion was tolerated as long as it was subservient to the state. That is not what this Nation is about. It is a clear violation of your constitutional right to freely exercise your religion.

There is no debate. There is nothing to be worked out. This odious regulation must be withdrawn, lest this administration or those who support it go back on their word to protect and defend your rights under that said Constitution. More they join us at the table, more they believe the left’s myth that they will not enforce their morality on you.

END THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) for 5 minutes.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I stand today to join the Afghan war. I commend President Obama’s administration for the steps it has taken to bring the longest war in our Nation’s history to a close.
Last week, Defense Secretary Panetta said that by mid- or the latter part of 2013 we'll be able to make a transition from a combat role to a training, advice, and assistance role. I urge the administration to fulfill this aspiration and bring our troops home to their families. They have sacrificed enough.

The Afghanistan war began as a war of necessity. After the horrific September 11 attacks, we sent our troops to eliminate al Qaeda and their leaders and training camps. We believed we could prevent a future terrorist attack. Our troops carried out this mission with extraordinary courage and dedication. Osama bin Laden was driven out of Afghanistan, and he is now dead.

Furthermore, the intelligence community affirms that al Qaeda is virtually extinguished from Afghanistan—yet the war continues. End this war now and focus like a laser on terrorists wherever they may be. Only the war continues.

Contrary to the rosy official statements by U.S. military leaders about conditions on the ground, they have failed to be honest with the American people about condition on the ground.

Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) for 5 minutes.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I join my friend from California who just spoke, and my friend from Massachusetts who spoke before him, Mr. GARAMENDI and Mr. McGovern.

I joined in that meeting with Lieutenant Colonel Danny Davis. He is a very brave man. In fact, if any of my colleagues would like to read the article in The New York Times on Monday, the title is: "Colonel Davis Comes a Whistle-Blower," with a subtitle of "A Solo Campaign to Tell the Truth." And as my two friends who have just spoken said, the truth does matter. Our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ spoke the truth, and it’s time that we in Congress demand the truth on this war in Afghanistan.

I think Colonel Davis is doing this country a tremendous favor by trying to say: Congress, ask the right questions. Congress, ask why it is that the Afghan soldiers and the Afghan to be policemen is going well. I’m in the Armed Services Committee, and I’ve been hearing that for 10 years. You can teach a monkey to ride a bicycle sooner than 10 years. How many more young men and women have to give their legs and their arms?

Last week, I had a Marine general in my office and a Navy Admiral. After we talked about the issues impacting eastern North Carolina, where we have three bases, we got into this war on Afghanistan. I was telling them that the broken bodies I’ve seen at Walter Reed and Bethesda—which now have been consolidated to Walter Reed at Bethesda, and I’ll be there next Tuesday—I was telling them about seeing four young men that have no body parts below their waist. They’re living. They would have died in Vietnam.

Medical technology has advanced to the point that a young man or young woman can live with half a body, nothing below their waist. The admiral told me of seeing a young man that he visited that has no arms or legs, no arms or legs and he’s living. Uncle Sam, you’ve got a tremendous responsibility to take care of these heroes for the next 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 years; and this Congress can’t even balance the budget. No veteran from these two wars should ever be told that your check did not come in this month because Uncle Sam cannot pay his bills.

Mr. Speaker, before closing, these two little girls beside me on this post—Mr. Balduff from Camp Lejeune, was sent to Afghanistan with Colonel Palmer from Cherry Point Marine Air Station to train Afghans to be policemen. Sergeant Balduff emailed his wife, Amy, the night before he died and said, "I don’t trust them. I don’t trust them. I don’t trust any of them." The next night, a trainee stood up at a dinner and shot and killed the colonel and the sergeant.

To my friends who have spoken and my friends who are speaking after me, we must demand that this Congress awaken from its sleep on Afghanistan.

BRING OUR TROOPS HOME FROM AFGHANISTAN

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To my friends who have spoken and my friends who are speaking after me, we must demand that this Congress awaken from its sleep on Afghanistan.

The American people are ready to bring our troops home. We don’t need to wait till 2013, 2014, or 2015. We need to say to the President, Start the process this fall. It will take a year to bring them home. If you announce that you’re going to bring them home this year, it will take a year before they come home.

These two little girls are standing at their father’s grave at Arlington Cemetery. How many children have cried, and how many children have felt pain, and how many babies will never know their father or their mother?

To my colleagues on the other side and my colleagues on this side, let’s come together. Let’s end the war in Afghanistan. Karzai is a crook. Afghanistan’s history said no great nation will ever conquer Afghanistan.

So, as I close Mr. Speaker, as always, I ask God to please bless our men and women in uniform. I ask God to please bless the families of our men and women in uniform. I ask God, in His loving arms, to hold the families who’ve given a child dying for freedom in Afghanistan and Iraq. I ask God to bless the House and Senate, that we will do what is right in the eyes of God for the American people. And I ask God to please bless the President, that he will do what is right in the eyes of God for the American people.

And I close by asking three times, God, please, God, please, God, please continue to bless America.
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas, Mr. POE, for 5 minutes.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, recently I met a boy from my district in Brooklyn. I was very moved by this meeting as she described the struggles of her son, who is diagnosed with a rare genetic disease known as Sanfilippo syndrome.

Before we met, I was not familiar with this particular disease, but she touched my heart to hear about her child’s courage. Every day he has to overcome physical disabilities that make it almost impossible for him to complete a very simple task that we complete with ease. I was inspired by the strength of their family and the bond that they share.

I have long been a strong advocate for rare disease research and development. In fact, this is why I am working with my colleague from Florida, Congressman STEARNS, on H.R. 3737, the INCREASE FUNDING FOR RARE DISEASE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT Act. This bill would codify the flexibility the FDA needs to encourage development of treatments for rare diseases like Sanfilippo syndrome.

It is our duty, as Members of the United States Congress, to come together and support measures that aid the rare disease community. Imagine being afflicted with a disease your physician has never heard of and has no idea how to treat it. Can you imagine the devastation this would cause to your family?

We must provide the National Institutes of Health with additional funding to support the important research for orphan and rare diseases. We must also give flexibility and support to the FDA to help the agency bring potential cures and treatments to the market much sooner.

How long must we wait and continue to suffer until lifesaving treatments are available?

Nearly 30 million Americans are affected by 7,000 rare diseases. We must do everything in our power to support education, advocacy, research, and patient assistance to bring this number down. Imagine the families out there watching their loved ones suffer because we have not yet provided enough support for this cause.

We are a great Nation of innovation, but that innovation and drive only goes so far without the proper support coming from the government. Our constituents need to know that we hear their needs and that, as their elected officials, we are determined to make available the resources that will support them.

The next time I speak to a family affected by rare diseases, I want to be able to look them in the eyes and tell them that we have helped, that we made available the resources to support lifesaving research and development, we care and we will do everything in our power to ensure that everyone has the chance to live full, healthy, and prosperous lives.

Thank you, Jill, for bringing this to my attention.

I urge my colleagues to support the ULTRA Act and increase funding for rare disease research and development. It is so important that we do everything possible to be able to bring the numbers down.

OFFICER KEVIN BRENNAN, NEW YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas, Mr. POE.

Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. Speaker, recently, in one of New York’s neighborhoods, gunshots rang out. One of NYPD’s finest, Police Officer Kevin Brennan, quickly responded to the call. When he arrived at the scene with his partners, they recognized a familiar face. It was outlaw Latin Kings gang member Luis “Baby” Ortiz. Brennan gave the suspect a chance to turn himself over to the police by yelling, “Stop. Police.” Ortiz took off running in the darkness of the night. The officers gave chase. Officer Brennan cornered Ortiz in a hallway, and rather than give up, Ortiz shot Officer Brennan, point blank, in the head. Ortiz was trying to flee. In the course of the shooting, so fast that he ran out of one of his shoes and left it at the crime scene.

Police Commissioner Ray Kelly said Ortiz may have tried to fire off a second shot into Officer Brennan’s head. Obviously, Ortiz has a total disregard for human life.

When Police Officers Michael Burbridge and Christopher Mastoros arrived and found Officer Brennan, he was lying in a pool of his own blood, left to die. But Officer Brennan miraculously survived this attack.

The outlaw was captured. When “Baby” was brought to court, he made a mockery of the judicial system, waving at the media, asking them to take his photograph, while blowing kisses to his family. His family, too, showed disdain for the justice system and the police by yelling obscenities to the police and banging their hands and fists on a police cruiser that led Ortiz back to the jailhouse.

On Ortiz’s second appearance in the court, the courtroom was packed with a sea of blue. NYPD had come to support their wounded fellow officer.

Disturbing, but not surprising, this would-be assassin has been arrested 14 times in his just 21 years of a lifetime. As for “Baby,” it’s past time that “Baby” met the long arm of justice.

He’s looking at doing 40 years behind bars in the “Do-Rights” Hotel for people like Officer Brennan and the others of NYPD blue.

Our society cannot allow street trash like Ortiz to get away with their desire to wreak havoc in their neighborhoods and shoot peace officers. After all, Mr. Speaker, “We’ve got too many gangsters doing dirty deeds, too much corruption and crime in the streets. A man has to answer for the wicked things he’s done because justice is the one thing you should always find.”

May it be swift and harsh, because justice is what we do in this country. And that’s just the way it is.

FOOD STAMP PRESIDENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. GUTIERREZ, for 5 minutes.

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I have to admit that when Newt Gingrich first used the phrase the “food stamp President,” I was outraged, but then I started looking at the facts. I did my homework. I crunched the numbers, and I have to admit, food stamp President might be on target.

I think we have to be willing to understand the numbers and speak the truth even when that truth might hurt. So I came to the floor today with some facts and figures—all sourced and backed up—because I know that Newt Gingrich wouldn’t have it any other way. So let’s learn about the food stamp President.

Here are the facts:

Here is a chart showing the food stamp President increased spending on food stamps by more than $19 billion. Let me repeat that: under the food stamp...
President, the U.S. increased its spending on food stamps by more than $19 billion. That’s a “b.” The source? The U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Here’s fact number two. Under the food stamp President, the number of people using the food stamp program increased by 11 million people. The source? The USDA.

Here’s fact number three. Even the amount of the benefit has increased under the food stamp President. The amount per person increased $27.38 per recipient. Not much you would say, $27. Guess what? The $27 increase per benefit is the largest increase that’s occurred under any President in the last 30 years. Pretty dramatic, huh? What’s the source of that? The USDA.

Now, let’s just review for everybody again. Republicans and Democrats, let’s all get together and review that the numbers don’t lie. Under the Food Stamp President, spending increased by more than $19 billion; the number of people using the program increased by 11 million people; and the amount of the benefit increased by a historic amount not seen in the last 30 years.

We may not like the facts, but sometimes the truth hurts to talk about the economic climate as well as what can be done to promote growth. These conversations continued in coffeehouses and town halls across the district where citizens packed into rooms eager to exchange their ideas, triumphs and concerns with me. But whether I was being given a tour by the owner of a manufacturing plant or having a cup of coffee with an engineer, a similar theme kept cropping up: People are worried about excessive, Big Government regulations in particular how they impose unreasonable costs on businesses, create uncertainty and, in turn, affect job growth.

This time, many of my constituents expressed outrage over a new youth agricultural labor rule program. The Department of Labor proposed regulations to restrict the types of activities young people can participate in. While the rule includes an exemption of children on nonincorporated farms owned by their parents, it could prevent kids from working on incorporated farms owned by their parents, grandparents, aunts, and uncles, and close neighbors. Even on such extended family farms, children under the age of 16 may be banned from working with animals or in specified farm situations while those under the age of 18 would be prohibited from any job “involving farm product raw materials.” That could come to mean any job involving grain elevators, grain bins, silos, feed lots, stockyards, livestock exchanges, and livestock auctions. If carried any further, the rule may end up barring kids from selling animals at their local 4-H fairs. This is nanny statism to the absurd.

But I think that Americans want their people not to go hungry. Just in case I’m wrong, if Newt Gingrich made a food stamp President other than the one named George Bush, I want to thank Barack Obama today because he’s also invested in SNAP. He’s invested in nutrition for America’s most vulnerable.

Here’s another fact, the last one I’ll make today, Mr. Speaker, and this is for Her Majesty the Queen. In case his food stamp President name-calling was designed to make a political point that he wasn’t quite so willing to come right out and say of the recipients whose race we know, 22 percent of SNAP recipients are black, 34 percent are white, because hunger knows no race or religion or age or political party. Hunger is color-blind, Mr. Gingrich.

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**REGULATIONS PREVENT JOBS**

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG) for 5 minutes.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago during a district work period, I had the privilege to catch up with many of my constituents back in Michigan’s Seventh District.

Business owners grudgingly invited me to talk about the economic climate as well as what can be done to promote growth. These conversations continued in coffeehouses and town halls across the district where citizens packed into rooms eager to exchange their ideas, triumphs and concerns with me.

But whether I was being given a tour by the owner of a manufacturing plant or having a cup of coffee with an engineer, a similar theme kept cropping up: People are worried about excessive, Big Government regulations in particular how they impose unreasonable costs on businesses, create uncertainty and, in turn, affect job growth.

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**CONGRATULATING THE CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS AS HOST OF SUPER BOWL XLVI**

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. CARSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the great city of Indianapolis, my hometown, for doing an outstanding job as the host of Super Bowl XLVI.

On Sunday, two teams played an incredible game; but I believe that the real story is the efforts leading up to kickoff, organized by countless community organizations, good corporate citizens, committed public leaders, and thousands of volunteers, as well as every other child I know who got involved. Besides the life lessons learned—responsibility, hard work, and self-sufficiency—children often use the money from the sale of their animals for their college funds. This would not only hurt their ability to find a job now but also hurt their future.

In addition to participating in 4-H fairs, my kids also worked on farms where they were asked to drive tractors and run other farm machinery, all under the age of 16. The worst mishaps one of my kids ever had was running over a neighbor’s mailbox with his duallys. But even through that experience, he learned responsibility. He not only had to pay for a new one out of his own pocket, but to replace it himself.

Farmers depend upon young people to take on these extra jobs so they can focus on the bigger picture. Parents depend upon their children to work on the family farm, not only to help out but also to give a love of farming and a sense of responsibility to keep the family farm going.

Lastly, young people, themselves, depend on these jobs as a source of income and a way to pay for college. I often hear from job opportunities in rural areas, and if there were more rules about what jobs young people can take, what have we gained?

I’ll always stand behind regulations that genuinely protect the workers, especially when those workers are children. But when government bureaucrats are regulating in what capacity a young person can work on a farm, then it’s clear they’ve overstepped their boundaries. It’s time to fix the flawed and broken regulatory system that allows such rules to slip through the cracks.

Mr. Speaker, related, it’s also the time to push back on Big Government’s attack on our freedom to choose and take control of our lives. The recent assault on our religious rights of conscience and the separation of powers by this administration must be defeated. Kids on the farm and in the city deserve the rich future that our Constitution and American exceptionalism can provide. This will then be a Nation that God can truly continue to bless.
on the field. Over 1 million visitors enjoyed the free festivities of Super Bowl Village, and a record 265,000 fans visited the NFL experience to test their passing and kicking skills and to meet their favorite players. So I was not surprised when Indianapolis received raw reviews for its hospitality, downtown amenities, civic commitment, and famed Hoosier hospitality.

Yet this success, Mr. Speaker, did not stop with the blocks surrounding Lucas Oil Stadium. With Commissioner Ed Goddell and the NFL’s assistance, I am confident that the impact of this Super Bowl will last far longer than the memories of that final Hail Mary pass.

Indianapolis embarked on an unprecedented effort to rebuild one of its hardest-hit areas. Even before the recession hit, Indianapolis’ Near Eastside, a patchwork of neighborhoods just outside of downtown, led the Nation in foreclosures, and families were too often rattled by violent crime; but the energy and resilience of community residents and with the Super Bowl as its springboard, Indianapolis’ Near Eastside has been rejuvenated.

It has been given new life through housing developments like the St. Clair Senior Apartments, Commonwealth Apartments, and Building a Living Legacy housing initiative. These new housing options will help seniors and low-income families stay in the community they love and access the services they rely on, like the John Boner Community Center and People’s Health and Dental Center. They will help the homeless find a new start and working men and women to locate near their employers.

On Super Bowl weekend, we also saw the grand opening of the Chase Near Eastside Legacy Center, which includes the area’s only fitness center now of the area’s only fitness center now of the best sports facilities anywhere. It is with great pride that I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Indianapolis, Indiana, and all of those who worked so hard to make this event a huge success.

ASSAULT ON OUR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM, THE FIRST AMENDMENT, AND OUR FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. CRAVAACK) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CRAVAACK. Mr. Speaker, I will be brief because my message is clear and concise.

I rise today out of grave concern for this most recent assault on our religious freedom, the First Amendment, and our freedom of conscience.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services’ order requiring every Catholic institution larger than a single church—and even in some cases a single church—to pay for contraceptives, sterilization, and morning-after abortifacients for its employees is directly contrary to the principles of the Catholic Church.

Let us ensure we do not confuse the issue here.

This is a direct attack against religious liberty for all religions—but forcing Catholic schools, hospitals, Catholic charities to comply with a Federal mandate that violates the core moral commitment of protecting the lives of the unborn is unconscionable. This act threatens to sabotage the very foundations of our First Amendment rights and our religious liberties.

Continually chipping away at our basic constitutional freedoms that set the foundation of this great country sends us down a very slippery slope to further government overreach and intrusion into our individual lives.

This must stop, and we as Americans must stop it.

AFGHANISTAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. First, let me thank my colleagues Congressmen MCGOVERN and JONES, Congresswomen WOOG and HONDA for their efforts to bring the war in Afghanistan to a swift and safe end.

Mr. Speaker, I am here this morning to remind my colleagues that there is no military solution in Afghanistan. It is time to bring our troops home and to make sure that we leave no permanent military bases. While many, and a growing number, of my colleagues have come to this conclusion, there are still those who claim that Afghanistan is going well and that we should stay there indefinitely.

We are gathered here this morning to give some real and important insight into the reality that nothing could be further from the truth. We are here to discuss very important revelations brought to light by a brave Army officer, Colonel Daniel Davis.

Colonel Davis has honorably served this country for over a quarter-century, and has received praise from his commanders for his maturity, determination, and judgment. He recently made the brave decision to release an unclassified account of the war in Afghanistan after witnessing the huge gap between what the American public was being told about the progress in Afghanistan and the dismal situation on the ground. Declassifying the National Intelligence Estimate on Afghanistan is a necessary step so that our policy is based on accurate information.

In an article published this past Sunday in the Armed Forces Journal, Colonel Davis wrote, “How many more men must die in support of a mission that is not succeeding and behind an array of more than 7 years of optimistic statements by United States senior leaders in Afghanistan? No one expects our leaders to always have a successful plan, but we do expect—and the men,” and women. I must add, “who do the living, fighting and dying deserve—to have leaders tell us the truth about what’s going on.”

Mr. Speaker, the American people deserve to know the truth after spending the past decade on failed military strategies which have cost us over $500 billion in direct government dollars, of course, have been even greater in injuries, lives lost, and in the trillions of dollars we will need to spend on long-term care for our veterans, including hospitals, clinics, job training, post-traumatic stress disorder treatment, housing assistance, and homeless services. But we must spend these resources for our veterans.

The American people, though, are sick and tired of these endless wars. Fully two-thirds of Americans support ending combat operations in Afghanistan in 2013, and three out of four Americans favor a speedy withdrawal of all United States troops out of Afghanistan. We are set to spend an additional $88 billion, mind you, $88 billion in Afghanistan over the next year while domestic cuts in education, health care, roads, bridges, and other essential priorities are sacrificed.

We cannot afford to stay in Afghanistan. We need to ask what we have to show for the past decade of war. Instead of a stable democracy, we have a broken state which is completely dependent on foreign countries for its cash, its food, its water, its corruption and widespread violence. For the fifth straight year, civilian casualties rose in Afghanistan. In fact, 2011 was a record year for the number of Afghan civilians killed. There were 3,021 Afghan children, women, and men who were caught in the crossfire between an insurgency and the heavy presence of NATO troops.
Along the way, I conducted mounted and dismounted patrols in Afghanistan. In 2011, I made my first trip into the mountains of Kunar province near the Pakistan border to visit the troops of 1st Squadron, 32nd Cavalry. On a patrol to the northernmost U.S. position in eastern Afghanistan, we arrived at an Afghan National Police (ANP) station that had reported being attacked the day before.

I saw the incredible difficulties any military force would have to pacify even a single area of any of those provinces; I heard many stories of how insurgents controlled virtually every aspect of life. I spoke at length with Afghan security officials, Afghan civilians and a few village elders.

I saw the incredible difficulties any military force would have to pacify even a single area of any of those provinces; I heard many stories of how insurgents controlled virtually every aspect of life. I spoke at length with Afghan security officials, Afghan civilians and a few village elders.

I learned that the tactical situation was bad to abysmal. If the events I saw were representative of what I saw in many regions of Afghanistan, the Afghan troops in their area—and that was before the above incident occurred.

In August I went on a dismounted patrol with troops in the Panjwai district of Kandahar province. Several troops from the unit had recently been killed in action, one of whom was a very popular and experienced soldier. One of the unit’s senior officers rhetorically asked me, “How do I look [my soldier’s] wife in the eye when I get back and tell her that her husband died for something meaning? How do I do that?”

One of the senior enlisted leaders added, “We don’t want to get off the bus, because at least get home to R&R leave before I get it,” or “I hope I only lose a foot.” Sometimes they even say which limb it might be: “Maybe it’ll only be my left foot.” They don’t have a lot of confidence that the leadership two levels up really understands what they’re living here, what the situation really is.

On Sept. 11, the 10th anniversary of the infamous attack on the U.S., I visited another unit in Kunar province, this one near the town of Asmar. I talked with the local officials who served as the cultural adviser to the U.S. commander. Here’s how the conversation went:

Davis: “Here you have many units of the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF). Will they be able to hold out against the Taliban when U.S. troops leave this area?”

Adviser: “No. They are definitely not capable. Already all across this region, many elements of the security forces have made deals with the Taliban. (The ANSF) won’t shoot at the Taliban, and the Taliban won’t shoot them.”

Davis: “Also, when a Taliban member is arrested, he is soon released with no action taken against him. So when the Taliban returns [when the Americans are not there] they do too many jobs. Especially for everyone like me who has worked with the coalition.

Recently, I got a cellphone call from a Taliban who had captured a friend of mine. While I could hear, he began to beat him, telling me I better quit working for the Americans. I could hear my friend crying out in pain. (The Taliban) said they would kidnap my sons and do the same to them. Because of the direct threats, I’ve had to take my children out of school just to keep them safe.

And last night right on that mountain there [he pointed to a ridge overlooking the U.S. base, about 700 meters distant], a member of the ANP shot the Taliban and called him out, kidnapped him in front of his parents, and took him away and murdered him. He was a member of the ANP from another province and had come back to visit his parents. He was only 27 years old. The people are not safe anywhere.”

The murder took place inside view of the U.S. base, a post爆出蟹for the security of an area of hundreds of square kilometers. Imagine how insecure the population is beyond visual range. And yet that conversation was representative of what I saw in many regions of Afghanistan.

In all of the places I visited, the tactical situation was bad to abysmal. If the events I have described—and many, many more I could mention—had been in the first year of war, or even the third or fourth, one might be willing to believe that Afghanistan was a hard fight, and we should stick it out.

Yet these incidents all happened in the 10th year of war.

As the numbers depicting casualties and enemy violence indicate a lack of progress, so too did my observations of the tactical situation all over Afghanistan.
CREDIBILITY GAP

I’m hardly the only one who has noted the discrepancy between official statements and the truth on the ground.

A January 2011 report by the Afghan NGO Security Office noted that public statements made by U.S. and ISAF leaders at the end of 2010 were “sharply divergent from IMF, (international military forces, NGO-speak for ISAF) communications messages suggesting improvements. We encourage (nongovernment organization personnel) to recognize that no matter how authoritative the Army had done with a single division at Fort Hood in 1997 was now being done on a significantly larger scale with FCS. It didn’t take long to discover that the same organization at Fort Bliss, Texas. It was simply an expensive show, demonstration firsthand, and it didn’t take long to realize there was little substance to the claims. Virtually no legitimate experiments were actually conducted. Citing the AWE’s “results,” Army public affairs had not yet ruled on whether Davis could post this longer version.

TELL THE TRUTH

When it comes to deciding what matters are worth plunging our nation into war and which are not, our senior leaders owe it to all Americans and our posterity to always have a successful plan. But we do expect—and the men who do the living, fighting and dying deserve—to have our leaders tell us the truth about what’s going on.

I first encountered senior-level equivocation during a 1997 division-level “experiment” that turned out to be far more set-piece than set-up. Over at Fort Hood, Texas. Training and Doctrine Command leaders told me that the Advanced Warfighter Experiment (AWE) had shown that “digital division” with fewer troops and more gear could be far more effective than current divisions. The next day, our congressional staff delegation observed the demobilization, and it did not take long to realize there was little substance to the claims. Virtually no legitimate experiment was actually conducted. All parameters were carefully scripted. All events had a preordained sequence and outcome. The AWE was simply an expensive show, couched in the language of scientific experimentation, but designed in glowing releases and public statements, intended to persuade Congress to fund the Army’s preference. Citing the AWE’s “results,” Army leaders dramatized one division per company per combat battalion. But the loss of fighting systems was never offset by a commensurate rise in killing capability.

A decade later, in the summer of 2007, I was assigned to the Future Combat Systems (FCS) organization at Fort Bliss, Texas. It didn’t take long to discover that the same thing the Army had done with a single division at Fort Hood in 1997 was now being done on a significantly larger scale with FCS. Year after year, the congressionally mandated budget for FCS was slashed. The Army’s judgment—first by the government Accountability Office revealed significant problems and warned that the system was in danger of failing. Each year, the Army’s senior leaders told members of Congress at hearings that GAO didn’t really understand the full picture and that to the contrary, the program was on schedule, on budget and headed for success. Ultimately, of course, the program was canceled, with little but spinoffs to show for $18 billion spent.

If Americans were able to compare the public statements of our leaders have made with classified data, this credibility gulf would be immediately observable. Naturally, I am not authorized to divulge classified material to the public. But I am legally able to share it with members of Congress. I have accordingly provided a much fuller account of the miserable reality to several members of Congress, both Democrats and Republicans. Senators and House members.

The AWE was simply an expensive show. It didn’t take long to discover that the same organization at Fort Bliss, Texas. Training and Doctrine Command leaders told me that the Advanced Warfighter Experiment (AWE) had shown that “digital division” with fewer troops and more gear could be far more effective than current divisions. The next day, our congressional staff delegation observed the demobilization, and it did not take long to realize there was little substance to the claims. Virtually no legitimate experiments were actually conducted. Citing the AWE’s “results,” Army public affairs had not yet ruled on whether Davis could post this longer version.

OBAMACARE VIOLATES FIRST AMENDMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HARRIS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. HARRIS. Once again we are reminded why we need to repeal the President’s Affordable Care Act, which most Americans know as ObamaCare. Mr. Speaker, a majority of Americans already understand how harmful ObamaCare will be to American health care, especially to the millions of seniors on Medicare who will have that program cut by $500 billion if we don’t repeal it.

But 2 weeks ago, the latest administration propaganda—the “success” of ObamaCare was announced by the Secretary of Health, and that rule would impose the latest mandate, this time, a mandate on all religious institutions to provide government-mandated coverage for drugs and surgery that is contrary to the beliefs of those religious institutions.

The greatest uproar was from the Catholic Church over the rule that would force Catholic institutions to pay the full cost of all government-mandated drugs and procedures, and that would include abortion-causing drugs. That mandate would put those institutions in the position of either paying the full cost of those drugs and procedures that violate their beliefs or paying a government fine. I repeat: It would end up being a government-imposed fine to practice your religious beliefs, with the administration using the broad mandates of ObamaCare to impose those fines on the religious institutions the administration didn’t stop there. When the Archbishop for the Military Services, Timothy Broglio, wrote a letter about this new mandate to his diocese in Washington, D.C., Mr. Speaker, our U.S. Army Chief of Chaplains, a recent Obama appointee, ordered his chaplain corps not to read the letter at those Sunday services. Mr. Speaker, you know that those services are attended not only by the military, but by family and DOD employees. And this order was a clear violation of the First Amendment guarantees not only of the freedom of religion but the freedom of speech.

Let me read from the letter, and you will see why the administration was so concerned:

Dear Brothers and Sisters in Christ: It is imperative that I call to your attention an alarming and serious matter that negatively impacts the church teaching that freedom of religion is the fundamental and inviolable right to religious liberty for all citizens of any faith. The Federal Government, which claims to be ‘of, by, and for the people,’ has just dealt a heavy blow to almost a quarter million of those people—the Catholic population—and to the millions more who are served by the Catholic faithful. It can only be said that the administration has just dealt a heavy blow to almost a quarter of those people—the Catholic population—and to the millions more who are served by the Catholic faithful. It can only be said that the administration has just dealt a heavy blow to almost a quarter of those people—the Catholic population—and to the millions more who are served by the Catholic faithful.

Belonging, the administration has cast aside the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, denying to Catholics our nation’s first and most fundamental freedom, that of religious liberty. And as a result, unless the rule is overturned, we Catholics will be compelled to choose between violating our consciences or dropping health coverage for all. We cannot—we will not—comply with this unjust law. People of faith cannot be made second-class citizens. We are already joined by our brothers and sisters of all faiths and to the millions more who are served by the Catholic faithful. It can only be said that the administration has just dealt a heavy blow to almost a quarter of those people—the Catholic population—and to the millions more who are served by the Catholic faithful.

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Mr. Speaker, after protest, the Chief of Chaplains finally allowed most of the letter to be read, but ordered that the line “We cannot—we will not—comply with this law” still not be read. Mr. Speaker, now you can see why The Wall Street Journal—not usually a paper that comments on religious matters—found this issue so compelling
that today's lead editorial deals with this under the headline, "ObamaCare's Great Awakening," with a highlight line, "IHS tells religious believers to go to hell. The public notices." Yes, Mr. Speaker, the public noticed.

Let me just read the opening of that editorial:

The political furor over President Obama's birth control mandate continues to grow, even among those for whom contraception poses no moral qualms, and one needn't be a theologian to understand why. The country is being exposed to the raw political control that is the core of the Obama health care plan. Americans are seeing clearly for the first time how this will violate pluralism and liberty.

Mr. Speaker, in the last few days, a strategist in the President's campaign—not the Secretary herself or an administration official—has suggested that, well, maybe something can be done. Really, Mr. Speaker? Are we leaving dealing with First Amendment rights violations to campaign staff for resolution? And this latest controversy has given us yet another reason to repeal ObamaCare, a bill forced on America by the last Congress and this administration. Given the obvious willingness of regulators to force their value system on all Americans regardless of religious belief, the editorial comes to the right conclusion: "Religious liberty won't be protected ... until ObamaCare is repealed." Mr. Speaker, the time for repeal is now.

PUTTING THE BRAKES ON RUNAWAY DEFENSE SPENDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, Federal Reserve Chair Ben Bernanke testified on Capitol Hill last week and warned us that deficit reduction "should be a top priority" and that current spending projections are unsustainable. In response, the gentleman from Wisconsin, who chairs the Budget Committee, said that we needed to get our fiscal house in order. Otherwise, "it's going to get ugly pretty fast."

To him, I would say: It's already ugly. It's really ugly for 13 million Americans who woke up this morning without a job to go to. And it would get uglier still if we embraced his vision of a shredded safety net and a voucher plan. It means lifting everything that is the core of the Obama health care plan, and Americans are seeing clearly for the first time how this will violate pluralism and liberty.

If we're in belt-tightening mode, then we should all be in belt-tightening mode. But if there are Federal dollars available—and there certainly are—I want to know why we can't make strong investments in the food stamps program, Head Start, or Pell Grants. If there's enough money to give the Pentagon a staggering $700 billion-plus a year, I want to know why we can't make relatively modest, but meaningful, investments in paid family leave or early childhood education.

The good news is that the President of the United States gets it. With the support of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, he is taking a strong first step toward putting the brakes on runaway defense spending.

But I think that we need to do more and we need to do much bolder. When we spend more on defense than the next 10 nations combined, clearly our priorities are out of whack.

The Cold War has been over for 20 years, and yet we still have tens of thousands of troops stationed in Europe. That's not all. Something else that doesn't make sense: our presence in Afghanistan. And it's not just the peace and justice folks who are calling for the end of this misguided adventure. Lieutenant Colonel Daniel L. Davis, Army "brass," is asking, "How many more men must die in support of a mission that is not succeeding?"

He goes on to say, "You can spin all kinds of stuff, but you can't spin the fact that more men are getting blown up every year."

Mr. Speaker, what we need is a fundamental overhaul in the way that we think about protecting America. We need to be smarter about national security.

SMART Security means replacing weapons systems with humanitarians and leveraging a civilian surge instead of a military surge. It means peaceful diplomacy instead of military devastation. It means lifting up and empowering innocent Afghan people instead of occupying their country and perpetuating a war that has killed them by the thousands.

This SMART Security approach is not only the better way to protect our interests and keep our country safe, it comes at a fraction of the cost of what we are spending.

Mr. Speaker, for the sake of our national conscience, also for our national treasury, it's time to do the smart thing and bring our troops home. Don't ask me; ask Colonel Daniel Davis.

GETTING AMERICA BACK TO WORK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DOLD) for 5 minutes.

Mr. DOLD. Mr. Speaker, small businesses, new businesses are reluctant to expand today. With so much economic uncertainty, our local job creators don't know if they can afford the risk of hiring a new worker.

As a small business owner myself, I know the pressures of meeting a budget and a payroll. I employ 100 people, and I know that's 100 families. I have to make sure that I make sure that we can provide health care insurance and other benefits before it is time to hire new workers.

Mr. Speaker, there are 29 million small businesses in our Nation. Here, in this body, I believe our goal has to be to create an environment that enables those small businesses to have the confidence to be able to grow and thrive, to be able to add that one new employee that will make a difference in their business, that we would be at that point in time, Mr. Speaker; 29 million businesses across the Nation all hiring just one worker, we'd have a different problem on our hands.

The partisan rhetoric and the lack of progress in Washington is hindering businesses from hiring more people. But I do believe we can come together and tackle some of these problems. Washington has to stop viewing legislation through a political lens and start viewing it through the eyes of the American people.

One area we can agree on is the payroll tax extension. The House voted at the end of the year to extend it for an additional year. The President has asked that we extend it for a year. The holdup is yet again in the United States Senate. Senator HARRY REID would rather play political games with this important measure, and now some Members are asking for a 2-month extension.

Mr. Speaker, I say enough is enough. We need to extend this tax holiday for the entire year. Small businesses don't have the luxury of hoping that we'll get it right. So let's come together today and pass the yearlong extension in both the House and the Senate. Let's give hardworking American taxpayers the relief that they need.

Mr. Speaker, new regulations are already stalling economic growth from expanding. Hundreds of pages of new regulations in the President's health care law, hundreds of rules that have still yet to be written in Financial Services with regard to Dodd-Frank are hindering the financial services industry. Small businesses do not know what new rules are coming next; and, thus, they can't prepare for the future and job growth remains, at best, uncertain.

But we can and must find common ground on regulations. No one is arguing for the elimination of regulation, Mr. Speaker. What we need is smart regulations. It's vitally important we
have clean water, safe working environments, and rules to protect families’ investments. Even the President has called for smarter regulations and repealing burdensome regulations that are around this Nation. We can repeal burdensome regulations that are nothing more than red tape and barriers for job creators. We can replace them with smart regulations that truly make our country better and give job creators the certainty they need to grow and thrive.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, we must stop the enormous deficit spending that’s going on right here in Washington, DC. This next year, Mr. Speaker, we’re faced with another trillion dollar deficit. If my business, my small business back in Illinois, ran the way the government runs, I’d be out of business inside of the month. It’s time we in Washington rein in this out-of-control spending. We cannot ask hardworking American families all across the country to live within their means but then turned around and allow Washington to take their hard-earned money and spend it without regard to the future consequences of our children and grandchildren.

It’s time we pass a budget that puts our country on a viable economic path forward. When we do this, it will signal to the rest of the world that we are serious about our economic health; and, thus, we’ll be able to empower job creators to invest here at home and create jobs right here in our local communities.

Mr. Speaker, I am optimistic about the future. I’m optimistic that we can do this, that we can come together. Spurring our economy and talking about growth isn’t a Republican idea or a Democratic idea, but it is certainly an American idea. It’s time that we put people before politics and progress before partisanship. It’s time for us to work together today for the future of our country and get America back to work.

BIRTH CONTROL INSURANCE COVERAGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE) for 5 minutes.

Ms. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I’m here today to be a voice for the millions of women who are celebrating the recent decision by the Secretary of Health and Human Services regarding requiring all businesses and corporations to provide birth control insurance coverage, a lifesaving benefit for women, millions of women. Under this new rule, virtually all women would have access to birth control coverage without a copay through their employer health plan.

If you listen to the political pundits in this town, you will come to the conclusion that people do not support the Obama administration’s decision and that people of faith are en route to the White House prepared to storm it because of this decision. But if you talk to the average American, you will realize that there is absolutely overwhelming support for the decision on the birth control benefit. This support crosses party lines as well as religious affiliation. In fact, a poll released just yesterday found that roughly 6 out of 10 Catholics support requiring employers to provide their employees with health care plans that cover contraceptives.

Let’s be clear. This decision represents a respectful balance between religious persons and institutions and individual freedom. It is very important to clarify that the law contains an exemption for religious institutions. What that means is that approximately 335,000 churches or houses of worship can choose not to provide birth control coverage for their employees. So if you’re the secretary at the church or if you are employed by the archdiocese, they do not have to provide birth control to their employees. It was very important for Health and Human Services to carve out this exception with respect to separating church and State concerns.

Assault on Religious Freedom

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BARLETTA) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago, President Obama stood in this very Chamber and spoke about the freedom of religion. He said, fairness never has been, and is an American value. Yet the President and his administration are blatantly ignoring one of the most basic of American values—the freedom of religion. I’m referring to the decision by the Obama administration to force Catholic employers to provide insurance that includes coverage for sterilization, abortion-inducing drugs, and contraception.

Catholic employers who fail to provide insurance that includes an exemption could be fined $2,000 per employee per year. And the Obama administration will force Catholics to buy insurance coverage that includes coverage for services that many of them find morally wrong. For many Catholics, this requirement violates their core beliefs about the sanctity of life of the unborn.

The health care law that is forcing Catholics to put their government ahead of their God includes a “religious conscience” exemption. It allows people with certain religious objections to opt out, and some religious groups have been allowed to opt out. But Catholics have been denied an opt-out. Instead, the Obama administration is forcing Catholics to violate their religious conscience.

This is not the United States of America that I know. Religious tolerance has been a bedrock principle of the American Government for almost 240 years. It’s one of the reasons why the United States of America and the First Amendment was written to protect religious freedom. Religious freedom isn’t just the ability to believe and worship as we see fit. It’s also our right to keep other beliefs from being imposed on us. The Federal Government has respected those rights by being sensitive, by creating tolerant policies regarding our military service, our tax policies and even our airport screenings.

American Catholics are not asking for special rights. We’re asking for equal rights. I am proudly pro-life, and I will stand here to defend the rights of...
the unborn. But this isn’t about abortion. This isn’t a question of when life begins. This is about the fundamental rights of all Americans, as spelled out in our founding documents. And this decision by the Obama administration is a devastating blow against the freedom of religion.

It’s one thing for the Federal Government to try to take over our health care system, and we can all debate the merits of such legislation. But I think we can all agree, no matter on what side of the aisle we stand, that the right to freely express our religious beliefs—and, more importantly, not have other beliefs forced upon us—is a core value of this country. It is nonnegotiable.

Good people of all faiths should be outraged by this decision. If this administration can trample on the beliefs and rights of the American Catholics, those of other religions should ask, are we next?

Yesterday, I read in The New York Times that legal scholars say the American Constitution is old and outdated, that it isn’t relevant in the modern world. Now, as this administration ignores our most treasured values—not religious values, but American values—our Constitution could not be more relevant. The first words of the American Bill of Rights are: Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.

They’re first, and they’re first for a reason. The United States of America has long been a place of religious freedom. It’s one of the things that separates us from foreign countries. Just as the Federal Government should not endorse a religion, it should not punish a religion, either. All religions must be treated equally. They must be respected. That’s the American way. Today, Catholics feel like outsiders. They feel as if their government has betrayed them.

Catholic leaders, including three bishops that lead Catholics in my district, have clearly said they cannot and will not comply with this unjust decision by the Obama administration. No one should have to choose between their God and their government. And no one, especially a government founded on religious freedom, should force them to.

The decision by this administration to make Catholics violate their most basic principles is a violation of the most basic American principle. I strongly condemn the Obama administration for this outrageous overreach of Federal authority; and I strongly encourage the President to rescind this unfair, un-American policy. If the Obama administration can take away this most basic American value for 80 million Catholics, who’s next?

H.R. 3548, THE NORTH AMERICAN ENERGY ACCESS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. HARPER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, in an effort to create American jobs and move energy supply from a time-honored tradition to the United States gulf coast, the House Energy and Commerce Committee favorably reported H.R. 3548 to the full House. H.R. 3548, the North American Energy Access Act, would end a waiting game that has lasted 3 years by pushing forward approval of the Keystone XL pipeline.

In his State of the Union speech 2 weeks ago, the President promised to significantly expand production of oil and gas, and environmentalism offshore and onshore public lands.

Unfortunately, but not surprisingly, he never mentioned his decision to reject the Keystone XL pipeline.

While the President’s comments about expanding oil and gas production in the U.S. were welcome news to many, I’m not sure how many people took his pledge when he made his decision on Keystone XL. I am hopeful that the President will follow through on expanding production. I just wish he would have helped our country reduce our dependence on Middle Eastern oil that has large impacts on the environment.

Mr. Speaker, I’d like to point your attention to a Friday, February 3, 2012 article on the front page of the National Journal, an article that I believe shows the fallacies in the arguments against the pipeline. The article states that “despite environmental opposition, the Obama administration has approved a controversial oil-sands pipeline.”

The article refers to an oil-sands pipeline approved by the administration over 2 years ago. On August 20, 2009, Secretary of State Clinton approved a 1,000-mile pipeline with the capacity to transport 800,000 barrels of oil from Canada’s oil sands to Wisconsin.

Mr. Speaker, if a pipeline that closely mirrors that of the proposed Keystone XL was good enough for the President in August of 2009, why is the Keystone XL pipeline not good enough for him in an election year? If time and the environment were reasons to deny Keystone XL in January 2012, they should have had the same reasons to deny the Canada-Wisconsin pipeline in 2009.

Keystone XL is a shovel-ready construction project that doesn’t need a stimulus bill to get it started. Estimates show that the project could create 20,000 construction jobs immediately and could transport more than 1 million barrels of oil per day from Canada and the Bakken shale formation in North Dakota and Montana to Gulf coast refineries.

With the ability to transport that amount of friendly oil from our largest trading partner and neighbor to the north, Canada, as well as domestic oil, and with the ability to create an additional estimated 100,000 jobs over the lifetime of the pipeline, it’s no wonder why the American public supports Keystone XL. At a time when unemployment and prices at the pump are high and new predictions say gasoline could top $4 this year, it’s no wonder that the American public was disappointed in the President’s decision.

In a recent installment of the United Technologies/National Journal Congressional Connection poll, Americans surveyed were asked: Supporters of the pipeline say it will ease America’s dependence on Mideast oil and create jobs. Opponents fear the environmental impact of building a pipeline. What about you—do you support or oppose building the Keystone XL pipeline? Sixty-four percent of the respondents favored the construction of Keystone XL, and only 22 percent were opposed.

Mr. Speaker, Keystone XL makes sense. It means jobs, energy security, and satisfaction for the American public. The President made a political decision to pander to his extreme environmentalist supporters in a campaign year instead of listening to the majority of the American public, and that was unfortunate.

I think that House Republicans are making it well known that the fight for Keystone XL is not over. Support in the House to move the pipeline forward has been bipartisan, very public, and very well received by the American people. As of yesterday, that support has produced a bill to push Keystone XL forward. I look forward to continuing my commitment to jobs, energy security, and the building of the Keystone XL pipeline.

WE ARE OUR BROTHERS’ AND SISTERS’ KEEPER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, for giving us an opportunity to share some crucial human catastrophes that are occurring around the world.

I’m challenging all of my colleagues and those who would listen that sometimes, in peaceful means, our brothers’ and sisters’ keeper. First, as we have seen the ascending violence occur in Syria, a nation-state that I have visited, bloodshed that has included the loss of women and children, I want to bring news reports where citizens of Syria are begging for someone to do something, it is almost as if you came out of your house and stood by as your neighbor’s house burned. We know
in America many would try to get a garden hose, others call 911; but they do something because of the horror of what they’re seeing.

Constantly, our media airwaves are being beat with the sounds of gunshots, smoke, and a steadfast refusal of Dr. Assad to step down. His first representation was that these were al Qaeda and terrorists, and we need to listen to him. There is a general respect for the sovereignty of a nation. I can see pushing the immediate attack by the United States. The American people have spoken on their cautiousness—our soldiers and their treasure are precious. But just as I was with a number of our men and women this past Saturday who had been to Iraq or Afghanistan or are prepared to go elsewhere, our soldiers are always prepared to defend the needs of people who cannot help themselves.

But I call upon today the recognition that the United Nations has to fix itself. For as a consensus was coming together for the right approach—possibly U.N. troops to maintain the peace, as was done in places on the continent of Africa—who raises their selfish voices? Two countries, China and Russia, are opposed to any UN action. We in the United States that are in production and encourage new job creation and the Keystone XL pipeline, which has the potential to create thousands of jobs and add to our energy security, is just the latest example. Between the energy resources that would be provided by a constructed, completed Keystone pipeline and the domestic natural gas fields in the United States that are in production right now, we could shut off the valve of dependency on Middle East oil.

The President’s denial of the Keystone XL pipeline, which has the potential to create thousands of jobs and add to our energy security, is just the latest example. Between the energy resources that would be provided by a constructed, completed Keystone pipeline and the domestic natural gas fields in the United States that are in production right now, we could shut off the valve of dependency on Middle East oil.

The President’s action, or lack thereof, continues to fall short of the rhetoric. Mr. Speaker, there continues to be a great divide between the words in the speech the President delivers and his actual actions or leadership. Despite a pledged commitment to energy security, this administration has worked to counter attempts at making America’s energy future more secure. The President’s denial of the Keystone XL pipeline, which has the potential to create thousands of jobs and add to our energy security, is just the latest example. Between the energy resources that would be provided by a constructed, completed Keystone pipeline and the domestic natural gas fields in the United States that are in production right now, we could shut off the valve of dependency on Middle East oil.

The House has advanced dozens of bills to expand domestic resource production and encourage new job creation, almost all of which have been denied consideration by the Senate.

With any hope, the President will meet his commitment to fight obstruction with action by calling on the Senate to work with the House on these important initiatives. With almost 2 million more Americans out of work since taking office, the American people are looking for more than just talk. We in the American people are looking for things that they’ve not seen in Washington: leadership by the President and action by the Senate.

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

Accordingly (at 11 o’clock and 32 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

PRAYER

Reverend Dr. David Anderson, Faith Baptist Church, Sarasota, Florida, offered the following prayer:

Our gracious Heavenly Father, we come before You with thanksgiving and praise for Your protection of and blessings on our Nation. We thank You for Your mercy, grace, and forgiveness of our national transgressions, and we trust You to lead us into righteousness.

We ask You to enable the men and women of the House of Representatives to faithfully carry out their duties and the purposes of Your will. Empower them with wisdom, courage, and compassion. Grant them the character to withstand the temptations of power and privilege, and bring them wise counselors and friends to help them do what is right. Give them wisdom and make them true statesmen.

We ask You to bless their families and shelter them from the political fallout of unpopular decisions. Fill their homes with love, hope, and faith.

Restore our Nation’s historic faith that we might pray “God bless America” with integrity. We ask these things in the name of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day’s proceedings 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 New York (Mr. Higgins) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. Higgins 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.

WELCOMING REVEREND DR. DAVID ANDERSON

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. Buchanan) is recognized for 1 minute.
There was no objection.
Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege this morning to welcome a very good friend to the Halls of Congress.
Pastor David Anderson, who gave the morning prayer, is a great spiritual leader in Sarasota, Florida. He has more than 35 years of pastoral experience as a Baptist minister, and for the past two decades, he has served the Faith Baptist Church of Sarasota, located in the heart of my district. That is where my wife, Sandy, and I first met the pastor 5 years ago. He is devoted to his family and to helping other people in our community. He has made himself a beloved member of our community.

I commend Pastor Anderson for his longstanding service to our community and to our Nation. It is my honor today to welcome him here to the House of Representatives.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. EMERSON). The Chair will entertain up to 15 further requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

HOUSE WILL ACT TO REVERSE ADMINISTRATION’S ATTACK ON RELIGIOUS FREEDOM
(Mr. BOEHNER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)
Mr. BOEHNER. My colleagues, in recent days, Americans of every faith and political persuasion have mobilized in objection to a rule put forward by the Obama administration that constitutes an unambiguous attack on religious freedom in our country.
This rule would require faith-based employers, including Catholic charities, schools, universities, and hospitals, to provide services they believe are immoral. Those services include sterilization, abortion-inducing drugs and devices, and contraception.
In imposing this requirement, the Federal Government has drifted dangerously beyond its constitutional boundaries, encroaching on religious freedom in a manner that affects millions of Americans and harms some of our Nation’s most vital institutions.
If the President does not reverse the Department’s attack on religious freedom, then the Congress, acting on behalf of the American people and the Constitution that we are sworn to uphold and defend, must.

The House will approach this matter fairly and deliberately through regular order and appropriate legislative channels. Because it has primary jurisdiction on the issues involved, the Energy and Commerce Committee is taking the lead on the legislative process that will hereafter to enact an effective and appropriate solution. Chairman URTON convened a hearing late last year and began laying the groundwork for legislative action when this flawed rule was first proposed, and I welcome his efforts to consider all possible options as his committee proceeds with its efforts.

This attack by the Federal Government on religious freedom in our country must not stand and will not stand.

ASIAN CARP
(Mr. HIGGINS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)
Mr. HIGGINS. Madam Speaker, the Great Lakes are the largest source of freshwater in the world, and they support vital shipping and recreation jobs. The fishery alone accounts for $7 billion in annual economic activity.
But the Great Lakes face a very real threat from the Asian carp, which are progressing from the Mississippi River to the Illinois River and are nearing Lake Michigan. If this invasive species enters the lakes, it could decimate Great Lakes fishing and recreation.
Last month, the Great Lakes Commission released a report recommending the construction of a barrier to separate the Mississippi River from Lake Michigan in order to protect the lakes from the Asian carp. I joined my colleagues from the Great Lakes Task Force in sending a letter to the Army Corps of Engineers asking them to consider this report as they study the best ways of keeping the Asian carp out of the Great Lakes Basin.
Madam Speaker, the Asian carp have not yet entered the lakes, but there are very real reasons for concern, as scientists say that the conditions of Lake Erie are perfect to support this species of fish. It is essential to our economy and our environment that we all work together to protect and restore this underappreciated asset.

THE ADMINISTRATION’S ATTACK ON THE FIRST AMENDMENT AND RELIGIOUS FREEDOM
(Mr. RIGELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)
Mr. RIGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong objection to the President’s decision requiring employers to provide insurance coverage for services which clearly violate their religious convictions. Many American employers are deeply offended and strenuously object to being forced by the administration to pay for contraceptives, sterilization and abortion-inducing drugs for their employees.
This is an egregious violation of the First Amendment, which protects religious freedom from government intrusion into the faith and religious convictions of Americans. It is precisely why our Founders embedded religious freedom into the First Amendment.
This is not a slight to the Constitution on release, it is an attack. The White House has said that adequate exemptions have been made, but this is simply not so.

I stand with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle and in both Houses of Congress in defending the right of conscience, our Constitution, and the right of all Americans to exercise their religious beliefs freely without intrusion from the Federal Government.
I call on the administration to reverse its decision today.

TAXES
(Mr. BACA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)
Mr. BACA. Madam Speaker, it has been 400 days since the Republicans took control of the House of Representatives, and we still have no bills designed to create jobs in America. Now the Republican political games are bringing us to the brink of yet another crisis.
If Congress does not act by the end of the month, 160 million Americans will see tax increases, millions more will lose their unemployment benefits, and seniors across the Nation will have access to their doctors put at risk by cuts to Medicare payments. The American people deserve better. Families need unemployment benefits and a payroll tax cut to put food on their tables and to keep roofs over their heads.
Let’s do the right thing. Let’s end tax breaks for millionaires and billionaires and let’s work for the middle class. We can’t wait for another last-minute fix. Let’s extend the payroll tax cut, unemployment benefits, and the Medicare doc fix today.

FIXING THE FEDERAL DEFICIT
(Ms. HAYWORTH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)
Ms. HAYWORTH. Madam Speaker, this past week, I had the pleasure to visit Fryer Machine Systems in Patterson, New York, in our beautiful Hudson Valley, Congressional District 19. They have spent 30 years in the Hudson Valley making the big machines that make components for manufacturers around the world. A local employer, loads of potential being held back by taxes, and let’s work for the middle class. We can’t wait for another last-minute fix. Let’s extend the payroll tax cut, unemployment benefits, and the Medicare doc fix today.
STUDENT LOANS

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

Ms. PINGREE of Maine. Madam Speaker, last month I submitted comments to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau about the rising problem of student loan debt.

I’ve heard from many people in my State—students, former students, and parents—who are struggling to pay back student loans. We are asking our students to take on more debt than ever, and in this weak economy, it’s hard to make the rising monthly payments. There has to be a better way.

Private student loans are part of the problem. They are one of the riskiest ways to pay for college, often with un-capped variable interest rates that hit those who are least able to afford them the hardest.

But the Federal student loan system also needs reform. Currently, borrowers are paying an interest rate of up to 8 percent, while homeowners refinancing their mortgages are often paying less than half of that. There is no reason that students and their parents should pay so much more for something that is as basic and essential as an education.

Madam Speaker, an affordable education should be a right for every family in America.

CLASS ACT REPEAL

(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. Madam Speaker, last Wednesday, the House passed the Fiscal Responsibility and Retirement Security Act of 2011, a bill which repeals a new program in the government health care takeover bill. During the health care debate, the President and congressional liberals said that this program would save taxpayers $80 billion. However, new internal evidence reveals that the administration was aware that the program was a “recipe for disaster.”

The 2,700-page ObamaCare bill was rammed through Congress, just like Cash for Clunkers. The President and his liberal colleagues included unworkable programs into an unpopular bill to gain enough votes for passage. The CLASS Act program is yet another example of how this administration supports programs that are political gimmicks, identified by Bill Walker as being a free ticket but no show.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

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

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Unless Congress acts, emergency unemployment benefits will run out on February 23 for 3 million Americans. We simply can’t let that happen.

Congress has never before allowed benefits to expire when unemployment was higher than 7.2 percent. And with more than three applicants for every job opening, we simply must not turn our backs on Americans who want to work, are trying to work, but simply can’t find a job.

We shouldn’t demean them either by asking them to jump through hurdles to get the unemployment insurance benefits that they’ve already paid for, such as getting drug tested or going back to high school after decades in the workforce.

Our economy is improving, thanks to the policies of this administration, but we have more to do. We need to extend unemployment benefits. It’s good for American families, and it’s good for America. Every dollar spent on UI benefits increases economic activity by $2. That increases gross domestic product and creates jobs and creates a stronger economy that works for everyone.

History has taught us and economists warn us about the dangers of prematurely pulling the plug on policies that work. Let’s extend unemployment insurance benefits for a full year.

BUDGET OR BUST

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

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support a bill that I recently introduced, H.R. 3883, the Budget or Bust Act. My legislation would force the House and the Senate to pass a budget or else their salaries would be held hostage until they do.

It has been 1,015 days since the Senate last passed a budget. That is 1,015 days that Congress has shirked one of its most basic responsibilities, and they shouldn’t be getting paid for their irresponsibility.

Next week, we’ll see the President roll out his budget for 2013, which is not part of his constitutional job description. The Budget or Bust Act would restore the power of the purse to its rightful owner, which the Founding Fathers specifically gave to Congress, not to the President. Congress should be deciding how to spend taxpayer dollars, and the President should simply be implementing the budget and policy that Congress puts forward.

I urge my colleagues to support my Budget or Bust Act so that Washington is finally forced to pass a budget and live within its means like the rest of America does.

EXTEND UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

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

Ms. HAHN. Madam Speaker, the deadline, again, to pass an extension of unemployment benefits is fast approaching. Last week, the numbers came out that our economy is on the mend, but we do still have a long way to go.

Unemployment benefits put money into the economy and serve as a life-line for the millions of Americans who, through no fault of their own, have lost their job and cannot find work. These are benefits, by the way, that have been earned through years of hard work. They aren’t giveaways.

If my friends on the other side of the aisle don’t extend these benefits, 2.8 million Americans—including 491,000 Californians—will lose their lifeline, throwing their families into further despair and hampering our economic recovery.

We can’t let this happen. Let’s work together and pass these extensions of unemployment benefits for one full year.

HOUSE GOP JOBS PLAN

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

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, the facts don’t lie: President Obama’s policies have failed the American people and are making the economy worse.

Since the President took office, unemployment has increased by 8 percent for 36 months, gas prices have doubled, the number of Americans having to rely on food stamps has climbed to all-time high, while the number of new business startups has dropped to a 17-year low. Our national debt has reached $15 trillion, greater than our entire economy, and just last week, the CBO projected that 2012 will bring us our fourth trillion dollar deficit in a row.

Because the President cannot run on his record, he has, regrettably, turned to the politics of envy and division. House Republicans have a plan for America’s job creators to help turn this economy around. It’s time for the President and Senate Democrats to stop blocking our jobs bills and help us put Americans back to work.

CYBERBULLYING

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

Mr. HIMES. Madam Speaker, this piece of paper will never be the same. No matter how much you try, you can’t remove the marks that are left behind. The paper may not have ripped, but once the damage is done, the scars remain.

I saw this idea on the Web site of a non-profit organization formed in Ridgefield, Connecticut, Students Against Internet Discrimination, or SAID. SAID formed in response to anonymous bullies at Ridgefield High School who
were using Twitter to attack other kids from behind a wall of anonymity. Cyberbullying, kids using the Internet to intimidate, defame, or attack other kids, is a growing problem.

Sophie Needelman, a senior at Ridgefield High, decided to create an outlet online for the legions of supportive, helpful, and decent students to speak out and speak up. With a few friends, she started a Facebook group for Ridgefield students to counter the actions of the bullies. Within 48 hours, it had 1,000 concerned students, and adults who wanted to show that bullying has no place in our schools.

I commend the students behind Students Against Internet Discrimination and the entire community of support behind this growing movement.

For every bully out there, there are hundreds of adults and other students who will support this effort and offer help. Seek out a group like SAID and join the effort to stop the despicable practice of cyberbullying.

GRAND CANYON AIR TOURISM

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

Mr. QUAYLE. Madam Speaker, a couple of weeks ago, the President was in Florida and announced new tourism initiatives with a particular focus on increasing visits to U.S. natural treasures. Unfortunately, once again, his rhetoric doesn’t match his actions.

For example, the National Park Service is currently considering new regulations to be implemented by the FAA that would further restrict air tours above the Grand Canyon National Park in an attempt to reduce aviation noise. If implemented, these regulations would devastate the Grand Canyon air tourism industry that is responsible for $104.3 million in economic activity. It would reduce the industry’s employment by 10 percent. Flight operations would go down 14.7 percent, and passenger volume would drop nearly 12.8 percent.

The Grand Canyon is a national treasure to us all, but 70 percent of the park is already off limits to flights, and the industry has already invested millions in quiet technology. This is yet another example of the administration’s consistently inconsistent policies.

The administration must stop needless regulations that will destroy jobs.

BUDGET AND JOBS

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

Mr. PITTS. Madam Speaker, the first Monday in February every year is supposed to be the day the President releases his budget, but this year the budget was delayed a week. Last year the budget was delayed a week also. The release date for the budget has been the same for decades, yet this administration seems to be incapable of completing their work on time.

Back when I was a high school teacher, turning in your work a week or two late meant you failed. Now is no time to fail on budgetary matters, not when we are $15 trillion in debt and have deficits every year of more than a trillion dollars.

The Senate hasn’t passed a budget in more than 1,000 days. We need a realistic plan to get our country back on track. While the House put forward a plan last year, it was met with an attack that the nonpartisan Politifact called “the lie of the year.”

The Federal budget affects every American, especially those who are looking for jobs. Right now, uncertainty abounds and employers wonder whether destructive taxes will hold back growth.

Let’s get back on a sound fiscal track. Let’s end the uncertainty. Let’s pass a budget on time again this year.

HONORING CONTRIBUTIONS MADE BY RAYTHEON

(Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today as a pro-life Catholic and as an American deeply concerned with the administration’s ruling as part of the health care law to require the Catholic Church, Christian and other religious-affiliated organizations to offer health insurance that covers contraceptives and sterilizations, even though it is clearly in violation of their beliefs and the fundamental teachings of the church.

I stand with Cardinal-designate Timothy Dolan, president of the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops, when he said, “In effect, the President is saying we have a year to figure out how to violate our consciences” and turn our backs on thousands of years of church teachings.

Religious liberty has been sewn into the fabric of our exceptional Nation. The ability to exercise our religious beliefs free of government interference was part of the very reason our Founders came to America and is the very first right mentioned in the Bill of Rights.

The current administration’s efforts to challenge the conscience and reproductive rights of the Catholic Church, or any other religion, will not and should not be tolerated. I urge the President to reconsider this rule and restore the church’s religious freedom.

PAYROLL TAX CUT

(Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge my Republican colleagues to end the same game and to give certainty back to the American people.

Right before the holidays, my Republican colleagues threatened to raise...
taxes on the middle class because a small but very loud minority in their conference wanted to prove a point. Now we’re back at it again. They want to prevent $1.500 from being in the hands of the middle class.

My fellow Democrats and I want to keep the money in the hands of hard-working Americans by supporting the extension of the payroll tax holiday. We cannot afford to take more risks with the income of 160 million working Americans. In fact, the no-jobs agenda of the Republican Conference has pushed to continue tax cuts for the wealthiest Americans while not giving breaks to working Americans and the middle class.

I ask my colleagues on the other side of the aisle if they will please come to the table for a strong and working middle class of America.

MILLIONS OF AMERICANS FIGHTING MANDATE

(Mrs. BLACKBURN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam Speaker, I think that there are millions of Americans today, many American Catholics, who listened intently to the debate that took place on the ObamaCare bill. They weren’t really sure about it, but they kept hanging on to a couple of things: If you like what you have, you can keep it, is what the President said. They have found out that’s not the way it turned out.

Well, when it came to all of the guidelines that were coming from HHS, don’t worry about these. They’ll never be mandates. They’re just going to be guidelines. They’re there for information and instruction.

Well, that didn’t come about either, because what has happened, the Catholic organizations and schools and hospitals are being mandated by the Federal Government to violate their religious beliefs and to meet the Federal mandate of providing contraceptives, abortion services, and sterilization services, all in the name of a health care policy.

This is something that needs to be reversed. I stand with the millions of Americans who are fighting this mandate.

EXTEND PAYROLL TAX HOLIDAY

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

Ms. HANABUSA. Madam Speaker, our constituents are saying: Here they go again. Don’t they get anything right?

What they’re talking about is the fact that the payroll tax, the extension of unemployment, and the extension of the SGR is all coming up again. Again. After the fiasco of last December, you would have thought we learned our lesson.

Look at what the payroll tax means—160 million will risk losing. They’ll have about a $1,500 tax increase. For those in Hawaii, 700,000 will suffer a $1,120 a year reduction. What are we doing?

The SGR will increase the cost to our elderly, a 27-percent reduction to their doctor. We call it in Hawaii our kapunas, those who are very important to us. Look at what we are risking for them.

Instead, the focus seems to be: How do we keep money for the ultrarich, that 1 percent? Think about it. The middle class can use the $1,120 in Hawaii. Let’s do it right.

SPEAK UP, AMERICA

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

Mr. RANGEL. Well, I think I have some good news. Most Americans believe that when the Congress does not do what they want to happen that they want it to happen on Election Day, and then they remind us that we let them down. Certainly, I remember when this unemployment compensation and the holiday for taxpayers, as well as the payment of our doctors, was coming up a couple years ago, and I was almost christmastide. I really thought that, because of the Republican majority, and because they just felt that unemployed people getting compensation meant that they wouldn’t look for work, or that they weren’t paying enough taxes, or that they didn’t want to deal with the question of the doctors—but still, after all of this battle, when the American people spoke up, they didn’t wait until Election Day. They got on the phone. They called their House Members, Republicans and Democrats. They called everybody to say that they could not afford a sharp increase in their payroll deductions.

So, do it again, because it really works. You’re going to get these extensions. All you have to do is call and demand that you get what you deserve.

THE SMARTER APPROACH TO NUCLEAR EXPENDITURES (SANE) ACT

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

Mr. MARKEY. Madam Speaker, America’s nuclear weapons budget is locked into a Cold War time machine. It doesn’t reflect our 21st century security needs. It makes no sense. It is insane. It’s insane to spend $10 billion building new plants to make uranium and plutonium for new nuclear bombs when we are cutting our nuclear arsenal and the plants we have now work just fine. It’s insane that we’re going to spend $84 billion for up to 14 new nuclear submarines when just one submarine with 96 nuclear bombs on board can blow up every major city in Iran, China, and North Korea.

It’s an insane strategy, but it’s America’s current plan. And that’s why I introduced the SANE Act—the Smarter Approach to Nuclear Expenditures Act—with 34 of my colleagues. The SANE Act cuts $100 billion in spending over the next 10 years on outdated, wasteful nuclear weapons programs over the next 10 years.

Let’s cut new nuclear weapons, not the poor, the sick, the children, and the elderly of our country. Support and cosponsor the SANE Act.

REPUBLICAN HYPOCRISY

(Ms. CLARKE of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. CLARKE. Madam Speaker, today we find ourselves in the unfortunate and familiar position of running out the clock on the American people.

The Republican majority seems to have no problem moving Heaven and Earth to preserve tax cuts for the wealthiest Americans. However, they seem content to allow taxes to rise for the working poor and middle class. The majority’s orthodoxy that tax cuts solve every problem seems not to extend to those that need it the most.

This tax hypocrisy has not gone unnoticed by the American people.

Madam Speaker, the 112th Congress has not passed one job-creating bill in the face of this stubbornly high unemployment. And instead of addressing the jobs crisis, they are continuing their assault on the unemployed by threatening to cut off aid to those who would rather have a job in the first place.

I urge the majority to put aside election-year politics and pass a long-term payroll tax extension and extend unemployment benefits, especially in light of their failure to address the need for more job opportunity.

REPUBLICANS PLAY POLITICS WHILE PEOPLE ARE HURTING

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

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Chair, the clock is ticking. Republicans are playing games, and people are hurting. Republicans care more about their singular goal of defeating Obama in November than helping people that are hurting and helping the middle class. This latest chapter on the extension of unemployment benefit adds to an already sordid and sad story.

Last December, Republicans threatened to lay off 1 million Americans by refusing to extend unemployment benefits. House Republicans are now pushing a plan that would reduce...
unemployment benefits for 3 million Americans who lost their jobs through no fault of their own. This plan is wrong. It’s wrong for the middle class, and it’s wrong for people who are trying to find jobs.

It is time that the Republican majority brought real jobs plan to this floor that will create real jobs and put the American people to work. When they’re working, our economy is fine. When they’re working, our small businesses are fine. Rather than acknowledge these real jobs Republicans in Congress seem intent on blaming the unemployed for unemployment.

ASSAULT ON RELIGIOUS LIBERTY
(Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGRREN of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LUNGRREN of California. Madam Speaker, just a couple of weeks ago, this administration announced a position that amounts to an assault on religious liberty in this country. Their narrow definition of what constitutes religious action, religious belief, and whether or not the Federal Government can cause you to take actions against your own conscience is a serious matter that ought not to be determined by the Friday release of a decision made by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

This is an issue that goes beyond the Catholic Church and Catholic institution. It goes to the essence of the First Amendment protections contained in the Constitution with respect to religious freedom. We had better understand exactly how important this issue is, and we had better understand how it has to be addressed directly and cannot be compromised by saying we’re not going to take away your religious liberty for a year. That is not a compromise. That is a form of political extortion.

IRAN’S NUCLEAR AMBITIONS
(Mr. DEUTCH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DEUTCH. Madam Speaker, even as we stand here today, the centrifuges continue to spin in Iran, and their illicit nuclear weapons program forges ahead.

Yet, they are more isolated today than they have ever been. I commend President Obama for his Executive order freezing the assets of the Central Bank of Iran and making it impossible to do business both with Iran and with the United States. I thank our Asian allies for reducing purchases of crude oil and slashing trade with Iran, and I commend our European allies, as well, for their efforts to isolate the Iranian economy. Iran’s situation is in shambles. As a result of these international efforts, its currency is plummeting and inflation is skyrocketing.

I urge my colleagues, our friends across the way in the Senate, to pass tighter sanctions still to tighten the economic noose on the ayatollahs and to force them to give up their illicit nuclear ambitions. We must stand with the Iranian people even as their human rights are crushed by the Revolutionary Guard. In their quest for democracy, we stand with them. Our efforts are paying off, Madam Speaker, we cannot let up.

EXPEDITED LEGISLATIVE LINE-ITEM VETO AND RESCISIONS ACT OF 2012

Mr. WOODALL. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 540 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 540
Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 3 of section 2 of rule XIX, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the purpose of considering the amendment to the President’s budget submitted by the Committee on the Budget of the Congress of the United States, to amend the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to provide for a legislative line-item veto to expedite consideration of rescissions, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be limited to 1 hour and shall not exceed 30 equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget and shall not extend beyond 15 minutes of each legatee. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. In lieu of the amendments recommended by the Committees on the Budget and Rules now printed in the bill, it shall be in order to consider an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule. Each such amendment may be of the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 112-12. That amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as an amendment to the amendment that was adopted in the nature of a substitute are waived. No amendment to that amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except those in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report. Any amendment designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent of the amendment and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the amendment in the nature of a substitute made in order as original text. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto, subject to a one minute recision motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

Sec. 2. It shall be in order at any time on the legislative day of February 9, 2012, for the Speaker to entertain motions that the House suspend the rules, as though under clause 3 of rule XIX, refer to a measure addressing securities trading based on non-public information.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 1 hour.

GENERAL VETO

Mr. WOODALL. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODALL. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to my good friend, the Ranking Member of the Budget Committee, PAUL RYAN, and the Democratic ranking member, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, another opportunity of things that we can do here in this new Congress to bring common sense to our budgeting process.

A bipartisan, or a bipartisan-minded Madam Speaker, to provide both Congress and the President with all of the tools necessary to get our fiscal challenges under control. It exemplifies what can happen here in this body when we’re willing to listen to folks back home and come together to try to make a difference here in Congress.

In the 111th Congress, Madam Speaker, nondefense discretionary spending was decreased by almost 25 percent. This Congress, this body, working with the Senate, increased nondefense discretionary spending by almost 25 percent. Now, if your constituents are like mine, Madam Speaker, had they had that budget around their family dinner table, they could have found some items that they could have done without. In exchange for not putting their children and their grandchildren further and further in the hole, further and further and further under the mountain of debt that this country has run up, they could have found some things to cut.
Now, Congress in the past has tried to pass a line-item veto, line-item vetoes that I would have opposed had I been in Congress, Madam Speaker, because they transferred our authority, our authority here in the U.S. House of Representatives, to the executive branch, contrary to that.

What we have today is not that process of days of old, not that process that has been tossed out by the Supreme Court as a violation of our House prerogatives; but what we have today is an expedited rescissions process that allows the President of the United States to go through those budget bills, those appropriation bills, those funding bills, to say, When I see this, it doesn’t pass the smell test, let me give the Congress one more shot at it; send it back to Capitol Hill, where we accept it or reject it in its entirety.

I confess, Madam Speaker, I’m not thrilled about involving this President in budgeting decisions any more than is anybody in Congress. But given the nature of our challenges, it’s not about this President or the previous President or the next President. It’s about the American people. It’s about what we are going to do to fulfill our responsibilities.

The bigger problem with this rule is that it will provide another arrow in the quiver of fiscal responsibility to this Nation, and I believe it’s one whose time has come.

Yesterday, we saw another bill in this budget reform process. Last week, we saw two other bills in this budget reform process. Each are coming to the floor, Madam Speaker, in open and honest a process as we can bring the American people into this budget process, to make Congress’ budget process as open and honest as it can be. As a proud member of the Rules Committee, Madam Speaker, and of the Budget Committee, I am here today in strong support of this rule and in strong support of resolving, there will be zero, zero amendments allowed—no amendments from Republicans and no amendments from Democrats to strengthen the STOCK Act.

Now, even the Senate, which is hardly known for its legislative efficiency, was able to consider amendments and get the bill done and passed because of its bipartisan support. We should do so in the House under an open process, or even a controlled process, 10, 15, 20 amendments.

I know Members across both sides of the aisle have ideas about how to reduce the perceived inequities and conflicts of interest that exist, both among Members and appointees, and on the executive side of government. We owe nothing less to the American people.

So I am terribly disappointed that this rule will not allow for any strengthening of the STOCK Act and, quite to the contrary, actually deals it a severe weakening blow by removing political intelligence.

Furthermore, we don’t know, at this point, what exactly will be in this STOCK Act that potentially could be under consideration tomorrow. Contrary to the promise that the Republican majority made to the American people about having time to read bills, it’s my understanding that an initial
version was posted last night. It’s my understanding that a subsequent version weakening the STOCK Act was posted just an hour ago, which I don’t think any of us have had the opportunity to read.

We agree that this could be changed again; and, yet, under this rule, this Congress could be called on to act on this tomorrow, to vote on this tomorrow, with no opportunity to strengthen the bill, no opportunity to prevent the watering down of the bill by the majority leadership, which is exactly occurring behind closed doors as we speak.

Now, again, while I cannot support the rule for those reasons, I want to also discuss one of the underlying bills that this rule will bring to the House, which is the Expedited Line-Item Veto and Rescissions Act. This act is an important step, albeit a small step, a small but constructive step, towards the cause of deficit reduction and eliminating the wasteful spending and earmarks that are too often being bestowed as the hallmark of this Congress and past Congresses.

Now, Members on both sides of the aisle have disagreements about this bill. When you have a bill that impacts legislative prerogatives, that’s likely to be the case. I know some are concerned about constitutionality, generally, of line-item veto bills. I believe that this bill was carefully crafted to take into account those valid constitutional arguments about the separation of powers and the prerogative of the legislative branch.

This legislation strikes the correct balance between the Framers’ intent to place the power of the purse in the hands of Congress, which retains, under this bill, the ability to approve or disapprove of any Presidential line-item veto, with the need to cut out wasteful spending that piggybacks on larger, must-pass legislation which, whether it’s a continuing or an appropriations bill, we know that this body has been unable to produce, cleaner, leaner spending bills. And I think it can be a constructive step to enlist the help of the President of the United States in removing unnecessary and indefensible pork from spending bills.

I would also add that this bill is a welcome change for many of the other so-called budget-reform bills that have been brought forward by the House Budget Committee. The House Budget Committee has brought forward bills to pretend that inflation doesn’t exist. They’ve brought forward bills to have funny scoring, trick scoring, dynamic scoring, rather than the usual objective process of the Congressional Budget Office.

But you can’t pretend the deficit away. You can’t pretend the deficit away by assuming there’s no inflation. You can’t pretend the deficit away by putting in wacky numbers that are whatever you feel like, based on your biases.

So this bill is really the first budget bill that is a constructive step towards actually controlling spending, something that I’ve often heard Members of both parties pay lip service to, but this body has done relatively little to address that notable goal of budgeting our budget.

Now, however, there’s a lot more to do. I’ve always maintained, as have many on my side of the aisle, that rather than talking about balancing the budget, rather than talking about what we want to do, and rather than trying to shove the money under the rug, there’s the budget. The supercommittee had an opportunity to do that with a balanced approach.

The President of the United States has called for a balanced approach to balance the budget. The President of the United States has convened the Simpson-Bowles Commission to outline specific plans around ending our budget deficit and returning our Nation to fiscal responsibility. Under this rule, there were no bills that have been taken up by this body that would fundamentally address the very real budget problems that we face.

And to be clear, we cannot simply pass this Expedited Line-Item Veto and Rescissions Act and say, problem solved, game over, let’s go home. A constructive step towards balancing our budget, yes, but a small step, a potential step in the right direction, but one that, by no means, should get Congress out of the responsibility of acting responsibly in a balanced manner to balance our budget, right our fiscal ship, ensure the long-term integrity of Social Security and Medicare, and balance our budget deficit.

We need to use a balanced approach to budget challenges. The approach we need to take a comprehensive, not by the Simpson-Bowles Commission, there were no bills that have been taken up by this body that would fundamentally address the very real budget problems that we face.

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We need to use a balanced approach to budget challenges. The approach we need to take a comprehensive, not by the Simpson-Bowles Commission, there were no bills that have been taken up by this body that would fundamentally address the very real budget problems that we face.
It is really with great pride, again, as a new member to the Budget Committee, to have my colleague from Colorado say such nice things about this bipartisan work, about the hope that this presents for us moving forward, and I, too, hope we'll be able to build on that.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POLIS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

If we defeat the previous question, I will come to the Rules Committee to ensure that the House votes on the political intelligence provisions that are included in the STOCK Act written by Ms. SLAUGHTER and Mr. WALZ as a standalone bill. This bill will help shine sunlight onto political intelligence firms and require that they register as lobbyists. This provision already has the support of a majority of the Members of this body—285 Members, including 99 Republicans.

The fact that the Republican leadership sneaked and watered down the STOCK Act by stripping out this provision we'll be considering this week is both shameful and wrong. It's clear that this House needs to act, and I'm able to offer this amendment.

I am honored to yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER), the ranking member of the Rules Committee and the sponsor of the STOCK Act.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend, my colleague, for yielding to me.

This is terribly important to me. I've spent 6 years of my life on this bill, so bear with me if I get a little emotional.

Today, I urge my colleagues to defeat the previous question so that we can strengthen the STOCK Act bill that has been weakened by House Republican leadership behind closed doors and in the dark. When writing their own version of the STOCK Act, Majority Leader CANTOR and House Republican leadership did not consult the bipartisan coalition that has championed this bill and, over the week, neither I nor Mr. WALZ were asked to contribute to the final product, nor was our leader consulted in any way. Despite championing the bill for 6 years, I was left completely out.

As a matter of fact, the way the bill is structured, even House Republicans have an opportunity to offer an amendment to put back the political intelligence piece, which I think is really the heart of the bill. The bill was changed from a bill to a suspension, which means that the minority will have neither the right of a motion to recommit or an opportunity to amend this bill in any way. That contrasts completely with what happened over in the Senate when Members of the Senate were allowed to present amendments to this bill, and many of them were successful.

But what we got here was a flawed bill last night and a need to reintroduce revised legislation earlier today.

As a matter of fact, the bill they put out last night has already been superceded by one about 45 minutes ago, which shows you that if you write something in the dark of night, you may not know what you wrote. Despite their many changes, the bill is weaker and it's been before. The simple truth is that the bill introduced by House Republicans waters down government reform, particularly when it comes to regulating the political intelligence industry. Political intelligence is the latest scheme to profit from the Halls of Congress. The industry profits to the tune of $400 million annually, and that's all we know. That grew considerably this week from the information that we had previously. We don't even know where it is, but this is at least almost half a billion dollars a year. They glean valuable information and they sell that information to high-paying Wall Street clients.

None of my constituents are able to do anything like that. They have no prior information, and they expect their Congress to be more decent and with more integrity than to be doing that.

But like the lobbyists before them, political intelligence operatives use a proximity to power to serve high-paying clients. Unlike the lobbyists, they are nameless. Under the current law, they're not required to identify themselves as they go about their work. They're completely unregulated.

America knows all too well what happens when Congress and K Street meet in the dark. From Jack Abramoff to Tom DeLay, corruption can spread through the highest reaches of Congress without the proper controls, and we know it. But with the STOCK Act, we have a chance to be proactive and simply require—no big whoop—the operatives to register as a lobbyist so we know who they are.

This is not a radical idea, but over the last week the outcry from K Street has been deafening. Soon after they rang the alarm, the House Republican leadership locked themselves behind closed doors where they reworked my original legislation and removed the language that regulated the political intelligence community. We're now set to consider a bill that commissions a study on political intelligence, hardly the way to restore America's faith in this institution.

Did House Republican leadership return to their Abramoff-era ways and put the needs of K Street before Main Street? We will never know, because we don't know who they are and what they're doing but we know that they're doing something.

What we do know is that the regulation of the political intelligence community was supported by 285 Members of Congress, yet it was stripped out of our original bill, including 99 Republicans, to whom we are extremely grateful, and a bipartisan supermajority in the Senate. The bill, as you know, passed over there 96-3. What we do know is that after emerging from behind the closed doors, the bill introduced by Mr. CANTOR does nothing to regulate the political intelligence community.

The House leadership should have allowed this bill to be finalized in an open and transparent manner. It's that important. America is watching. I have never seen the editorial support or the outpouring of support like we have had on this measure. People want us to be doing this. It is really beyond my ken that we are doing this in a hidden and weak way. But this has been allowed to come to the floor.

I'm confident that my 285 colleagues who supported the original STOCK Act would have passed the tough regulations for the political intelligence community.

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

Mr. POLIS. I would be happy to yield an additional minute to the gentle lady from New York.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Instead, the majority continued their "my way or the highway" approach and shut out their colleagues and made this changes to a bipartisan bill. As a result, a bipartisan coalition in the House is left with one option: to reintroduce our political intelligence regulations by defeating the previous question. Putting Main Street before K Street is the only way.

I urge my colleagues to defeat the previous question, reinsert language to regulate a growing K Street industry, and make the STOCK Act as strong as it was when I introduced it 6 years ago.

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Mr. WOODALL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to say that I appreciate the gentlady's work. I know that her effort on behalf of the STOCK Act comes from the heart. I disagree with a lot of the underlying crafting of that bill, but I know that the effort is to solve a very real problem and to solve it in a very genuine way, and I am grateful to her for that.

At this time, Madam Speaker, I would like to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida, Sheriff NUGENT, one of my freshman colleagues, who also comes to this issue with a pure heart and who has an alternative proposal here in the House to prevent insider trading, of which I am a strong supporter. He is also my colleague and seatmate in the Rules Committee.

Mr. NUGENT. Madam Speaker, I want to thank my very good friend from the great State of Georgia (Mr. WOODALL) for the time. As he mentioned, we both sit on the Rules Committee.

Madam Speaker, today I rise in support of H. Res. 540, and the issue we are talking about, whether or not the American people can trust us.

Today, Congress has a job approval rating of—what?—10, 11, 12 percent.
The American people are pretty sick of us, and I don’t blame them. Ms. SLAUGHTER has been working on the STOCK Act bill for over 6 years, which is commendable. Yet it’s unfortunate that it never came to the Democratic Congress for a vote. That’s very unfortunate that she was never able to move it forward. If anything, as we move forward here, I am amazed that 13 percent of folks actually approved of the work we’re doing. I can’t believe 1 percent.

It was only about a year ago that I was one of those people who was disappointed in this body, but my parents always taught me that, if you’re not part of the solution, then you’re part of the problem. Sure enough, I ran for Congress, and the people of Florida’s Fifth Congressional District put their trust in me to represent them.

One thing I promised the folks back home is that I was never going to use my service in the House of Representatives to enrich myself, which is why I turned down the congressional health benefits. That’s why I introduced my bill, H.R. 981, the Congress Is Not a Career, that would turn down the congressional pension that I am legally required to take. That’s why I think that trading on any kind of insider knowledge received through the virtue of working in this office is flat out, down, downright illegal. Anybody who abuses his office to get rich and game the markets should go to jail. It’s that simple. I’ve put people in jail for doing things that were illegal.

Madam Speaker, sometimes I wonder if colleagues in this very Chamber forget about what we’re talking about. We’re talking about the United States Congress. We’re talking about the institution that makes up the first branch of government. We’re talking about the people’s branch. We’re talking about the institution where men like Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, JFK, and George H.W. Bush all served at one point or another in their careers.

This is an institution that ought to be held to the highest standards, an institution that I, at least, expect more from, and we’re failing—we’re failing our constituents; we’re failing ourselves; and we’re just outright failing.

What we need to do now is take deliberate steps towards making things better. We need to prove to the American people that we hear them and that they’re right and that we’re going to do better, because the major step in the right direction would be in showing our commitment to ethics reform and in ensuring that we aren’t using Congress as a way to line our own pockets.

As the Times wrote in an editorial just this morning, the United States Congress needs to “finally address the exploitation of public office for individual financial gain.” H. Res. 540 lets us bring that discussion to the floor of the House of Representatives, which is where it belongs.

I’ve gotten up here, Madam Speaker, and have spent a lot of time talking about honesty and of doing better, so here is my opportunity to be honest with everyone here and with everybody watching us at home.

If it were up to me, we wouldn’t be voting on this bill that we’ll be voting on tomorrow. As I see it, the STOCK Act we’ll be voting on tomorrow has some problems. Transparency and openness mean that we’ll be able to look at all of these problems and really think about if the benefits outweigh the costs. It means that we will be able to have a productive discussion about the STOCK Act on the floor of this House tomorrow.

But I’ve got to tell you that the process that got us to where we are today and where we’re going tomorrow is just wrong. Thirty-eight pages isn’t a long bill in congressional speak, but it’s 38 pages that never went through the normal legislative process, and it’s 38 pages that we didn’t get an opportunity to amend. Since I’m being honest, there are a bunch of the people here that are better than the STOCK Act, which is what we’re going to be voting on tomorrow.

One of those options is my bill, H.R. 3639, the Prevent Insider Trading by Elected Officials Act. My bill is only 1 1/2 pages long. It’s quick; it’s to the point, and all elected officials both in the legislative branch and in the executive branch are required to put their stocks, bonds, securities—whatever you have—into a blind trust. It’s just that simple. If you don’t know what you have, you can’t trade it based on insider knowledge. That’s what a blind trust is all about. My bill is 1 1/2 pages, and there is no room for loopholes. Legislation up here is written by attorneys that sometimes only attorneys can understand, and there are loopholes in all of this.

If I had my way, the discussion we’d be having on the floor tomorrow wouldn’t be about honest services provisions, IP redlining, searchable mortgages and disclosures and whatnot online, but that’s not my call. So we’re here today, and at least we’ve gotten this far. I wish we were doing more.

This is the United States Congress we’re talking about. When I was growing up, it was supposed to mean something, and I’m hoping it still does. If it does, then we need to be holding ourselves to the highest of standards. The American people ought to know that they can have faith in those people who are serving them here in Washington.

Do I think this is the very best step? No, I do not. Do I think it’s better than the bill the United States Senate sent to us through that rushed process—a bill that has conflicting provisions and at its core doesn’t, in fact, address the problem that the American people want fixed? No doubt about it.

I wish the Senate hadn’t rushed the STOCK Act. I suspect HARRY Reid just really needed a shiny object he could wave and point to, hoping he could distract the American people long enough to forget that it has been over 1,000 days since the United States Senate passed a budget. He has already promised that they wouldn’t even have one for this next year. If not for the rush, then we probably wouldn’t be forced into acting on this at such breakneck speed.

Do I think that this is a discussion we must have and need to have? Absolutely. That’s why I’m going to support this rule.

I’m being honest. I wish we’d done it differently, but we’re here to work with the American people, and that’s the most important thing right now.

Mr. POLIS. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I have to say, after hearing my colleague from Florida, I’m a little bit confused about where he stands.

Certainly, his arguments were many of the same arguments that I and others have been making. In fact, Ranking Member SLAUGHTER proposed in committee vote yesterday to strike suspensions authority specifically so the gentleman from Florida could offer his bill as an amendment to the bill and so we could have a discussion about this blind trust issue. I think that would have been a better way to have brought it to the floor.

Yet the gentleman from Florida voted “no” yesterday to the provision that he is effectively trying to argue for on the floor today. He concluded his remarks by confirming that he plans to vote for a rule that fundamentally doesn’t allow him to do what he thinks needs to be done to restore ethics and integrity to this body.

So I think that that is an example of the type of contradictions that we’re hearing, but I would urge the gentleman to be convinced by his own arguments as to whether that might join me in opposing the previous question and in opposing the rule.

Madam Speaker, it is my honor to yield the remaining minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota, an original sponsor of the STOCK Act, Mr. WALZ.

Mr. WALZ of Minnesota. I thank the gentleman from Colorado for yielding.

As the American people watch us here, the previous gentleman from Florida was right in that the frustration levels are as high as they’ve been with this sacred institution, with this idea of self-governance. It would be a lot easier if we didn’t have to go through all of the torments of the constituents sometimes say. We need to get rid of some of you Members of Congress. There are too many of you.

I say, Why think small? Get rid of all of us and name a king. Then we don’t have to do a dang thing, do we? They can think for us.
when we are long gone and forgotten. Our children will inherit this place and the things that happen here. The integrity of this institution stands above all else. That’s why when I walked through this door, coming out of a classroom into the Military in 1983, I knew that my destiny was to be a champion of the sent to the floor to no avail, through 4 years of demonstration. The Expedited Line-Item Veto and Rescissions Act is a fiscally sound way to reduce wasteful government spending and ensure that American taxpayer dollars are spent wisely. This legislation will help in a small way to address
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our budget crisis. Again, I want to be clear that the Expedited Line-Item Veto and Recissions Act does not solve our deficit, does not restore fiscal discipline and fiscal integrity to our country, but is a step in the right direction that will produce savings that will all be applied to deficit reduction under this bill.

The bill is a balanced measure, and I know that there is some support and opposition from both sides of the aisle. I encourage my colleagues to seriously consider supporting this small, but important, step forward. The country’s budget situation is dire. The supercommittee’s failure and the threat of sequestration underscores the need to address our fiscal policies head on. The worst possible outcome is that we pat ourselves on the back and say “job well done” while this country faces record deficits of trillions of dollars over the next 10 years. We need a big and balanced budget compromise to reduce our Nation’s debt. Passing the bipartisan Expedited Line-Item Veto and Recisions Act will help and keep us on track to help restore fiscal integrity to our country; but we need to remind ourselves that it is only a small first step toward addressing our budget problem.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to extend the unemployment insurance and middle class tax cuts to reach a big, bold, and balanced solution to our Federal budget situation along the lines of the President’s commission.

I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of the amendment in the Record along with extraneous material immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. POLIS. I urge my colleagues to vote “no” and defeat the previous question. I urge a “no” vote on the rule, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WOODALL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

It really is a source of pride for me as a Budget Committee member to be a part of this. This is an effort, much like the STOCK Act, that did not begin in this Congress. The Expedited Line-Item Veto is an effort that has been going on for almost two decades here in this body. And previous attempts, Madam Speaker, I would argue, were in fact an unconstitutional delegation of our responsibility here in the House to delegate delegating that responsibility to the President.

This underlying bill, however, looks less like a line-item veto and more like an expedited rescission, rescission authority that the President already has today, but ensures that when that re-

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secision is presented, it actually gets a vote here on the House floor.

If these were wonderful economic times, Madam Speaker, I don’t know if I would be as enthusiastic about this legislation, but these are dire economic times, and these bills have grown exponentially in my life time. And I think we must pull out every single stop that we can to make the situation better. Whether a little or whether a lot, every single opportunity we must seize. And law is one of those. So I appreciate, again, the work of Chairman RYAN and Ranking Member VAN HOLLEN in bringing this forward.

But I would be remiss, Madam Speaker, if given all of the talk about the STOCK Act today, I didn’t speak up just a little on behalf of my colleagues. I have served now 13 months as a Member of Congress. I see good and decent, hardworking men and women trying to do the very best that they can for their Nation. I see men and women from different parts of the country whose constituencies have different hopes and dreams, and those Members coming here to advocate for those hopes and dreams as best as they can. And I see a population back home that has lost all faith in those who are supposed to do it here in this body. And I wonder what we do here in this body to perpetuate that stereotype.

You know, the STOCK Act, Madam Speaker, has been characterized colloquially as the prevent-insider-trading-by-Members-of-Congress as if, as if Members of Congress are allowed to participate in insider trading today. And they are not. Insider trading was against the law yesterday, it was against the law a week ago, it was against the law a year ago, and it will still be against the law tomorrow. Do not let your constituents, Madam Speaker, believe that you have a right to insider trade when they don’t. It’s not fair, nor is it fair to us as well, and we owe it to this institution and we owe it to our constituents back home to tell them they are not being represented by a bunch of thieves and scoundrels, but they are being represented by their neighbors. Can we do even more? Must we do even more? We must.

Thirty-eight pages in the STOCK Act of new criminal regulations, new sanctions. If you got bribed last week, you’re going to go to prison for a number of years. If you get bribed next week, you’re going to go to prison for more years. Folks, don’t get bribed. It was wrong yesterday; it is wrong tomorrow. It’s not more wrong because we’re deciding this here today.

We have a responsibility to do the job we have been entrusted to do, and we must punish the bad actors in this body, but we cannot let our constituents back home believe that this body is being operated by folks who breach the public trust. We do America a disservice, Madam Speaker, when we allow that contention to go unchallenged.

Are there bad apples here in this Congress? I don’t know if they are here today. I know they have been here in years past. And we’ve sent those folks to prison. There are bad apples in my constituency; we’ve sent those folks to prison, too.

This body is only as good as the American voter back home. And I tell you, Madam Speaker, if your district is like my district, the American voter back home is a man or woman of integrity. The American voter back home is a person with hopes and dreams for a better America tomorrow than we have today. We can deliver that on their behalf. We are the voice of those hopes and dreams in this body.

The kind of bipartisan work that we’ve done on the Expedited Line-Item Veto and Recissions Act, I say that is exemplary. My colleague who chuckles, Madam Speaker, has been here longer than I. He’s been here longer than I. I don’t believe he’s beyond saving, though. I think we can convince him that it’s not a laughable matter to work together, that it’s actually something that folks do. And I’m optimistic to be the carrier of that message today and tomorrow.

With that, let me again urge strong support for the rule. The rule both allows the Expedited Line-Item Veto bill to come to the floor, as well as provides an opportunity for the very first time a vote on the STOCK Act here in this body. I rise in strong support of that rule and in strong support of the underlying provision.

The material previously referred to by Mr. POLIS is as follows:

AN AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 540 OFFERED BY MR. POLIS OF COLORADO

At the end of the resolution, add the following new sections:

Section 1. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution the Speaker shall, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of a bill consisting of the text specified in section 5, which will bear the title “to provide for disclosure of political intelligence activities under the Lobbying Disclosure Act.” The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be limited to two hours and shall not exceed one hour equally divided between the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on all amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions. If the Committee of the Whole House sustains a motion that it has come to no resolution on the bill, then on the next legislative day the House

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?
shall, immediately after the third daily order of business under clause 1 of rule XIV, resolve into the Committee of the Whole for further consideration of the bill.

Since section 13 of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of the bill specified in section 3 of this resolution.

Sec. 5. The text referred to in section 3 is as follows:

SEC. 1. DISCLOSURE OF POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES UNDER LOBBYING DISCLOSURE ACT OF 1995.

(a) Definitions.—Section 3 of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1602) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by inserting after ‘‘lobbying activities’’ each place that term appears the following: ‘‘or political intelligence activities’’; and

(B) by inserting the following: ‘‘or political intelligence consultants’’;

and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

(17) Political intelligence activities.—The term ‘‘political intelligence activities’’ means political intelligence contacts and efforts in support of such contacts, including preparation and planning activities, research, and other background work that is intended, at the time it is performed, for use in contacts, and in coordination with such contacts and efforts of others.

(18) Political intelligence contact.—

(A) Definition.—The term ‘‘political intelligence contact’’ means any oral or written communication (including an electronic communication) to or from a covered executive branch official or a covered legislative branch official, the information derived from which is intended for use in analyzing securities or commodities markets, or in informing investment decisions, and which is made on behalf of a client with regard to—

(i) the formulation, modification, or adoption of Federal legislation (including legislative proposals);

(ii) the formulation, modification, or adoption of a Federal rule, regulation, Executive order, or any other program, policy, or position of the United States Government; or

(iii) the administration or execution of a Federal program or policy (including the negotiation, award, or administration of a Federal contract, grant, loan, permit, or license).

(B) Exception.—The term ‘‘political intelligence contact’’ does not include a communication that is made by or to a representative of the media if the purpose of the communication is gathering and disseminating news and information to the public.

(19) Political intelligence firm.—The term ‘‘political intelligence firm’’ means a person or entity that has 1 or more employees who are political intelligence consultants to a client other than that person or entity.

(20) Political intelligence consultant.—The term ‘‘political intelligence consultant’’ means an individual who is employed or retained by a client for financial or other compensation for services that include one or more political intelligence contacts.

(b) Registration Requirement.—Section 4 of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1603) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by inserting after ‘‘whichever is earlier’’ the following: ‘‘or a political intelligence consultant’’; and

(ii) by inserting after ‘‘such lobbyist’’ each place that term appears the following: ‘‘or a political intelligence consultant’’;

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting after ‘‘lobbyists’’ the following: ‘‘or political intelligence consultants’’;

and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by inserting ‘‘or political intelligence activities’’ after ‘‘lobbying activities’’;

(ii) by inserting ‘‘or political intelligence contacts’’ after ‘‘lobbying contacts’’;

(iii) by inserting ‘‘or political intelligence consultant’’ after ‘‘lobbyist’’;

(iv) by inserting ‘‘or political intelligence activity’’ after ‘‘lobbying activity’’; and

(v) by inserting ‘‘or political intelligence consulting’’ after ‘‘lobbying consulting’’.

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

(a) Definitions.—Section 3 of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1603) is amended—

(1) by inserting after ‘‘lobbying activities’’ each place that term appears the following: ‘‘or political intelligence activities’’; and

(C) in paragraph (3)(A)—

(i) by inserting after ‘‘lobbying activities’’ each place that term appears the following: ‘‘or political intelligence activities’’; and

(ii) in clause (i), by inserting after ‘‘lobbying firm’’ the following: ‘‘or political intelligence firm’’;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (3), by inserting after ‘‘lobbying firm’’ each place that term appears the following: ‘‘or political intelligence firm’’;

(B) in paragraph (4)—

(i) in the preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting after ‘‘lobbying activities’’ the following: ‘‘or political intelligence activities’’;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by inserting after ‘‘lobbying activity’’ the following: ‘‘or political intelligence activity’’;

(c) Reports by Registered Political Intelligence Consultants.—Section 5 of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1604) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting after ‘‘lobbying activities’’ the following: ‘‘and political intelligence activities’’;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting after ‘‘lobbying contacts’’ the following: ‘‘or political intelligence contacts’’;

and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting after ‘‘lobbying contacts’’ the following: ‘‘or political intelligence contacts’’.

(d) Disclosure and Enforcement.—Section 6(a) of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1605) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3)(A), by inserting after ‘‘lobbying firms’’ the following: ‘‘or political intelligence consultants, political intelligence firms’’;

(2) in paragraph (7), by striking ‘‘or lobbying firm’’ and inserting ‘‘lobbying firm, political intelligence consultant, or political intelligence firm’’;

and

(3) in paragraph (8), by striking ‘‘or lobbying firm’’ and inserting ‘‘lobbying firm, political intelligence consultant, or political intelligence firm’’.

(e) Rules of Construction.—Section 8(b) of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1607(b)) is amended by striking ‘‘or lobbying contacts’’ and inserting ‘‘lobbying contacts, political intelligence activities, or political intelligence contacts’’.

(f) Identification of Clients and Covered Officials.—Section 11 of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1996 (2 U.S.C. 1609) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by inserting after ‘‘political intelligence firms, political intelligence consultants’’ after ‘‘lobbying firms’’; and

(B) by inserting ‘‘political intelligence contact’’ after ‘‘lobbying contact’’.

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting ‘‘or political intelligence contact’’ after ‘‘lobbying contact’’.

(3) in subsection (c), by inserting ‘‘or political intelligence activity’’ after ‘‘lobbying activity’’.

(4) in subsection (d), by inserting ‘‘or political intelligence activity’’ after ‘‘lobbying activity’’.

(g) Annual Audits and Reports by Comptroller General.—Section 26 of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1614) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by inserting ‘‘political intelligence firms, political intelligence consultants’’ after ‘‘lobbying firms’’; and

(B) by striking ‘‘lobbying registrations’’ and inserting ‘‘registrations’’.

(2) in subsection (b)(1)(A), by inserting ‘‘political intelligence firms, political intelligence consultants, after ‘‘lobbying firms’’; and

(3) in subsection (c), by inserting ‘‘or political intelligence consultant’’ after ‘‘lobbyist’’.

SEC. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect at the end of the 90-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

The information contained herein was provided by the Republican Minority on multiple occasions throughout the 110th and 111th Congresses.

THE VOTE ON THE PREVIOUS QUESTION: WHAT IT MEANS

This vote, the vote on whether to order the previous question on a special rule, is not merely a procedural vote. A vote against ordering the previous question is a vote against the Republican majority agenda and a vote to allow the opposition, at least for the moment, to offer an alternative plan. It tells the country what the House should be doing.

Mr. Clarence Cannon’s Precendents of the House of Representatives (VI, 308-311), describes what the vote on the previous question on the rule as ‘‘a motion to direct or control the consideration of the subject before the House.
The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 240, nays 184, not voting 9, as follows:

[C]olle[1402] 

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being made by the Member in charge. To defeat the previous question is to give the opposition a chance to decide the subject before the House. Cannon cites the Speaker’s ruling of January 12, 1890, to the effect that “the refusal of the House to sustain the demand for the previous question passes the control of the resolution to the opposition in overwhelming amendment. On March 15, 1890, a majority of the members party offered a rule resolution. The House defeated the previous question and a member of the opposition rose to a parliamentary inquiry, asking who was entitled to recognition. Speaker Joseph G. Cannon (R-Illinois) said: “I demand yeas and nays.” I demand yeas and nays. Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas and nays were ordered. The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 240, nays 184, not voting 9, as follows:

[C]olle[1402]
The resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, on rollcall 44, the question of agreeing to the resolution (H. Res. 440) which provides for the consideration of H.R. 3521, the Expedited Legislative Line-Item Veto and Rescissions Act, had I been present I would have voted "yes."

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 44, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

Stated against:

Ms. SEWELL. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 44, had I been present, I would have voted "no."

Ms. CHU. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 44, had I been present, I would have voted "no."

Stated for:

Mrs. ROBY. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 44, 43, 42, 41, and 40, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MYRTLE of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3521, the Expedited Legislative Line-Item Veto and Rescissions Act.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 540 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 3521.

In the Committee of the Whole:

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 3521) to amend the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to provide for a legislative line-item veto to expedite consideration of rescissions, and for other purposes, with Mr. Doggett in the chair (Calif.).

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

General debate shall not exceed 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget, and the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON).

The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN), the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN), and the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

I want to begin by thanking my friend, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the ranking member of the Budget Committee. This is a collaborative effort. This is a bipartisan effort. It’s not that often that we have a chance to do this. Mr. Chairman, I want to first thank the gentleman from Maryland for this collaborative effort. We believe whenever we can find the opportunity to reach across the aisle and work in a bipartisan fashion to go after wasteful spending we should do that, and that’s what this effort is all about.

I also want to thank the staffers who put a lot of work in this: Paul Restuccia, Nicole Foltz, and Jon Romito on the majority side. I want to thank Tom Kahn, Gail Millar, and Jon Restuccia on the majority side. I want to first thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MILLER). This is a collaborative effort. This is a bipartisan effort. It’s not that often that we have a chance to do this. Mr. Chairman, I want to first thank the gentleman from Maryland for this collaborative effort. We believe whenever we can find the opportunity to reach across the aisle and work in a bipartisan fashion to go after wasteful spending we should do that, and that’s what this effort is all about.

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Let's be clear about what this bill does and what it does not do. As the chairman indicated, it does not give the President unilateral line-item authority. The Supreme Court ruled in 1996 that the line-item veto provision was unconstitutional because it handed over that unilateral authority to the President of the United States. I think that was the right Court decision, and I also think it was the right policy decision. This approach is entirely different. It's different because it expressly requires congressional action before any savings, sometimes called rescissions, proposed by the President can take place. It simply requires Congress to consider and vote on the President's proposed savings. Congress, by a majority vote in each House, can support the President's recommended savings or reject those savings. In the end, Congress has the final say.

Now, I think everybody here knows we can do a better job in this Congress of scrutinizing spending bills. This bill provides a strong incentive to do that. Let's consider how the process worked just last December with the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2012. That bill was over 1,200 pages long and included over a trillion dollars in spending. In fact, Mr. Chairman, I've got that bill right here. It was submitted to the House at 10:47 p.m. on December 15, 2011, and was voted on less than 15 hours later. No one can say they had an adequate opportunity to scrutinize that spending bill.

Let me mention a couple facts about that bill. It included in it nine separate appropriation bills rolled into one. Of those nine bills, four had not been reviewed or voted on by the full House. The House had never had a chance to look at them or vote on them. Two of them hadn't even had a vote in the Appropriations Committee. Of those two, the Labor-H bill, $160 billion in taxpayer money, not voted on even in Appropriations Committee. The Foreign Ops bill, not voted in Appropriations Committee. Only one of those nine was voted on in the United States Senate before that last-minute decision.

I want to make this clear. This is not a criticism of the Appropriations Committee. This is a criticism of the process that we've had and was voted on whether you have Democratic Houses in control or Republicans in control. What this bill does is try and provide a small fix to that process so that we have a little more scrutiny.

Under current law, the President can already propose savings, but under current law, the Appropriations Committee can totally ignore it. All this does is say let's take up those recommended savings in the light of day. Let's have an up-or-down vote in the United States Congress. If you know what, if we agree the President's identified additional savings, that will help reduce the deficit. This is a good bill. It's a bipartisan bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

I reserve the balance of my time.
In an effort to better this flawed bill, to at least improve its chances at having a tangible effect on government spending, we offered an amendment in the Rules Committee that would have made the bill also apply to tax benefits and runaway entitlement spending. However, this amendment was ruled out of order. The amendment wouldn’t have made this bill perfect nor would it have solved the constitutional problem, but it would have at least increased the potential for achieving actual budget savings.

Nearly 25 years ago, former CBO Director Rudolph G. Penner famously said in reference to our budget: “The problem isn’t the process. The problem is the problem. Mr. Chairman, today’s problem isn’t with whether or not the President can veto budget line items nor is it even with annual discretionary spending. On that front, we’ve saved more than $95 billion over the last 2 years, thanks to the efforts of this House. The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired. Mr. SIMPSON. I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. The real problem today is with exploding and unsustainable mandatory and entitlement spending, which the Budget Committee should be addressing forthwith. Mandatory spending comprises two-thirds of the Federal budget. We only deal with a third on discretionary—most of that military—and it continues to blow up the Nation’s deficit and debt at these rapid rates, putting our economy and the stability of our Nation at risk.

I urge my colleagues to look beyond the opportunity for the easy press release in order to see that the line-item veto does more harm than good. We can’t dismiss the fundamental tenets of the Constitution, and we can’t pretend that it will have any positive effect on the Nation’s financial predicament. We must put an end to these budgetary smoke screens to find more appropriate and effective ways to address our budget crisis and focus our efforts on mandatory entitlement spending, which is where the real problem is.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I would simply say that 44 State governments have the line-item veto in their constitution, but we’re not proactive in returning control to the Congress and permitting the appropriations process to work. Instead, the process of earmarking hundreds of thousands of earmarks have been proposed by Members of this body unchecked. Often-times we would approve one bill with 6,300 earmarks in it. It would be wonderful to have somebody able to send one of those bills back and at least force us to spend additional time on that item and to say, do we really want to spend that money or not? It provides some check on this process. We need more checks, not fewer.

Like I said, I think that this is constitutional. It doesn’t cede our power of the purse. It simply reconfirms our commitment to control spending, something that we have not had much control of lately as evidenced by the massive deficits that we have run. So I rise in support of that legislation.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida, a member of the Budget Committee.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the bipartisan Expedited Legislative Line-Item Veto and Rescissions Act. As a member of the Budget Committee and of course, particularly today, thank you Chairman RYAN and Ranking Member VAN HOLLEN for their work and cooperation.

I support a line-item veto because congressional appropriations and spending oversight is broken. They’re broken. Almost every year appropriation bills are rolled into one massive package at the end of the year with little opportunity to review, debate, or amend the provisions. That means Members have little ability to eliminate a wasteful expenditure or program.

This past year was a perfect example. Despite the expressed desire of Speaker BOEING and other Members to have open debate and open amendments on every appropriations bill, that did not happen. Instead, the bills were rolled into one huge package in the eleventh hour, released with, as I think Ranking Member VAN HOLLEN said, 15 hours to review, and then Members were asked to pass on an up-or-down vote. We had little ability or no ability to amend the bill. That is not how it is supposed to work.

The Congress must endeavor to effectively exercise its responsibilities and scrutinize every appropriation and be able to debate and amend expenditures. The logrolling of appropriations bills that have become common practice undermines confidence in Government and permits wasteful spending to squeak through.

Under this bipartisan line-item veto bill, we will establish a new layer of accountability in the budget process. The President, whether it is a Republican or a Democrat, will have a new critical look at a spending provision, a potential veto or veto of that provision, but then it will come back to the Congress, and then we can debate it and vote on it in the light of day, for or down.

Mr. Chairman, so far this congressional session has been described as a particularly difficult one, and it was highlighted by difficult debates of last year, and then we ended the year with a bill appropriating less money we were asked to vote on at the last minute with no review practically and no ability to amend it. So I have to say that it is refreshing that we can bring a bipartisan bill to the floor of the House that we agree on. Reform with a line-item veto bill today, hopefully the STOCK Act tomorrow.

I urge my colleagues to support the bipartisan line-item veto bill and demonstrate to the American public that the Congress can act again.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. I would simply say that the same majority that produces the appropriations bill can reject any rescission requests by the President in the same majority.
With that, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RIBBLE), a member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. RIBBLE. Mr. Chairman, I thank Chairman RYAN and Ranking Member VAN HOLLEN for bringing this very important piece of legislation.

Spending has run rampant in Washington, and it’s because “no” is not a word that Congress is used to when it comes to spending. For too long, Members have been able to take advantage of the system and spend taxpayer money on projects that have proved to be unnecessary and frivolous. There are far too many examples of spending absurdity to share today, but let us consider that needlessly projects are squandering away millions of dollars at a time when our country is facing a record-breaking $15 trillion debt.

It’s time to start changing the way Congress spends and spends taxpayer money, and the line-item veto is a positive step. I would contend to you it’s not that we have too much oversight. It may be that we have too little oversight. By allowing the President to target spending and send it back to Congress for a vote, we will increase accountability and make Members think twice before they commit hardworking taxpayer dollars on some special interest project.

I am proud to be a cosponsor of this bipartisan legislation and the sponsor of my own biennial budgeting bill which will help fix Washington’s broken budget process. The time for change is now. Make no mistake, this is one budget reform that can’t be left to a veto. It’s time for this Congress to take action.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. WELCH), who has spent a lot of time focusing on budget issues.

Mr. WELCH. I thank the gentleman from Maryland.

There are two constitutional principles; there is one practical problem; and there is one democratic ideal. The most important constitutional principle is the power of the purse that must be retained by Congress. No one could give a better affirmation of why that’s important than the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, except for the author of the Federalist Papers who sent a gentleman quoted.

Does this violate Congress’ power of the purse? It reserves to the Congress the right to overturn by majority vote a recommendation by the executive that focuses on a single item of spending. I believe that is what makes life somewhat more difficult for those of us in Congress. It may make it particularly more difficult for the appropriators who have to deal with the incredible complexities of the large and multifaceted Federal budget. But in my view, it does not in any way violate the constitutional right that this House has over the power of the purse.

The second constitutional provision is the right of the executive to exercise a veto. And that is part of the checks and balances where the executive, a Republican or Democratic President, is given the power to say “no.” And then it imposes on us a burden of coming up with something that has to get a two-thirds threshold to overcome it. A veto is not a practical tool. If the effect of that veto is a budget that keeps government going, that pays for our troops, that pays doctors who are providing Medicare services, that is something with which we cannot live. So by allowing the President to force the President to make what, in fact, is a radical decision to tear the whole thing down or to let some things go.

The practical problem we have is the budget. And again, Mr. ROGERS is right: process reform is not going to get us from where we are to where we need to be. The problem is the problem. But this is one budget reform that can’t help because what it does ultimately lead to is the great democratic principle of transparency. What this means is that if you or I voted for a budget and the President highlighted a few items where the President said, “Hey, what’s going on, we would have to stand up here—you and I—and vote ‘yes’ or ‘no’ and then be able to defend that vote to the people who elected us.

One of the challenges that I think we all know we have is that the confidence that people have in this institution is very low. So anything we can do—and transparency is the way to do something quite effective—we should do. So this simply means that at the end of the day, these budget bills that are complicated, that are big, that few Members really have an opportunity to review, when the President reviews them and identifies a few things that he wants to send back, we have to say “yes” or “no” in the full light of day.

Mr. SIMPSON. I yield 2 minutes to the gentlelady from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM), a member of the Appropriations Committee and the Budget Committee.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. I thank the chairman.

I respect the bipartisan efforts of my colleagues on the Budget Committee. I oppose passage of this H.R. 3521. This bill grants the Executive Branch more power and will do little to reduce our deficit.

Make no mistake; this bill sacrifices Congress’ authority, because we have failed to do our jobs by taking a balanced approach to deficit reduction.

H.R. 3521 was a serious effort to reduce our deficit. It would have led to the addressing of billions of dollars we currently spend through our tax code.

In fiscal year 2010, tax expenditures constituted a bigger part of our budget than Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, and national defense. Tax expenditures were twice as large as all non-security discretionary spending combined.

With the federal budget on an unsustainable path, our country’s fiscal problems need to be addressed in a way that is both effective and equitable. Scaling back and reforming “tax expenditures” must be an important part of that effort.

The bipartisan Simpson-Bowles report explained that spending in the tax code cost over $1 trillion every year. They called these “tax earmarks.” Why? Because they are special tax breaks granted to special taxpayers.

Tax expenditures are not periodically reviewed; and unlike the budgets of individual Federal Government departments and agencies, which are set by Congress and annually reviewed through the appropriations process, special interest earmarks in law today contribute directly to deficit spending. A report by the Joint Committee on Taxation says tax expenditures “may be considered to be analogous to direct outlay programs, and the two can be considered as alternative means of accomplishing similar budget policy objectives.”

Very few Members know what’s hidden in our Tax Code because it’s not subject to annual scrutiny like the budget. Special interest spending in our Tax Code does not deserve more protection in the budget process than public interest appropriations that support our local communities, our police and fire departments, and our schools.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. With that, I would urge colleagues to vote this bill down.
Very few Members know what is hidden in our tax code, because it is not subject to annual scrutiny like the budget.

The hundreds of billions of dollars we spend on these “tax earmarks” must be addressed if we are serious about putting our country on a sustainable path.

And without the opportunity to include tax expenditures, which are a larger part of our budget than Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, or national defense, we will not get our fiscal house in order. Therefore, I will vote no on H.R. 3521.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 seconds to simply say that what we are trying to do here is add another layer of transparency and accountability. When an appropriation bill comes to the floor—at least under this majority—it comes under an open rule, which means that any Member can open it up to amendment, and we can have those up-or-down votes on individual items under consideration in this bill.

But what happens after that moment, after a bill has passed the House, after a bill has passed the Senate and then been signed, a bill comes to the floor, up or down, take it or leave it. Lots of things go into those bills in those moments between House and Senate passage and final conference report passage.

Mr. CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. I yield myself an additional 10 seconds to say that this simply gives us that extra layer of accountability so that we can still consider individual items. And all we have to do if we don’t approve of them is not pass them. We decide.

With that, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MANZULLO).

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Chairman, I had the honor to be part of the Republican Congress that produced the first balanced budget in nearly 30 years. Part of that effort included providing the President line-item veto authority. Unfortunately, the Supreme Court ruled the line-item veto unconstitutional.

After the dot-com and 9/11 recessions, the deficit reemerged. Again, Republicans were making progress towards eliminating the annual budget deficit, reducing it down to $316 billion in 2007. But when the Democrats took control of Congress, we now have a monthly deficit of over $90 billion.

Since 2007, I’ve voted more than 700 times to cut over $2.6 trillion in spending, over 150 times in 2011 alone. This bill represents another effort to rein in spending and get our fiscal house in order. It will withstand constitutional scrutiny, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. VAN HOLEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY), a former member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I thank my colleague from Maryland and I thank my colleague from Wisconsin for their bipartisan effort today.

I’m pleased to be an original cosponsor of the Expedited Legislative Line-Item Veto and Rescissions Act, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

I’m listening to the concerns from our friends on both sides of the aisle, especially those on the Appropriations Committee, and I’m not unsympathetic to the constitutional concerns raised about the balance of power. I believe our friend from Wisconsin, the chairman of the Budget Committee, very ably just explained how this framework takes cognizance of those concerns and guarantees that while we give the President an opportunity to take another look at the whole bill and make some excisions, it also gives us another crack, an up-or-down on whether we agree or we don’t.

I believe that we as an institution cannot have it both ways. We can’t say that we are obsessed with the national debt, but when a statutory remedy is at hand to try to address it, we say “no” because of an argument about prerogatives.

The debt is so large and it isn’t, I say to my friend from Illinois, a matter of Democrats or Republicans. No hands are clean when it comes to the national debt. But we have in front of us one more tool to add to PAYGO, to add to the sequestration process, and hopefully other features.

Here is a tool right in front of us, a statutory tool, not a constitutional amendment, that actually can make an efficacious difference. I believe we should do that. I believe it will make a difference, and I believe that it doesn’t compromise the balance of power between the executive and the congressional used the way it’s designed.

So I’m happy to rise in support of this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to think carefully before they vote about whether we say “yea” or “nay” to this tool in a kit bag.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of the Expedited Rescission Act, and I urge my colleagues to join us in supporting it.

It is no secret that if left unchecked, our federal deficit will cause lasting damage to our economy and to American families. No one action, and no one party caused the fiscal challenges we face, but it will take bipartisan efforts like this bill to put us back on the right path.

Just as you cannot build a house with just a saw, there is no one panacea to correct the debt imbalance. The Expedited Rescission Act, however, is another tool in our toolbox for fixing the Nation’s financial problems, and it builds upon our previous actions.

As my colleagues will recall, we re-instituted the Statutory Pay As You Go Act in the last Congress. PAYGO is a simple concept that some here in Washington often forget—if you have a nifty idea, you have to figure out how to pay for it. The original PAYGO was a bipartisan bill enacted under a Democratic Congress and a Republican President in 1990. A Republican Congress and a Democratic President then adhered to it throughout the 1990s, culminating in four straight surpluses starting in FY1998. Unfortunately, PAYGO was allowed to lapse in 2002 until we revived it in 2010.

More recently, we took another critical step in addressing our financial challenges when the bipartisan debt ceiling agreement was enacted into law last August, cutting $2.1 trillion of debt over the next decade. Although a number of my colleagues recently have suggested we renege on that agreement, it represents the largest debt reduction in our history. While more must be done, this was a significant step.

Today, Expedited Rescission presents us with another tool we can use. It gives the President and then Congress a second chance to review federal spending proposals and eliminate unneeded expenditures. Encouraging fiscal discipline and creating one more opportunity to cut unnecessary spending will help strengthen our Nation’s financial foundation.

The Expedited Rescission Act is a bipartisan effort that will move us closer to reducing the federal debt and building a stronger and sustainable fiscal future, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. SIMPSON. I rise in opposition to the Expedited Legislative Line-Item Veto and Rescissions Act. While I think today’s debate is valid and relevant, I have serious concerns about ceding more legislative authority to the executive branch.

While I understand what my colleagues on the Budget Committee are trying to do, I fear we are tilting the constitutional separation of powers and giving even more authority to the executive branch that it will soon resemble a monarchy.

Every budget reform exercise we go through, going back to the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, seeks to strengthen the executive branch and weaken the legislative branch.

This process has morphed into a yearly exercise in which Congress receives a 10-pound, five-volume, shrinkwrapped budget that is simply the executive branch’s earmarks. Congress rarely challenges the bulk of the President’s budget and is left fighting over the margins—a very small percentage of the total budget. When we do question the President, we get push back from the executive branch agencies on any changes we want to make. Now we want to let ourselves off the hook from writing good legislation and forcing the President to either accept what Congress passes or veto it.

If the point of this legislation is to reduce our overall spending by giving the President this power, then we are ignoring one of the biggest drivers of our debt, which is the Tax Code, which was mentioned earlier. Why leave out the loopholes and giveaways from Ways and Means which is permanent spending via the Tax Code?
It was mentioned by the chairman that the appropriations bills are brought up under an open rule. I wonder why this bill wasn’t brought up under an open rule. Again, the point here is that Congress should be doing its duty, addressing Tax Code loopholes and writing thoughtful spending bills, not simply turning over the hard choices to the President.

We are inserting the President into the legislative process. Congress giving up its authority, the Constitution, this will not resolve our budget problem. I urge my colleagues to preserve the constitutional right of Congress to appropriate and vote against this bill.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. At this time, Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. McCLEINTOCK), a member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. McCLEINTOCK. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, this bill presents us with a very simple question: Is it just conceivably possible that the Congress has, somehow, passed a spending bill or two that ought to have had greater scrutiny?

Now, the answer to that question may elude certain Members of this House, but I can assure them it is self-evident to everybody else. A country whose finances are as far out of control as ours suffers from not too many checks and balances on spending but from too few.

Now the opponents discuss this bill as if it were some new and radical idea. The fact is many States operate with a genuine line-item veto and have for generations. For those States, it’s been a vital tool to control their spending, and those provisions are far more stringent than what is proposed here.

In conformance with our Constitution, this bill simply invites the President to call to Congress’ attention those spending items that he recommends ought not to be passed. It is not, give additional thought to and puts a 6-week hold on those funds while we do so. In fact, from 1801 until 1974, the President had the recognized authority to impound excess spending indefinitely, a legitimate executive function first asserted by President Thomas Jefferson.

The Budget Act of 1974 stripped the Executive of this vital check on congressional excess. I’d prefer to see us restore that fiscal safeguard; or, better still, amend the Constitution to provide the President with an actual line-item veto.

But let’s at least set up a process so the President can warn us when he believes that we have appropriated more money than he needs to execute the laws that we have passed. This bill is, frankly, a mouse when we need a lion. The fact that it has produced shrieks of horror from some quarters of the House is an exact measure of the extent and nature of the problem.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BARROW).

Mr. BARROW. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 3521, the Expedited Line-Item Veto and Rescissions Act of 2011. This bipartisan legislation will cut wasteful spending and reduce the deficit by reestablishing the principal of a line-item veto.

It should come as no surprise to anyone that occasionally an unnecessary or wasteful expenditure makes its way into a spending bill. This bill increases accountability by giving the President the authority to identify specific wasteful spending and make Congress take an up-or-down vote on its merits.

This legislation requires that all savings go directly toward deficit reduction. This legislation is a commonsense solution to cut wasteful spending and reduce our unsustainable deficit. I urge my colleagues to support this bill. It’s a step toward getting our economy back on track and getting people back to work.

Mr. SIMPSON. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE), a member of the Appropriations Committee and the Budget Committee that marked this bill up.

Mr. COLE. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, a lot of people have asked whether or not this bill is constitutional. Frankly, I think it is. I don’t think there’s much doubt about it. A lot of people have raised the point that it enhances the power of the Presidency. I don’t think there is much question that it does do that.

A lot of people have argued it’s substantial, and there I have to respectfully disagree. There’s nothing substantial about this legislation at all. We already rid ourselves of earmarks, don’t use them anymore, and the Appropriations Committee has already shown that on its own it can cut spending. It’s done it in 2 budget years in a single calendar year.

The sad thing here is we had a chance to do something substantive. We had amendments offered by Ms. MCCOLLUM and myself that actually would have made tax expenditures in order to be considered. Unfortunately, were ruled out of order.

Pursuing bipartisanship and providing Members with political cover at the expense of substantive policy, frankly, is unworthy of the Congress, in my view, and certainly of this majority. Our budget problems are serious. They deserve serious solutions. The Ryan budget is a serious solution.

The 2006 legislative line-item veto bill, which included provisions to cover the very items that this bill does not, was not adopted. If that legislation, incredibly, is not serious and ought to be rejected. We ought to be serious about the budget deficit we face.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 seconds to simply say I agree with a lot of what the gentleman said. He’s a good friend. We don’t have all spending in this bill, but that doesn’t mean don’t go after some II. Spending that’s passed by Congress. This is the kind of spending Congress passes every year. I think it’s a good step in the right direction.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the chairman of the House Republican Conference, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HENSARLING), who is one of the fathers of this idea and of budget process reform.

Mr. HENSARLING. I thank the distinguished chairman of the Budget Committee for yielding and particularly for his leadership in being the number one budget hawk in the House.

Mr. Chairman, hopefully by now, all Members, we’re not always easy in these times to work on a bipartisan basis. They point out the absence of more, and there are. And it is my hope and my aspiration that this House would take them up.

I want to also congratulate the gentleman from Maryland, the ranking member of the House Budget Committee. He’s been a positive force. We often disagree, but he has commanded my respect, and he has, certainly of this majority.

I do want to congratulate the chairman of the Appropriations Committee and the entirety of his committee. For the first time in my lifetime, under his leadership, discretionary spending will decline for the first time in my lifetime, under his leadership, discretionary spending will decline 2 years in a row—an incredible achievement.

I also want to thank our Speaker, Speaker BOEHNER, for his leadership on this issue.

Mr. Chairman, we all know that too often they represented the triumph of seniority over merit and the triumph of local and special interest over national interest.

Under the leadership of our Speaker, with a little help from the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE), they are no more. But in a different time, a different era, they may return. This is at least an insurance policy that the one individual who is elected to represent the entirety of the Nation, the President of the United States, can least
put a spotlight on that type of spending and just ask the United States Congress to take that up-or-down vote.

It’s about transparency, it’s about accountability, and it’s about a modest tool in a time of debt crisis to help with job, economic growth, and the survival of a great nation.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I thank the gentleman from Texas for his words. I just want to hark back to what the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. Cole) said, who’s in opposition to the bill, but he did make clear that in his opinion this bill is constitutional. I really think we should put that question aside.

As the chairman of the committee has pointed out on several occasions, Congress gets the last word on this issue. Congress gets an up-or-down majority. It’s not a criticism of the Appropriations Committee. They do the best they can under the rules as they exist now. What this bill does is just say that Congress has decided, at least for the time being, that we’re not going to do earmarks. This would get down to a situation where if, on the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, we added money for additional predator ISR vehicles, the Appropriations Committee did not think it was prudent, then it takes it right back down to the president’s request.

We’ve had a lot of experience, many Members of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. Young and I, have been on this committee over 30 years, and a lot of positive things have happened where Congress makes increases or decreases. Now, if you’re going to give the President the authority to send up a bill and the money is appropriate where it’s been voted on, the Appropriations Committee has gone through all these things. I just think it’s wrong.

In fact, on the earmark issue, I frankly think the solution that the Democrats had when we were in the majority was appropriate where we said you can’t have earmarks for private companies unless it’s competitively awarded, and then we took that away, but you still can help your schools.

You can still help your local governments. You can still help your universities, your NGOs, that are doing work on meth for example—rather important issues. That would have been a better compromise, I think, than saying no earmarks under any circumstance.

It is clear to me that over the years there were too many earmarks, and that has to go beyond that and say that we’re going to have a line-item veto and Congress has to vote on this, I think, is a serious mistake; and I join my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee in opposition.

I just say one final thing. I also think if you’re going to do it, then you ought to do it for Ways and Means as well—that’s where all the spending is and not just pick on the Appropriations Committee. We’ve done our job, Ways and Means hasn’t done their job.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, with that, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Hurt).

Mr. HURT. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise today in support of the Expedited Legislative Line-Item Veto and Rescissions Act, and I thank Chairman Ryan and Ranking Member Van Hollen for their work on this important bipartisan legislation.

At a time when we are borrowing 40 cents on every dollar we spend, there’s no more important time for Congress to have an honest conversation about balancing our Federal budget and cutting wasteful government spending.

It is clear that real reform is needed in our flawed Federal budget process. The real reforms that we have considered in the last 30 years have not improved this flawed process by getting at the root of the Washington accounting gimmicks that have plagued Congress for years. These reforms will provide more Federal Government transparency and accountability and put an end to business as usual, coming to out-of-control spending in Washington. That is why I support this line-item veto legislation. This bill would give the President the ability to veto wasteful spending provisions as a part of the appropriations process.

This bill and the remaining budget-reform bills will give the American people an honest picture of how their hard-earned tax dollars are being spent and will move us one step closer to adding the debt crisis to the very future of this great Nation.

Mr. Chairman, we know that both sides of the aisle have been a part of the problem when it comes to Washington’s reckless spending habit. What we have failed to recognize is both sides must be a part of the solution.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this line-item veto bill and the rest of our budget-reform proposals, proposals that hold a promise of a balanced and harmonized Federal budget and a brighter future for our children and our grandchildren.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SIMPSON. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. Young).

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Chairman, fellow colleagues, when you first took this office, you held up your hand and swore to uphold the Constitution of the great Nation that we are part of. I hope you think you’ll be able to uphold the Constitution. You say it’s not relevant. It is. What we’re doing here is transferring the power—and I’ve watched this for 40 years slowly creep into this body—transferring the power to the President’s regulatory law. Now we’re going to give him the power to line-item veto. Shame on you. Shame on you. This is Congress of the people. It’s up to us to do the job, and the chairman has done the job this time.

You’re transferring it to a monarch to control it by executive orders, and now control the purse strings of this great Nation to the President, saying you can’t do it when we’re the representatives of the people.

You talk about the debt. The debt is terrible; it’s awful. But it would be worse to have our body, in fact, transfer the power of this House, under the
Ms. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I appreciate the fact that some of my good friends have a different opinion about this than I do, particularly Chairman Ryan and Mr. Van Hollen. I appreciate the bipartisanship with which they have worked on this issue; that I will tell you, bipartisanship does not make something right which is fundamentally wrong, and this is fundamentally wrong.

I also feel a little bit like Custer at the Little Big Horn. I know this is probably going to pass without much doubt, we are still wrong.

For 200 years, as the gentleman from Alaska said, Congress has been shifting more and more authority to the administrative branch of government. We are doing it again today. I keep hearing people talk about earmarks and airdropped provisions in appropriation bills. I would remind the Members, in the 2011 appropriation bill, there were no earmarks, there were no airdrops. In the 2012 appropriation bills, there were no earmarks, there were no airdrops. We have changed the way we do business around here.

Now, you might have had an argument several years ago when there were thousands of earmarks in the appropriation bills. That doesn’t happen anymore. For the first time, we’re trying to bring appropriation bills—for the first time in 5 years—bring appropriation bills to the floor under an open rule. We didn’t get it all done last year. We ended up with an omnibus, as Mr. Van Hollen shows on his table. This year we are committed, given the floor time, we’re going to bring every appropriation bill to the floor under an open rule so that every Member that has a problem with any provision can offer an amendment to have that removed.

It’s been said that this is constitutional, Mr. Van Hollen said, so let’s take that argument away. Not necessarily and not so quickly. In conversations with members of the third branch of government, the judiciary, they have concerns that this may be unconstitutional, because what’s required now is that the President presents the judicial request for appropriation bills. He just passes it on to Congress. This gives the President a say in line-iteming specific provisions in the judicial request, which may violate both U.S. Code and be unconstitutional.

So that question is still out there about the constitutionality of this. But I will tell you, in times of extraordinary circumstances, as we currently have, with a $15 trillion debt, and everyone wants to reduce that debt, nobody more than the members of the Appropriations Committees have reduced spending in the last 2 years. But in times of extraordinary circumstances, we often do unwise things in the name of trying to address that problem. Such is this bill.

Most Members have never negotiated an appropriation bill with the Senate. Let me tell you how it works. We would think that the President has no say in the appropriation process until we present him with a bill. When I was negotiating the Interior bill with the Senate, I was not negotiating with the Senate. I was negotiating with the White House. They did not approve anything that was not pre-approved by the administration.

And we made some deals, and we got some priorities of things that we, on the Republican side, think are important, and the President got some priorities that he thinks are important on his side. That’s called legislating.

But now, what you are going to do is say, okay, you make those deals. You get an appropriation bill. There’s going to be things in it I don’t like. There’s going to be things in it the administration doesn’t like. There’s going to be things in it that nobody in here likes.

But now you’re going to give the President a second bite at the apple to break that deal. And do you think he’s going to take those things that Democrats think are not their priorities and take them out of the bill? Of course not. He’s going to take out Republican provisions and put them for a second vote. And a Republican President would do the same thing to the Democrats.

This is going to be partisan politics. And when you say it comes back for Congress to have a final say, once it comes back to overriding a veto or overriding a rescission, it then becomes political. You, on your side of the aisle, in this case, are going to say we have to support our President. That’s what happens. That’s the reality. We, on our side of the aisle, would say the same thing if it were a Republican President. That’s just reality.

So what you’re breaking down is that balance of power between the administrative branch of government and the legislative branch of government. This is, without a doubt, a step in the wrong direction.

Voting for this bill will not make you a budget hawk. And frankly, I don’t think it will save any money. But it may make for some good press releases.

But don’t go out and say that you’ve reduced Federal spending, and you’ve taken wasteful spending out of the
Federal budget by passing this bill. You haven't. What you've done is say, I'm willing to sacrifice the legislative authority that was given to us in the Constitution and shift more power to the administrative branch of government

Do you honestly believe that the Founding Fathers would recognize what they built in the Constitution? Do you really think that they would look at the administrative branch of government and say we wanted this kind of Presidency and a weak legislative branch? I don't think so.

This is a bad bill. I would vote it down if I were you.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG said I said it wasn't relevant. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, this bill is an important, bipartisan measure. It has bipartisan support here in the House. It has strong bipartisan support in the Senate where co-sponsorship is led by Senator GRASSLEY and Senator MCCAIN and has strong bipartisan co-sponsorship. It's supported by the Obama administration.

But Mr. SIMPSON is absolutely right: it's not the bipartisanship that makes this bill the right thing to do. It's the fact that it calls for greater transparency and greater accountability in our process. Everybody in this body has to concede that we can improve our budget process. Yes, we should work on the way we spend money in this country.

And if I were you, we should work on mandatory spending. Of course we should. But this is a simple bipartisan measure we can take to provide more transparency when it comes to over $1 trillion in discretionary spending.

And I go back to where I started. Just look at this bill, 1,200-plus pages. This House took less than 15 hours, less than 15 hours to review this bill. Now, given the fact that we didn't have adequate time to scrutinize this, I don't see anything wrong with saying that if the President of the United States, Republican or Democrat, identifies some savings we can make for the taxpayer that go to deficit reduction, that this Congress should have to vote on that. You don't have to say yes. You just have to vote, up or down.

And for those who argue otherwise, I have to say that I don't think putting turf over the taxpayer is a winning argument. I don't think tax expenditures to dealing with our budget issues because, make no mistake, this is constitutional. It's been designed to be constitutional.

Mr. YOUNG said I said it wasn't relevant that it's constitutional. That's not what I said. It's totally relevant that it's constitutional. And it's designed that way; Congress has the final say. That's what makes this constitutional.

Are we giving the President a little more power? Well, only if you say that it's not unique and requires Congress some savings for the taxpayer and that we will then vote on it. It seems to me that's just basic responsibility. Well over a majority of Governors have total line-item authority. This is not line-item authority because it requires congressional vote and oversight.

So I would say that the process is broken, it's not broken because of the Appropriations Committee. They do incredible, hard work and put in lots of hours. But at the end of the day, we just saw last December, less than 15 hours to review 1,200 pages of appropriations bills. Who, in this body, can say that they scrutinized everything, that we can't find any additional savings for the taxpayer for the purpose of deficit reduction?

So I ask my colleagues to support this bill, not because it's bipartisan, but it is; and I think that's an important reflection on the fact that people on both sides of the aisle, bringing their own independent judgment to bear on this, have concluded this would be in the interest of the country.

But, in addition to that, because it does take one measured, responsible step toward improving a broken budget process, and my goodness, at the end of the day, that would be a good day's work in this fractious Congress if we could get that done.

I thank, again, the chairman of the committee, Mr. RYAN. I thank his staff and our staff, the Democratic staff on the committee, for working together.

And with that, Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the remainder of my time.

Let me, first of all, say the gentleman left the floor, I believe, but Mr. SIMPSON, I want to thank him for a civil and spirited debate. This is not an attempt to go after one committee, the Appropriations Committee. And I understand that this committee might feel that way. This is an attempt to take one more step on behalf of the taxpayer to clean up the system on how we spend taxpayer dollars.

Here's the issue, Mr. Chairman. When we pass large spending bills, we vote on things we're not even necessarily sure we're voting on. And I think the measure of success of this reform will not be measured by how many individual spending line items get voted out of spending bills. Too many items don't get put in these bills in the first place because this brings through to the final part of the process that extra level of transparency and accountability that has been lacking.

I'll take a provision authored by a Republican a few years ago as an example: $40 million, I think that's the number, for a rainforest museum in Iowa. In a spending bill for Labor and Health that didn't go through the House, didn't go through the Senate, but came at the last minute.

And, yes, this Congress, through the rules of this House, is banning earmarks and airdrops, but who's saying they won't return under our new management some day?

I think it would be helpful to the process to say, you know what, if we're going to put $40 million for a rainforest museum without real consideration before Congress, then let's weigh, we ought to think about that individually. Or, more importantly, if I'm a Member of Congress and I want to put something like this in a spending bill, I ought to think twice about whether or not I'm willing to defend this kind of spending line item that every individual vote among my peers, because that could happen under this reform.

This is constitutional because the President signs this spending bill. He doesn't sign part of it. He doesn't reword part of it. He signs it, and then this gives him the ability to create a new bill saying, vote on this piece of spending.

We have expedited procedures so we have to take a vote. It's no different than how Presidents send us trade agreements to vote on under expedited procedures.

We're not saying the President can take a part of a bill and not sign it and then send us this. No. We're saying the President signs a big spending bill and then, if he wants, he can write a new bill within a tight time window saying certain that spending line items. The Congress makes the decision, the House and the Senate, by a simple majority vote, both Houses. They get to decide whether or not to reaffirm or to spend that money.

And this does is it puts the taxpayer in front of turf, as my friend from Maryland says, and it gives Members of Congress the ability to have that extra layer of accountability and transparency so that at the end of the day we are always thinking of the taxpayer and that special interest in the way we spend taxpayer dollars.

Will this fix all of our problems? No. But this, along with many other reforms we seek to bring to the floor, will hopefully turn the process by which we spend taxpayer dollars into one that is more accountable, more transparent, and more responsible.

And with that, Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chair, I support H.R. 3521, the Expedited Line-Item Veto and Rescissions Act, which creates a process enabling the President to propose the elimination of certain individual spending items that he deems unnecessary and to submit those eliminations to Congress for an expedited vote. This tool proves to be a useful tool to ensure that our government closely stewards important taxpayer dollars. It is disappointing, however, that such a tool should be necessary.

Our constitution vests Members of Congress with the responsibility to raise and spend revenue to provide for the general welfare of the United States. It obligates us to invest taxpayer dollars in ways that grow our economy, protect our environment and public health, defend our nation, educate
our children, and build a strong infrastructure. In sum, Congress has the responsibility to keep America competitive in the 21st century. It is my hope that the President will not need to use this new power. Unfortunately, Congress has too often shown that it is unable to make the hard choices necessary—on necessary weapons systems, on subsidizing big agribusiness, on the provision of expensive tax benefits to the oil industry—to eliminate wasteful spending. I support the provision of the CBO, but I remain hopeful that Congress finds the will to act responsibly and avoids use by the President of a line item veto.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Chair, when this body last considered legislation to institute a "line-item veto" during the 103rd Congress, I joined 171 of my colleagues in voting against it. Today, we again find ourselves considering a similar measure, and, once again, I rise in opposition to this latest attempt to abridge our responsibilities. H.R. 3521, the Expedited Legislative Line-Item Veto and Budget Authority Obligation Limitations Act.

This legislation alters dramatically the balance of power that the framers so delicately established. It is an abdication of our responsibilities as Members of Congress. The separation of powers and the checks and balances necessary to avoid the consolidation of power in the executive branch. If this measure becomes law, it will erode the role of Congress and diminish the effectiveness of the legislative process.

Furthermore, this measure puts us in danger of losing funding for good programs in the midst of partisan bickering. Funding for International Family Planning, funding for public transportation's funding for the arts or any of countless valuable items in our country, could be jeopardized if this legislation is enacted and the political climate is such that the President has political goals.

There is no evidence and no good reason to believe that this will actually succeed in reducing wasteful spending. Again, I would urge my colleagues to work together and produce common-sense legislation that targets wasteful programs and evaluate both our revenues and our spending to put our budget back on the right track. We have done it in the past and I believe that it is possible for us to do it again. I urge my colleagues to oppose this measure.

The CHAIR. The time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule. In lieu of the amendments recommended by the Committees on the Budget and Rules, printed in the bill, it shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the 5-minute rule an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee print 112-12. That amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered read.
the approval bill in the House. Such a motion shall be in order only at a time designated by the Speaker in the legislative schedule within two legislative days after the day on which the proposed intention to reconsider is announced. A motion to reconsider the vote to which the approval bill is referred by the Speaker in the legislative schedule within two legislative days after the day on which the approval bill shall remain the unfinished business of the Senate until disposed of. Consideration on the bill in the Senate under this subsection, and all debateable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall not exceed 70 hours. All points of order against the approval bill or its consideration are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the approval bill to its passage without intervening motion except 2 hours of debate equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent to limit debate on the approval bill. A motion to reconsider the vote on passage of the approval bill shall not be in order.

(2) APPROVAL BILL.—The term ‘approval bill’ means a bill which only approves rescissions of provisions in an appropriation measure. The term ‘approval bill’ does not include—

(a) an appropriation measure that only approves the rescission of the enacting clause: ‘That the Congress approves the submission to, or motion to strike a provision from, an appropriation measure; or

(b) any other type of Executive action or inaction which effectively precludes the obligation or expenditure of budget authority, including authority to obligate by contract in advance of appropriations as specifically authorized by law.

(3) CONSIDERATION.—A motion to reconsider the vote by which the approval bill shall be in order in either the Senate or the House of Representatives. Such a motion shall not be in order after the House has disposed of a motion to proceed with respect to that special message. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the approval bill shall be in order. A motion to reconsider the vote on passage, when the bill received from the other House supplant the approval bill of the receiving House.

(4) PROCEED.—If, before passing the approval bill or its consideration are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the approval bill to its passage without intervening motion except 2 hours of debate equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent to limit debate on the approval bill. A motion to reconsider the vote on passage of the approval bill shall not be in order. A motion to reconsider the vote on passage shall not be in order after the House has disposed of a motion to proceed with respect to that special message. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the approval bill shall be in order. A motion to reconsider the vote on passage, when the bill received from the other House supplant the approval bill of the receiving House.

(5) DEFERRAL.—If, in the conference committee, there is a provision in an appropriation measure which to which the approval bill relates, then the approval bill shall not be eligible for expedited consideration under the provisions of this Act.

(6) CBO ESTIMATE.—Upon receipt of a special message under section 1010 proposing to rescind all or part of any dollar amount, CBO shall prepare and submit to the appropriate committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report containing the CBO estimate of the reduction in budget authority which would result from the enactment of the proposed rescissions.

(7) DEFERRAL OF BUDGET AUTHORITY.—The term ‘deferral of budget authority’ includes—

(a) provisions that are not budget authority; that are not to be either appropriated or otherwise obligated; or that are not in the nature of budget authority (other than by establishing reserves or otherwise) provided for projects or activities; or

(b) any other type of Executive action or inaction which effectively precludes the obligation or expenditure of budget authority, including authority to obligate by contract in advance of appropriations as specifically authorized by law.

(8) FUNDING.—(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term ‘funding’ means all or part of any dollar amount of budget authority or obligation limit—

(i) specified in an appropriation measure, or

(ii) budget authority in an appropriation measure that fund direct spending provided for in other law.

(vii) any existing budget authority canceled in an appropriation measure, or

(viii) any restriction or condition in an appropriation measure or the accompanying statement of managers or committee reports on the disbursement of budget authority.

(9) WITHHOLD.—The terms ‘withhold’ and ‘withholding’ apply to any executive action or inaction that precludes the obligation of funding at a time when it would otherwise have been available to an agency for obligation. The terms do not include administrative or preparatory actions undertaken prior to obligation in the normal course of implementing budget laws.

“EXPIRATION

“SEC. 1016. On December 15, 2015, the amendments made by the Expedited Legislative Line-Item Veto and Rescissions Act of 2012 shall be replaced by the provisions of part B of the Impoundment Control Act of 1974 as in effect immediately before the date of enactment of the Expedited Legislative Line-Item Veto and Rescissions Act of 2012.”.

SEC. 3. TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

(a) EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.—Section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 note) is amended—

(i) in subsection (a), by striking “1011” and inserting “1013”; and

(ii) in subsection (b), by striking “1017” and inserting “1019” and

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—(1) The last sentence of section 1(a) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 is amended to read as follows: “Sections 1013 through 1016 of part B of title X may be cited as ‘the Expedited Legislative Line-Item Veto and Rescissions Act of 2012’.”.

(2) Section 1017 of such Act (as redesignated) is amended by striking “section 1011” and inserting “section 1013”.

(c) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents set forth in section 1(b) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 is amended by striking the item relating to this title (replacing any section of this title relating to the sections therein) of title X and inserting the following:
"PART B—CONGRESSIONAL CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSED RESCISIONS AND DEFERRALS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OBLIGATION LIMITATIONS

Sec. 1011. Congressional consideration of proposed rescissions and deferrals of budget authority and obligation limitations.

Sec. 1012. Clarification of amendment limitations on presidential authority.

Sec. 1013. Procedures for Expedited Consideration.

Sec. 1014. Procedures for rescissions.

Sec. 1015. Definitions.

Sec. 1016. Expiration.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to funding as defined in section 1015(8) of the Congressional Budget Act and Impoundment Control of 1974 in any Act enacted after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 4. APPROVAL MEASURES CONSIDERED.

Section 207 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (b) through (e) as subsections (c) through (f) and by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection—

(‘‘b) ADJUSTMENTS FOR RECONSIDERATIONS.—(1) Whenever a funding bill pursues the House of Representatives, the Committee on the Budget shall immediately reduce the applicable allocations under section 302(a) by the total amount of reductions in budget authority and in outlays resulting from such approval bill.

(2) As used in this subsection, the term ‘‘approval bill’’ has the meaning given to such term in section 1015(1), and

(2) in subsection (d) (as redesignated), by inserting ‘‘or (b)’’ after ‘‘subsection (a)’’.

The CHAIR. All points of order against that amendment in the nature of a substitute are waived. No amendment to that amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except those printed in House Report 112–389. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. RYAN OF WISCONSIN

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in House Report 112–389.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 7, line 24, strike ‘‘5’’ and insert ‘‘3’’.

Page 9, strike lines 9 through 12.

Page 9, line 13, strike ‘‘(B)’’ and insert ‘‘(A)’’.

Page 9, lines 13 and 14, strike ‘‘Each committee of referral’’ and insert ‘‘The appropriate committee’’.

Page 9, lines 15 and 16, strike ‘‘referred to it under this subsection’’ and insert ‘‘as defined in section 1015(2)’’.

Page 9, lines 16 and 17, strike ‘‘fifth session day’’ and insert ‘‘third session day’’.

Page 10, line 1, strike ‘‘(C)’’ and insert ‘‘(B)’’.

Page 10, line 2, strike ‘‘5’’ and insert ‘‘3’’.

Page 10, line 3, strike ‘‘committees have’’ and insert ‘‘have’’.

Page 10, line 12, strike ‘‘(D)’’ and insert ‘‘(C)’’.

Page 10, line 22, insert ‘‘equally divided in the usual form’’ before the period.

Page 12, line 4, strike ‘‘if’’ and all that follows thereafter through ‘‘measure’’ on line 6.

Page 12, line 6, insert ‘‘, as such term is defined in section 1015(2),’’ after ‘‘approval bill’’.

Page 12, after line 8, insert the following:

‘‘(c) EXTENSION.—If Congress adjourns at the end of a Congress prior to the expiration of the periods described in sections 1012(c)(2) and 1014 and an approval bill has been introduced in either House of Congress or a committee thereof, or an approval bill had not yet been introduced with respect to a special message, or before the applicable 10-day period specified in section 1010(a) has expired, then within the first 3 days of session, the President shall transmit to Congress an additional special message containing all of the information in the previous, pending special message and an approval bill may be introduced within the first five days of session of the next Congress and a special message, or the pending special message, and the period of 3 days shall be extended thereafter by the number of days the special message was then pending in the other House or the Committees of Conference or reconsideration.

Page 12, line 9, strike ‘‘6’’ and insert ‘‘9’’.

Page 12, line 10, strike ‘‘dollar amount’’ and insert ‘‘funding’’.

Page 12, line 20, strike ‘‘45’’ and insert ‘‘60’’.

Page 12, line 23, strike ‘‘Act’’ and insert ‘‘part’’.

Page 14, strike lines 5 through 10.

Page 14, line 11, strike ‘‘(4)’’ and insert ‘‘(5)’’.

Page 14, line 15, strike ‘‘(5)’’ and insert ‘‘(4)’’.

Page 14, line 18, strike ‘‘(6)’’ and insert ‘‘(5)’’.

Page 14, line 21, strike ‘‘(7)’’ and insert ‘‘(6)’’.

Page 15, line 9, strike ‘‘8’’ and insert ‘‘9’’.

Page 16, line 16, strike ‘‘9’’ and insert ‘‘8’’.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 540, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Ryan) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The CHAIR recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I don’t think we need to spend a lot of time on this.

This amendment makes technical revisions to certain procedures and definitions. The time period was reduced from 5 legislative days to 3 legislative days for the introduction of an approval bill in the motion to proceed. The amendment clarifies that approval bills are described as mandatory bills only. Additionally, it includes a procedure that provides for the consideration of an approval bill should the previous Congress end before an up-or-down vote.

All this simply does, Mr. Chairman, is clarify concerns raised by the Rules Committee so that we have consistent procedures and concerns by the minority that this bill simply does what it says it does and that it circumscribe to discretionary spending.

With that, I really have no other things to say other than I’d be happy to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chairman, I have nothing to add to that and would urge adoption of the amendment.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Chair, since 1999, the Committee on Rules has worked to standardize the practices related to expedited consideration of legislation. In general, the Committee believes that expedited procedures are unnecessary, particularly in the House. However, when necessary, the Committee strives to ensure that these procedures are uniform in application and agnostic toward the content of any measure considered thereunder.

The circumstances surrounding consideration of H.R. 3521 are unique, and several changes are included in the manager’s amendment that represent the uniqueness of this legislation. The procedures contained in the House-passed version of H.R. 3521 should not be viewed as a new standard for future expedited procedures the House may consider.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Ryan).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. ALXANDER

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in House Report 112–389.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 4, after line 24, add the following new subsection:

‘‘(e) EXEMPTION FOR THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—The President may not propose the rescission under this part of all or part of any dollar amount of funding for the Corps of Engineers.’’.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 540, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. ALEXANDER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The CHAIR recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Chairman, as we decide whether or not the President of the United States should have the
authority to propose cuts to funding that Congress appropriates money to, I cannot help but be gravely concerned about how he may use those powers.

While I, as much as anyone here, agrees that our government must constrain and cut the unnecessary expenditures, I do not believe giving the President certain powers to take away that which Congress has given would severely harm certain States and regions whose needs the President may not fully understand.

Of particular concern to me, Mr. Chairman, is the importance of the water resources, the projects across this country that are vitally important to our national security and economy. With this in mind, I believe that a line exception from appropriation bills for extraordinary projects, which they clearly do not think that's a good precedent to set. What's to say that other agencies cannot be drawn when it comes to the President's authority to propose a re-assignment to the budget of the Army Corps of Engineers, an agency that's older than our Nation itself.

The Corps of Engineers helped General Washington win the Revolutionary War. The Corps of Engineers carries out water resource projects throughout the United States, including projects that protect citizens from flood hazards and keep commercial waterways navigable.

These projects are important. They are important to lawmakers on both sides of the aisle. The congressional appropriations for the Corps typically exceed what the President's requests have been. I believe that we do not want any President, Republican or Democrat, from having the authority to reduce funding for critical water resource projects. It is just too important to this Nation.

With that back of my mind. Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I claim time in opposition.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I won't take all of my time. The gentleman says the Army Corps clearly provides an extremely important function, a very valid Federal function to our government, to our country. I rise in opposition only that we shouldn't be carving out exceptions.

The idea that we'll carve out an exception from appropriation bills for expedited rescission consideration to one government agency versus all the other agencies that we act on out there, I don't think that's a good precedent to set. What's to say that other agencies shouldn't be exempt in consideration? If Congress feels that these are important projects, which they clearly do when they pass these bills, then clearly they will affirm that if another vote ever does arise.

For the sake of consistency, for the sake of treating all agencies equal, I would urge a rejection of this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. ALEXANDER).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were 128 ayes, 300 noes, not voting 5, as follows:

[Vote tally not shown]

Not voting 5, as follows:

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were 128 ayes, 300 noes, not voting 5, as follows:

[Vote tally not shown]
So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. FLEISCHMANN). The question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended. The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose, and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DENHAM) having assumed the chair, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole, House of the state of the Union, reported that the Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3521) to amend the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to provide for a legislatively item-level veto to expedite the consideration of rescissions, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 540, reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

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

There was no objection.

**NOT VOTING—6**

Blumenauer, Thomas courtney

Cassidy, Joseph paul

Young (IN), Luke

Young (FL), Vern

**1617**

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZED THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, in the engrossment of H.R. 3521, the Clerk be authorized to correct section numbers, punctuation, and cross-references and to make such other technical and conforming changes as may be necessary to reflect the actions of the House.

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

There was no objection.

**HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW**

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to this motion of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

**MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3630, TEMPORARY PAY-ROLL TAX CUT CONTINUATION ACT OF 2011**

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to instruct on H.R. 3630.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RIVERA). The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Bishop of New York moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 3630 be instructed to file a conference report not later than February 17, 2012.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XXI, the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) each will control 30 minutes.
The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this motion to instruct conferees is very simple and straightforward. It directs conferees to bequesting extensions of the payroll tax cut, unemployment insurance, and the SGR to file their conference report by February 17, 2012.

Day in and day out, Members of this body come to the floor to speak about the level of uncertainty that is hindering the U.S. economy and stifling job growth. We have heard Speaker Boehner argue that the Bush tax cuts must be extended in perpetuity to relieve corporations of uncertainty. We have heard our Tea Party friends rally against the deficit in order to reduce uncertainty for job creators.

Time and time again, we've heard our Republican colleagues speak of the uncertainty that regulations have created for expanding jobs. Yet, when we contemplate the uncertainty created for consumers, small businesses, doctors, and the unemployed driven by Congress' inability to address the payroll tax cut, the SGR formula, and unemployment benefits, our Republican friends are suddenly silent.

We all remember the debate in December when, after years of touting the benefits of tax cuts, our Republican colleagues suddenly changed their minds when a payroll tax cut was considered, a tax cut that will provide immediate relief for millions of Americans and will immediately benefit the economy.

As we've debated these issues for several months, we've seen the data and heard from economists who say extending the payroll tax cut and unemployment insurance is good for American families, businesses and economic growth. It isn't the silver bullet to solving all of our Nation's problems, but it's a step in the right direction, a step that can provide some relief to the unemployed and stimulate consumer spending, which is fundamental to improving the overall economy.

By extending the payroll tax cut through the end of the year, 160 million Americans would continue to take home more money in their paycheck. For a family earning $50,000 a year, that's about $80 a month, or about $1,000 for the year.

Without the extension, that $1,000 is unavailable to families for buying groceries or putting gas in their vehicles or buying their children new clothes for school which, when spent at local businesses, sparks economic activity. These facts are indisputable.

Moody's Analytics estimates that for every dollar spent on the payroll tax cut it generates $1.27 in economic activity. JP Morgan Chase economists also estimated that ending the payroll tax cut and halting an extension of unemployment would shave .75 percent off the GDP next year. Macroeconomic Advisers provided a similar analysis last year, stating that allowing the pay roll tax cut to lapse would reduce GDP growth by .5 percent and cost the economy nearly 300,000 jobs. A job loss of that magnitude would destroy the improvements in employment we've seen since President Obama took office.

Last week, the Labor Department reported that 242,000 jobs were added to the economy marking the 23rd consecutive month of private sector job growth. The unemployment rate also fell to 8.3 percent, the lowest point since February of '09. Now, we clearly still have a long, long way to go, but failure to extend these critical programs would stifle the progress we have seen thus far and thwart future growth.

But Americans don't know if they'll have that extra $80 a month to spend come February. Businesses are equally uncertain about whether or not their customers will have that extra income to spend.

Yesterday, Mark Zandi, the chief economist at Moody's Analytics, told the Joint Economic Committee that it is vital, vital to extend both the payroll tax cut and unemployment insurance, which together could add .9 percent to GDP if done for the whole year. He also said the failure to do so would deal "a significant blow to the economy, cutting growth by almost one full percentage point."

We must extend both the payroll tax cut and unemployment insurance. Unemployment insurance provides temporary relief to Americans who lose their jobs through no fault of their own. In a sense, it's a bridge to reemployment. The average weekly benefit in 2011 was $300 a week. That's $1,200 a month. Take that away and millions of unemployed Americans lose a lifeline to put gas in their tank to get to that job interview, or to hire a babysitter while they go out to look for a job. Every little bit helps to get them back on their feet, and that's all Americans want to do, get back to work.

In every recession since 1957, the Federal Government has stepped in to provide additional support for unemployed workers. Without an extension, 5 million people will exhaust their benefits by the end of 2012.

Furthermore, under the GOP proposal in December to adjust the unemployment program, 3.3 million people would lose their unemployment benefits.

The Council of Economic Advisers estimates that if unemployment benefits are not extended, the economy can be expected to generate fewer jobs. That's fewer jobs by the end of 2014, an estimate that is consistent with CBO projections. CBO also estimates that $36 billion spent on unemployment insurance would raise GDP between $14 billion and $54 billion, or about .22 percent.

The Economic Policy Institute has also estimated that extending unemployment through next year would create $70 billion in economic activity and a .4 percent increase in GDP. While these estimates differ somewhat, they all point to one thing, increased economic activity.

We are debating whether or not this vital lifeline should be extended for an additional 10 months. For struggling families, this is a frightening time to find our elected leaders squabbling about the Keystone pipeline and requiring drug testing for unemployment benefits.

As American families continue to struggle, so too do American businesses. A survey done in 2011 by the National Federation of Independent Businesses found that 53 percent of small businesses said lack of demand is an impediment to growth. Extending the payroll tax cut and unemployment will put additional money in the hands of Americans who will, in turn, spend that money on necessities like food, clothes and travel.

When consumer spending represents roughly 70 percent of our economy, the policies that create the environment for growth will be the ones that get Americans spending again, and we can do that by putting more money back into the pockets of Americans struggling to make ends meet.

It's not just American workers and the unemployed facing uncertainty. Medicare doctors and patients are too. If we don't act, the SGR formula responsible for Medicare physician payments will cut reimbursement by 27.4 percent starting on March 1. A cut this large will force more doctors out of Medicare at a time when doctors find it difficult to treat Medicare patients, pay employees and keep their practices open.

A 2011 MEDPAC survey found that 2 percent of Medicare patients reported having big problems finding a physician they could rely on. That may not sound like a lot, but previous surveys showed patients having relatively few, if any, problems.

In addition, a 2008 survey done by the Center for Studying Health System Change found that about 14 percent of physicians accepted no new Medicare patients, and a 2010 survey by the American Medical Association found that 17 percent of physicians were restricting the number of Medicare patients in their practice. If we fail to find a permanent solution to the SGR, these numbers will only rise like a lot, but previous surveys showed patients having relatively few, if any, problems.

Mr. Speaker, the Congress must act to end this uncertainty. I urge my colleagues to support this simple motion to instruct, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, we've seen this motion to instruct before; and it calls on the conferees, of which I'm a member, to act, and to do so by February 17, I believe is the date that's been suggested. We would like to act. In fact, we await
By our very capable chairman, DAVE CAMP of Michigan, we’ve heard, I believe, three or four open joint House-Senate Republican-Democrat conference discussions. So we had the conference committee has met and, led by our very capable chairman, DAVE CAMP of Michigan, we’ve heard, I believe, three or four open joint House-Senate Republican-Democrat conference discussions. So we had the conference committee has met and, led

But you’ve got to go back and understand that the House, under Republican leadership, actually passed a 1-year extension of the unemployment benefits. The House, Republican led, passed a 2-year doc fix, which meant for seniors who are on Medicare that the physicians they rely so much on for their health care, those physicians would continue to be able to afford to see them and not face a 27.4 percent cut in that rate.

Now, here’s the deal. We passed that, and we funded it, and we did it for 2 years, not 2 months—2 years. We did the payroll tax, as it’s called by my friends on the other side of the aisle, payroll tax, middle class tax, working-American tax cut for a full year.

Now, there’s a debate about whether that should be offset or not, because our party has said, you know, when we reduce the tax burden on hardworking middle class Americans, families and job creators, we shouldn’t have to go raise somebody else’s taxes to do that.

Now, the difference on this, if we’re talking about Social Security taxes, this is about reducing the amount of money that you and I, Mr. Speaker, you and I pay into Social Security and every working American that pays into Social Security. We’re saying, you get to reduce how much you pay into Social Security by this 2 percent.

Now, those of us on this side of the aisle believe that the Social Security trust fund has been raided once too often by both parties over time, but that’s a topic. And so if we’re going to reduce how much goes into Social Security, we should offset that somehow so that the fund is not drained, and that can be done in a multitude of ways.

But it should be done because otherwise it’s less money going into the Social Security trust fund. And I think we’d all have to admit, as the actuaries do, that at the end of the day, the Social Security trust fund is not the best fund on the planet, and we are going to need to do some work to secure the retirement of future generations in Social Security.

So back to the point here, the House passed all of that. We did a 1-year payroll tax reduction so that hardworking middle class Americans would have tax relief. They’d have that extra money in the pocket, and Lord knows they need it, especially when you see what’s happened under this President with energy costs.

I think gasoline was $1.86 a gallon when President Obama took office, and we now go to the pump and it’s somewhere between $3.50 something or other and pushing over $5 depending on where you are in America. You’ve got to have a little more help to try and keep up and take your kids to soccer and go to school and go to work. It’s hard out there.

So we passed that, a year extension of that, and a full year extension of unemployment for those who have struggled in this horrible economy. There have been 11 recessions since World War II. This is the worst in terms of a recovery from a recession.

When Ronald Reagan was President, we had a horrible recession in the early eighties. We came out of that recession, and if it were at that pace now as then, you’d create something like 15 million, 16 million new jobs, it’s like to sign the front of anybody who’s unemployed and still uncounted, because a lot of people who have fallen off the unemployment rolls aren’t counted, all of them would have jobs if we were growing at the same pace we did when Ronald Reagan was in office and we came out of that recession. But we’re not. The policies really haven’t worked. The so-called stimulus that the American taxpayers were told if it would just pass, somehow unemployment would never get above 8 percent. Now, a trillion-plus dollars later with interest, payments that the next generation will get to pay back, we’re somehow supposed to celebrate unemployment. That’s supposed to make America great again? I’m glad to see the improvement. I’m glad to see the job gains in the private sector. For goodness sakes, my wife and I have been small business owners since 1986 in Oregon. I understand what it’s like to sign the front of a payroll check and the back and to grow a business and to deal in good times and in bad.

But the long and short of this is this is a horrible recession, so coming out of it, we got to work. We put some reforms in unemployment to help people, to lift them up, to give them incentive when they’re out there for a year, year and a half, 2 years that maybe we could help them get a better education encourage that, allow States to encourage that, to help them get a GED, because all of the data shows that if you have a high school diploma, if you have a GED, the odds of you getting hired are much higher.

Then when you have States the opportunity to do drug screening. I’ve heard from a lot of employers in my district out in rural Oregon that say, We do drug tests, and Congressman, you’re shocked at how many people apply for the job and can’t pass the drug test. Well, if you can’t pass the drug test, then maybe you really aren’t actively seeking work in a way that’s legitimate because you can’t get hired and yet you’re on unemployment, so why don’t we do some sort of screen, figure out that problem that you have, and help you then get treatment.

So we said to States, we’re going to do away with a Federal decision that’s, I don’t know, 20, 30, 40 years old that said States don’t have this authority. I think States could actually manage this pretty well. That was in the bill the House passed. So we did all of these things: A 1-year reduction in the taxes people pay into Social Security, the payroll tax deduction, a 2-year fix for your physicians who treat our families on Medicare.

Both of my parents, they’re gone now, they were on Medicare. My wife’s parents, who’ve also passed away, they were on Medicare. This is an incredibly valuable program. But we passed a 2-year fix for them.

The 1-year for unemployment and the 1-year for the middle class tax cut. All of that went over to the Senate. And this is probably something maybe we can agree on here. What we got back from the other Chamber was a 2-month extension of those things.

Now, some of you around here when the House said, Really? A 2-month, when this is a 1-year and 2-year problem? Why don’t you appoint some negotiators? So the Speaker of the House, Mr. BOEHNER, appointed the negotiators through the House side. We hoped that the Senate would appoint negotiators. They didn’t. They didn’t appoint anybody. In fact, they left town.

Eventually, when nobody showed up after we’d been here for a week, trying to see if we couldn’t bring both sides, the House and the Senate together, Republicans and Democrats, work out something more than a 2-month deal, they wouldn’t show. And we ended up passing a 2-month extension. Which by the way, Mr. Speaker, puts us right back where we are right now. Which is why we have this motion to instruct from my friends on the other side of the aisle calling on the conference committee to get its work done by the 17th.

So we have worked for that. In fact, the last time this was voted on here it was overwhelming. I think there were only 16 “no” votes in the House. So we want to get this done, too.

Now, the Republican conferees have met today, as we’ve done over the last week or two. The Democrat Senate conferees, by the way, they had a retreat today down at the Nationals ballpark in some meeting room. There was a planning retreat. Both parties have had these in the House. But it just sort of caused a pause in the effort because the Democrats were all off at a policy retreat today from the Senate, so we weren’t able to accomplish much today.

But we hope to get something from the Senate because, you see, they go into the conference and they had this 2-month effort against our 1-year. So we can’t negotiate against ourselves. So we’re waiting for a proposal back from the Senate, which we hope to get soon. If we do, tomorrow we’ll meet at 10 o’clock. Republicans, Democrats,
House and Senate to try and work this through. We want to get this done. The American people deserve to have us get this done. We’re working on a way to do that.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute for a couple of quick comments.

We all have the same set of facts. The Senate conferees were appointed on December 23, the very same day that the provision that we’re talking about passed the House by unanimous consent. The conference committee did not meet until the 27th of January for the first time. That’s one.

Two, we talk about the Reagan recession. The Reagan recession was nowhere near as severe as the, let’s call it the Bush recession. The GDP fourth quarter of 2008 declined at an annual decline of over 8 percent. Most severe recession we have had since the Great Depression. Jobs lost.

Last night in the Bush administration, we lost jobs every single month, culminating in its last month in office, a job loss of 735,000 jobs. President Obama has been President for 36 months. We’ve had job growth, private sector job growth, in 23 of those months.

Drug testing, one comment: Over 400,000 Americans have lost their jobs in the last 3 years as a result of corporations outsourcing to other countries.

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

Mr. BISHOP of New York. I yield myself another 30 seconds.

So these are people who lost their jobs, ready, willing, and able to do them, lost their jobs as a result of, really, corporations unrelientingly pursuing profits at the expense of middle class Americans. Do we really want to add insult to injury and tell them if they need unemployment, they’re going to have to be drug tested?

I yield 3 minutes to my friend from Vermont (Mr. WELCH).

Mr. WELCH. The major reason why this motion to instruct is timely is answer to this question. What will we know after February 17 that we don’t know now? There is going to be no new information. So what would justify the delay?

What we know now, number one, is that Republican economists and Democratic economists say that this is a very fragile recovery, that we’re all happy that the unemployment rate is going down, but we’re all concerned that it’s unacceptably too high. And when you have Republican and Democratic-aligned economists saying unanimously to take this money out of the economy at this time would stall the recovery, we all agree that we can’t do that. So that’s not going to change between now and February 17.

Secondly, we know that on the pay-for, we have clear lines of division on this. If you have a pay-for that basically takes with one hand what is given in the other, in other words you cut spending on things that help middle class families in order to pay for a 2 percent reduction in their payroll tax, that zeroes out the stimulative effect.

So from a macroeconomic point of view, it does no good for the economy, when all of us assert that our goal is to help the economy.

The second question is political tactics, and the political tactic of this Congress has been brinkmanship. On December 23, we just turned the lights out on government, it was a last-minute agreement that finally kept them on. It included a tax provision that extended the high-income tax cuts, added $800 billion to the deficit, and created some significant anxiety in the markets as to whether this institution could do its job.

Fast-forward to August of 2011 and to the fiasco—that’s the only word that can be used—of this House of Representatives actually having a debate about whether it was legitimate for the people of this country to not pay their bills. That caused enormous anxiety in the markets. By the way, that hurts the economy.

In December of last year, we were in the payroll tax fight, and this is where I think we get to the heart of the matter. There is a difference of opinion about the payroll tax. The Democratic side is essentially for it, and it was very clear the Republicans were against it, and there was kicking and dragging when the Speaker came back with the unanimous consent and override the action that had previously been taken.

So the reality of the situation we’re in now is that the other side is saying, yes, yes, yes, they’re for a payroll tax reduction; but their actions say, no way, no way, no way.

It’s time.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, may I ask how much time remains on both sides.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oregon has 21 minutes remaining. The gentleman from New York has 17½ minutes remaining.

Mr. WALDEN. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I now yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCARELL).

Mr. PASCARELL. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, thank you for being in a leap year, because we have 2 weeks to the day to come to an agreement to extend the payroll tax cut, the doc fix, and the important unemployment benefits.

We can’t let taxes go up for the American people by $100 billion. Let’s get this clear that this costs. Yet the majority is willing to bail out certain banks, to protect billionaires from having their taxes go up by one dime, and the majority has to be dragged kicking and screaming to provide the middle class a little help.

The gentleman from New York was absolutely correct to compare what the Reagan administration faced—and I thought they did a good job in responding to it. This is an almost catastrophe—off the cliff, which is a stretch beyond one’s imagination. It doesn’t stand up to logic. So far this year, the economic indicators have shown some improvements, not what you would like, not what I would like, but it’s clear that the gentleness in Ireland would like. Well, we’re going in the right direction. I’m sorry if some folks on the other side don’t like that, but that’s what’s happening.

We’ve had 23 months of private sector job growth and increases not since the mid-nineties in manufacturing. When the President raised his hand in January of 2009, we were losing 750,000 jobs a month. Now the unemployment rate dropped to 8.3 percent, which is no way, no way, no way. However, the failure to pass a payroll tax cut would put the brakes on our economic growth by reducing our gross domestic product by $28 billion off the bat. The recovery is still fragile. The State including my home State of New Jersey, have an above average unemployment rate. Unfortunately, the failure to pass an extension would also hurt New Jersey more than almost every other State.

Folks living in Bergen County, they lose $1,400. Now, that may not seem like a lot if you’re paying a tax rate of 13.9 percent—hint, hint—but it is a significant amount of money directly in the pockets of the middle class families in northern New Jersey. Nationwide, the failure to pass an extension would reduce employment by $350,000.

We all agree, Mr. Speaker, that this payroll tax cut is a good thing, but we disagree profoundly as to how we’re going to pay for it. Enough for you to come to the well to find places to pay for it since you didn’t pay for anything.

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

Mr. BISHOP of New York. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. PASCARELL. In New Jersey, this means the construction industry would lose over $100 billion in sales; manufacturing would lose $285 million in sales; and real estate professionals would lose $159 million in sales. Overall, there would be a reduction of over 11,000 jobs.

This is totally unacceptable. The answer to job creation and economic growth is in front of our faces. Help the middle class grow with tax relief and smart investments now. Put it in context.

Mr. WALDEN. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I want to just address a couple of points.

First of all, my dear friend from New Jersey, when he talks about the Congress bailing out the banks, may want
to talk to his colleague from New York since, I think, he voted for TARP in that process. Anyway, he may want to have that discussion right there.

You two are pretty close together. You can kind of work that deal out.

Mr. PASCRELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALDEN. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. PASCRELL. We were all in on this for good or for bad, and we could level the same criticisms about bailouts out the auto industry. Some banks took advantage of it and played it straight; some did not.

Mr. WALDEN. In reclaiming my time, I don’t disagree with that. I didn’t support some of those bailouts either, although I did vote to make sure their financial system didn’t collapse. My point is we faced some tough problems. We actually got over the hump in a bipartisan way, and we can do this here.

The interesting thing is that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are the ones who, I believe, in most cases voted against the long-term payroll tax reduction the Republicans put forward; they voted against the 1-year extension of unemployment and the 2-year doc fix.

Mr. PASCRELL. May I respond?

Mr. WALDEN. Wait a minute. I’ve got a couple of other things I was going to share with you first.

So that’s what the House passed; right?

What we got back from the Senate was the 2-month short-term that we’re all upset about. Because I agree with you. Having been a small business owner, there were a couple of things that were bad about that 2-month extension, which we actually, in the end, tweaked and fixed. One is just doing the payroll—trying to get the formulas, the calculations, the software in your payroll system. All that had to be changed for employers, and we actually got that fixed at the end, which is a good thing.

Going forward, we need long-term predictability and certainty, and that’s what Republicans thought and Speaker Boehner thought in the beginning, which was, why don’t we stop kicking these cans down the road on short-terms and get away from these problems that were such an issue last year that we’re on here, as one of our colleagues said earlier. Why were we forced into this mess with short-term continuing resolutions that time and again we came right up to the brink on? Why? Because, under Speaker Pelosi, my friends on the other side of the aisle did not produce a budget nor did they fund the agencies for the full fiscal year.

Mr. PASCRELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALDEN. No, I won’t, not at this moment. Don’t leave. I’ll get to you.

I’ve got to finish this because this is the problem with the dysfunctional na-
ture of what happened here in Congress 2 years ago, which then, when we took the majority in January of last year, we inherited—no budget—just like our colleagues on other side have not produced a budget in more than 1,000 days. They still haven’t produced a budget. If you and I aren’t able to negotiate, when are the private sectors of some nonprofit and if we didn’t do a budget every year, they’d rightfully say that you’re being malevolent, that you’re not doing your job.

So the House passed the budget. The House, under Speaker Boehner, also funded the government. That wasn’t easy, but we only have a majority on a good day in a third of the process, so we had to work with our friends on the other side and with the President downtown. At the end of the day, though, we funded the government for the rest of the fiscal year.

You talk about anxiety in the markets and all that. By the way, in having brought some stability back to government, I would say we tried to pay for spending and cuts by cutting spending, the market now is at the highest level it has been since the crash in ’08 or thereabouts. So it is coming back. Now, that doesn’t help the average Joe out there on the street necessarily, I think, to find a job, to find work, and there has been a lot of effort to try and deal with that, but we have a long way to go. I agree with my colleague that none of us is happy at 8.3. None of us was really happy at 10 or, in parts of our district, at 16 percent unemployment, so we have a long way to go.

I would yield just briefly.

Mr. PASCRELL. I would agree with much of what the gentleman is saying, and we need a bipartisan solution.

Mr. WALDEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. PASCRELL. The problem is, you’ve failed to mention that how you work around some level of deficit. But it isn’t far from this porch out here to the debt crisis Greece has and Portugal has and the European countries have and are facing right now. We have time to fix that; and that’s why we’re saying rather than cut the funding going into Social Security and not replace it with something else is a mistake. That is what we’re saying.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. I yield myself 30 seconds.

The gentleman referenced my vote on TARP. I did, indeed, vote for TARP. I found myself in pretty good company. Mr. CANTOR voted for TARP. Mr. Boehner voted for TARP.

With that, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. Andrews).

Mr. ANDREWS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from New York for this opportunity. We got some welcome economic news last Friday that companies added about 250,000 private sector jobs. It’s a long overdue, and we hope and pray that it continues for many, many
months to come. The country is coming back, but we have a very long way to go.

I think one of the reasons why the country is coming back is because at the beginning of 2011, everybody who earned a wage in this country got a fairly substantial tax cut so that they would buy more in the stores and maybe eat a little bit in the restaurants and buy more goods and services. And I think that some other things started to work.

The worst thing that we could do would be to interrupt that recovery by failing to extend this tax relief for middle class Americans. I'm willing to take a chance that I think almost everyone in this House agrees with that proposition. And I think everyone agrees with the proposition that it would do great harm to our economy not to make this happen.

Here is what I think stands in the way of where we are and where we need to get to: in any negotiation, you can't succeed by negotiation through ultimatum. There are some things that I really do want to happen. And I think, frankly, the way to pay for this is a very small tax surcharge on the very wealthiest Americans. I think that those who make more than $1 million a year, who have gotten, by the way, 90 percent of the pay increases in this country over the last decade, I think asking them to contribute to deficit reduction is a fair and reasonable thing to do. I think it's what we should do. But I don't think we should make it an ultimatum. And I don't think our party is making it an ultimatum.

The problem here, as I see it, is that the last time we went around in this 1-year extension, we heard from the other side two very important matters that I think are rather extraneous to solving this problem. The first had the functional effect of a cut in unemployment benefits. Now, at a time when there are four unemployed Americans for every one open job, I think to promise employers that we are not going to cut unemployment is a job is really just factually incorrect and, frankly, indefensible. So we don't agree with extending this recovery by cutting the unemployment benefits of people out there looking for work. We just don't think that's a good idea. Then the other ultimatum came on the issue of the pipeline. And there are all different views on the pipeline—some pro, some con—within both parties. I believe that what we're able to do is to stop the negotiation by ultimatum and extend this for the rest of the year. And the purpose of Mr. Bishop's amendment needs to be looked at. There is no reason why this couldn't be done by the 17th of February. Frankly, it should have been done by the 17th of January. And we all made this decision at the end of December. There was no reason why this couldn't have been done in the month of January, but here we are.

When the American people have a dispute in their family, in their business, at the labor negotiations table, at their school board, no matter where they are, they do not negotiate by ultimatum. Neither should the Congress. And, frankly, I think that I think that some of our colleagues here do not think that their school board, no matter where it is, should negotiate by ultimatum. And I don't think our party should do it. I don't think that they should be on a codel to South America to look for new markets for the things that they want to sell the world. And I don't think that the Congress should be an ultimatum. Neither should the Congress.

I yield myself such time as I may consume. I would like to just point out a couple of things so we get on the same terms here. I was actually here until the 23rd day of December, as were the Republicans appointed to be conferees. And I don't know if Pelosi had appointed Democrat conferees at that point, I don't think that process she had yet, although she did somewhere thereafter. Maybe on the 23rd, and not between, the Senate wasn't here. And even though we tried to get them to appoint conferees prior to that, they did not. So on the 23rd is when we finally said, It's over. They weren't coming back, and we ended up agreeing to the 2-month extension, which leaves us without a pipeline.

Now, my friend from New Jersey talked about this should have been done by January 17. Well, there's only one problem with that: the Senate didn't come back into session until the 24th of January. The conferees could have met during that period. In fact, we would have met during that period; but, frankly, there were Members—probably from both parties and both Houses—who were not available to meet. And I know for sure in the Senate, some of the conferees were not available to meet because they weren't exactly in the country. So that wasn't going to happen until we were both in session.

I believe the State of the Union was Tuesday night, the 24th. I believe that's the day the Senate came back. I may be off by a day. But that's why this thing didn't start up. Which, by the way, is why in December we begged the Senate, Why don't we work this out December 23? Why don't we work this out December 22, 21, 19, 18, go back. We were ready and we stayed, and they chose not to. They had a big vote and said, We're going to do 2 months. We'll see you at the end of January. So that's where we are.

Mr. ANDREWS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALDEN. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. ANDREWS. Is the gentleman asserting that the Senate was in recess until January 24?

Mr. WALDEN. I believe it was.

Mr. ANDREWS. That means that the gentleman must support President Obama's appointments to the Labor Board?

Mr. WALDEN. Reclaiming my time, that's cute and clever. You and I know that's not exactly the same issue. And I would assert that if a different President, a different party had done that, you might share the same concerns that some of us have. We were not officially in recess, but they were not in town, either. Both Chambers open and close every 3 days. That's how it's been done in the recent past.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. I yield myself 30 seconds so we all have the same set of facts.

It's my understanding that the chairman of the conference committee, Mr. CAMP, was on a codel to South America during the period of time that the gentleman from Oregon cites, and it is up to the chairman of the conference committee to call the conference.

I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS).

Mr. CAMP. I thank the gentleman from New York for the time.

Mr. Speaker, this matter of whether to extend the payroll tax for middle class Americans for 160 million Americans is a no-brainer for most Americans. It has to be done. 160 million Americans should get a tax increase because the Republicans don't want to share the sacrifice of deficit reduction and balancing our budget? We have to pay for the sins of the Republican majority who want to balance the American budget on the backs of working class Americans, seniors, veterans, and the middle class? That makes no sense. It's not right.

Now, my colleague from the other side of the aisle says that the Democrats want to take money from Social Security to pay for something that's not true, Mr. Speaker. In my opinion, that is obviously not true. This is from the party, Mr. Speaker, that wanted to privatize Social Security. The Republicans wanted to cut Social Security, and everyone knows it.

I'm not going to yield. The Republicans just voted last year to end Medicare.

So the American people are not fooled about whose side the Republicans are on and whose side the Democrats are on, Mr. Speaker. The Democrats are for working people, for the American middle class, for seniors, for veterans, for labor. So the Republicans say, Mr. Speaker, that they want 160 million Americans to have their payroll taxes go up. They want 50 million senior citizens in America to be threatened with the loss of health care because they are going to deny the doctors who treat the seniors full reimbursement for their treatments. And they want to cut unemployment benefits that put food on the table for tens of millions of Americans who are out there looking for work because the Republicans do not want to share the sacrifice. They want to cut spending on...
the backs of the middle class working Americans and seniors. They voted to privatize Social Security. They voted to end Medicare. Who is anybody kidding when they say that this bill to extend unemployment benefits, to reduce the payroll tax cut for 160 million Americans, and to keep seniors having doctors care for them because the doctors will still get full Medicare reimbursement has anything to do with seniors? The Democrats are for Social Security, Medicare, and seniors, and every time I hear or see it, it’s true.

It’s time for our Republican colleagues—I’m a Democrat who voted against TARP and for the car company bailout—to get their priorities straight. Vote for this continuation of unemployment benefits, for unemployment insurance, and full payment to doctors who take care of our Nation’s seniors.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to set the record straight.

First of all, my colleague who just spoke, it was his party that raided Medicare as part of the President’s health care legislation by $500 billion. That’s true.

Now, when he says that my party ended Medicare, that is not a fact. And, in fact, PolitiFact, the independent arbiter of what we all say here to see if it’s truthful, said that the notion that that is true is the biggest untruth of the year. That is an award because they knew that it wasn’t true. And I know it’s not true.

Now, I’m trying to figure out what my friend, and he is my friend, means when he said that this isn’t somehow raiding Social Security’s trust fund because the payroll tax that is at issue here that is being reduced by 2 percent is the payment that, if it were made, would go into Social Security. That’s the payroll tax. I yield at this moment. You wouldn’t yield to me. I’ll let you use your folks’ time.

Now that is being offset. And by the way, the offsets that we are talking about as part of this legislation almost in every case received bipartisan support in this House, and sometimes overwhelming bipartisan support. And many of those offsets were actually recommended by the President of the United States, Mr. Obama, as part of a different plan, as things that he thought made sense.

And so we said, you know what? Maybe there’s some common ground here. The President recommended some of these offsets as ways to reduce government spending and pay for other things as part of the supercommittee process. And so if he thought it was okay there, maybe we can finally find some common ground, and we’ll say you like that there, and so we’ll use that here so we don’t increase the deficit, don’t hurt us, and don’t leave our kids with an unimaginable debt.

So Republicans are the ones who’ve said, We’re not going to let you raid Social Security. We’ll reduce the payroll tax payment, the Social Security tax payment, but we’re going to offset it so that the fund is not any further reduced. I think that’s an important principle that I would hope we would all share.

And I just say that it was the President’s health care plan that took $500 billion out of Medicare. I don’t know, I’m a fan of Medicare. I’ve seen what it does for seniors. I saw what it did for my parents and my wife’s parents. Preserving that for the future, just like I want to make sure Social Security is as well. That’s why we shouldn’t rob the fund.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds for two quick comments.

I don’t know a single Democrat, not a single one, who believes that we should diminish the Social Security trust fund to handle this Social Security payroll tax. We all believe that the Social Security trust fund should be held harmless.

Second, with respect to Medicare, the Affordable Care Act does indeed reduce the rate of growth of Medicare going forward by better protecting the fund for the future, just like I want to make sure Social Security is as well. That’s why we shouldn’t rob the fund.

I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH).

Mr. KUCINICH. I thank my friend. We are here as stewards of our Nation, and we must be here to care for the people of our Nation, to care for those who are working hard every day trying to survive, trying to pay their mortgages, trying to pay their car payments, get their kids in school. And all they’re looking for, 160 million Americans, is a continuation of a tax cut. We should be for that.

Those millions who are unemployed are also looking for help. They’re looking for recognition that they’ve earned these unemployment benefits. This isn’t welfare. It is an earned benefit, unemployment insurance. We should make sure they get that benefit.

Now, why do they need it? It’s pretty obvious. People have to pay their mortgages or their rent. They have to feed their family, and they have to put clothes on their kids’ backs. They need this unemployment defense.

I have trouble understanding, Mr. Speaker, this proposal that’s before the Congress in this bill, H.R. 3630, that would discriminate against Americans who aren’t employed, who don’t have a high school diploma, by saying if you’re going to get unemployment benefits, you have to go to school. Well, that sounds good, but then it doesn’t give them any resources to do so. This sounds too much like urging people to pick themselves up by their bootstraps and then drop them there.

We should give people unemployment benefits, and if they have time to go to school because they don’t have a job, we should be paying for that as well. That helps to uplift the knowledge level in America, and then when our economy comes back, we’ll have a better-trained workforce.

Now, this other proposal which would also apply to those who apply for unemployment insurance to drug test needs to be looked at.

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

Mr. BISHOP of New York. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. KUCINICH. Reclaiming my time. Mr. Speaker, in this Congress suggested that those who are getting a bailout should take a drug test? That those who have oil depletion allowances should take a drug test? That those who were the recipients of the Bush tax cuts in the top bracket should take a drug test? No. We say the poorest of the poor should be subject to drug tests. I mean, come on. Get real.

We need to create jobs in this economy, and there’s one way to do it. We could create 7 million jobs debt-free with what’s called the NEED Act, the National Employment Emergency De-
these pay-fors for the policy that we're trying to enact, the President—the Democratic President—supports. And what I heard repeatedly yesterday was, no, no, no. We are not going to accept these pay-fors. Even though our President said he'll accept them, even though we've heard them in the past, what I heard yesterday was, no, we're not going to pay for it.

So I think to the American people there is a clear division here. What we stand for in the House Republican side and what they stand for in the Senate is that we are not going to pay for the decisions coming out of Washington, DC, going forward.

And I will have to say that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, and my particular colleagues in the Senate on the Democratic side of the aisle, have tried to go back to the old politics of do you know what? Let's just call everything emergency spending and we don't have to pay for it. That's old-school politics. That philosophy of do whatever it takes with because the hardworking American taxpayers back at home, Mr. Speaker, deserve for us to pay our bills, and that is what we're doing.

I am all for true dialogue. If the Senate is going to accept the pay-fors that are in the House bill, then send over whatever proposals you have to cover this bill, especially when we're talking about Social Security taxes and when we're talking about payroll taxes that are the sole revenue to fund Social Security.

I've met so many constituents back at home, Mr. Speaker, that have repeatedly told me, why are you cutting these taxes? Why are you jeopardizing Social Security? And what I have said to them is, I believe that you need to keep your money, not give it to Washington and let them waste it and spend it on policies that are out of here. But what we will do is I will stand and make sure that Social Security is made whole.

That's what I'm looking for in this dialogue is that we come together, recognize that the politics of old is done and we will pay for our decisions. And once that happens, I am confident we can come together and do what the hardworking taxpayers in America want us to do, and that is extend the payroll, take care of the unemployment, and take care of our doctors so that physicians can see our seniors in America take care of our doctors so that physicians can see our seniors in America and that Medicare is preserved.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. I yield 2 minutes to my friend from Michigan (Mr. Peters).

Mr. PETERS. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise today in support of Representative Bishop's Democratic motion to instruct conferees.

If Congress doesn't act by the end of the month, Americans that have lost their jobs through no fault of their own will be losing the unemployment benefits keeping their family afloat in these very difficult times. This is why I'm leading my colleagues in sending a letter to the conference committee urging them to preserve current levels of unemployment benefits. Families receiving unemployment benefits are already facing significant challenges, and pulling the rug out from underneath them would damage our economy and force these Americans into poverty.

Mr. Speaker, my Republican colleagues like to talk about uncertainty. When they're not pushing tax cuts for the rich as a cure-all for the economy, they have supposedly created by Wall Street reform or environmental protections for slow economic growth.

If my Republican colleagues want to know what real uncertainty is, I suggest they pick up the phone the next time one of their constituents who is staring down the expiration of their unemployment benefits calls. Real uncertainty is not knowing if you're able to pay for heat. Real uncertainty is not knowing if your kids are going to be able to pay for groceries. Real uncertainty means spending a year or more looking for a job and bare scraping by with unemployment benefits while some in Washington want to play politics with the liveliest of these Americans. Uncertainty is exactly what Republicans are creating by their refusal to come to the table and pass a full extension of unemployment benefits and the payroll tax cut.

I support Representative Bishop's motion to instruct conferees because it will direct conference committee members to stop the delay and issue their report next week. American families cannot afford to wait any longer.

Mr. WALDEN. How much time does each side have remaining, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oregon has 4½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from New York has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I think this has been a good, thoughtful, and lively debate because I think we've been able to show each other, through you, Mr. Speaker, the fact that the House did its work.

House Republicans put forward a proposal to extend unemployment benefits for a full year, and we paid for it. We put forward a proposal to give working Americans in this country a reduction in the amount they pay into Social Security, but we backfilled that money so that Social Security's trust fund was not depleted. And we said to our physicians out there who take care of our seniors that they would have certainty and not face a 27.4 percent cut in their reimbursement rates under Medicare and that they would have that certainty for 2 full years. So the facts are clear what the House passed.

We also included in the legislation to try and drive job creation in the high-tech sector by auctioning off spectrum that would generate $16.7 billion and upwards of 700,000 jobs. That's a high-end number, but let's say it's half that. There are estimates all over the place. But a few hundred thousand jobs would be a really great thing, especially in technology and innovation and everything that would come from that. That's in this Chamber and we got back from the Senate was 2 months—2 months—2 months—and a failure to even come to the table. So the Republican conferees from the House have been willing to meet at any time, anywhere. And, in fact, under Chairman Camp's leadership, we have met in public with our counterparts.

Frankly, we've had some good discussions across the table. I want to make that clear, as well. Between the Republicans and Democrats, House and Senate, those of us on the conference committee I think you would say, even though we may have disagreements, we've had good discussions. And now we need to get the work done.

In order to get the work done, we have to have some alternative proposals from the Senate, which hopefully we're going to get, maybe even tonight. I think that would be helpful because then we would know what their position is, because this is kind of a direct sort of conference. We had a year bill; they had a 2-month bill, and most of that 2-month bill became law. So it's been kind of an awkward conference for the Senate to try and figure out how to do this, and the House has a full year or 2-year extension, depending upon the items to do.

So we'll meet again tomorrow at 10 o'clock, is my understanding, in conference, either in private or in public. I don't know. That will be up to the chairman. But in any case, I don't care when or where. I'm ready. Mr. REED from New York who spoke earlier is ready, and my other conferees are ready. We were ready in December to get this done, we really were, and we still are. And we're committed to the work of Americans those who are trying and struggling to find jobs to make sure they have that unemployment insurance. They deserve that, they need that, and we're committed to providing that.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.
We will be holding a memorial service commemorating Frank’s work on our behalf next Monday at 3 p.m. The details regarding that service will be in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I urge all Members who know and love Frank Cushing to come together and focus upon his service.

PRO-CHOICE CAUCUS

(Ms. WOOLSEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, there are few things more universal to the health and lives of women than birth control. It is basic health care. It’s essential to women’s economic independence and professional fulfillment. In fact, with the swearing-in of our new colleague from Oregon, we now have 94 women in Congress. My guess is there would be about half that number without the benefit of contraceptives. That all began 40 or 50 years ago.

So, when the Speaker said this morning that Congress must overturn the President’s policy “acting on behalf of the American people,” I’m not really sure what he is talking about because the President’s decision is on the right side of common sense, sound science, and public opinion. It enjoys support from a majority of Americans and a majority of Catholics.

Let me add that many of my House colleagues who want to deny access to contraception are the same ones who want to cut programs that help women and families facing unwanted pregnancies.

I applaud the President for standing up to reactionary forces and standing up for women’s health care and women’s freedom.

STOCK ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, from Main Street to Wall Street, it is common knowledge that insider trading of stocks is a crime. In 2004, celebrity homemaker Martha Stewart was sentenced to 5 months in prison. In 2011, Wall Street titan Raj Rajaratnam was sentenced to 11 years in prison for profiting from stocks bought and sold on insider information.

Despite these headline-grabbing convictions, when it comes to Members of Congress, the law of the land clearly does not apply. In the Halls of Congress, there are no clear laws preventing Members of Congress from using their public office to obtain insider information and trade stocks for profit. We thought last week when the Senate passed the STOCK Act 96-3 that the House would have a chance to follow and that we would be moving forward to remedy that wrong. We were unfortunately very much wrong. We had had a mark-up 2 months ago in December on the STOCK Act; and at the last moment, the bill was snatched away, the meeting was adjourned, and we heard no more.

After the Senate passed the bill, the House decided that they indeed would pass one, any kind that was going to be strengthened and made better. We discovered yesterday that what was going to happen was that we would no longer have a freestanding bill, but instead we would have a suspension bill.

Let me take just a second to explain the difference between these bills. We would have had an opportunity under a regular bill to be able to amend it, and we would have been given the right to recommit. Under suspension, we can do nothing but vote it up or down. This bill, which has the most support that I’ve seen in my 20 years in Congress, more editorial support all over this country and support in parts of Europe, is more than you can even imagine, and it was simply taken away. Was it made stronger? Absolutely not. We said yesterday that we were afraid the euphemism for making stronger meant that the bill would be gutted, and indeed it was.

The part called “political intelligence,” which is an investment that people make in getting political intelligence from Members of Congress and their staff, yields $402 million a year just simply from information traded from Members of Congress and sold to the clients of hedge fund dealers. We’re pretty disappointed about that. It happened in the dark of night. We didn’t even know it was going to be in the bill until 10:30.

I was really pleased today to hear from both Senator GRASSLEY and Senator LEAHY of their great disappointment regarding what the House had done, and we are demanding that we have a conference on these two bills so that we can have an opportunity to keep political intelligence in that bill because of its major importance. In fact, if we do nothing, this totally unregulated industry will simply continue to prosper in the shadows with no one watching.

In a way, the STOCK Act is a statement of how we view ourselves, and it certainly is the relationship to those that we serve. It’s a reflection of our role as public citizens and knowledge that while we may receive the honors and power conferred by our service, we ourselves are equal in our rights and responsibilities just as every other single American citizen. No matter how powerful our position, no matter how hallowed the Halls we walk, no one here is above the law.

□ 1730

With the passage of the STOCK Act, Congress could have moved one step closer to living up to the faith and trust bestowed upon us by the American people, citizens for whom we
serve. Unfortunately, that has been snatched away from us at the 13th hour.

We are hoping either for a reconsideration by the leadership of this House or that we can, with the help of the Senators that I've mentioned, be able to demand a conference between the two Houses on the bill they passed and the travesty that we will be passing here.

I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. WALZ of Minnesota. I thank the gentlelady.

Mr. Speaker, the gentlelady from New York has a long history of service and was concerned about ethics before ethics were in vogue, and certainly before “60 Minutes” came on.

All of us here enjoying in this people’s House the incredible honor and responsibility and privilege that we have been given by our neighbors, we gather in here as teachers and soldiers, as microbiologists, as new Members, attorneys who join us here, and were sent here from across this Nation, from the plains of Minnesota to the high rises of New York City to the beautiful areas of Oregon. Our newest Member is joining us tonight. And the responsibility of standing self-governing calls our responsibility of us to conduct ourselves in a manner not just equal to every other Member, every other citizen, but to a higher level.

And the absolute perception, whether real or perceived, that Members of Congress or elected officials are somehow using their office to profit, or somehow tipping people to profit for themselves, is not only an affront to our neighbors who sent us here, it’s a cancer on the democracy.

This institution and deliberative self-government will survive long before us. The giants who came before us and the government will survive long before us. This institution and deliberative self-government calls our responsibility of us to conduct ourselves in a manner not just equal to every other Member, every other citizen, but to a higher level.

So that’s why, coming from the high school classroom as a teacher, one of the first people I met in this Chamber was the gentlewoman from New York, and she knew that I was sent here to try and do things differently: yes, to be passionate about how we see our political differences, to be passionate about how we educate our children, how we care for our veterans, how we build our highways, how we bring about a system of health care that’s fair, and to respect our neighbors and to respect our colleagues on the other side of the aisle for their differences, but what’s happened and what the American people have lost faith in is not the idea of democracy, but the idea that we all play by the rules.

So I think it’s important, when the gentlewoman from New York speaks and speaks about this idea of tightening the rules on insider trading, she’s talking about protecting the democracy. She’s talking about making sure no one gains access, so that when the teacher walks through the door, when the microbiologist walks through the door, when the attorney walks through the door and they’re representing 650,000 people in their district, that those constituents know the decisions we make are based on what’s best for the Nation, the things we talk about are not something someone is using personal power to serve high-paying clients. It's not only because it’s what’s required of us. And what we’re asking for, and what the gentlelady has so eloquently talked about, is just give us the opportunity to talk this through.

The genius of this system put us here. It put the Senators on the other side of this great Capitol, and it told us to get together. They passed a piece of legislation. We compromised over here with something. Let’s bring them together.

And the argument being made on political intelligence and supporting the system is absolutely correct. I think today, and I want to be very clear, Mr. Speaker, none of us sitting to our left is batting ourselves on the back and saying, Look, we passed the STOCK Act. The gentlelady’s worked at it for 6 years. It feels like a sense of accomplishment not for her, for me, or our colleagues who have worked on it, but for the American public that the system works, and they owe us to do the best job we can before we move that forward. So this isn’t, Good job, we passed a bill to do the right thing. Americans live by this rule every day. What we did was we closed a loophole that existed, and we went further and talked about how could this be construed to enrich others and corrupt the democracy.

So you’re hearing terms like “political intelligence.” What we’re saying is, do it in the light of day. Sunshine cures many ills.

And so I support the gentlelady’s point. I support it because I know it didn’t come about by a born-again ethics. It came about by years and a lifetime of not giving the sermon but living the sermon.

So I ask my colleagues, listen to what’s being said here. Take this into consideration. Compromise, get this to the Senate, and then let’s give the American public a real unique gift in this political environment, a win on something important that makes them believe that things can be better. We owe that to our neighbors.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. I am pleased now to yield time to my good friend and fellow New Yorker, Mrs. MALONEY.

Mrs. MALONEY. I thank the gentlelady for yielding and for her hard work on this issue. I also yield to the gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. Speaker, I am really very pleased that we are finally working to address the insider trading issue in this body and that it will finally be on the floor tomorrow. We should not have had to wait so long for a bill that has 270 co-sponsors; and I am proud to be one of them, and have been in past Congresses.

I want to thank my colleague from New York, Louise SLAUGHTER, who has worked on this legislation for 6 long years, and my colleague from Minnesota, Mr. WALZ, for their excellent leadership, perseverance on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I have said it before: Elected officials must be like Caesar’s wife, avoiding the appearance of impropriety. The need to expressly prohibit this activity in statute cannot be overstated. Insider trading is illegal on Wall Street and it should be illegal on Capitol Hill.

The STOCK Act is bipartisan, commonsense legislation to prohibit federally elected officials from profiting on nonpublic information they receive through their legislative duties. This is long-overdue reform of how Washington does business, and the American people deserve and expect us to pass it swiftly.

Regrettfully, the bill introduced by the Republican majority does nothing to regulate the political intelligence community. In fact, when they wrote their version of the STOCK Act—and they did not go through regular order; it should have gone through the Financial Services Committee, on which I serve—and others—the Republican leadership did not consult with the bipartisan coalition that has championed this bill for years. They did not mention anything to Mr. WALZ or Ms. SLAUGHTER and, as a result, they introduced a flawed bill. This bill is weaker, not stronger, and it has been denounced by Senator GRASSLEY and Senator LEAHY.

Like the lobbyists before them, political intelligence operatives use a proximity to power to serve high-paying clients. Unlike lobbyists, these operatives are nameless. Under current law, they are not required to identify themselves as they go about their work. And we know all too well what happens when Congress and K Street work in the dark.

I join my colleagues, Congresswoman SLAUGHTER and Congressman WALZ, in calling for a conference committee where Senators LEAHY and GRASSLEY, and also a bipartisan coalition here in the House, can work together to make sure that the political intelligence community is covered by this bill.

I thank my colleagues for their hard work, and I will join them in working to make this stronger, to really return it to the strong form that my colleagues drafted.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure and absolute delight that I’m able to yield to the next Member of Congress for just a little more than 24 hours, SUZANNE BONAMICI from Oregon.
Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, thank you for this opportunity. I want to thank the Congresswoman for yielding to me this evening about this important bill. Congressman WALZ' and Congresswoman SLAUGHTER's leadership on this issue has been remarkable. Thank you for your tireless efforts.

The idea behind the STOCK Act is simple. Members of Congress, their staff, and other government officials should not be using their access in Washington to enrich themselves on Wall Street.

I am already a proud cosponsor of H.R. 1148, a bill that rightfully enjoys broad, bipartisan support. The protection of the integrity of our government institutions is not a partisan issue. The STOCK Act is one critical act we can take to make it clear to our constituents back home that we, like them, will not tolerate the types of activities that we were all shocked to read about in the press.

The trust that my constituents have placed in me is something that I take very seriously. As public servants, we are here to work for the people, not outside firms looking to profit, and certainly not to make a quick buck for ourselves. When we hear about scandals like this, it’s no wonder the public has so little confidence in our institutions of government.

If we want to restore citizens’ faith and earn back their trust, we must make sure that everyone is playing by the rules.

As I mentioned yesterday in my remarks to this House during the incredibly warm welcome I received as its newest member, we have a fundamental belief in this country that if you work hard and play by the rules, you can succeed.

The reports of past insider trading make clear that the rules, as they apply to Members of Congress and others in the public sphere with respect to their Wall Street dealings, are not sufficient.

The STOCK Act improves the rules to ensure not only that they are sufficient, but there are consequences for breaking those rules. I’m proud to join with my colleagues, both in support of the STOCK Act and in the recent effort to bring the bill forward for consideration by the House.

Now, it is understandable that we’re going to see an altered version on the floor before we conclude this week’s business. Now, I’m surprised to learn as a new Member that no amendments will be allowed on such an important bill. Although the weakening or elimination of certain key provisions, such as the political intelligence language, is deeply disappointing, I remain committed to the effort of ensuring that all of us in public office play by the same rules as the people who have entrusted us with the privilege of being their voice in Washington.

I look forward to continuing to work with my colleagues to restore our constituents’ confidence in their representatives and in their government institutions.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. I am now pleased to yield to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LOEBSACK).

Mr. LOEBSACK. I thank the gentlelady, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and I thank her effort and the effort of Congressman WALZ as well for initially bringing this bill forward at a time when we had not heard about such actions on Wall Street. “60 Minutes,” at a time when really nobody was paying attention to this issue. These two folks had the courage to bring this forward, and I want to thank them for that.

I was really proud to be the fourth cosponsor of this legislation back in May, at least the version we’re talking about tonight, not the current version that’s on the floor. I really think that it’s absolutely urgent that we fix the current loophole that was already mentioned by so many of my colleagues, that allows Members of Congress to use information that they obtain in a non-public fashion for their own financial benefit.

This is something that on the face of it simply makes no sense that we should allow it to happen. Not in a democracy, not certainly in Congress, in this institution. It was mentioned that this institution is not much respected right now. In fact, the latest Gallup poll today showed Congress at 10 percent. It’s not surprising given the stories that we’ve heard, given the problems that we’ve seen in this country, and especially when we have something like the STOCK Act in front of us, and there’s bickering going on that this thing is not being passed as quickly as it should have been passed.

Now we find that my good friend and my colleague Senator GRASSLEY from Iowa is upset as well because as was mentioned, the political intelligence loophole is there at the moment as well. That’s got to stop.

We’ve got to pass the bill here in the House. We’ve got to do what we can to have a conference committee that’s going to have real teeth, that’s going to take care of that loophole. Senator GRASSLEY is exactly right about that. We need to show the American people that we in Congress play by the same rules that they do, that we’re not above the American people. So when we go home to our districts, as I do every week—every weekend I’m home, people have faith in us. They have confidence in the institution of Congress, and that they know, as we should, that we play by the same rules as they do.

I want to thank Congresswoman SLAUGHTER and Congressman WALZ for organizing this Special Order tonight. I’m very, very proud. This is only the second time that I’ve done this since I’ve been in Congress. This is my sixth year. But I couldn’t be more proud than to come up here and speak on this very important issue, and as I said, I do it because the people in Iowa, the people in my district, tell me this is the right thing to do.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. I yield back the balance of my time.

CONCEPTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) will control the remainder of the hour.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, some decisions are just too important to be based on fear of political repercussions. That is why it is gratifying that President Obama heeded the advice of the Institute of Medicine and concluded that given its importance to women’s health, contraception should be covered by health insurance as a free, preventative service for all American women.

To accommodate religious institutions, the administration appropriately exempted places of worship from requirements to cover contraceptives in their health plans. The rule strikes a delicate balance respecting the rights of both religions ideologically opposed to birth control and American women.

Let me be clear: No one will be required to use contraceptives. The rule simply allows women to exercise their own conscience when it comes to their health, and the vast majority of American women already do.

It would be a grave mistake to make it more difficult to access medically recommended services for the 99 percent of all women who have used contraception in their lifetime.

The administration absolutely right to stand up for women’s health by protecting access to contraception.

I yield to Congresswoman SLAUGHTER from New York.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. I thank the gentlelady for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend President Obama and Health and Human Secretary Sebelius for including contraception as a preventive service for women in health insurance plans are required to cover at no cost.

This decision, based on the recommendation of the Institute of Medicine, is the right decision for women. It affirms the individual freedom of women to make choices about their health and their future.

Following the administration’s decision, there has been an uproar from the religious community. While some claim it is in violation of First Amendment rights, the simple truth is that this decision upholds the First Amendment rights of millions of women to not have their reproductive health managed by religiously affiliated organizations who may not share their own beliefs.

This decision stands up for women’s freedom, as it is a woman’s right to decide when and how she wants to have a family, whether or not she chooses to use birth control, as 98 percent of Catholic doctors use contraceptives. It does not force doctors of a religion that teaches against the use of birth control, then she is free to choose not to use it either.
If she would rather use birth control for the many health protections and benefits that it provides, such as the fibroid tumors, migraine headaches, and bleeding that cannot be controlled, she should also be free to do so. Either way, the choice should belong to her and to her partner.

It is also important to note the details of the administration’s decision.

We’re not talking about churches or organizations that exist for the sole purpose of teaching their religion.

These organizations are totally exempt from providing coverage for contraception.

What we are talking about is religiously affiliated organizations, such as hospitals, schools and universities. Millions of women are employed by these types of organizations, and those women do not necessarily share the beliefs of their employers. In fact, one of the most egregious things felt by many women is that whatever their own religions teach, they are not going to be allowed to go by that.

Catholic hospitals can and do—and we work every day—employ Baptists, Methodists, Protestants, Muslims, Jews, Buddhists, agnostics, and atheists. Teachers, cafeteria workers, administrative staff members at religious schools and universities are not necessarily members of that religion. Those employers should not have the right to decide whether or not the women on their insurance plans can access birth control. They still have separation of church and state.

Many religions that teach against the use of birth control also teach against divorce, but institutions affiliated with those religions are not allowed to discriminate against employees based on their marital status. They do not have an exemption from labor laws because of their religious beliefs. This is no different.

A recent decision by the administration shows that they are standing with women and supporting their freedom to make the choices that impact themselves and their families. Surveys have repeatedly shown that women and men across this country support providing access to contraception at no cost and that that support is equally strong among members of the very religious who oppose decision.

I applaud the President and Secretary Sebelius for supporting the health and freedom of women, and I support their decision to put women’s personal health and freedom first.

I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, when it comes to religious exemptions, a balance must be struck. The rights of religious followers must be protected while also respecting the beliefs of others who may be impacted by a religious exemption.

Take, for example, a Catholic university where Jews, Hindus, Muslims, and non-religious followers work. Should these individuals be denied access to contraception even though their faiths do not oppose it?

If we expand the religious exemption too far and allow religiously affiliated institutions to deny contraception to their employees on the basis of their religious beliefs, we begin to see the beliefs and rights of those who support and require contraception infringed upon.

As policymakers, we have to stand up for the rights of all of our constituents regardless of their faiths. This means making policies that walk the line between protecting the rights of primarily religious institutions while also protecting the rights of individuals employed by religiously affiliated institutions. The administration’s exemption strikes that balance.

I yield to the gentlewoman from California.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to applaud the final rule issued by the Department of Health and Human Services to include birth control at no cost.

The pill changed the world. As some have said, it was one small pill, but one giant leap for women’s health. It improved the reproductive health of women’s health. It reduced infant mortality. It increased a woman’s earning potential. It empowered families to chart their own courses. Yet, currently, one in three American women struggle to afford birth control. A woman’s right to decide when to start a family is meaningless if she does not have the means to make a choice. All of these benefits could be denied because of a relatively small amount of money, and that is simply unacceptable.

I am pleased that we are living up to the promises made in the Affordable Care Act, and I urge my colleagues to join me in protecting and increasing access to health care for every woman in America.

I yield to the gentlewoman from New York.

Mrs. MALONEY. Thank you.

I rise in support of the President’s action and Secretary Sebelius’ action in the Department of Health and Human Services to allow the birth control benefit for working women across this country.

This birth control benefit increases access to preventative health care while respecting religious freedom. This is accepted practice in 28 States—28 States that require insurers that cover prescription drugs to provide coverage of the full range of FDA-approved contraception drugs.

Taking this benefit away would be devastating for millions of workers. Women’s access to care is absolutely on the line, and they have turned it into a religious versus reproductive freedom debate. Birth control is medically prescribed for women’s health, plain and simple. It is not radical. As I said, 28 States already supply it, and roughly 99 percent of women use birth control at some point in their lives; but the only way they can use it is if they can get it, so the right to choose is absolutely meaningless without the means and access to choice.

The President’s thoughtful decision and insurance coverage will ensure women who are covered can cover contraceptives. It does not force anyone to use them, and it certainly does not require anyone—churches or anyone else—to cover them. Yet, if it is a major employer that is employing many people and not people of one faith but of many different faiths, then it is required to follow the law of this country.

So let’s end this assault on women’s health, and let’s listen to the millions of Americans who rely on birth control each and every day. It’s important for their health, and I applaud the President and Secretary Sebelius.

I yield to the gentleman from the great State of California.

Mr. LEE of California. I want to thank the gentlelady for yielding and also for standing up for women’s health, not only today and during these very difficult times, but each and every day of her life.

As a former devout practicing Catholic, I fully understand and respect the Church’s doctrine on contraceptives. Even though I disagree with it, I fully respect it and I understand it. Also, I know that the separation of church and state is a fundamental principle that we must maintain.

Mr. Speaker, the administration’s decision to provide choices to access quality, affordable health care, family planning services, including contraceptives, are vital for women’s health and well-being. This is really not about a mandate. The rule would not force anyone with a religious objection to use or provide the FDA-approved contraception. The fact is that Catholic bishops know that the 335,000 religious institutions and organizations and churches and places of worship are exempt. In fact, no woman will be required to use contraceptives or to even access contraceptives if she does not want to do that. This ruling is about women making their own decisions as to whether to use contraceptives or not. It’s about access.

Religion must not force discrimination and discriminatory policies against, for example, an employee who works in the cafeteria of a hospital who chooses to plan her family. She should not be denied this coverage because of where she works. Low-income women, finally, will have equal access to contraceptive services if they choose.

So we want to make sure tonight that the facts are presented appropriately. Yes, we’ve witnessed this war against reproductive rights and reproductive health once again come against women’s health for the last year now, and it’s about time we start really being truthful to the public and
Ms. EDWARDS. I thank the gentlelady for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to express my support for the administration’s ruling that provides women and families across this country, no matter their faith, an opportunity to take control of their own reproductive health and to gain access to contraceptive services.

The opposition we are hearing—although very vocal, from very few voices—does not adequately reflect the voices of the millions of women across this country who rely on contraception.

Mr. Speaker, 99 percent of women in the United States and 98 percent of Catholic women already use birth control; and it’s estimated that, on average, women use birth control for 30 years. Polls conducted across the country over the last week also have found that more than half of the United States population believes that employers who provide health care plans that cover contraception and birth control at no cost.

Unfortunately, over the last week, since the administration’s ruling, I believe religious leaders have misinterpreted and misused the American people on the rule’s implications. The exemption in the ruling actually very carefully protects the rights of churches and church associations. The administration justly limits the exemption of institutions with a primary purpose of spreading religion and employ and serve people of the same faith. Clearly, the opposition doesn’t express this. Extending this exemption beyond these churches to other religious institutions would directly undermine the intent of the health care reform law for the more than 640,000 individuals employed, in particular, by Catholic hospitals.

And let’s be clear: Contrary to what some have said, this ruling has absolutely nothing to do with abortion. In fact, the ruling will save women up to $600 per year and keep their employers from absorbing a 15 to 17 percent increase in health care costs simply not to provide women with contraceptive coverage.

Women and families across the country deserve the option to receive comprehensive contraception coverage if they desire. The rule doesn’t prescribe contraception for damages when a woman chooses to exercise her faith and not use contraception, she’s free to do so under this ruling. However, limiting access to contraception to any subset of the population would be a direct affront to the scientific and medical recommendations from the Institute of Medicine, a nonprofit, independent organization that is grounded and rooted in science. They have recommended that women have access to a wide range of services, such as screening and counseling for domestic violence, that pregnant women have access to services such as a screening for gestational diabetes, that women have access to at least one well-woman preventive care visit a year, and that all women have access to a range of contraceptive services, counseling, and information.

Let me be clear: The Catholic Church and its employees are exempt from these guidelines. They apply only to church institutions that serve the larger community, employ people of different faiths on a nonreligious basis, and do not meet the clear requirements for a religious exemption. There are thousands of non-Catholics who work...
in Catholic hospitals and in Catholic universities.

Improved access to birth control is directly linked to declines in maternal and infant mortality and helps to reduce unintended pregnancies.

That is why 28 States, including Connecticut, already mandate the coverage of contraceptive service and why many private employers already cover these services.

I’m proud to support what I believe to be a moral decision by the administration and a well-drafted compromise that maintains the existing Federal conscience protections and at the same time allows women access to contraceptive service and other preventive health care services without mandating in terms of contraceptive services that one use it or be required to dispense it.

I would like now to yield to my colleague from Washington, DC, the Honorable ELIANOR HOLMES NORTON.

Ms. NORTON. I thank the gentlelady for yielding. And I think, Mr. Speaker, in the next several days and weeks you’ll see people come forward to speak up for the silent majority in this controversy about contraception and what institutions should and should not provide. Whoever has been a silent majority, today it is the women of America, particularly women who may happen to work for Catholic hospitals, for a Catholic university as I did, for example, when as a Protestant I worked as a tenured professor of law at Georgetown University here in Washington, DC.

The Catholic Church has long accepted the laws against discrimination except as to the Church itself and the Church’s own activities. And so you’ll find in a Catholic hospital or Catholic university you must hire people regardless of their race or religion and the like.

Now, the Church seems to be seeking a different rule on how you accommodate religion. We have accommodated the Catholic Church when it comes to hiring its own employees, for example. And the administration has accommodated the Catholic Church when it comes to the provision of contraceptives for its own church employees.

However, there are hundreds of thousands of women and men who work for hospitals, for universities, and other institutions that hold themselves out as nondiscriminatory and as accepting all people. For that reason the Church, of course, qualifies for Federal funds because it is a religious, as well as a public institution in the place of a public institution.

We have a long and treasured history, Mr. Speaker, of religious accommodation. When I chaired the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, I reconocce cases involving religious accommodation, but the accommodation must never be so broad as to trample on the rights of others. To accommodate the institution and not accommodate the people whose conscience is being trampled, of course, is precisely what the Constitution does not allow.

A broad accommodation to the Church that would relieve it of offering a health care service that is essential would penalize the rights of thousands of non-Catholics. So whatever the right of the Church is, it does not have the right to trample on the rights of others. That’s how accommodation works.

The administration’s own exemption is patterned on identical religious exemptions that have been tested in the courts and found to be constitutional.

I think the administration was looking at two things when it fashioned a very, very generous exemption for the Church in the health care law. First, it was looking for what was necessary to do as vital to the health care of women, but it was also looking to what was constitutional.

Mr. Speaker, if I may say so, I believe the broad exemption which the Catholic Church seeks which would penalize the rights of thousands of women who work for catholic-affiliated institutions who are not Catholic who, for example, who do not permit contraceptives paid for by their health insurance. This decision was based on the sound science of the impartial and independent Institute of Medicine, which recognized that contraceptives are an essential health service fundamental to the health of women and their families. This decision is a major victory for women. Eighty-nine percent of American women, including a similar percentage of Catholic women, use contraceptives at some point in their lives. Particularly at this time of economic uncertainty, women will have one less cost to worry about that can be a substantial cost. Make no mistake about it, freeing up $600 or $800 a year will have significant effects on working families.

The decision also recognizes and supports religious freedom by providing certain limited exemptions for places of worship, as well as for those organization that hire and predominantly care for those who share the same religious beliefs. They were protected against being required to violate their religious teachings.

I am proud to stand shoulder to shoulder with President Obama and his administration for helping to strike this important balance between religious rights and the rights of women to protect their health.

Yet to hear some people talk about this decision, you’d have no idea that the religious organizations and the religiously devout have their liberties protected. Amid all the hyperbole, the truth is that the administration’s decision, while significant and important, is hardly new. This measured approach that balances religious rights on the one hand and the rights of women on the other is already the standard in 28 States, including my home State of New York.

Because it is not just employers and corporations that have rights at stake, hardworking people and their families also have rights.

Under the approach adopted by the administration, universities and hospitals and other institutions which serve and employ people from a multitude of faiths and cultures are not exempt from the requirement that health insurance provide coverage for contraceptives, nor should they be. Women should not be denied a basic health service merely because they work or study at a university or hospital affiliated with a religious organization.

The difference here is that churches are and should be protected in their religious role, protected against having to violate their religious views, but they must not be protected in their role as employers. We permit a church, for example, to discriminate in religious practice. No one asks the Catholic Church how come you do not permit women priests? That’s their business.

But we do not permit them to discriminate as employers. We do not permit a church-affiliated hospital or university to say we will not permit the hiring of female doctors or female professors or black doctors or nurses because that would impinge on liberty. If a church has a doctrine against hiring female priests, that’s fine. But hiring female professors in the university, unless it was a solely ecclesiastical university, only for religious purposes, if it is a regular university, then they cannot be permitted to have that kind of discrimination.

We protect religious liberty, but we cannot permit a church to impose its views on others who may not share those views.

The church can preach its views, it can seek to persuade people, but it cannot force people who work for a church-affiliated university or hospital that they cannot use contraceptives if they want to. The liberty here is the
liberty of the employee that must be protected. The liberty of the church must be protected in its churchly function and in its function as a religious institution. In its function as an employer, the liberty belongs to the employees. And that is the distinction that has made here. It is the proper distinction.

Imagine if some other church that thinks that it is wrong to give transfusions to people, blood transfusions, ran a hospital. We would not permit them to do that. We would not make people die in that hospital for lack of transfusions because it’s not up to them to decide medical practice by their religious doctrine. If the person wants to refuse treatment because his religious doctrine says, I don’t want a transfusion, that’s his liberty. But we must not confuse the religious liberty of the church to propagate its views and to conduct its religious affairs as it sees fit with the liberty of employees in a secular institution affiliated with the church to have their own religious liberty.

That is why the administration’s decision to say that contraceptives are necessary and that they must be covered under health insurance, which is required to be provided by health insurance is right, and any attempt by a religious institution to say that they should be exempt from having employees allowed to get contraception paid for is wrong, and I applaud the administration for making the proper distinction to protect the liberty of the employees and the religious liberty of the church both.

I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. HOLT. I thank my friend from New York.

This is an important subject. As previous speakers have made clear, birth control is fundamental to women’s health. It is like cholesterol testing and any number of other things. And decades of evidence show that planned births produce healthier babies and healthier mothers. Anyone who is working as a health care aide or a nurse or working in a religiously affiliated social service agency would want health care provided to them that is not discriminatory, and that includes the range of services that provide for good health.

Public and non-profit religious organizations would be, are, have been and will be exempt. But when an institution, even if affiliated with religion, chooses to provide public services and accept public money, they must follow public fair employment practices and not discriminate in hiring or salary or benefits. And now, under the Affordable Care Act, they also may not discriminate against women and women’s services in providing health care benefits.

That’s what we’re talking about here. It’s really quite straightforward. Expanding the religious exemption to religious institutions that employ people of all faiths would take preventive services away from millions of Americans, would result in substandard health care for far too many women in our country, and it would allow religious institutions to be able to discriminate against employees of different faiths.

It’s unfair. It’s only what has become recognized by the courts, by the public, and by general public mores as the right thing to do. And now under the health care act, it would be institutionalized for all agencies except purely religious agencies that hire only in one faith.

So, Mr. Speaker, I think there’s been a lot of misinformation about this. I hope tonight’s discussion has helped to clarify the matter.

With that, I am pleased to yield back to my friend from New York.

Mrs. LOWEY. I thank my colleague from New Jersey.

In conclusion, I want to emphasize, again, that the Institute of Medicine found that contraceptives save lives. There are numerous studies that have shown that contraceptives lower the risk of developing ovarian cancer, help prevent unintended pregnancies, improve outcomes for children, and reduce health care costs. So, my friends, it’s hard to believe that in the year 2012, we are having a debate about whether or not insurance plans should cover contraceptives.

Let’s remember that for many women in this country, of the 98 percent of women that are using contraception at some point in their lives, let’s remember that for many women, $1,000 a year is money that they can’t afford. So let’s support the administrative position recommended by the Institute of Medicine.

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

HOUSE ENERGY ACTION TEAM

HOUR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GARDNER. Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for the opportunity to address the House tonight on American energy. Tonight’s gathering again brings together people across the country to talk about energy policies, rising energy costs, and what it means not only to American families but what it means to the American economy.

Tonight’s organization is brought to us by the House Energy Action Team. It’s a group of people throughout the United States elected to Congress who are committed to doing everything that we can to solve our Nation’s great energy crisis, to make sure that we are addressing the price of gas at the pump and the price of electricity that we are taking advantage of all of the great resources that this country has to offer, whether they are traditional energy resources, be it natural gas and coal, or whether it’s renewable energy and the opportunities we have around this great country.

This country faces a significant challenge. We all know the situation. Unemployment stands at over 8 percent, the highest we have for the last 36 months in a row. Along with high unemployment, the American people have a new worry now: rising gas prices. The average price for a gallon of regular gasoline has risen to $3.45. That’s up from 11 cents from just 1 month ago, 33 cents from 1 year ago, and up a full $1.66 since President Obama took office.

We cannot allow these high gas prices and energy prices to continue to stymie our economic recovery, and the American people cannot afford to continue to pay these unnecessary costs. Just yesterday, in fact, Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke testified in the Senate, “a major disruption that sent oil prices up very substantially would stop the recovery.” This is a serious matter we’re facing. The Federal Reserve chairman has recognized that if gas prices, if energy prices escalate, if they spike, that disruption that sent oil prices up very substantially could stop the recovery that this Nation so desperately needs.

The chairman went on to note that price spikes feed inflation and act as a tax on American consumers. The government can approach this problem in a very direct way. We can take steps to increase domestic production and refining. Unfortunately, fighting high gas prices doesn’t seem to be a high priority for this administration. Offshore leasing has fallen behind previous projections. Other administration policies have also curtailed onshore production.

In 2007, the United States Energy Information Administration projected the total 2010 U.S. oil production on Federal lands to be 850 million barrels. Actual production has fallen beneath that. About a year ago, the Energy and Commerce Committee had an opportunity to hear from Secretary Chu, the Department of Energy secretary. As he was testifying before the House Energy and Commerce Committee, I asked a very simple question: What is the administration’s plan to address the rising price of gasoline to help relieve the pain at the pump for millions of Americans who are trying to get to work and help their families make ends meet? After a lot of hemming and hawing, the answer was, well, in 10 years from now—and I stopped him, I interrupted, and I said, the administration’s plan to address high gasoline prices is something that we can count on in 10 years from now? As we have seen with gas prices that have already risen $1.66 since the President took office, their plan is still not in effect.

Permitting agencies across the Federal Government need to work to
Energy exploration can lower energy costs while driving the economic recovery. Economic recovery and job creation are one of my top priorities in this Congress, and it is time that the President and our friends in the Senate get on board.

Creating jobs and getting people back to work is not a partisan issue. It is past time we get some wins in the fight against high unemployment and economic stagnation. For instance, it's been 3 years since the application was filed to build the Keystone XL pipeline, which would create a pipeline stretching from the oil sands in Alberta, Canada, to the Gulf coast, bringing significant oil supplies to the United States.

The Alberta oil sands development would create 6,000 jobs in Colorado. It’s estimated that it would create 6,000 jobs between 2011 and 2015. The Keystone pipeline is important part of that development. These are good-paying, solid, reliable jobs—20,000 direct jobs, 100,000 indirect jobs—and yet this President has vetoed the Keystone XL pipeline. He has said “no” to jobs, “no” to American energy.

I'd just like to show a recent survey that was taken a couple of weeks ago. The American people support construction of the Keystone pipeline. You can see right here the number of Americans from the political spectrum, Republicans and Democrats, a variety of income levels, a variety of age levels, all people, the majority of whom support the Keystone XL pipeline because they know in this economy we can’t say “no” to jobs. We should be saying “yes” to jobs. They know that if we say “no” to the Keystone pipeline, we’re saying “yes” to sending our jobs to China. Mr. Speaker, I don’t think the American public wants China to win over the American people. I think they want to make sure that we are doing everything we can for energy security in our own backyards.

We need pro-growth solutions to create jobs, but there’s only so much that Congress can do to directly create those jobs. Real job creation comes from the private sector, from small businesses and private employers. Unfortunately, our government has a regulatory climate that makes it incredibly hard for businesses around this country to do business. They do best by innovate, to excel, to expand, and to hire.

The EPA and other Federal agencies have been writing new job-killing regulations at record pace. These agencies are actively working against the number one priority of the American public, to create jobs—job creation.

At a hearing in the Energy and Commerce Committee in April of last year, an EPA assistant administrator, Matthew Stanislaus, admitted to me that the agency doesn’t directly consider job losses when analyzing a new rule, when coming forward with an economic analysis. Not only is that just unacceptably, it’s shameful that an agency would create rules, issue rules without taking into account the impact, in an economic analysis, that regulation would have on jobs.

Under this administration, the Obama EPA has proposed unnecessary and costly new rules on cement manufacturers, industrial boilers, farmers, power plants, energy providers, along with general ozone rules that will affect every industry with no thought as to what the consequence will be on the American job creator.

To be clear, the regulatory killing field is not the only problem. In the financial sector, Federal regulators are forcing banks to hoard capital, prohibiting community banks from effectively working with their borrowers. Businesses are struggling to operate in the face of damaging overregulation, and the financial sector is not there to lend any more money, or even more damaging regulations. It’s no wonder that unemployment is still above 8 percent. It’s no wonder this is the longest stretch of unemployment exceeding 8 percent since the Great Depression.

We have agencies saying they don’t care about jobs, and we have an administration and a Senate that aren’t doing anything about it.

With that, I’m joined by my colleagues from around the country. I would yield to my good friend and colleague, somebody who has championed job creation, who has sponsored legislation to create jobs, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN). Mr. DUNCAN is from South Carolina. I want to thank the gentleman from Colorado for his leadership on this issue, not only on the Committee on Energy and Commerce, but also as a leader on the House Energy Action Team, somebody who understands that there is no national security without energy security. It’s been said many times by not only Members of Congress but by leaders from all across the administration, this administration fast, and so it’s something I firmly believe in.

Let me remind the American people that just recently the President of the United States decided that he was going to kill the Keystone XL pipeline, a pipeline that would come from our friends to the north in Canada, where technology has allowed them to harvest the oil from the oil sands in Alberta and bring that crude oil down to refining capacity that we have in North America. The Keystone XL pipeline was so crucial. Not only would we be buying oil from a country that likes us, our largest and best trading partner, Canada, but we would also be bringing oil to the refineries in the Midwest that would be doing capital work in States and communities in Oklahoma, the refineries in Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas that have the capacity due to the policy of this administration creating a moratorium on expanded offshore drilling in the National Petroleum Reserve, and poor policies that have kept us from harvesting American resources to meet American energy needs.

I believe in American energy security and American energy independence and lessening our dependence on foreign sources of oil, lessening our dependence on Middle Eastern oil, a lot of times from countries that don’t like us very much; but let me read you the President’s own words that he was going to kill the Keystone XL pipeline, when he was going to kill the hundreds of thousands of jobs that would have been saved and created—true—not only shovel-ready jobs, Mr. Speaker, but jobs that they would be bringing in the refineries in the Gulf Coast States; so not only kill those jobs, but hurt American energy independence.

Outside of having American energy independence, why not North American energy independence? Why not trade with Canada? But this is the President’s own words. He said: I’m disappointed that Republicans in Congress forced this decision, but it does not change my administration’s commitment to American-made energy that creates jobs and independence on oil. Not reduces our dependence on foreign oil, not reduces our dependence on Middle Eastern oil, but listen clearly, the President said: lessen our dependence on oil. That is the policy of this administration, to end our dependence on oil and promote green energy: to throw your tax dollars at companies like Solyndra instead of relying on the free market to pick the winners and the losers, allowing what works to work and what doesn’t to fall by the wayside and allow American ingenuity and American entrepreneurship to chase the things that work and throw their investment dollars, personal investment dollars, into the technologies that they believe in, in the free market, the investors believe in, instead of doing to you. That’s how you take your tax dollars, America. He decided that he was going to pick winners for you and we was going to invest those dollars in companies that you wouldn’t have invested in yourselves because you would have made smart decisions. America can make smart decisions. That’s what makes us great.

But his own words said that he wants to reduce our dependence on oil.

I go back to Secretary Chu, the Secretary of the Department of Energy, in his own words, that he thinks we ought to be paying the same for gasoline as those in Europe are paying, $5-, $9-a-gallon gasoline. And trust me, we’re headed there. Last month was the most expensive January ever for retail gasoline as prices averaged out at $3.37 a gallon, according to the Oil Price Information Service in New Jersey. That’s compared with the previous record average for the month of January that was $2.67 a gallon in 1991, and the price that was set last year. In 2010, January gasoline prices averaged just $2.71 a gallon.
It’s the policies of this administration and its moratorium on us harvesting American resources. We’re not talking just about offshore oil in the deep waters off the Gulf of Mexico or off the coast of Alaska. We’re not talking about just ANWR and it being off limits. We’re talking about the Bakken oil fields. We’re talking about oil reserves on Federal lands that are currently off-limits from American energy development and American energy production.

But guess what? That same Bakken oil field spills over into North Dakota. That Bakken oil field is on State-owned and private-owned property. And you know what? North Dakota has a 3 percent or less unemployment rate. It’s an energy economy that is booming because it’s on State and Federal land. And they said, hey, come harvest our oil resources.

North Dakota is thriving on an energy economy, and you’ll hear from the gentleman from Texas momentarily. They’re in Texas and Oklahoma and other States that had energy that you’re seeing an energy economy thrive.

But that’s not the policies of this administration. The policy of this administration is to chase wind power and solar power and promote it in areas that really it shouldn’t be promoted. So, let me just say one other thing, that President Obama is definitely being misleading because it’s on State and Federal land and it’s on private property. That image may be conjured up as we think about an oil production platform that’s out there drilling for oil, you’re thinking about an oil platform that’s out there. It’s not on big oil companies that are hurting because it’s on State and Federal land. That’s a multi-year process.

And if you’re looking for a job, America, I recommend you go to one of those energy-producing States, whether it’s Oklahoma or even to North Dakota, where the unemployment rate is 3 percent or less, where you can earn up to $70,000 a year driving a water truck, if that’s any indication of the good-paying jobs that are out there.

Energy as a segue to job creation is the answer to get us out of this economy.

Mr. GARDNER. I thank the gentleman for his comments. And he touched on a great point, the fact that it’s not just energy creation itself, energy development itself that creates
the jobs that this country so desperately needs. But it’s all the indirect benefits. It’s the economic cycle of energy production.

If you have abundant, affordable, cheap energy, you’re going to have a successful economy because people are going to be able to afford to buy their gas. They’re able to use their natural gas in manufacturing at an affordable price.

But it’s also the businesses that benefit from the production itself. Our family, my dad owns a farm equipment dealership. I grew up working at the farm implement dealership, selling parts to farmers and ranchers. Over the past several years we’ve seen a boom in natural gas development. We see those same people coming in off the rigs into the dealership looking for hydraulic hose, looking for filters for their pickups, looking for work for their maintainers, the work they’re doing on their road, the excavators, all of which benefit a rural economy, when they go into the car dealership, when they go into the restaurants. Talk about economic benefit and the ability to grow our economy. Energy production is key.

Before I yield to the gentleman from Texas, just a couple of quotes I heard directly from President Obama and directly from Energy Secretary Steven Chu. These are just two quotes. If you want to know where they stand on energy policy, I think these two quotes really define where they have been over the past several years.

President Obama in January of 2008: Under my plan of a cap-and-trade system, electricity rates would necessarily skyrocket.

Energy Secretary Steven Chu, December of 2008, and I quote: Somehow we have to figure out how to boost the price of gasoline to the levels in Europe.

Now, that doesn’t sound like a recipe for economic success to me. That sounds like a recipe for economic disaster.

With that, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FLORES).

I would just let the Chamber know and our colleagues know that Mr. FLORES is someone who has a great experience in job creation, putting people to work and certainly helping make American energy secure. Mr. FLORES, I thank my friend from Colorado, and you’re exactly right. I do have extensive experience in the oil and gas business and also in the energy service business. So I know firsthand the importance of American energy security that having a robust supply of domestic oil and gas can have.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight another missed opportunity by the Obama administration to address rising gasoline prices, to promote American energy security, and to provide American energy security. While the President may claim his administration supports an all-in approach to energy, the facts, however, tell a different story. Here are four examples of rhetoric versus reality:

Example number one, last November, the Department of the Interior released plans to open up new areas to energy production in the Outer Continental Shelf through 2017. This proposal will send American jobs overseas, forfeit new revenue to the Federal Government, cause higher gasoline prices, and will deny access to American energy resources that would reduce our dependence on unstable and unfriendly Middle Eastern sources of oil.

Yesterday, I helped spearhead a joint bipartisan letter with 182 signatures from this House, which we sent to Interior Secretary Ken Salazar, expressing strong support in the House for the consideration of new and expanded access offshore for the production of oil and gas.

The vast offshore areas of the United States serve as a potential source of the Nation’s energy supply containing significant quantities of valuable taxpayer-owned resources in yet-to-be discovered fields. Opening up access to new areas of the Outer Continental Shelf will bring new jobs, new energy, and new revenues to the Federal treasury and all at a time when economists expect gas prices to soon skyrocket. Our country desperately needs these benefits now, not at some far-off date.

In addition, new access to American resources will help reduce our reliance on expensive and unstable Middle Eastern sources of energy. For these reasons, it is vital that our country have in place a plan that maximizes the opportunity to assess all of these resources that we have available, so that we can make informed decisions regarding the appropriate shape and scope of future domestic offshore activities.

Unfortunately, despite the overwhelming support of the American people for offshore drilling, the Obama administration’s 5-year draft plan released last November severely limits the opportunity to assess the outstanding resource potential of America’s offshore areas, and it neglects our Nation’s vital energy needs. That is why the Obama administration should listen to the strong bipartisan message that the House has sent supporting increased access that would allow us to extend offshore energy production.

Example number two, the President buried the Keystone XL pipeline and the thousands of jobs and the energy security that it would have helped provide. In light of the fact that his administration approved a similar Canadian oil sands pipeline, the Clipper pipeline, in 2009, it is obvious to the American people that the Keystone XL pipeline was sacrificed solely for political gain.

Example number three, the Obama administration has directed numerous Federal agencies to attempt to regulate and reduce the use of hydraulic fracturing. This is the technology that makes our current abundant supply of cheap natural gas available to us today. Restricting fracturing will reduce natural gas, hurt jobs, and hurt American energy security.

Example number four, this iPad costs about the same amount of money, $600, as six barrels of oil. In terms of profit, however, Apple makes many more times the profit margin on this one iPad than the American oil and gas industry makes on the same six barrels of oil, yet the Obama administration wants to raise taxes on oil companies. This doesn’t make sense. How can we expect American energy producers to produce more oil and gas at a lower cost when we raise the taxes on them?

The American people have more common sense than this. The American people know that if you raise the taxes on Apple computer, Apple can’t make more of these available at a cheaper cost. Yet, for some reason, the President thinks that we’re going to have more domestic energy if we go and attack the oil companies with higher taxes.

Access to affordable energy will always be central to our Nation’s prosperity. But with new technologies, today’s strengthened environmental review, and updated safety standards, there’s never been a better time to develop energy responsibly. But without the option to even look, we deny ourselves an incredible opportunity for energy security and the promised economic benefits that domestic energy production entails to the American people.

The American people want us to get this right. They want Washington to get it right. And they overwhelmingly support an all-of-the-above energy approach for American energy, increased offshore drilling, and they approve overwhelmingly the Keystone XL pipeline.

This is important. Just yesterday, Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke warned: “A major disruption that sent foreign oil prices up substantially could stop the recovery.”

Mr. Speaker, House Republicans have a plan to wean our economy away from unstable Middle Eastern oil. If we want America built to last like the President referred to in his State of the Union address, then we must have access to safe and affordable American energy to build that economy, to build America built to last, and to provide energy security for American children and grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support and pass H.R. 7, the America Energy and Infrastructure Job Act. If we can work together to grow the economy, to create American jobs, to facilitate lower gasoline prices, and to provide energy security that this country needs, not only for our current generation, but for future generations of American children and grandchildren.

Mr. GARDNER. I thank the gentleman from Texas.
He talked a little bit about the Keystone pipeline. I would point out that the development of the Alberta oil sands for the State of Texas—and this was a statement that was given to the Energy and Commerce Committee early last year by the Alberta representative in Washington. In the State of Texas, the development of the Alberta oil sands could mean as many as 27,000 jobs in 2011–2015, 27,000 jobs that could be created as a result of the development of the Alberta oil sands, and the Keystone Pipeline is a critical component of that. That's also not to mention the fact that there are numerous firms that do business with suppliers and the contractors that would be building the pipeline and the people who would be working throughout the Alberta oil sands as they develop it. So 170 firms in Texas would benefit from the development of the Alberta oil sands.

With that, I would yield to another gentleman from Texas who serves with me on the Energy and Commerce Committee, a great colleague, somebody who has championed energy development and certainly has been a strong advocate for energy security—the gentleman from Texas (Mr. OLSON). Mr. OLSON. I thank my good friend from Colorado and my brother in arms on the Energy and Commerce Committee fighting for U.S. domestic production of energy.

I'm going to start my comments tonight by focusing on gas prices. We all know that gas prices have risen dramatically under the current administration. This chart here shows exactly what's happens in America. Our President took office right here about February of 2009 and gas prices were just over about $1.90 a gallon. You can see it spiked up to almost $2.70 a gallon this summer almost $4 a gallon. It's come back down. So it's over doubled in price since President Obama took office.

These gas prices are a hardship on American families and American small businesses that have to drive the kids to church. No one has to go to the grocery store, families that have to drive the kids to practice, families who have to go to church, no one is immune to these price increases. I'm privileged to represent part of the energy capital of the world, a suburb of Houston, Texas, and we're not immune to these price increases. These are articles from a local online paper over the past month. I'll read them to you, just selected portions of them.

On January 10, 2012, Fort Bend gas prices averaged more than $1 a gallon. On January 17, 2012, one week later, gas prices in Fort Bend have risen another 2.2 cents in the past week.

One week later—there is a theme here—in Fort Bend County, Fort Bend gas prices have risen another 8.3 cents in the past week. That's 3 weeks with a 25-cent per gallon increase in prices in my home county of Fort Bend County. Again, families and small businesses are struggling to survive with these incredibly high gas prices. Why is this happening? Uncertainty. Uncertainty in one particular region of the world. The uncertainty is coming from one country: Iran. Iran is threatening to disrupt traffic through the Strait of Hormuz.

I've had a unique opportunity here in Congress. I served in the United States Navy for 10 years. I was a naval aviator, not necessarily a naval pilot, but I've actually flown missions right through the Strait of Hormuz. Iran is threatening to shut down the straits because the United States and the European Union have put sanctions against Iran because of its threat to build a nuclear weapon, which is a direct threat to our security. Most importantly, it's a direct threat to the security of our best ally and friend in the world, the great country of Israel. We have to take Iran's threats very seriously.

Let me tell you a little bit about the Strait of Hormuz. As you can see, it's a very narrow body of water, about 30 miles wide. If you've been to southeast Texas, do you know where the Johnson Space Center is? It's southwest, waist deep, going down a hundred feet, and you'll be on Galveston Beach. It's a very, very narrow body of water. It's shallow—200 feet, two-thirds the length of a football field.

As you can see, the transit lanes for the ships and tankers to Iran. There are all sorts of little islands out here that they cannot maneuver through. They've got to go close to Iran, again posing a greater threat to them. Right here is Abu Musa. That is an Iranian base, a military base, so all the tanker traffic flowing through there—all our military ships—have to pass right through Iran, right through Abu Musa.

Let me tell you what Iran has there as a threat to the Strait of Hormuz. This is a very, very high threat. Here, in Abu Musa, there are missiles—surface-to-ship missiles aimed at our ships and aimed at our tankers—going through every single day. I know this because when I flew my plane through there, we were tracked by Iranian fire control radar. That's just the way the business works there in that part of the world.

They've also got mines, mines that can lay anywhere here throughout the highly navigable body of water where ships have little room to maneuver. These mines, you don't have to run into them. They're modern mines. They can detect some sort of a change in pressure or some sort of sounds from an engine of a ship coming through and then blow up when the ship gets close. That's a big threat.

There is another big threat, too. This is the most lethal threat the Iranians have in the Strait of Hormuz and the biggest reason for our uncertainty. This is the Tiran Island Kilo-class submarine. It was sold to the Iranians by the Russians in the early 1990s. I actually flew over the second one. We caught it up on the surface just like that when I was deployed in the region in 1994. The reason this submarine is so lethal is that it's a diesel-powered boat, meaning, right now, it's on the surface and it's running on diesel engines, but when it submerges, because it's going under water, it can get away. It can go away to run internal combustion engines, it runs on batteries, quiet, quiet batteries. It is the quietest submarine in the world, but it can't stay submerged. It has to recharge its batteries in minute intervals.

Look at all this traffic in the Persian Gulf, and that's just an example. There are all sorts of fishing boats all over there that have diesel engines. This little thing here is called a snorkel. This guy could come up, and he can push that up just above the surface of the water and get the air he needs to run his diesel engines to recharge his battery. While he does that in the mix of all of these boats with their diesel engines, it is very, very difficult to find him.

In fact, the only way you can find him is with your eyeballs. It's very much a challenge, and, actually, he can go down and sit on the bottom if he wants to—we go down for the proper traffic—whomever he wants to come through. This is a very real threat. This creates uncertainty in the markets. This is why gasoline prices are spiking.

What's the solution? And House Republicans have one: it's the Keystone XL pipeline.

Very briefly, the orange line there is the Keystone pipeline, the singular Keystone pipeline. This pipeline is already up and running. As you can see, it's coming from Hardisty, Alberta, Canada, all the way down to the Midwest United States—Steele City, going to Cushing, Oklahoma, and going across Patoka, Illinois, to St. Louis. We've already flown missions right through that pipeline. The Keystone XL pipeline starts at the same place and comes down a little bit west of the Keystone line. It intersects at Steele City. Then it goes down to Cushing. As you can see, it goes right down to the energy capital of the world, where my district is, in the greater Houston area in Port Arthur, Texas.

As we know, the administration and our President have delayed or canceled the approval of the Keystone XL pipeline because radical environmentalists and Hollywood elites disapprove of the pipeline.

What has that done to our economy? There are 20,000 shovel-ready jobs that are in jeopardy. Over 600,000 barrels a day flowing from that pipeline to southeast Texas to these most up-to-date, technologically advanced refineries in the entire world, that's not happening.

Energy security. National security. We can't have to worry about what's happening in the Persian Gulf. We don't have to worry about Hugo Chavez. Just this single pipeline with
Mr. GARDNER. I thank the gentleman for his comments on our resources in Alaska and the little poster that you have there on drilling in ANWR. You can see that little tiny point—it’s almost difficult for me to see from here. It is just a little tiny pinpoint within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. I’ve heard it described many times as having a footprint similar to a football field, and that’s the area that you’re talking about that would be used to help revitalize our energy resources with American-made, American-produced energy.

But you’re exactly right. Earlier last year, the House Energy and Commerce Committee passed H.R. 2021, the Jobs and Energy Permitting Act. It would help do a great deal to spur development of areas that have already been approved for resource development, areas like the Beaufort and Chukchi Sea areas. This isn’t opening up new areas. This is actually an area that’s already been approved for leasing, and leases have been sold. They’ve already said, hey, we’re already working on this area, how can we have the energy production take place. So we’re just trying to make sure that that energy doesn’t get stopped and bogged down by bureaucratic and regulatory processes.

What we did in the Jobs and Energy Permitting Act is pass a bill which had great bipartisan support on the floor of the House. It has now been introduced in the Senate by a bipartisan group of Senators who say that, look, you can’t use an Environmental Appeals Board that was bureaucratically created to hang up a permit for 5 years, as in the case with one particular project in the Beaufort and Chukchi Sea area of Alaska. The end result of this project could be as many as 1 million barrels of oil a day and nearly 50,000 jobs being created across the country. As witnesses said before the committee, it would help reduce the price at the pump. And I think when you are talking about energy prices that have risen $1.66 since President Obama took office, we’ve got to do everything we can to lower the price of gasoline and help American families make ends meet.

I thank the gentleman from Texas for the opportunity and yield back to him for further comments.

Mr. OLSON. I will just follow up on my friend’s comments: So 1 million barrels a day is the estimate, 50,000 jobs? Basically if we do the Keystone XL pipeline, we would get rid of Venezuelan oil. This would get rid of Saudi Arabia?

Mr. GARDNER. Yes. We are taking nearly 1 million barrels of oil a day. That’s almost enough to replace our imports from Saudi Arabia. So between the two, the Keystone pipeline and the Beaufort Chukchi Sea development, I mean, we’re talking significant—as much as 2 million barrels of oil a day, significant resources for this country, made in our own backyard.

Mr. OLSON. I thank my colleague again for his leadership in getting this bill through the House. Unfortunately, it’s a jobs bill. That means it’s over there sitting in the majority leader’s inbox over on the other side of the Hill.

But also, tying this into the Trans Alaska Pipeline—I understand that the development plan also includes the construction of four offshore production platforms and offshore pipelines that go across the National Petroleum Reserve to Alaska and link it to the Trans Alaska system. So that oil that’s in the Beaufort Sea, the Chukchi Sea is actually going to go on the Trans Alaska Pipeline, built up new areas flowing through there, and give that the heat, the integrity it needs to use it for another 10 years. Is that true?

Mr. GARDNER. That’s true. And one of the biggest challenges we face, as you mentioned, is the possibility that we could lose out on one of this Nation’s great works, the Trans Alaska Pipeline, if we don’t properly take care of it and make sure that we are actually utilizing it to its fullest extent. So you’re exactly correct.

Well, I thank my friend for confirming this, but for almost 4 years now, Shell has spent almost $3.5 billion trying to get that permit to drill offshore, shallow water. As my colleague knows, they’ve been very limited opportunity to drill. It is a very tough environment, very cold. So they’ve waited. They’ve put in almost $4 billion just to get these permits done because they want to give American sources of energy to our country.

Mr. OLSON. And not only were you talking about millions and billions of dollars that were spent on trying to go forward to produce energy in an area that was already approved to produce energy, but they were blocked by the bureaucratic process.

They went around the world. The number is staggering. It’s around 400 wells that they’ve drilled around the world in the amount of time that it’s taken this administration to approve these permits, but they are flowing to get. So 400 wells around the world, thousands of jobs created overseas, thousands of barrels of oil being produced around the world, but not a drop right here. So that’s the shame of it all when it comes to the bureaucratic mess that we’re in.

Well, I thank my colleague for his leadership on this issue. The people of Colorado should be very proud. Leaders lead. My colleague from Colorado is a leader.

Mr. GARDNER. I thank the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. OLSON. One last chart to close. And this is a plea to our President. This is a pitch for the Trans Alaska Pipeline.

Unlike the Keystone XL pipeline, because of the difficulty building a pipeline in the ground, it’s been built above the ground. And these are caribou, wild caribou that are hovering around the pipeline.

Mr. President, it’s time to stop coddling the Hollywood elites and the radical environmental groups. It’s time to
listen to the American people. And the caribou enjoy the warmth of the Trans Alaska Pipeline, because if these caribou could speak, they would say respectfully, Mr. President, drill, baby, drill.

Mr. GARDNER. I thank our colleague on the Energy and Commerce Committee for his comments.

I know you were in the Chamber during the State of the Union address when you heard not too far from where you stand the President discuss his desire for an all-of-the-above energy policy. Just recently, though, when he talks about an all-of-the-above energy policy, he forgets to talk about the fact that he nixed the Keystone XL pipeline and so many other challenges that his administration has put forward when it comes to energy development and our Federal resources. Thank you for your leadership on the Energy and Commerce Committee, and I look forward to our further discussions.

Our colleague from Texas mentioned that there were a number of bills that the House of Representatives had passed that were stacking up in the United States Senate. We've got an incredible plan for America's job creators, one odd bill after another that are awaiting action in the U.S. Senate.

And I'll just give you a few more bills than the ones you mentioned that are all related to energy in some way or another: The Regulations From the Executive Need of Scrutiny Act, and H.R. 2273, something that, if it's not passed, we could lose a number of jobs throughout this country because of a regulatory process that has run amok.

The EPA Regulatory Relief Act of 2011, H.R. 2250. The Transparency in Regulatory Analysis of Impacts on the Nation Act. This is something that takes a look at regulations that impact our economy; take a look at the Coal Residuals Reuse and Management Act, H.R. 2273, something that, if it's not passed, we could lose a number of jobs throughout this country because of a regulatory process that has run amok.

And I heard his commitment to producing our natural gas, because he had come to the conclusion that natural gas is a safe, domestic source of energy for today, tomorrow, and for all of America. To me, I hope the President was sincere in that statement because I joined him in that sentiment in that we have, in our shale formations in America, an amount of natural gas equal to 100 years of supply for America.

People have described it as if we are the Saudi Arabia, the United States of America will be the Saudi Arabia of natural gas supply for the world.

That type of resource is a game changer. And we are talking about tens of thousands of jobs. We are talking about the ability to create an energy platform that allows our manufacturers to come back to America. That is one thing I think we have joined on both sides of the aisle to be committed to is to build things in America again.

And why does a natural gas platform of energy lead to building in America again?

It's simple. It's simple, and I know my colleagues know it. Because if you can do it safely and responsibly, you can stabilize them in the long term. And, 50 years, manufacturers will look at America and say: You know what? We make up by going overseas to China because of the labor difference— the wage difference that they achieve by going overseas to China, they will make up by coming back to America because the utility costs will be stable. They'll be cheaper, and they will be able to build things again in America because they want to build here, because the American worker is the best worker in the world. The quality of work and products that come from the American worker are second to none. And the logic that they don't have to deal with by having manufacturing items over in China and other areas of the world are gone because we're manufacturing in our backyard.

So this energy policy all relates to not only energy independence, but it relates to the manufacturing sector of America and bringing America back to the forefront of being the leading manufacturer in the world.

That is why I am so committed to the issue of developing natural gas. Now we have to do it safely. We have to do it responsibly. The President has conceded that point. Many scientists, the data and the information that is out there, have come to the conclusion that this is safe. That it's safe, smart, and that we need to lead and formulate a comprehensive approach to tapping that resource and bringing people back to work and through the development of this resource in a responsible manner.

Another point I want to mention up, and I so appreciate all of the comments you've made here. Right today we have before us in this Chamber, or will soon have before us in this Chamber, the American Energy and Infrastructure Jobs Act, and what a commonsense piece of legislation that I think this bill represents.

What it is essentially saying is we're going to take our natural resources in America and we're going to use the dollars that come from developing those natural resources on our public lands to rebuild the infrastructure of America. That, to me, is commonsense policy coming from Washington, taking our natural resources from the ground, putting it into our hands, our highways, our roads, bridges, in order to have the manufacturing of tomorrow, to have generations of people working.

With that, I have come here tonight to show my support to you on the issue of developing American energy. And I haven't even touched on the national security issues, and I haven't even touched on the final point that I will make.

My final point is that I have gone all over this Nation and I have gone all over my district and I've gone all over the northern tier of Pennsylvania where Marcellus Shale is being developed, and what a commonsense piece of legislation that I think this bill represents.

I appreciate the effort that you are making here. Right today we have 30-some odd bills that are related to energy in some way or another. There are 30-some odd bills that are pending in this House Committee, and I look forward to working with the leadership on the Energy and Commerce Committee, and I look forward to our further discussions.
that we’re developing in a safe and reliable manner. I’m able to put my kids through college. I’m able to maybe go out and venture into a business that otherwise I wouldn’t be able to do because I didn’t have the cash to do it. That is going to empower generations of American families for many generations to take them out of poverty and get them an education; and it’s all being done on private capital, capital not coming from taxpayers but coming from good old-fashioned American business. Productively, utilizing those natural resources that are owned by those individuals that are empowering people for generations. And it’s not being done on the taxpayer dollar.

To me, we should be joining hands and applauding that type of development of natural resource and commit ourselves to this comprehensive policy.

Mr. OLSON. If my friend from Pennsylvania would stay a minute longer, would you tell us a little bit about the Marcellus Shale plate and how it has impacted your State?

Mr. REED. Well, I tell you, being from New York, being down in the northern tier of Pennsylvania, right now, New York is in the process of finalizing its regulations to make sure that it can be done safely and responsibly, but I have the honor of representing the 29th Congressional District, which is right along the Pennsylvania border.

What we have seen is we have seen the spillover effect from the economic opportunities and economic development that is going on in the State of Pennsylvania from the development of the Marcellus Shale. One of the counties in my district, Chemung County, is leading the State in sales tax revenue numbers because of the economic impact coming across the border for our hotels, our restaurants, all of the activities related about.

I’ve heard from retailers and I’ve heard from a dry cleaning outfit in my hometown of Corning, New York, that was raising an additional $6,000 a month by cleaning the overalls and the uniforms from the Marcellus Shale workers that are performing work in the State of Pennsylvania. Do you know what that means? That means he was able to give his employees a bonus for the first time in years. He was able to hire more people in our home area. I mean, this development touches so many lives and so many people, from the actual pulling of the natural gas out, and all of the indirect benefits and everything else that’s out there.

Mr. OLSON. I thank my colleague from New York for those comments. As you know, shale formations do not know State boundaries.

Mr. REED. Amen.

Mr. OLSON. So the Marcellus plate runs through Pennsylvania, all of way down through West Virginia.

Mr. GARDNER. I want to thank both of my colleagues from New York and Texas for joining us tonight. We are out of time, but I appreciate the opportunity to address the House with your expertise and your leadership and know that we are fighting for the American people, to do everything we can for American energy independence and American energy security.

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

OUR FRIEND IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOWDY). Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOMMERT) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. GOMMERT. Mr. Speaker, I come tonight deeply troubled about the situation in the Middle East, as so many people are, and also about the response of this country to our dear friend, Israel. It has been quite interesting to see as Iran comes ever closer to having nuclear weapons, just how much of a friend this administration has, at least from its viewpoint in Israel.

In recent days, we’ve seen the story, a number of news services provided one story, a reporter from The Washington Post, David Ignatius, traveling with Defense Secretary Leon Panetta, and this article from Fox News says:

“Traveling with the Defense Secretary in Brussels to cover his meeting with NATO defense ministers, Ignatius writes, ‘Panetta believes there is a strong likelihood that Israel will strike Iran in April, May, or June.’

That’s awfully specific. There are some in Iran who have believed that we’re a paper tiger and so is Israel, and we will prevent Israel from ever striking at all. And that if there were to be some kind of a strike, it would be much later in the year.

There’s an article from last October about Defense Secretary Panetta. This one is from the AP, October 2 of last year:

‘Defense Secretary Leon Panetta warned Sunday that Israel is becoming increasingly isolated in the Middle East, and said Israeli leaders must restart negotiations with the Palestinians and do more to restore relations with Egypt and Turkey.’

☐ 1930

It’s really interesting because it was my impression that it was not Israel that had withdrawn from close relations, that it was Turkey that had actually allowed the flotilla to go challenge the illegal blockade of the Gaza Strip from where Israel was being bombarded on a constant basis. So they had a legal and legitimate interest in ensuring that more rockets did not flow into the Gaza Strip that would continue to be shot in an effort to kill Israelis.

The reason that the rockets were flying from the Gaza Strip was because the Israelis had had really a rather amazing group of towns there. People were making a living. There were beautiful homes, beautiful greenhouses, providing a way in which people could provide for themselves and to grow their own food. These were just well-run communities. But the thought that the Israeli leaders had, apparently, was that if we will show this unilateral offer of goodwill to people who, in the last 40 years, have come to be called Palestinians—they obviously weren’t for most of the history of mankind, but if they would do this, it would be a very significant unilateral act, that it would be rewarded. And what Israel has found is that it has been rewarded with rockets flying into Israel in an effort to try to terrorize and kill Israelis.

For many, many years before that, Israel had made an offer and did provide land from which it had been attacked, which it had acquired in southern Lebanon. Lo and behold, they were rewarded by being attacked from southern Lebanon and having soldiers kidnapped from southern Lebanon. So it’s interesting to hear this administration and people from this administration in the top positions talk about how Israel needs to restart negotiations, that Israel is becoming increasingly isolated, how Israel must reach out more, when it seems that each time Israel reaches out its hand, its hand gets shot at and efforts are made to chop it off.

This article from the AP from back in October quotes Secretary Panetta as saying:

“It’s pretty clear that at this dramatic time in the Middle East, when there have been so many changes, that it is not a good situation for Israel to become increasingly isolated. And that’s what’s happening,” he said.

Panetta said the most important thing now is for Israel and its neighbors to try to develop better relationships so in the very least they can communicate with each other rather than taking these issues to the streets.”

The Palestinians, meanwhile, have said they won’t return to talks unless Israel freezes settlement building and accepts the pre-1967 war frontier as a baseline for talks.

Israel is somewhat akin to saying, well, if Mexico were to be launching rockets or doing things to terrorize American citizens, that if we’ll just go back to where we were before the U.S.-Mexican War, then everything will be just fine. The United States went to war because of the same kind of unfairnesses that were seen by the founders of this land. Dennis Miller put it this way: the Founders were willing to go to war when the British simply put a tax on their breakfast ducks. The Founders would be standing up firmly for a taking of liberties more so than we do sometimes today.

In fact, if we stood firmly on the liberties of the United States citizens and efforts by others in the world to destroy us, efforts by others in the world who have said they will destroy our way of life and they want to destroy our country, then perhaps we would be a little safer today.

I have a resolution that was filed—I’ve got lots of cosponsors—it was filed in May of last year, and I’m still in hopes that we can bring this to the
By 1979, they were at war with America, and it’s just that we didn’t recognize that there were radical Islamists at war with us until after the attack on 9/11. Not even the attack on the World Trade Center in 1993 was enough to convince us, not an attack on the USS Cole, not our embassy, not an attack on different U.S. properties around the world; it took 9/11 before we realized there were radical Islamists that are at war with us.

Even the administration has seen to the changing of the FBI lexicon, where, in training FBI agents and others who are in charge with defending our Nation, it’s no longer appropriate to use words in the FBI lexicon—they’re not there—of al Qaeda, radical Islamist. We use “radical extremism” instead. And as some experts on radical extremism—in other words, radical Islamists—have said, unless you understand what your enemy believes, how they prepare against an attack from that enemy?

And as someone else had told me, this administration has been in the process of blinding those who are charged with trying to protect us; you can’t use the terms that were repeatedly used in the 9/11 bipartisan commission report at a time when they didn’t know it was politically incorrect to accurately classify people who wanted to destroy this country of life.

So, in this resolution regarding Israel’s right to defend itself, it seemed that there was no better thing to do than to go to quotes and to the actual history in the region that points out that:

Whereas archeological evidence exists confirming Israel’s existence as a nation over 3,000 years ago in the area in which it currently exists, despite assertions of its opponents.

It’s been amazing, having been over in Israel in November and seeing the results of excavations under what they now know is the City of David, in existence and more than 2,800 years ago. It’s just amazing now all of the evidence that’s being found archeologically that substantiates exactly what Israelis have been saying for years.

The resolution says:

Whereas the United States in the Middle East has come, and the countdown to the annihilation of the empire of power and wealth has started;

Whereas Iran has been caught building three secret nuclear facilities since 2002; 

Whereas Iran continues its pursuit of nuclear weapons;

Whereas Iran continues its support of international terrorism, has ordered its proxy Hezbollah to carry out catastrophic acts of international terrorism such as the bombing of the Jewish AMIA Center in Buenos Aires; and

Whereas Iran has been building a nuclear weapon to a terrorist organization in the future;

Whereas Iran has refused to provide the International Atomic Energy Agency with full transparency and access to its nuclear program;

Whereas the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1803 states that according to the International Atomic Energy Agency, “Iran has not established full and sustained suspension of all enrichment-related and reprocessing activities and heavy-water-related projects as set out in resolution 1696 (2006), 1737 (2006) and 1747 (2007) nor resumed its cooperation with the Additional Protocol, nor taken the other steps required by the IAEA Board of Governors, nor
It’s still a mystery why our Defense Secretary, and he’s a very smart man, why he would make such a statement without authority, because he’s not subject to the slips like outing SEAL Team Six as the ones who took out Osama Bin Laden, outing the undiscovered until then by the President has done. He’s a man not subject normally to those kinds of gaffes.

This Defense Secretary warns Iran, as if the pressure behind the scenes this administration’s been putting on Iran isn’t strong enough, so now we’ve got to alert Israel’s enemy, Iran. I hope that the administration will come out and give a good and legitimate answer to how such a warning to Iran helps Israel.

And I would commend to anyone, Mr. Speaker, interested in going online and reading in The Jerusalem Post an article dated February 7, 2012, by my friend, Caroline Glick, titled, “Our World: Obama’s rhetorical storm.” I would commend that to everyone.

The truth is, the world stand by Israel. Iran, with nuclear weapons, is a threat to us, not merely to Israel. And this Nation should not leave it to Israel, without our best bunker busters, without our AWACS, without our satellites, without our stealth technology. We should not put them in the position of having to defend us with lesser weapons capability.

And I hope and pray that this administration will look more carefully at who the real enemy is, the Palestinian people, the group of people, in this case, the people of the West Bank, the Palestinians, their complete refusal to even recognize Israel’s right to exist, their continuing teaching of children in the Palestinian areas that the Israelis are occupying land, it’s a lie. It’s throughout the teaching of the children in the Palestinian areas, and they’re doing that with our money. We’re sending them money to teach children to hate Israel so that there can’t be peace. It’s time to look more carefully at where we’re spending our money.

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

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House reports that on February 8, 2012 she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill.

H.R. 658. To amend title 49, United States Code, to authorize appropriations for the Federal Aviation Administration for fiscal years 2011 through 2014, to streamline programs, create efficiencies, reduce waste, and improve the capacity of the national aviation system, and for other purposes.
other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Small Business, Financial Services, and Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HONDA:
H.R. 3977. A bill to consolidate, improve, and reauthorize programs that support families and victims of the justice system affected by domestic violence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLEVER:
H.R. 3980. An amendment title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the dissemination of false information for the purpose of discouraging enrollment of a student in an institution of higher education from registering to vote or voting in an election for Federal office, to require States which require individuals to present a photo identification to accept a photo identification presented by a student in elections for Federal office to accept a photo identification presented by a student as a condition of voting in an election for Federal office; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER (for herself and Mr. SCHILLING, Mr. CRAY, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. WALZ of Minnesota, and Mr. PETRASKE):
H.R. 3981. A bill to amend the Small Business Act with respect to procurement center user-fee programs for generic drugs and biosimilars; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. POLIS:
H. Res. 541. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to provide that the Speaker may not consider major legislation unless it addresses one issue at a time; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CLEVER (for himself, Mr. CLARK of Michigan, Mr. LEE of California, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. CLAY, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Ms. Moore, Mr. MEeks, Ms. WATERS, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CLARKE of New York, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. RUSH, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. WARNER of Virginia, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. C RAY, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. PATTASH, Ms. BASB of California, Ms. SETWELL, Mr. NORTON, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. CLYBURN, Ms. RICHARDSON, and Mr. WATT):
H. Res. 542. A resolution condemning the passage of legislation that would unburden a state from its obligation to vote and opposing any State election law or proposed legislation that would have a disproportionate impact on vulnerable communities across the country; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. HOCHUL (for herself, Mr. HIGGINS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. REED):
H. Res. 543. A resolution honoring and re-emphasizing the victims of the crash of Continental Connection Flight 3407 in Clarence Center, New York, on February 12, 2009; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey (for himself, Ms. CLARK of New York, Mr. FIEBELKIND, Mr. NADLER, Mr. MEeks, Ms. BERMAN of California, Mr. OWENS, Mr. ISAIAH, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. SHRES, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mrs. LOWET, Mr. ENGLE, Mr. RAFFERD-BERGER of Nebraska, Mr. CARMACK, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. HINCHY, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. HANNA, Mrs. MANGANO of New York, Mr. REED, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. HOLT, and Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut):
H. Res. 544. A resolution congratulating the National Football League champion New England Patriots for winning Super Bowl XLVI; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

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. MARKEY:
H.R. 3974. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution
By Mr. ROGERS of Michigan:
H.R. 3975. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1: “The Congress shall have Power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes”.

By Ms. VELAZQUEZ:
H.R. 3976. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CLEVER:
H.R. 3978. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CHRISTENSEN:
H.R. 3979. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
“Article IV, Section 3 of the Constitution provides: The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territorial or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of a particular State.”

By Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER: H.R. 3980. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
“The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution, which provides Congress with the authority to enact legislation necessary and proper to effectuate its purposes in taxing and spending.”

By Mr. KLINE: H.R. 3981. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
“This legislation ensures that the Secretary of the Army is provided the authority by the Congress to lend or donate excess small arms to eligible organizations in order for them to fulfill their mission of providing dignified burial, honor guard services for veterans. Specific authority is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution (clauses 12, 13, 14, and 16), which grants Congress the power to create a Militia; to provide and maintain a Navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; and to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia.”

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER: H.R. 3982.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to Amendment 1 of the United States Constitution, which states, “Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. . . .” Thus, Congress has the authority to protect the American people from discriminatory federal government mandates that infringe on an individual’s religious beliefs and practices.

By Mr. OWENS:
H.R. 3983.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. FALLONE:
H.R. 3984.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. SCHILLING:
H.R. 3985.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause I of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution, which provides Congress with the ability to enact legislation necessary and proper to effectuate its purposes in taxing and spending.

By Mr. TONKO:
H.R. 3986.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 1, of the United States Constitution, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Mr. WALSH of Illinois:
H.R. 3987.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause I of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution, which provides Congress with the ability to enact legislation necessary and proper to effectuate its purposes in taxing and spending.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 3988.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 32: Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky.
H.R. 190: Mr. CLAY.
H.R. 2464: Mr. ALTMOIR, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARROW, Ms. BERNHEIM, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BORIN, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CLAYBURN, Mr. DICK, Mr. DIXON, Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana, Ms. HAIN, Mr. HINCHY, Mr. HINOSA, Mr. ESLER, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. KAPUTR, Mr. LIAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. GEORGE MULLER of California, Ms. MOORE, Mr. MORAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PIERLUISI, Ms. PINGER of MAINE, Mr. RABALL, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. Sires, Mr. STARK, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. VELAZQUEZ, Ms. WILSON of FLORIDA, and Mr. FARL.
H.R. 2464: Ms. PINGER of Maine.
H.R. 2497: Mr. GOSAR and Mr. STEARNS.
H.R. 2517: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.
H.R. 2529: Mr. GARIBONI.
H.R. 2679: Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 2777: Mr. HOLT and Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.
H.R. 2787: Mr. TOWNS and Mr. BURGESS.
H.R. 2810: Mr. FLORES, Mr. RIGGEL, and Mr. HULTBERG.
H.R. 2913: Mr. YODER.
H.R. 2921: Ms. CHU and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H.R. 2959: Mr. PETERSON.
H.R. 3001: Ms. SCHARKOWSKY, Mr. LIVIN, Mr. CONVY, and Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.
H.R. 3086: Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. MANCUSO, Mr. NEAL, Mr. GUTERREZ, and Mr. LASSEK of Washington.
H.R. 3206: Mr. ROGERS of Michigan and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
H.R. 3277: Mr. STEARNS.
H.R. 3231: Mr. DENT and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
H.R. 3294: Mr. WALBERG.
H.R. 3293: Mr. ROYCE.
H.R. 3307: Mr. CROTZ.
H.R. 3395: Mr. ROGERS of Michigan.
H.R. 3438: Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. SERRANO, and Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 3482: Ms. WASSEMER SCHULTZ.
H.R. 3504: Mr. COBLE.
H.R. 3506: Ms. HIRONO.
H.R. 3510: Ms. BERRICLE and Mr. NUNES.
H.R. 3528: Mr. FULNER and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 3533: Mr. CLARKE of Michigan.
H.R. 3541: Mr. SENSENBRENNER and Mr. GALLAGHER.
H.R. 3559: Mr. HURT.
H.R. 3568: Mr. BOSWELL and Mr. DEFAZIO.
H.R. 3596: Mr. RUSH and Mr. PETRUS.
H.R. 3606: Mr. CARNANAH.
H.R. 3627: Mr. BURGESS.
H.R. 3641: Mr. COSTA and Mr. CUellar.
H.R. 3670: Mr. King of New York, and Mr. MURAH.
H.R. 3676: Mr. CHABOT, Mr. STEARNS, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 3709: Mr. FORTENBERRY.
H.R. 3744: Ms. SEWELL.
H.R. 3747: Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. MALONEY, and Mr. HOLT.
H.R. 3750: Mr. PAYNI.
H.R. 3767: Mr. LONG, Mr. OLIVER, Mr. KIND, and Mr. CROTZ.
H.R. 3781: Mr. CLARKE of Michigan.
H.R. 3798: Mr. WEST, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. BERMAN.
H.R. 3903: Mr. WOODALL, Mr. TERRY, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, FARENTHOLD, and Mr. MULVANEY.
H.R. 3811: Mr. LONG, Mr. GUNTA, and Mr. LUCAS.
H.R. 3823: Mr. FULNER.
H.R. 3826: Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. BORDALLO, Ms. CHU, and Mr. LANGRUN.
H.R. 3926: Ms. ELLAM.
H.R. 3839: Ms. HANABUSA.
H.R. 3832: Ms. WOOLSEY.
H.R. 3835: Ms. VELAZQUEZ.
H.R. 3863: Ms. MOORE and Mr. DUFFY.
H.R. 3865: Mr. COURTNEY.
H.R. 3867: Mr. BURGESS, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. BROU of Georgia, Mr. BENISHEK, Ms. LUMS. and Mr. SOUTHERLAND, and Mr. MULVANEY.
H.R. 3871: Mr. CANESCO.
H.R. 3883: Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. WALSH of Illinois, and Ms. LUMS.
H.R. 3897: Mr. WEST and Mr. AUSTIN.
H.R. 3910: Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 3911: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania and Mr. MCKINLEY.
H.J. Res. 71: Mr. RIBEILE.
H.J. Res. 88: Ms. HAIN.
H.J. Res. 90: Mr. BERNAN and Ms. HAIN.
H.J. Res. 93: Mr. RIBEILE.
H. Con. Res. 98: Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BARTON of California, and Mr. SANDERS.
H. Res. 134: Mr. AMODEI.
H. Res. 282: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H. Res. 526: Mr. DIAZ-BALART.
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**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

**UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE**

**HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE**

**OF TEXAS**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Wednesday, February 8, 2012**

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about an irresponsible Republican bill that will soon come to this Floor. This measure is an attack on those who are unemployed at when they need the most assistance. I am not alone in my outrage, I am joined by Members of the Congressional Progressive Caucus, to call attention to this reiterated attack on workers in this country who find themselves without a job at this time.

When the Great Depression was upon us Congress did not put forth education requirements in order for unemployed men and women to get potential future jobs, Congress along with the President worked together to create jobs. It is my hope that this Congress will work together with the President to put Americans back to work. This bill proposed by my Republican colleagues is the latest chapter in the Republican scheme to sabotage our recovery. It is a known fact that when Americans have more money in their pockets, they spend it which enhances our economy. When Americans have more money in their pockets then small businesses can hire more workers which creates more American jobs. Unemployment Insurance pays for itself.

Last December, Republicans threatened to terminate the last bit of income received by over one million unemployed Americans by refusing to extend unemployment benefits. Now that our economy is on the road to recovery, Washington Republicans, once again, aim to take money out of the pockets of working Americans. Slashing unemployment benefits would cut off a lifeline that more than 1 million Americans depend on to put food on their tables.

This latest Republican scheme would hit hardest states with the most Americans looking for work. They intend to cut the length of unemployment benefits from 73 weeks to 33 weeks in 22 states. Under the Republican plan more than 194,000 Texans would lose their Unemployment benefits. Even with the recent good news on job creation, long-term unemployment remains at near record levels.

This is primarily because our economy still has 5.5 million fewer jobs than before the recession, which makes returning to work particularly difficult right now. Rather than acknowledge these facts, Republicans in Congress seem intent on blaming the unemployed for their unemployment.

The Republican proposal on unemployment insurance would result in 40 fewer weeks being provided to many long-term unemployed workers, reducing benefits to nearly 3 million workers compared to an extension of current law.

The draconian cut in the Republican bill is squarely focused on the States with the highest rates on unemployment—the same places where finding a new job is the hardest. Consider this fact: under the GOP bill, a worker in the State with the highest level of unemployment would lose nearly three times as many weeks of benefits as a worker in the State with the lowest unemployment.

In addition to drastically cutting Federal unemployment benefits, the House bill proposes a series of new barriers to unemployment benefits that would reduce access to UI for years to come. Many of these provisions are changes to permanent law, not to the temporary federal programs that were established in response to the worst recession since the great depression.

**STATE WAIVER OPTION**

Creating new barriers to unemployment insurance is not reform. Instead, it amounts to breaking the promise made nearly 80 years ago to help Americans struggling to find a new job. The House Republican bill would allow States to divert UI funds for other purposes if they get a waiver. This waiver authority could lead to jobless Americans being denied unemployment benefits, or to new roadblocks that hinder access to benefits.

**HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA REQUIREMENT**

Another very disturbing feature of the House Republican bill is a provision that would require Unemployment Insurance (UI) recipients to have a high school degree or to be working toward one to be eligible for benefits. This means a fifty year old worker who has worked his or her entire life would have to go back to high school to get unemployment benefits. And you might ask who will pay for hundreds of thousands of people to get their GED. The Republican bill has no answer, even when we already have an estimated 160,000 people on waiting lists for adult education classes.

**DRUG TESTING REQUIREMENT**

A third objectionable provision in the Republican bill would allow States to subject all applicants for UI to drug tests. This provision seems part of a larger agenda to stigmatize unemployment insurance by suggesting that Americans are jobless because of their own failings, rather than because our economy still has over five million fewer jobs than when the beginning of the recession started.

States already deny benefits to any individual who has been fired from their job because of a substance abuse problem, and States can disqualify a UI recipient if he or she is unwilling to take a drug test if required by a prospective employer.

We don’t need to further target unemployment insurance recipients with drug tests. Congress should avoid policies like these that seek to blame the unemployed for unemployment, and instead work on commonsense policies that promote reemployment.

**PERSONAL EXPLANATION**

**HON. MICK MULVANEY**

**OF SOUTH CAROLINA**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Wednesday, February 8, 2012**

Mr. MULVANEY. Mr. Speaker, on rollovers No. 40, I was unavoidably detained questioning witnesses at the Joint Economic Committee hearing entitled “Bolstering the Economy: Helping American Families by Reauthorizing the Payroll Tax Cut and UI Benefits.” Had I been present, I would have voted, “no.”

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Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.
HONORING THE 36TH DOUBLE CHAI ANNIVERSARY OF TEMPLE BETH KODESH

HON. THEODORE E. DEUTCH
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 8, 2012

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Temple Beth Kodesh of Boynton Beach, Florida, on the occasion of their 36th Double Chai Anniversary. Temple Beth Kodesh has become an integral part of our vibrant, diverse community in South Florida, and it is truly an honor to represent its congregants here in Washington.

Temple Beth Kodesh comes from humble beginnings. In 1976, a small group of Jewish residents in Boynton Beach began holding services in each other’s apartments in Village Royale on the Green. Less than a decade later in 1983, with the help of generous donations from members of the community, construction of Congregation Beth Kodesh was completed.

The story of Temple Beth Kodesh is also one of perseverance in the face of hardship. In 2004, Hurricanes Frances and Jeanne destroyed the temple and much of the surrounding area. Although devastated by the loss, congregants worked tirelessly to restore and reopen the synagogue in time for the 2005 high holidays.

Temple Beth Kodesh has thrived due to the dedication and hard work of its living past Presidents Leo Birdie, George Brindis, Fred Brown, Mike Friedland, Roy Haas, Inwin Hochman and Bob Rosenthal. I am proud to represent constituents who have dedicated the last 36 years to bringing Jewish Americans together to worship. I commend their efforts, and it is my hope that Temple Beth Kodesh continues to serve the South Florida community for years to come.

IN COMMEMORATION OF BLACK HISTORY MONTH

HON. LAURA RICHARDSON
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 8, 2012

Ms. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, this February we recognize and celebrate the 36th commemoration of Black History Month. This month we celebrate the contributions of African Americans to the history of our great Nation, and pay tribute to trailblazers, pioneers, artists, and leaders like Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall, U.S. Senator Bianche Kelso Bruce, U.S. Congresswoman Barbara Jordan, Astronauts Dr. Guion Stewart Bluford Jr. and Mae C. Jemison, Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington, James Baldwin, Harriet Tubman, Rosa Parks, Maya Angelou, Toni Morrison, and Wendell Smoothe. It is through the courage and sacrifice of these exemplary leaders that we have been able to create the America we know and love today.

As we celebrate Black History Month, let us pay tribute to those who have come before us, and pay forward to future generations by addressing what is the number one issue for African American families, and all American families today: job creation, and economic opportunity for all. Our immediate focus must be job creation, and enacting legislation that will foster and lay the foundation for today’s and tomorrow’s generation of groundbreaking activists, leaders, scientists, writers and artists to continue contributing to the greatness of America. We must work to get Americans back to work. We must continue to preserve the American Dream for all.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to stand here in celebration of the heroic and historic acts of African Americans and the indispensable contributions to the greatness of America. It is through our work in creating possibilities for today and future generations that we best honor the accomplishments and legacy of our predecessors.

RECOGNIZING MR. JASON PIERRE-PAUL AS A SUPER BOWL CHAMPION

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 8, 2012

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the achievements of Mr. Jason Pierre-Paul, a defensive end for the New York Giants. Known by his family, friends, and fans as JPP, Jason played a pivotal role in the 2011 season for the Giants and helped lead his team to victory over the New England Patriots at this year’s Super Bowl.

JPP was born in Deerfield Beach, Florida and attended Deerfield Beach High School, which is located in Florida’s 23rd congressional district. Originally a basketball star, after suffering a serious leg injury, he transitioned to football during his junior year of high school. Despite being new to the sport, he went on to play college football at the University of South Florida. After an impressive college career, he was drafted by the Giants in the first round of the 2010 National Football League (NFL) Draft. Without JPP leading the team with 16.5 sacks this season and being the steadiest defense player throughout the year, the Giants would not have been crowned Super Bowl champions. One of the lasting images of this game will undoubtedly be JPP’s celebration with his father. When he was an infant, his father, Mr. Jean Pierre-Paul, lost his vision and therefore has never been able to watch his son play football. Super Bowl XLVI was the first NFL game that Jean had ever attended. Their celebration on the field after the game was truly an emotional event to see.

It is these kinds of moments that illustrate the strength and courage that our children admire in athletes. JPP’s parents emigrated from Haiti in 1983, and overcame many obstacles to ensure that he had every chance to succeed in life. Learning from his father, JPP overcame injuries and a lack of experience to become a Super Bowl champion.

At the age of 25, Mr. Pierre-Paul has continued to impress, and I’m convinced that his career in football is far from over. Mr. Pierre-Paul is the epitome of perseverance in the face of hardship.

As Miss Black Michigan USA 2012, Ms. Hollowell was the recipient of the Alescia Maraboushontrell Hollowell Scholarship. In addition to earning her bachelor’s degree in public health, she is an active community volunteer.

Ms. Hollowell, a native Detroiter, has experience in both education and medicine, working as a research assistant at the University of Michigan’s School of Public Health, and as a certified medical assistant at the University of Michigan’s Department of Pediatrics.

As Miss Black Michigan USA 2012, Ms. Hollowell works with girls to address issues of body image, self-esteem, and teenage obesity.
Ms. Hollowell’s scholastic achievement and belief that education is the key to lifelong growth and empowerment is inspiring to young women in Metro Detroit and throughout our nation.

Ms. Hollowell’s passion for public service is evident. It is with great honor that I recognize Ms. Hollowell and wish her the best in her career and at the Miss Black USA 2012 pageant.

IN HONOR OF HOLLY BORG

HON. SAM FARR
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 8, 2012

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate and honor a young student from my district who has achieved national recognition for exemplary volunteer service in her community. Holly Borg of Santa Cruz has just been named one of the top honorees in California by the 2012 Prudential Spirit of Community Awards program, an annual honor conferred on the most impressive student volunteers in each state and the District of Columbia.

Ms. Borg is being recognized for founding her school’s Interact Club and serving as the Governor of Interact’s District Council. Under Holly’s leadership, the district raised more than $100,000 to support ShelterBox International, an organization that provides long-term shelter for families affected by disaster.

Given the challenges we face today, it is vital that we encourage and support the kind of selfless contributions that these young citizens have made. Youth volunteers like Ms. Borg are inspiring examples to all of us, and are among our brightest hopes for a better tomorrow.

The program that brought this young role model to our attention—The Prudential Spirit of Community Awards—was created by Prudential Financial in partnership with the National Association of Secondary School Principals in 1995 to impress upon all youth volunteers that their contributions are critically important and highly valued, and to inspire other young people to follow their example. Over the past 17 years, the program has become the nation’s largest youth recognition effort based solely on community service, and more than 100,000 young volunteers at the local, state and national level.

Ms. Borg should be extremely proud to have been singled out from the thousands of dedicated volunteers who participated in this year’s program. She has demonstrated a level of commitment and accomplishment that is truly extraordinary in today’s world, and deserves our sincere admiration and respect. Her actions show that young Americans—and do—play important roles in our communities, and that America’s community spirit continues to hold tremendous promise for the future.

Mr. Speaker, I heartily applaud Ms. Borg for her initiative in seeking to make her community a better place to live, and for the positive impact she has had on the lives of others.

CELEBRATING THE MURRAY CITY LIBRARY CENTENNIAL

HON. JIM MATHESON
OF UTAH
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 8, 2012

Mr. MATHESON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Murray City Library, which is celebrating its centennial this year. As in many communities throughout the state of Utah, Murray City’s library began as an effort of local volunteers wishing to promote the value of reading, literacy, education, and self-improvement to its residents.

For many years prior to 1912, the Murray City Women’s Club operated a library and reading room available to the entire community. On May 7, 1912, the Murray City Mayor and Commission voted to accept the Women’s Club donation of its book collection and to set aside a library fund to establish, operate, and maintain a free public library. The vision of these citizens and their elected officials created an institution that has served the community with distinction since 1912.

Over the course of the century that followed, the Murray Library continued to grow and promote its core values of providing friendly, responsive, accountable, respectful, and inclusive service to its community. It is now locally governed by a dedicated volunteer Board of Trustees that encourages everyone to celebrate the Library’s past, present, and future.

The Murray City Women’s Club and the citizens’ group Friends of the Library continue to support and promote a strong and independent library where the community can gather and share common interests and concerns.

The Murray City Library, like all of Utah’s public libraries, plays a critical role in providing our citizens with the information they need to live, learn, and thrive in our society. I would therefore like to celebrate the one hundred years of community service provided by the Murray Library and look forward to another one hundred years of excellence.

COROLLA WILD HORSES PROTECTION ACT

SPEECH OF
HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, February 6, 2012

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 306, the Corolla Wild Horses Protection Act. This bill is a responsible and well-studied solution to the on-going debate regarding wild horse populations. Generally, when we discuss wild horse populations we are trying to find answers on how to curb the rapidity of herd growth. Yet today we are here attempting to support the expansion of the dwindling Colonial Spanish Mustangs that roam on the Outer Banks of North Carolina.

These graceful and social wild animals have captured the hearts and minds of Americans for hundreds of years. They are stunning to watch as they roam on public lands and remain an historical national treasure. It is imperative that we protect and ensure a viable future for the Corolla wild horse population.

Currently, the Corolla wild horses are at risk of being reduced to a herd of 60 horses. According to scientific research led by Texas A&M University’s Dr. Gus Cothran, a herd of horses that small is unsustainable because it lacks sufficient genetic diversity. A healthy population for the herd would be in the range of 110 to 130 horses. H.R. 306 takes heed of this warning and ensures that steps to responsibly increase the herd population are taken without affecting the other endangered species and refuge lands in the Currituck National Wildlife Refuge.

In the past, I have advocated for significant changes to current herd management practices to ensure humane and responsible population management on public lands. Such concerns are shared by the public and Members of Congress alike. I support this bill and will continue to work to ensure that wild horse populations are protected.

TRIBUTE TO GARY WILLIAMS

HON. ROSCOE G. BARTLETT
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 8, 2012

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, as the representative of the Sixth District of Maryland and a proud graduate of the University of Maryland, I commend your attention to the University of Maryland’s recently retired men’s basketball coach, Gary Williams.

Gary Williams started for three years and was team captain of the Terps during his senior year at the University of Maryland before he graduated in 1968. As a graduate student in 1969, he began his coaching career at the University of Maryland.

After great success as a coach at other colleges, Gary Williams leaped at the chance to be the Terp’s head coach in 1989 though the team was battered by setbacks. Fighting back tears at his first news conference, Gary explained, “I never thought I’d have the opportunity to come back and coach at Maryland because . . . you very rarely get the opportunity to do that.”

Only one other coach in history engineered a greater win-loss turnaround during his first year than Gary Williams at UMD. Gary is one of only seven college basketball coaches since 1980 to guide his alma mater to the Final Four and the first since 1974 to lead his alma mater to a national title—which he did in 2002. Gary Williams also led his teams to seven victories over top-ranked opponents—more than any other coach in history. Though retired as a coach, Gary Williams is continuing to work at the University of Maryland.

Gary Williams, thank you. Your loyalty to our beloved University of Maryland, your integrity, and your example of dedication to the pursuit of excellence on and off the basketball court sets an example that all Americans can be proud of and should emulate.
IN RECOGNITION OF THE 80TH BIRTHDAY OF EUGENE MCAVOY CHAMPION

HON. MIKE ROGERS OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 8, 2012

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the 80th birthday of Mr. Eugene Champion.

Mr. Champion was born on February 20, 1932, in Crenshaw County, Alabama to Leon and Carol Champion. The son of a farmer and teacher, Eugene finished high school and served in the Air Force during the Korean Conflict. He attended and graduated from the University of Alabama on the GI Bill.

Eugene was married to his high school sweetheart, Bobbie Royal, in 1951. They had five children, Cindy, Mac, Becky, Amy and Bob. In 1976, Bobbie passed away. In 1979, Eugene married Margaret Scott and added her three children, Duane, Emalyn, and Derek to the family.

Mr. Champion received his CPA and worked as an accountant for several businesses as well as the State of Alabama.

After retiring from the State, Mr. Champion opened his own accounting firm. Although now retired, he still helps out friends with their taxes each year.

Eugene and Margaret are very involved in the First Baptist Church of Prattville. He is also an active member of the Lion’s Club. Eugene is a proud grandfather and great-grandfather, who enjoys spending time with his family.

On February 19, his friends and family will celebrate his birthday in Prattville, Alabama. Today I would like to wish Eugene Champion a very Happy 80th Birthday.

HONOURING THORA JERVEY

HON. H. MORGAN GRIFFITH OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 8, 2012

Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I submit these remarks in memory of Thora Jervey, a beloved matriarch of the Radford community in Southwest Virginia. Mrs. Jervey left us on January 31, 2012.

Born in 1929, Thora spent much of her childhood in southern California. She graduated from Whittier College in 1951 and married her husband, Ed, the same year. Thora and Ed moved to Radford, VA, in 1961, where she quickly became an active member of the community. Thora founded “The Lamplighters” and led the campaign for a new library in Radford. Thora was also responsible for founding the Radford Clothing Bank in 1982. It now serves hundreds of needy individuals each year.

She taught at Dublin Elementary School for 26 years, impacting countless students. Thora volunteered throughout the community, including helping to start Radford Elf Shelf, Books for Babies, the Radford-Fairlawn Daily Bread program and a nationally recognized newspaper recycling effort. Thora was also an active member of the Radford Women’s Club and Grove United Methodist Church. Despite being confined to a wheelchair for many years, she never let her disability get in the way. Until the time of her death, Thora continued as a member of the Radford Clothing Bank board and wrote a column for the Radford News Journal.

Thora was a bridge player and loved to travel. Along with her husband Ed, Thora visited every continent, including Antarctica. Thora is survived by her husband of 60 years, Ed; three sons, David, Warren, and Tom; daughter-in-law, Jeanne Phillips Jervey; and three grandchildren, Katie, Brett, and Peyton.

Those who knew Thora Jervey were often heard to talk of her generosity, kindess, and determination, which have made the City of Radford a better place to live. I am honored to pay tribute to this great woman’s many contributions. Her legacy and influence will be long remembered in the Radford community.

HONOURING WISLAWA SZYMBORSKA

HON. MIKE QUIGLEY OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 8, 2012

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, my esteemed colleagues, please join me in honoring the late Wislawa Szymborska, Nobel Prize winning Polish poet and essayist, who passed away on February 1, 2012. Wislawa Szymborska was described as “the Mozart of poetry . . . with the furor of Beethoven.” She received the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1996, propelling her to international fame.

Incredibly particular in what she deemed worthy of print, Ms. Szymborska published less than 400 poems over the span of six decades. First gaining notoriety in Poland, her poetry eventually became known worldwide. She was renowned for approaching serious subjects with humor and satire, as well as for deeply examining seemingly trivial everyday occurrences. A true artist, she was very much among West Point representatives. Everyone knew her and followed her every work. She was an artist of every era.

In memory of Wislawa Szymborska, I would like to recognize her as the poet of the age. Let us honor her work and her legacy. May her words continue to inspire us and speak to the world.

IN HONOR OF MR. WILLIAM H. WILLOUGHBY, JR.

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 8, 2012

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Mr. William H. Willoughby, Jr. who is being recognized by the Joint Veterans’ Commission of Cuyahoga County as the 2011 Outstanding Veteran of the Year.

Born a true “military brat,” Mr. Willoughby grew up around the world in places such as California, Japan and Washington, DC. He entered the service at the age of 18, attended the U.S. Military Academy Preparatory School before graduating from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. He furthered his training at Infantry, Airborne, Ranger and Special Forces Qualifications Schools. Mr. Willoughby served his country valiantly during two tours in Vietnam during 1965–1966 and again in 1968. He was an A Team Leader with the 5th Special Forces Group on his first tour and a Battalion Operations Officer (S3) with the 2nd Battalion, 1st Infantry Division during the second, during which he was wounded in combat.

Mr. Willoughby was awarded with the Silver Star, Soldier’s Medal, Bronze Star, Purple Heart, Army Commendation, Air Medal and Combat Infantryman’s Badge for his brave service to his country. Due to medical reasons, he retired from the Army in 1971.

While recovering from his injury, Mr. Willoughby earned a Masters Degree in Business Administration from Tulane University. He used his education to obtain work in the manufacturing industry. Working his way up in the field, Mr. Willoughby became the president of Pettibone Ohio Corporation. In 1984, with only five employees, he established Cleveland Track Material, Inc. (CTM). CTM quickly became a thriving company and by 2007 employed 260 people. It was named one of the “100 Best Places to Work in North East Ohio” for three consecutive years. It has received the Ohio Governor’s Workforce Excellence Award, Blue Chip Enterprise Award and it was named the 1990 Ement & Young Manufacturing Entrepreneur of the Year.

In addition to his military service and business success, Mr. Willoughby has been an outspoken supporter of the U.S. Military Academy and in 1979 was appointed the West Point Admissions Coordinator for Northeast Ohio. In 2010, he was named the coordinator for the entire state. Over the years William has assisted more than 650 young people from the State of Ohio to gain admission to the prestigious military academy.

Since 1997, he has served as the Master of Ceremonies for my 10th Congressional District’s annual Service Academy Day and has provided invaluable assistance with the nomination process to my congressional staff. He has set the standard for a Service Academy representative, and is the recognized leader among West Point representatives. Everyone knows Bill Always positive and professional, he leads by example, with a life history to illustrate the success of following the path of Duty, Honor and Country.

Mr. Willoughby has also brought four new Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps programs to Cleveland City Schools. Mr. Willoughby has been recognized as the Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army Emeritus in 2005, received the U.S. Army Outstanding Civilian Service Medal and was inducted into the Ohio Veterans Hall of Fame in 2005. Mr. Willoughby was named the coordinator for the entire state. Over the years William has assisted more than 650 young people from the State of Ohio to gain admission to the prestigious military academy.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in congratulating Mr. William Willoughby, Jr., Cuyahoga County’s 2011 Outstanding Veteran of the Year.

RECOGNIZING CHRISTINE TAILLON

HON. JOHN F. TIERNEY OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 8, 2012

Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Christine Taillon for her 32 years of service at General Electric in Lynn, Massachusetts, and to congratulate her on her recent retirement.
Christine started as a temporary employee in 1979 but soon became a permanent member of the GE staff. While raising two sons, working full time, and completing a bachelor's degree at Salem State College and a master's degree in Management at Lesley College in Cambridge, Christine progressed to various roles throughout the Lynn Aircraft Engine unit and became one of the first women in the company to become a Six Sigma Black Belt—a team leader responsible for measuring, analyzing, improving and controlling key processes that influence customer satisfaction and productivity.

Christine completed her General Electric career at the end of 2011 as a Senior Technical Manager for Turbo Shaft & GE38 Marine & Commercial Programs. The GE38 engine is believed to be the most technologically advanced turbo shaft engine in its class, and it is my understanding that the United States Marine Corps has selected it to power the Sikorsky CH53K Super Stallion helicopter.

General Electric has been in Lynn since 1892, and members of Christine's family have proudly worked there for most of that time. Christine's grandfather, Martin G. Higgins, entered the apprentice program at Lynn General Electric in 1904 and worked there for 34 years. Her father, John J. Higgins, worked at GE for 33 years, from 1943 to 1975. Christine's husband, Michael Tallow, also worked for 41 years at Lynn GE. In total, that is 140 years of service to General Electric in Lynn.

I congratulate Christine on her remarkable career and wish her all the best in her retirement.

HONORING JIMI YAMAICHI
HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 8, 2012

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with Representative Zoe LOFgren to honor Mr. Jimi Yamaichi. Mr. Yamaichi was awarded the Order of the Rising Sun, Gold and Silver Rays, from the Government of Japan in the 2011 Conferment of Decoration. Mr. Yamaichi is receiving the Order of the Rising Sun, Gold and Silver Rays, for his work in Santa Clara County.

Mr. Speaker, we commend Mr. Jimi Yamaichi for his years of dedication and commitment to Santa Clara County and the Japanese American community. His contributions ensure that Japanese Americans' experiences of persecution will never be forgotten.

URGING PASSAGE OF THE STOCK ACT
HON. KENNY MARCHANT
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 8, 2012

Mr. MARCHANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of The STOCK Act. This bill will make government more transparent and accountable to its citizens.

It is unacceptable for any Member of Congress, federal official or their staff to use non-public information obtained during their work as a public servant for their own financial gain.

The STOCK Act will give our constituents peace of mind that the government will gain from insider trading. This legislation greatly improves the Senate-passed version by extending these requirements to include the Executive Branch. All public servants must be held to the same standards.

I urge my colleagues to support this responsible legislation.

U.S. COMBAT OPERATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN
HON. JOHN GARAMENDI
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 8, 2012

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I commend President Obama's administration for the steps it is taking to bring the longest war in our nation's history to a close. Last week, Defense Secretary Panetta expressed the hope that "by mid- to the latter part of 2013 we'll be able to make a transition from a combat role to a training, advice and assistance role." I urge the administration to fulfill this aspiration and bring our troops home to their families. They have sacrificed enough.

Afghanistan began as a war of necessity. After the horrific September 11th attacks, we sent troops to eliminate Al Qaeda, killing their leaders and destroying their training camps to prevent a future terrorist attack. Our troops carried out this mission with extraordinary courage and dedication. Osama bin Laden and the core of Al Qaeda leader were now dead. Furthermore, our intelligence community affirms that Al Qaeda is virtually extinguished from Afghanistan, yet the war continues. End this war now and focus like a laser on terrorists wherever they may be.

Afghanistan is no longer fighting terrorists who pose a threat to the United States. They are now fighting domestic Afghan factions and defending a corrupt and inept Afghan government. Our service-members are dying in another country's civil war. This has become a war of choice.

I recently met with Lt. Col. Danny Davis who described to me what that civil war looks like on the ground. He has served two combat deployments in Afghanistan, and has traveled throughout the country talking with US troops serving all over. A recent Col. Davis reads: "His maturity, tenacity and judgment can be counted on in even the hardest of situations, and his devotion to mission accomplishment is unmatched by his peers."

This is how Col. Davis describes what he has observed:

What I saw bore no resemblance to rosy official statements by U.S. military leaders about conditions on the ground. Entering this deployment, I was sincerely hoping to learn that the claims were true: that conditions in Afghanistan were improving .... Instead, I witnessed the absence of success virtually every level.

I saw the incredible difficulties any military force would have to pacify even a single area of any of those provinces; I heard many stories of how insurgents controlled virtually every piece of land beyond eyeshot of a U.S. or International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) base. I saw little to no evidence the local governments were able to provide for the basic needs of the people. Some of the Afghan civilians I talked with said the people didn't want to be connected to a predate epoch incapable logic. From time to time, I observed Afghan Security forces collude with the insurgency ....

Col. Davis's candid testimony reinforced my conviction that there is no military solution to the conflict in Afghanistan, only the prospect of continued shedding of American blood in a war that is not ours to fight. Only through a negotiated political settlement amongst the Afghan factions, not through an open-ended U.S. military presence, could Afghanistan become a stable, developing country.

America faces new threats now. The more than a trillion dollars spent on two wars over the course of a decade undermines our financial stability and takes away from much needed funds for American jobs and investments at home. The Obama administration has shown courageous leadership in eliminating Osama bin Laden and other top Al Qaeda leaders. They have also shown leadership in bringing the war in Iraq to an end and in planning to ensure that the U.S. military commitment in Afghanistan is not an open-ended one. As President Obama clearly stated in his speech on the evening planed to focus on nation-building at home. I agree, and I strongly support ending U.S. combat operations in Afghanistan and bringing our troops
IN RECOGNITION OF MR. FRANK W. ANDERSON

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 8, 2012

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and memory of Mr. Frank W. Anderson, a strong proponent of disabled veterans' rights in the state of Ohio, who is being honored by the Joint Veterans’ Commission of Cuyahoga County with the Judge Felix T. Malia/Chester J. Koch Memorial Award.

Frank Anderson was born in Cleveland, Ohio in 1953 and attended East Tech High School. He attended Bowling Green State University, and then left in 1976 to enroll in the Ohio National Guard. He joined the Paralyzed Veterans' Buckeye Board in Ohio in 1985, and became the Advocacy Director in 1987. Mr. Anderson was also an active member of ADA Network, Greater Cleveland RTA Citizen's Advisory Board, Governor's Council on People with Disabilities, and was a trustee with the Soldiers and Sailors Monument.

Frank was the 1st Vice President of the Joint Veterans Commission of Cuyahoga County and the Vice President of the Memorial Day Association of Greater Cleveland. Because of his tireless work he was awarded the Richard Fuller Outstanding Achievement in Government Relations Award in 2010.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in honoring the memory of Mr. Frank W. Anderson, and his tireless work on behalf of Ohio’s disabled veterans.

HONORING SPECIAL AGENT DONALD WARE

HON. JOSEPH J. HECK
OF NEVADA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 8, 2012

Mr. HECK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the service and sacrifice of Drug Enforcement Administration Special Agent Donald Cleo Ware, a Nevadan who dedicated his life to protecting the public from the dangers and violence associated with illegal drugs.

Special Agent Ware began his career in law enforcement in 1967 with the Albuquerque Police Department in New Mexico. Soon after, he joined the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, an agency which later merged to become the Drug Enforcement Administration. Special Agent Ware served twenty-five years with the DEA, protecting the American people and bravely fighting to eliminate the scourge of dangerous drugs.

On June 9, 1975, while conducting an investigation of a heroin trafficking organization in San Luis Rio Colorado, Mexico, Special Agent Ware and Special Agent Wilfred Stevenson were kidnapped on their way to a meeting with the drug traffickers. Both agents were badly beaten and searched for weapons, but the gangsters failed to discover a gun. Special Agent Ware had hidden in his waistband.

Knowing their captors intended to kill them, Special Agents Ware and Stevenson made a desperate attempt to escape using the gun the drug traffickers had failed to find. However, both agents were shot during the escape attempt and were dead by their attackers. Both agents survived this harrowing ordeal, but Special Agent Ware’s injuries were so serious that he remained hospitalized for the next six months.

The shooting that nearly took his life never changed Special Agent Ware’s trademark humility and dedication to his job. Though Special Agent Ware qualified for full medical retirement, he instead chose to continue working for the DEA until his retirement in 1995. For his service, Special Agent Ware was awarded the DEA Medal of Valor and the DEA Purple Heart Award.

Don Ware died on October 12, 2004, due to complications during a surgery directly related to his injuries received in the line of duty. To honor his service and sacrifice, Special Agent Ware was memorialized on the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial on May 12, 2011, and the DEA Wall of Honor on May 13, 2011.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to recognize the life and service of Special Agent Don Ware, a great Nevadan, a devoted husband and father, and a dedicated officer of the law. His legacy stands as an excellent example for the entire law enforcement community, and his service and sacrifice should always be remembered.

OUR UNCONSCIONABLE NATIONAL DEBT

HON. MIKE COFFMAN
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 8, 2012

Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, on January 26, 1995, when the last attempt at a balanced budget amendment passed the House by a bipartisan vote of 300–132, the national debt was $4,891,405,175,294.28.

Today, it is $15,343,504,866,785.66. We’ve added $10,542,099,691,491.38 to our debt in 20 years. We've considered the bill (H.R. 3581) to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, to increase transparency in Federal budgeting, and for other purposes:

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, today I voted in support of H.R. 3581, the “Budget and Accounting Transparency Act of 2011,” which passed through the House of Representatives by a vote of 245–180 and now awaits further consideration in the Senate. H.R. 3581 is a quality piece of legislation which requires the Federal Government to revise its policy of accounting for direct loans and loan guarantees by scoring these loans utilizing the market-based fair value method.

IN HONOR OF MARCIA GAMBRELL HOVICK

HON. SAM FARR
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 8, 2012

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Marcia Gambrell Hovick, who passed away on January 31, 2012 at the age of 89. Marcia’s long life was devoted to the theater. Born in Tulsa, Oklahoma in 1922, she began taking ballet lessons at the age of three, went on stage in children’s theater at the age of four, and was playing piano when she was five. Right from the start, all who knew her recognized her talent.

Marcia graduated from Austin High School, in Austin, Texas. She earned her Bachelor of Arts in Speech and Drama at Mills College in Oakland, California, and married Jack Hovick, a medical student. Jack became an obstetrician, and in 1956 they settled their growing family in Monterey, California. Together they had four children: Christopher, Nicholas, Kirsten, and Gwyneth, who preceded her in death.

Marcia soon was organizing a children’s theater group, The Children’s Experimental Theatre. Marcia said, “Children’s theatre . . . is a truly awesome, transformational experience. It gives to children a kind of confidence, a location of themselves in the world, an ability to really notice each other, a feeling of mutual dependence and satisfaction.”

Marcia wrote most of the plays she used in these productions. Many scripts available for children at the time were what she called “patronizing, simple-minded, phony.” “What children are interested in,” she said, “is truth. We can’t always provide the truth, but at least we can give them a stab at it.” She carried this exploration of truth forward in the monologues she wrote and performed herself, giving meaning to those women’s lives. She also created the Traveling Troupe that brought theater into schools, and founded Staff Repertory Players.

Mr. Speaker, Marcia Gambrell Hovick was a teacher, director, actor, monologist, and writer. She touched many lives in her community, including my own daughter’s, and was devoted to nurturing children and providing truth through her art. It is a privilege and a high honor on behalf of her beloved community to recognize her life. She will be missed and I know I speak for the whole House in honoring the life of this dedicated and talented woman.

BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING TRANSPARENCY ACT OF 2012

SPEECH OF
HON. JOE WILSON
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 7, 2012

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had, under consideration the bill (H.R. 3581) to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to increase transparency in Federal budgeting, and for other purposes:

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Chair, yesterday I voted in support of H.R. 3581, the “Budget and Accounting Transparency Act of 2011,” which passed through the House of Representatives by a vote of 245–180 and now awaits further consideration in the Senate. H.R. 3581 is a quality piece of legislation which requires the Federal Government to revise its policy of accounting for direct loans and loan guarantees by scoring these loans utilizing the market-based fair value method.

As further consideration is given to this bill, I urge my fellow colleagues to ensure that programs, such as the United States Department of Agriculture’s Rural Utility Service loans, are not adversely affected by the legislation.
SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and conferences of committees. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD with the computerization of this infor-

meetings as they occur.

This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Com-

to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose

iment's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2013 for the Department of Energy.

SD–366

10 a.m.

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Employment and Workplace Safety Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine addressing workforce needs at the regional level, focusing on innovative public and pri-

and the Future Years Defense Program; with the possibility of a closed session in SVC–217 following the open session.

SD–G50

2:15 p.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold an oversight hearing to examine energy development in Indian country.

SD–628

2:30 p.m.

Intelligence

To hold closed hearings to examine cer-

tain intelligence matters.

SH–219

FEBRUARY 28

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings to examine U.S. Pacific Command and U.S. Transportation Command in review of the Defense Au-

thorization request for fiscal year 2013 and the Future Years Defense Program; with the possibility of a closed ses-

ion in SVC–217 following the open session.

SD–106

MARCH 13

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings to examine U.S. South-

ern Command and U.S. Northern Com-

mand in review of the Defense Author-

ization request for fiscal year 2013 and the Future Years Defense Program; with the possibility of a closed session in SVC–217 following the open session.

SD–G50

MARCH 1

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings to examine the U.S. Eu-


SH–216

MARCH 6

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings to examine U.S. Central Command and U.S. Special Operations Command in review of the Defense Authorization request for fiscal year 2013 and the Future Years Defense Program; with the possibility of a closed session in SVC–217 following the open session.

SH–216

MARCH 7

10 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings to examine a legis-

lative presentation from the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW).

SD–G50

MARCH 8

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings to examine the Depart-

ment of the Army in review of the De-

fense Authorization request for fiscal year 2013 and the Future Years Defense Program.

SD–106

MARCH 14

Time to be announced

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings to examine healthy food initiatives, local production, and nutrition.

Room to be announced

10 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings to examine ending homelessness among veterans, focusing on Veterans’ Affairs progress on its five year plan.

SR–418

MARCH 15

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings to examine the Depart-

ment of the Navy in review of the De-

fense Authorization request for fiscal year 2013 and the Future Years Defense Program; with the possibility of a
closed session in SVC–217 following the open session.

MARCH 20
9:30 a.m.
Armed Services
To hold hearings to examine the Department of the Air Force in review of the Defense Authorization request for fiscal year 2013 and the Future Years Defense Program; with the possibility of a closed session in SVC–217 following the open session.

MARCH 21
Time to be announced
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To hold hearings to examine risk management and commodities in the 2012 farm bill.

Room to be announced

10 a.m.
Veterans’ Affairs
To hold joint hearings to examine the legislative presentations of the Military Order of the Purple Heart, Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans of America (IAVA), Non Commissioned Officers Association, American Ex-Prisoners of War, Vietnam Veterans of America, Wounded Warrior Project, National Association of State Directors of Veterans Affairs, and The Retired Enlisted Association.

SD–G50

MARCH 22
10 a.m.
Veterans’ Affairs
To hold joint hearings to examine the legislative presentations of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, Air Force Sergeants Association, Blinded Veterans Association, American Veterans (AMVETS), Gold Star Wives, Fleet Reserve Association, Military Officers Association of America, and the Jewish War Veterans.

345, Cannon Building

MARCH 28
10 a.m.
Veterans’ Affairs
To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Margaret Bartley, of Maryland, and Coral Wong Pietsch, of Hawaii, both to be a Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims.

SR–418
Wednesday, February 8, 2012

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action
The Senate was not in session and stands adjourned until 9:30 a.m., on Thursday, February 9, 2012.

Committee Meetings
No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action
Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 15 public bills, H.R. 3974–3988; and 4 resolutions, H. Res. 541–544 were introduced.

Additional Cosponsors: Page H641

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:
- H.R. 3336, to ensure the exclusion of small lenders from certain regulations of the Dodd-Frank Act, with an amendment (H. Rept. 112–390);
- H.R. 3527, to amend the Commodity Exchange Act to clarify the definition of swap dealer, with an amendment (H. Rept. 112–391);
- H.R. 2779, to exempt inter-affiliate swaps from certain regulatory requirements put in place by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, with an amendment (H. Rept. 112–344 Pt. 2);
- H.R. 2682, to provide end user exemptions from certain provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 112–343 Pt. 2); and
- H.R. 2586, to refine the definition of swap execution facility in the provisions regulating swap markets added by title VII of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, with an amendment (H. Rept. 112–345 Pt. 2).

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Webster to act as Speaker pro tempore for today.

Recess: The House recessed at 11:32 a.m. and reconvened at 12 noon.

Chaplain: The prayer was offered by the guest chaplain, Reverend Dr. David Anderson, Faith Baptist Church, Sarasota, Florida.

Expedited Legislative Line-Item Veto and Rescissions Act: The House passed H.R. 3521, to amend the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to provide for a legislative line-item veto to expedite consideration of rescissions, by recorded vote of 254 ayes to 173 noes, Roll No. 46.

Pursuant to the rule, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of the Rules Committee Print 112–12 shall be considered as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule, in lieu of the amendments recommended by the Committees on the Budget and Rules now printed in the bill.

Agreed to: Ryan (WI) amendment (No. 1 printed in H. Rept. 112–389) that restores certain language from the Budget Committee reported bill by reducing certain time periods from five legislative days to three legislative days and indicating that the approval bill should be an appropriation bill.

Rejected: Alexander amendment (No. 2 printed in H. Rept. 112–389) that sought to prevent the President from proposing any rescission to funds appropriated by Congress to the Corps of Engineers (by a recorded vote of 128 ayes to 300 noes, Roll No. 45).

Agreed that the Clerk be authorized to make technical and conforming changes to reflect the actions of the House.
Meeting Hour: Agreed that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

Motion to Instruct Conferees: The House debated the Bishop (NY) motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 3630. Further proceedings were postponed.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Two yea-and-nay votes and two recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H601, H601–02, H614 and H615. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 7:56 p.m.

Committee Meetings

DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS
Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Defense held a hearing on Military Health Systems Governance—Army, Navy and Air Force Surgeons General. Testimony was heard from Lieutenant General Charles B. Green, Surgeon General of the Air Force; Lieutenant General Patricia D. Horoho, Surgeon General of the Army; and Vice Admiral Mathew L. Nathan, Surgeon General of the Navy.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS
Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Legislative Branch held a hearing on the U.S. Capitol Police FY 2013 budget request. Testimony was heard from Philip D. Morse, Chief of Police, U.S. Capitol Police.

CYBERSECURITY
Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Communications and Technology held a hearing entitled “Cybersecurity: Threats to Communications Networks and Private-Sector Responses”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES
Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Energy and Power held a hearing on “The American Energy Initiative: What EPA’s Utility MACT Rule Will Cost U.S. Consumers”. Testimony was heard from Gina McCarthy, Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation, Environmental Protection Agency; and public witnesses.

CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU
Committee on Financial Services: Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Credit held a hearing entitled “Legislative Proposals to Promote Accountability and Transparency at the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

TITLE VII OF THE DODD–FRANK ACT
Committee on Financial Services: Subcommittee on Capital Markets and Government Sponsored Enterprises held a hearing entitled “Limiting the Extraterritorial Impact of Title VII of the Dodd-Frank Act”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES
Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, and Human Rights held a markup of the following: H.R. 1410, the “Vietnam Human Rights Act of 2011” and H. Res. 361, concerning efforts to provide humanitarian relief to mitigate the effects of drought and avert famine in the Horn of Africa, particularly Somalia, Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Kenya. The following were forwarded, as amended: H.R. 1410 and H. Res. 361.

BALUCHISTAN
Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations held a hearing on Baluchistan. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

COMBATING TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME
Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security held a hearing entitled “Combating Transnational Organized Crime: International Money Laundering as a Threat to our Financial Systems”. Testimony was heard from Jennifer Shasky, Chief, Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section, Criminal Division, Department of Justice; Luke A. Bronin, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Strategic Policy Office of Terrorist, Financing and Financial Crimes, Department of the Treasury; and public witness.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES
Committee on the Judiciary: Full Committee continued markup of H.R. 3541, the “Susan B. Anthony and Frederick Douglass Prenatal Nondiscrimination Act of 2011”.

PROTECTING UNION WORKERS FROM FORCED POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS
Committee on Oversight and Government Reform: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “The Right to
Choose: Protecting Union Workers from Forced Political Contributions''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

**AMERICA’S NUCLEAR FUTURE**

*Committee on Science, Space, and Technology*: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Assessing America’s Nuclear Future—A Review of the Blue Ribbon Commission’s Report to the Secretary of Energy”. Testimony was heard from Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, USAF (Ret.), Co-Chairman, Blue Ribbon Commission on America’s Nuclear Future; Richard Meserve, Commissioner, Blue Ribbon Commission on America’s Nuclear Future; and Pete Lyons, Assistant Secretary of Nuclear Energy, Department of Energy.

**HOW THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION MISMANAGES THE MODERNIZATION OF ITS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

*Committee on Small Business*: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Placing Federal Tax Dollars at Risk: How the Small Business Administration Mismanages the Modernization of its Information Technology”. Testimony was heard from Marie Johns, Deputy Administrator, United States Small Business Administration; and David Powner, Director, Information Technology Management Issues, Government Accountability Office.

**NATION’S AVIATION SATELLITE-BASED GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM INFRASTRUCTURE**

*Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure*: Subcommittee on Aviation held a hearing entitled “A Review of Issues Associated with Protecting and Improving our Nation’s Aviation Satellite-based Global Positioning System Infrastructure”. Testimony was heard from John Porcari, Deputy Secretary, Department of Transportation; Vincent Galotti, Deputy Director, Air Navigation Bureau, International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) of the United Nations; and public witnesses.

**INTERACTION OF TAX POLICY AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING RULES**

*Committee on Ways and Means*: Full Committee held a hearing on the interaction of tax policy and financial accounting rules (such as Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, or “GAAP”), and how this interaction affects how publicly-traded companies respond to tax policy. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

**Joint Meetings**

**IRELAND AND OSCE**

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: Commission concluded a hearing to examine Ireland’s leadership of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), focusing on its future year-long leadership of the 56-nation OSCE, based in Vienna, Austria, and its work in promoting democracy, human rights and the rule of law, after receiving testimony from Eamon Gilmore, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade of Ireland, and Chair-in-Office, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

**COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 2012**

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

**Senate**

**Committee on Armed Services**: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Admiral Samuel J. Locklear III, USN, for reappointment to the grade of admiral and to be Commander, United States Pacific Command, and Lieutenant General Thomas P. Bostick, USA, for reappointment to the grade of lieutenant general and to be Chief of Engineers, and Commanding General, United States Army Corps of Engineers, both of the Department of Defense, 9:30 a.m., SD–G50.

**Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs**: to hold hearings to examine the state of the housing market, focusing on removing barriers to economic recovery, 10 a.m., SD–538.

**Committee on the Budget**: to hold hearings to examine assessing inequality, mobility, and opportunity, 10 a.m., SD–608.

**Committee on Energy and Natural Resources**: to hold hearings to examine H.R.1904, to facilitate the efficient extraction of mineral resources in southeast Arizona by authorizing and directing an exchange of Federal and non-Federal land, and the Southeast Arizona Land Exchange and Conservation Act of 2009, 9:30 a.m., SD–366.

**Committee on Indian Affairs**: to hold an oversight hearing to examine the Department of Justice’s opinion on internet gaming, focusing on what’s at stake for tribes, 2:15 p.m., SD–628.

**Committee on the Judiciary**: business meeting to consider S. 1945, to permit the televising of Supreme Court proceedings, and the nominations of John Z. Lee, and John J. Tharp, Jr., both to be a United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, George Levi Russell III, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maryland, and Kristine Gerhard Baker, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Arkansas, 10 a.m., SD–226.

**Select Committee on Intelligence**: to hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH–219.
House

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, hearing on the Architect of the Capitol FY 2013 budget request, 10 a.m., HT–2 Capitol.


Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Immigration Policy and Enforcement, hearing entitled “Regional Perspectives on Agricultural Guestworker Programs”, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Small Business: Subcommittee on Contracting and Workforce, hearing entitled “Construction Contracting: Barriers to Small Business Participation”, 10 a.m., 2360 Rayburn.

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs: Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing on Reforming VA’s Flawed Fiduciary System, 10 a.m., 334 Cannon.

House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: Full Committee, hearing on ongoing intelligence activities, 9 a.m., HVC–304. This is a closed hearing.
Next Meeting of the SENATE
9:30 a.m., Thursday, February 9

Senate Chamber

Program for Thursday: After the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond 11 a.m.), Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 1813, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century, with a vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill at 2 p.m.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
9 a.m., Thursday, February 9

House Chamber

Program for Thursday: Consideration of the House amendment to S. 2038—The Stock Act.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

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