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### FIGHTING FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

(Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. I join with my earlier colleague in acknowledging the 150th year of the Emancipation Proclamation. What a moving moment last evening at the National Archives when I read the words: Hence forth these slaves are free.

I rise with a more optimistic view and a view that says we have the opportunity to do what is right by the American people. But we must also recognize that we have to tell the truth. At the end of the Clinton administration, this Nation had \$5 trillion in surplus. But with wasteful tax cuts and spending by our Republican friends, we find ourselves in this deficit.

I don't know what my decision will be as we move forward on this issue of the fiscal cliff, but I will say this: we will not tolerate the American people being held hostage over the debt ceiling and these unhelpful cuts that will cut into those who are the most vulnerable. That will not be the pathway that we will take because every economist will tell you that if you invest in your people and build infrastructure, you will grow this country and you'll turn this economy and you'll be able to get people jobs. That's the message that will come forth from this day, January 1, when we are here in this Congress.

I want the American people to be optimistic because there are Members of Congress that will fight for your growth, your opportunity, your freedom. That is what America is all about.

### BAD DEAL FOR AMERICA

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

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, the deal that Republican Senate leader MITCH MCCONNELL was able to get his colleagues to pass last night is a bad deal for America and a worse deal for our children's future. It's the largest increase in public debt that this body will have ever passed—more than \$5 trillion from today's current law.

Our deficit this year alone is likely to be about \$1.3 trillion. This would reduce it down to \$1.24 trillion with \$60 billion of new revenues that it gains. Most importantly, it sets up three more fiscal cliffs over the next 3 months when appropriations spending expires on March 27, when the debt ceiling has to be increased at the end of February, and when the sequester has to be dealt with at the very same time.

So all we've done is to stumble forward into an even less predictable situation with far fewer resources to invest in our Nation and our children's future.

### PATRIOTIC GLUE

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

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Speaker, I don't particularly like the bill that is going to come to the floor, but I am going to vote for it. And the reason is, stumbling through one of those Dollar General stores looking for some last minute gifts, I stumbled across a section that had Gorilla Glue and Magic Stick'em Glue, and I thought, Boy, if I can get some of this stuff, first I would glue the top of the kitchen trash can so my wife's puppy won't continue to go in it. And then I thought, well, I'll use some of this glue to impress people that I can actually fix things. Then I thought, maybe I can do it when I'm performing marriages: instead of saying "until death do us part," say "until the glue wears out."

Then I thought, wouldn't it be great if we could glue ourselves to each other across the aisle. I mean, after all, it is only if we are sticking together that we're going to be able to address the problems that face this country.

The truth of the matter is we already have some glue. One Nation under God—patriotic glue. We're supposed to work together, to stick together. Without us coming to the point where we really understand "E pluribus unum"—out of many, one—this body, for the lack of glue, will not do the business of this country.

### GETTING THE JOB DONE

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

Mr. ALTMIRE. Mr. Speaker, last night the Senate did what great deliberative bodies are supposed to do—they worked together. They compromised. They accommodated other point of views, and they got the job done.

Yes, it was a little bit late. It wasn't exactly timed as we would have liked, but now it's our turn. The Senate passed it in a bipartisan, overwhelming way. My colleagues, let's join together today. Let's show the American people that this Congress is not broken. That we are not so dysfunctional that we can't, at minimum, work together, come to agreement, compromise. Let's get this done. This is too important for the American people to let this go one more day. Please join me in supporting the fiscal cliff bill today.

### NOT A PERFECT PACKAGE

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

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, we are about to have a hold-your-nose vote here in the House of Representatives. And many of us are going to wrestle with the problem of making perfect the enemy of the good.

We do have an opportunity to stabilize taxation for 99 percent of all Americans, to extend depreciation and investment expansion for small businesses, to make sure that families in America, through the child tax credit, the earned income tax credit, and student loans, are stabilized for their planning in calendar year 2013. The R&D tax credit is extended. So there's a lot in this package that's good.

And there's a lot that's not addressed at all in this package. We have a debt ceiling crisis pending. We have a sequestration crisis spending. It must be addressed, or it's going to have a huge drag on the United States economy, and in the case of the debt, once again, revisit the issue of default for the first time in American history.

So it's not a perfect package, but it is something that gets us by while we tackle the larger issues in the next Congress. I pray God that next Congress is more willing to compromise than this.

### MOVING FORWARD FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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

Mr. MEEKS. Today we have an option. We are confronted with a bill that we can vote for or vote against. We can allow us to go over the ceiling, or we can try to come together and pass something that probably on both sides of the aisle no one agrees with 100 percent. It seems to me, while I have long advocated for a big deal so we don't have to continue fighting in regards to the debt ceiling or sequestration, that we've got to make sure, though, that we do something. And this bill that will come to the floor today I will vote for with many a thing in the bill that I don't like. But I'm sure from listening to some of my colleagues, there are many things in the bill that they don't like.

Generally, I find that when both sides don't like something, then maybe we are moving into the right direction and maybe we are moving forward in a positive way for the American people. So I come to the floor saying I'm not fully satisfied, but it's all right because I think we have to move forward and do the best that we can for the American people.

### NORTH KOREAN CHILD WELFARE ACT OF 2012

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 1464) to develop a strategy for assisting stateless children from North Korea, and for other purposes, with the Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendments:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “North Korean Child Welfare Act of 2012”.

**SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) hundreds of thousands of North Korean children suffer from malnutrition in North Korea, and North Korean children or children of one North Korean parent who are living outside of North Korea may face statelessness in neighboring countries; and

(2) the Secretary of State should advocate for the best interests of these children, including, when possible, facilitating immediate protection for those living outside North Korea through family reunification or, if appropriate and eligible in individual cases, domestic or international adoption.

**SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

In this Act:

(1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) **HAGUE COUNTRY.**—The term “Hague country” means a country where the Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption, done at The Hague May 29, 1993, has entered into force and is fully implemented.

(3) **NON-HAGUE COUNTRY.**—The term “non-Hague country” means a country where the Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption, done at The Hague May 29, 1993, has not entered into force.

**SEC. 4. BRIEFINGS ON THE WELFARE OF NORTH KOREAN CHILDREN.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of State shall designate a representative to regularly brief the appropriate congressional committees in an unclassified setting on United States Government efforts to advocate for the best interests of North Korean children and children of one North Korean parent, including efforts to address, when appropriate, the adoption of such children living outside North Korea without parental care.

(b) **CONTENTS.**—The Secretary’s designee shall be prepared to address in each briefing the following topics:

(1) The analysis of the Department of State of the challenges facing North Korean children residing outside North Korea and challenges facing children of one North Korean parent in other countries who are fleeing persecution or are living as de jure or de facto stateless persons.

(2) Department of State efforts to advocate for the best interest of North Korean children residing outside North Korea or children of one North Korean parent living in other countries who are fleeing persecution or are living as de jure or de facto stateless persons, including, when possible, efforts to address the immediate care and family reunification of these children, and, in individual cases where appropriate, the adoption of eligible North Korean children living outside North Korea and children of one North Korean parent living outside North Korea.

(3) Department of State efforts to develop a comprehensive strategy to address challenges that United States citizens would encounter in attempting to adopt, via intercountry adoption, North Korean-origin children residing in other countries or children of one North Korean parent residing outside North Korea who are fleeing persecution or are living as de jure or de facto stateless persons, including efforts to overcome the complexities involved in determining jurisdiction for best interest determinations and

adoption processing, if appropriate, of those who habitually reside in a Hague country or a non-Hague country.

(4) Department of State diplomatic efforts to encourage countries in which North Korean children or children of one North Korean parent are fleeing persecution or reside as de jure or de facto stateless persons to resolve issues of statelessness of North Koreans residing in that country.

(5) Department of State efforts to work with the Government of the Republic of Korea to establish pilot programs that identify, provide for the immediate care of, and assist in the family reunification of North Korean children and children of one North Korean parent living within South Korea and other countries who are fleeing persecution or are living as de jure or de facto stateless persons.

Amend the title so as to read: “An Act to express the sense of Congress regarding North Korean children and children of one North Korean parent and to require the Department of State regularly to brief appropriate congressional committees on efforts to advocate for and develop a strategy to provide assistance in the best interest of these children.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the reading). Without objection, the reading is dispensed with.

There was no objection.

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

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**WAIVING THE REQUIREMENT THAT MEASURES ENROLLED DURING THE REMAINDER OF THE ONE HUNDRED TWELFTH CONGRESS BE PRINTED ON PARCHMENT**

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a privileged concurrent resolution and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 147

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That pursuant to the last sentence of section 106 of title 1, United States Code, the requirement of section 107 of such title that the enrollment of any bill or joint resolution be printed on parchment is waived for the duration of the One Hundred Twelfth Congress, and the enrollment of any such bill or joint resolution shall be in such form as may be certified by the Clerk of the House of Representatives or the Secretary of the Senate (as applicable) to be a truly enrolled bill or joint resolution (as the case may be).

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas

and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

**CONGRESSIONAL PAY FREEZE AND FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT**

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6726) to prevent the 2013 pay adjustment for Members of Congress and persons holding other offices or positions in the Federal Government from being made.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6726

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “Congressional Pay Freeze and Fiscal Responsibility Act”.

**SEC. 2. ELIMINATION OF 2013 PAY ADJUSTMENT.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 147 of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011, as amended by section 114(a) of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (Public Law 112–175; 5 U.S.C. 5303 note), is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1), by striking the matter after “ending on” and before “shall be made” and inserting “December 31, 2013,”; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking the matter after “ending on” and before “no senior executive” and inserting “December 31, 2013.”.

(b) **ELIMINATION OF DELAYED ADJUSTMENT.**—Section 114(b) of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 is repealed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, for the last 2 years, Oversight has worked diligently. Our professionals have worked, to a certain extent, against their own best interest. They’ve found excesses in pay and compensation within the Federal system and moved with careful detail to try to reduce those amounts, make them more commensurate with the private sector. Currently, Federal workers receive typically over \$100,000 and are about 16 percent higher compensated than their private sector counterparts.

Today we will consider something on the fiscal cliff, but before we do it, I felt it was important to deal first with this bill. And so I’m happy, in a few