

of inspection of goods coming into this country is not 5 percent, but 100 percent. We have what I would call a zero tolerance policy, and it can be done, and it can be done in a very cost-efficient way, in a way that not only will prevent a terrorist attack coming in via our maritime shipping, but will be efficient in terms of taxpayer dollars.

Do you know in Hong Kong every single container ship that comes in, every piece of cargo, goes through a high-technology review? Every single piece is inspected. I guess what my point would be is that if they can do it in Hong Kong, we can do it in the United States of America. We can do it. We should have a zero tolerance policy, period.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. DELAHUNT, the point is the issue is so much bigger than this one port deal. This is emblematic of the tremendously significant problem. You cannot say even if this problem gets addressed, this port deal gets addressed, which it should, you cannot say, okay, we are done. It is so much deeper than that. Democrats have been constantly fighting for increased port security, and Republicans have not, plain and simple.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Time and time again.

Madam Speaker, if Members would like to get ahold of any of the information, all of the charts we had here tonight are available on our Website, www.HouseDemocrats.gov/30something.

Also, Madam Speaker, my old high school, the John F. Kennedy Eagles, bowed out of the high school tournament tonight. They lost to Campbell Memorial High School, and I just want to say what a great year they had. My brother happens to be the assistant coach. I wanted to give a shout-out to the John F. Kennedy basketball team.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Madam Speaker, let me just conclude by saying we should not ever mislead the American people. We know and they know who is in charge here in Washington. When I hear comments that would suggest that Democrats are in any way impeding or obstructing this Congress, my response is that is absurd. The Republican Party is in control.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. FOX). The Chair has shown lenience toward the rather informal pattern by which Members have been yielding and reclaiming the time controlled by the gentleman from Massachusetts. But Members should bear in mind that the Official Reporters of Debate cannot be expected to transcribe two Members simultaneously.

Members should not participate in debate by interjection and should not expect to have the reporter transcribe remarks that are uttered when not properly under recognition.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Parliamentary inquiry, Madam Speaker, did you use the word "rhetoric" at the beginning?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. No, the Chair did not.

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Madam Speaker, thank you very much for the information.

PRESIDENT BUSH'S TRIP TO INDIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, after President Bush made his first ever visit to India last week, I want to lend my personal support to the ever-improving relationship between the world's two largest democracies. His 3-day visit was another great step towards our two Nations' strategic partnership. The United States and India have made extraordinary progress over the last several years, and the path that lies ahead is critical to our improving relationship.

Besides the U.S.-Indian civil nuclear cooperation deal, President Bush and Prime Minister Singh spoke about a number of important initiatives that would enhance cooperation in defense, counterterrorism, agriculture, energy and promotion of democracy. Based on their shared values of diversity, democracy, and prosperity, the growing partnership between the United States and India has created profound opportunities that are central to the future success of the international community.

I appreciated that the President put some emphasis on the Kashmir conflict. He called for a solution agreeable to all parties and emphasized the need for "tangible progress" on the issue. The deep-seated hostility between India and Pakistan, of course, long predated the U.S. war on terrorism, but the conflict in Kashmir cannot be separated from it. Bush used his trip to urge the leadership of India and Pakistan to continue down the road to peace.

Madam Speaker, last year India and Pakistan agreed to use confidence-building measures aimed at promoting trade and normal relations, and have begun to narrow their differences on the issue of Kashmir. I am encouraged by this recent effort to improve the security situation in Kashmir. I am also hopeful that cooperation between India and Pakistan can continue so we can finally sustain peace in Kashmir.

Madam Speaker, there is also a growing agricultural cooperation between America and India shown by the India Knowledge Initiative on Agriculture formulated last July. Fittingly, the President visited with farmers and agricultural scientists in the state of Andhra Pradesh, where some of the best modern cultivation methods and new farming technology are being implemented.

As a Member from the Garden State of New Jersey, I believe it is important

that we continue to help developing countries like India emulate technologies already adapted by the United States to increase farm production. We must support programs like those at Cook College, the Rutgers University agricultural school in my district, that are committed to providing agricultural solutions through education and research. Through their involvement in various international initiatives to promote modern research and development, Cook College and others are vital to global food production.

Madam Speaker, energy cooperation is another strong aspect of the growing relationship between our two Nations. Just like the U.S., India is facing spikes in oil and gas energy prices, and they are searching for ways to fuel their rapidly growing economy. As developing economies continue to expand and existing industrial economies use more and more energy, global demand is leading to serious price increases. That is why we must work together to develop alternative sources of energy for homes, businesses and cars. We must find ways to promote the development of stable and efficient energy markets in India to ensure adequate and affordable supplies.

I hope that over time, the U.S. and India can work together to find ways to lessen both Nations' dependence on foreign oil. It is critical that we reduce the world's dependence on oil from unstable nations that pose security threats to us and our allies.

Last July, President Bush and the Indian Prime Minister, Manmohan Singh, agreed that the U.S. would share nuclear technology for India's civilian energy use. Since then, chief delegates from both governments have been tirelessly negotiating the details of India's separation of nuclear power into civilian and military sectors along with establishing international oversight for India's civilian programs.

□ 2300

At the conclusion of his trip, President Bush announced the details of an agreement that both parties have signed on to, and now all that remains is congressional approval, which I urge my colleagues to support when it comes under consideration.

However, the President's trip to India last week should not be viewed merely as a way to complete the Nuclear Cooperation Agreement. Indeed, the President used his time accordingly to discuss all the issues of importance to the growing U.S.-India relationship, including peace throughout the region and cooperation on global issues like agriculture and energy.

IMMIGRATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DENT). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2005, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) is recognized for the balance of the time remaining until midnight.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the privilege to address you, Mr. Speaker, and address this United States House of Representatives. I have a series of issues on my mind here tonight. As I listened to some of this discussion, I promised myself to discipline myself and speak to the subject matter I came to the floor to address, and that, Mr. Speaker, is the issue of immigration.

First, I would say that we have a history of immigration in this country that certainly goes back to the very beginnings of the colonization of the 13 American original colonies.

America certainly is a nation that has benefited greatly from immigration, so that is why the Founding Fathers and the ratifiers of our Constitution put into this Constitution the directions to the United States Congress, Mr. Speaker, that we establish immigration policy. That immigration policy is the responsibility, the constitutional duty and the province of the United States Congress, and throughout the decades, and now centuries of immigration, that policy has been established by Congress, and we, for the most part, have adhered to those amounts and values that were reflected.

As I look back across those two centuries, I think there was a time in the early part of the 20th Century when there was a significant and massive amount of immigration that came in, much of it through Ellis Island, there was a real effort to settle a land that did not have a lot of population in it.

The region I represent in Western Iowa is one of those areas, as most of America is, I will say west of the East Coast. In fact, the population peaked out in my home county in the year 1912, much of it because of immigration. Since that time, it held steady for quite a while and has actually reduced in my agriculture county because we found ways to get the same amount of work done with less people because we have machines now to do a lot of that farm work that wasn't being done any way except by hand.

So immigration has been certainly the only way that this continent could have been settled. As I look around the United States, that is the case for most of us.

Mr. Speaker, I should back up to about 1924. That was a watershed year for immigration. That was the year in the aftermath of World War I, after the huge numbers of immigration had poured into the country, after my ancestors arrived here in a legal fashion, I would point out.

In 1924, Congress made a decision that they wanted to slow immigration down significantly. They wanted to do so so there would be an opportunity to have a time period where there could be an assimilation into this American culture. There was a concern that the picture of America would be different if the immigration kept continuing to fuel the cultural values that came from

mostly Europe in those days, Mr. Speaker.

Our predecessors in this Congress understood that there is a limit to how much immigration a nation can prudently accept. They understood that there is something called a unique American culture, an overall civilizational culture here, that is the sum total of the values of all the subcultures that come into America.

They understood that we needed to have come on values, and one of those common values was a common language. They understood that we needed to have a common sense of history, a sense that we were pulling together, all pulling that same wagon together, not riding in it, but pulling together toward a common destiny. Those things that bind a nation together, our commonalities, common sense of history, a common sense of similar religions for the most part, a common language, English the official language, an opportunity to chase one's dreams, an opportunity to pull ourselves up by our bootstraps. And part of this American dream is to leave this world a better place for the succeeding generations and for each generation to have more opportunities than the preceding generation had.

That has been a true fact, I believe, for every generation of Americans. Each generation has had more opportunity, and it is because this American work ethic, this culture that we have, has always striven to provide for more opportunities for the next generation.

So in 1924, they dramatically shrunk down the legal immigration coming into this country and they stalled immigration throughout that period on from 1924, on through the Second World War, on through the 1950s, up until about 1964 when they passed an immigration act that began to open up immigration in a larger way here in the United States. That was perhaps a 40 year hiatus from significant immigration numbers, and that was the period of time by which actually two parts of two generations were assimilated into America and there became a distinction here in this country, very much commonality.

We lost our sense of what was the country that our ancestors came from, we lost our sense of ethnicity, and we absorbed this American ethnicity with this great dream we are all created in God's image and there is not a distinction between his creation, and we could all come here and thrive and prosper together and all under one flag.

Well, so in 1964, perhaps 1965, when immigration laws were changed, it began to open this up, and it was opened up in a way that they didn't realize at the time I don't think the kind of numbers that would be coming, but it began to set a new set of parameters.

Chain migration was one of those, where a person could immigrate into the United States and then begin to be able to bring their family members in. Later on there was legislation that was

passed that provided for a visa lottery so that there would be 50,000 people that would come into the United States by just entering their name in a lottery, and if their name was drawn from the lottery, they would come to the United States.

Those kind of policies began to come into play, and as that went along, immigration accelerated then from 1965 on up until 1986 when there was an amnesty program that was passed by Congress and signed by the President. This truly was an amnesty program. It was about 3 million illegals in America at the time that were given a lawful permanent resident status and a chance to become citizens of the United States.

I have met some of the people that came here illegally that presented themselves under the amnesty plan and became citizens of the United States, and I don't quarrel with the contribution they have made to this country, Mr. Speaker, but I do quarrel with the idea that we could present amnesty to people and expect them to respect the rule of law. If they came here by breaking the law and then we gave them a break on the law and eliminated the penalties that they were facing for breaking our laws, why should we be surprised if they don't respect the rest of the laws here in the United States of America?

So, from 1986 on, there was a contempt for the law, and the pledge though in 1986 was we will give amnesty to those perhaps 3 million people that are here in this country illegally because we really don't know how to deal with them otherwise, and then we are going to make sure that we enforce employer sanctions.

That was when I as an employer received my I-9 forms, and any employee application that I had, I had to take their identification down, their Social Security number, get the data introduced on an I-9 form, put that on file, and that was my protection in a way, but my responsibility as an employer to ensure that I was doing due diligence to hire lawful residents here in the United States, people who were legal to be here in the United States and could work here legally in the United States. I followed that with due diligence for years and years, anticipating then the INS would knock on my door some day, go through my files, check my employees and verify that I had been doing that due diligence and hiring legals.

Of course, the INS never showed up in my small operation. They showed up in a few of the larger operations back in 1986, 1987 and through the early nineties. But as the years went by, there was less and less enforcement at the employer level, fewer and fewer employer sanctions. And I wasn't very happy during the Clinton years as I saw a lack of will to enforce our immigration laws.

So we come to the year 2000, the election of our current Commander-in-Chief. And as I watched the enforcement, and I have noticed that within

the last couple of years there haven't been a half a dozen employers that have been sanctioned for hiring illegals, that is how far we can have come with this rule of law. We sent the message to people that came into the United States illegally that there was a reward for breaking our laws, there was amnesty at the end, there was a path to citizenship, which many of them did receive.

□ 2310

And then the trade-off was that there would be enforcement. And that would make it harder, that would shut off the jobs magnet, and, of course, then it would take the incentive away for people to come across the border to come into the United States illegally. That was the idea on how we were going to slow down border crossings, especially on our southern border.

But when the employer sanctions wound down, slowed down through the Clinton years and came to essentially a stop in the last couple of years, at least from all practical purposes came to a stop, that message echoes down below our southern border.

In fact, that message was going below our southern border well before it was clear that there are no employer sanctions. I happen to know that there was at least one corporation within the region that I represent who put up billboards in Mexico to recruit Mexican citizens to come to the United States illegally, to come to work for this particular company. There were other companies that did the same thing.

So the message goes down clear into southern Mexico, here is a path for you, come on up, we will set up your transportation, we will recruit you down here, we will bring you into the United States, we will put you to work, and we can put you to work under whatever Social Security you might submit, because, after all, there would not be any employer sanctions, there would not be an INS raid that would come in and pick people up and deport them back to their home country, which is what the law says.

That is what has happened with the immigration picture here in the United States over that century called the 20th century and beginning into this new century that we are in, this 21st century. And we have evolved into a situation now where people in America understand we do not control our border. We do not enforce our laws. We do not stop illegal traffic in a significant way coming across our border, and once they get into the United States they are essentially home free. They can go to work for about any company that is willing to hire them, and we will not see now ICE show up, the Immigration Customs Enforcement people show up, to enforce employer sanctions or to do a round-up and do a deportation.

And so businesses, being what they are, capital is always rational, Mr. Speaker, and so it will follow this path

of least resistance. And you need a series of components to run a successful business anywhere, and certainly that is true in the United States of America. And some of those components are raw materials, facilities. You need capital, and, of course, you need administrative ability and know-how. You need a product or service that you are going to sell and a marketing ability and all of those things that go with it.

But you also need labor. And generally the highest cost to any business, single cost, is the cost of labor. And so business, being astute, will reach out to fill that gap in the cheapest way they possibly can. The most effective way for the dollars they will invest, I should say, because if they can get good, high-quality labor and pay a little more money for it, they will go that route, because that is rational, as capital, we know, is rational.

So business has set about bringing in cheap labor, especially across our southern border, putting them to work essentially with impunity, without fear of sanctions.

And this process as it began, it accelerated. Well, it was not a new process, especially along our southern border where we have a large amount of producers that raise specialty crops. It takes a fair amount of stoop labor and hand labor to raise those specialty crops. It took more 20 years ago than it does today, because machinery and technology has replaced some of that labor.

But that problem along the southern border was often the kind of situation where it was fairly localized. I do not excuse it. I do not agree with it. In fact, I disagree with it. But it did not bother the rest of the United States very much because that human traffic would come across the border and go to work and go back south of the border to live.

It was cheaper to live south of the border, and the money could be made north of the border. As that flowed back and forth, there was not a lot of public outcry until such time as the penetration of that illegal labor began to come up into the heartland of America and spread out to our coasts, along the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts, and on up into the Upper Midwest and Chicago, New York, the Northeast part of the United States. But in Iowa also we received a significant number of illegal workers.

And so as that happened, America began to understand what was going on in our southern border. But business was taking care of themselves by going to the well for cheap labor, because they could make profit with cheap, illegal labor.

Now, there is a thing in business called supply and demand. I mean, Adam Smith articulated it better than anyone and earlier than anyone in 1776 in his book *Wealth of Nations*. But I will submit, Mr. Speaker, that labor is a commodity like oil or gold or corn or beans, where I came from, and the

value of that labor is determined by supply and demand in the marketplace. If there is a large supply of cheap labor, labor that is willing to work well under the going market for the existing labor, that cheap labor is going to underbid those workers, displace those workers, and businesses are certainly going to make that hire, and cash the profit. That is what they are in business to do is to return investment to their shareholders.

So they did not need to ever come up with other alternatives to labor because they had the easy supply of cheap labor just south of the border. So business did the rational thing. It was capital, after all, driving the decision. Capital is always rational.

The United States had that option, because we have a 2,000-mile border on our southern border, and wages are significantly cheaper down there. But just, Mr. Speaker, take, if you will, if the United States were a Nation unto itself, a continent that were sitting out in an ocean, perhaps like Australia is, if we did not have a border that was adjacent to a country that could supply cheap labor, if we did not have an ability to just open that border and let that labor pour in and find its way through the marketplace as this illegal labor has, what might we have done as we saw that we had a need for this and a demand for more labor?

And I would submit, Mr. Speaker, that we would have done a number of other things if illegal labor were not an option. And perhaps we would have recruited from other countries, and gone to this Congress and asked this Congress under its authority granted in the Constitution to open up legal immigration into the United States. We might have reached out and recruited people to come here, people that had assets, that had skills, that were trained, that were trainable, people that could best and the most quickly assimilate into this society and this economy.

We probably would have raised the numbers of legal immigrants if we had not had the border open for the illegals to fill that demand. That would have been one alternative—to go to more legal labor, in a prudent, manageable style that we could regulate.

Another alternative, and it would happen more than it has, would be to develop technology to replace the labor. I happened to see a show on television the other day about how they have replaced the hand labor picking tomatoes with machines and, through selective genetics, produced a tomato that has a tougher skin on it that can now be handled by machines. And many of the tomatoes in America are now picked by machine. It has cut down dramatically on the amount of labor that is necessary.

That is one kind of technology that has come forward. And the technology that used to be, the hand harvesting of sugar beets, is now done by machine. And the list of those items that we

used to think were all hand labor has dramatically changed.

A lot of the grapes in America are now picked by machine rather than picked by hand. If we had not had access to the labor, we would have produced more machines, developed more technology. In fact, as there is pressure on labor today, there is more technology that is being developed.

And another thing that was always evident, Mr. Speaker, in the ag communities in the world, it has always been the case, you know, to some degree it has been the case in my particular life, with my aspiration in the construction business where I spent my life, families tended to raise the labor that they needed. They had large families on farms because they needed the people to do the work. That was an alternative. It was a rational decision to have quite a few children.

That has stopped. And I should not say stopped, but it has dramatically reduced. And families before that would have had 5 or 6 or 8 or 9 or 10, or some of the households I have been in that have 12 or 14 or 15 children, the next generation has 1 or 2 or 3 children. And those children are trained and educated to move off the farm, go get a college education, take that diploma and cash it in for the biggest paycheck they can get anywhere in the country or even in the world, and not come back to the farm except to visit.

That is the message that has been sent out, Mr. Speaker, and I would ask, what are we doing in this country for the young man or the young woman who wants to finish their high school education and not go to college, they do not see themselves as a student, they just want to go to work, they want to go to work in the plant, the manufacturing plant, or they want to go to work in the food processing plant, or whatever the industry happens to be that is close to home? What if they just want to grow up and go to work, punch the time clock, do their 40 or 50 or even 60 hours a week, take their paycheck, hang up their hard hat and go home and raise their family, buy a house, and build their future?

Those young people in America do not have that chance anymore, Mr. Speaker. They do not have that chance because illegal labor has underbid those kind of low-skilled jobs that used to be respectable jobs that used to pay a reasonable wage, and used to pay reasonable benefits. But there are young Americans that do not want to go on to a higher education. Are we operating under the presumption that everyone should be a college graduate?

□ 2320

I applaud education, a good man or a good woman with an education is better than one without as far as revenue of their life work is concerned, but, still, they do not all want to go to school, Mr. Speaker. So we have taken that away from them. We have allowed that to be taken away from them by the underbidding of cheap illegal labor.

That is what business has done. They have done the rational thing because we have not enforced our laws.

Now, on the political side. There is the other benefit that is there. Why does not Congress have the will to step in and ensure that our immigration laws are enforced?

I will submit that there are significant numbers of Members in this Congress that are here because they represent a significant supply of illegals that are residents within their district. When we do the census every 10 years, as we did in the year 2000, we do not count U.S. citizens for redistricting purposes for these 435 congressional districts. We count human beings that happen to be residents in the United States and then we draw the district lines around that, about 600,000 people within each one of those district lines.

When people go to the polls to vote on whether they will send me back to this Congress, Mr. Speaker, it will take a minimum of 120,000 votes for me to be returned back to this Congress, and that is because that is perhaps one more vote than half that will be cast. About 240,000 votes will be cast in the Fifth Congressional District of Iowa. But there are at least two congressional districts in California that it will only take 30,000 votes to win a seat in Congress and come here and represent the people of those districts. And the reason is because our census counts people, not citizens. Noncitizens do not vote, at least they should not vote. The law says they cannot vote. And so because of the massive numbers of illegals that are residents in those regions, they have representation here in Congress whether they vote or not.

Their Member of Congress is elected from that region, certainly influenced by the public opinions in that region, and sent to this Congress on a mere 30,000 votes when those of us who represent predominantly citizens in our district are required to earn four times that many votes. So one can say that an illegal in America has at least as much representation in Congress as a U.S. citizen does.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that is wrong; and I think we need to amend the Constitution so that in our census, we can count the people. We should know how many residents that are in America. That is the intent of our Constitution. But for redistricting purposes, our Founding Fathers did not envision that we would be giving representation to people who are here illegally. And so that is the political benefit that comes from illegal labor.

Additionally, there is also on the liberal side of the aisle, there is a strong push to legalize and give a path to citizenship to people that are here illegally because they see the political benefit to having more numbers, more votes, more political influence here. I have a real strong bias in favor of citizens of the United States of America and I am a great cheerleader for legal immigrants. And I submit that they

are the people that deserve the representation in our country and that those that are here illegally do not deserve representation in this country and they are not fully protected by the rights of citizenship as some would submit in this Chamber, Mr. Speaker.

There is a business demand for cheap labor, Mr. Speaker. There are the political benefits. Then people will argue that we cannot replace this labor supply. We cannot get along without this illegal labor. They will not say illegal labor. They always confuse the term of legal immigrant with illegal immigrant. Immigrant to them is a generic term that covers everyone, and I will tell you that when I am talking about illegal, that is the people who have come in here illegally. Real legal immigrants, I do not know anyone that opposes legal immigration. I certainly do not. It has been good for the United States of America. It is something we must manage.

But for 3 years that I have been in this Congress, we have talked about 11 million illegals in the United States of America, 11 million. If you go back and look at the numbers and look at the proportion that is employed, the workforce is about 6.3 million of the 11 million illegals. These are numbers that have been bantered about here for at least 3 years. Well, that 6.3 million workforce represents 4 percent of the labor force, 2.2 percent of the gross domestic product or, excuse me, of the overall wages of the many dollars, I think it is trillions of dollars of wages that are earned altogether in America. It is 2.2 percent of that that goes to the illegal workforce.

So if by some miracle, illegal labor did not go to work tomorrow morning and that was stopped for an extended period of time, we would have to find 4 people out of 10 to fill those roles but the productivity is down to perhaps half of that. So maybe we do need someone to fill those roles. We noticed the difference, but it is only 2.2 percent of the overall earned wages.

So it is something that if I have a crew, a work crew of 100 people and I am going to lose two of them tomorrow morning, you can bet we will keep things running. We will keep your operation going. We will keep our production up there. We will notice a difference but we will find a way to adapt.

People say, well, you cannot replace those illegal workers, that 6.3 million. I would submit, Mr. Speaker, that today there are 7.5 million on the unemployed rolls. Those people are being paid not to work today, 7.5 million. There is another 5.2 million who are looking for work, who have exhausted their unemployment benefits but they will answer the polling questions and say, I want a job. I am still looking for work.

So you add that up and that is 12.7 million. Then you add to that the young people between the ages of 16 and 19 that presumably would be looking for at least perhaps some part-time

work and some that would like to go into full-time work. There are 9.3 million in that group between the ages of 16 and 19. They are not in the workforce in any way whatsoever, not even on a part-time basis. They may be going to school. They may be full-time students, but many of them could be brought into the workforce and at least work part time. They can flip some burgers or cook some steaks or mow some lawns or fix some roofs or go out and do some harvest out here in the time that we really need the labor.

Additionally, between the ages of 65 and 69 there are 4.5 million Americans and some of them presumably would go to work if we did not penalize them for earning too much money once they start to collect their Social Security check.

Additionally, Mr. Speaker, between the ages of 20 and 64, that age group that is really the workforce age group of America, there are another 51 million Americans that are not in the workforce and they are not listed on the unemployment roles and they are not part of that 5.2 million that are looking for work. This 51 million Americans, they may be retired because they are wealthy. They may be homemakers. They may be working in the black market somewhere doing some cash trade so they do not show up in the workforce. But there is a potential for 51 million Americans between the ages of 20 and 64.

So this all adds up, Mr. Speaker, to 77.5 million Americans that are not currently in the workforce. There are a universe of people that could be gone to hire them to do these jobs that people say that Americans will not do. So I took the 6.3 million illegal workforce, divided it into the 77.5 million Americans that are not working and that comes out to 12.3 times.

There are 12.3 people in America that are not working for every illegal in America that is working. So if you just hired one out of those 12.3 and put them to work you could solve this problem. I cannot believe that business is not smart enough to figure this out. They are smart enough to figure it out but they are taking the easy option, the cheap option, the option that avoids liability, the option that really, again, it is rationale to higher illegals because they will go to work cheaper for one thing, Mr. Speaker. They do not file unemployment claims. They do not file workers' comp claims. You do not really have to have a lot of health insurance for somebody that is here illegally. You do not have to put together their retirement plan. You do not have to worry about an illegal worker getting mad at you and filing a lawsuit that might shut your company down.

You add up all of those burdens that become part of the risk and responsibility of hiring legal people to work here in the United States and then you add to that that you can hire the illegals cheaper, but let's just say you

can't. Let's just say that you will put \$10 an hour out on the table and you will higher an illegal for \$10 an hour or you will offer \$10 an hour to a legal person. Now, the legal person might be working right alongside the illegal and they might be getting gross wages \$10 an hour each. But the legal one, even if they are a single dependent, they have to claim themselves as a dependent, and then there will be withholding for their Federal income tax, and their State income tax, and their payroll tax including Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid.

□ 2330

That comes out of their check. The illegal almost invariably, and I have stacks and stacks of check stubs in my filing cabinet that show me this, claim the maximum number of dependents. So there is no withholding for Federal or for State. They give up their payroll tax to Social Security and Medicare the .0765 side of the thing, 7.65 percent of their payroll, but there is no withholding for Federal and for State if they claim the maximum number of dependents.

So what it amounts to is, if you are an illegal worker working for \$10 an hour and make that decision to claim the maximum number of dependents, whether you have them or not, the withholding different is about \$1.54 an hour. What American citizen wants to go out and work alongside someone who is here illegally? The American citizen is making \$10 an hour, and the person who is here illegally is making \$10 an hour, and you see the take-home pay. You work next to somebody. You often see that, and you realize that guy is taking home \$1.54 more than I am. Why would they stay there in a job like that? Why would there not be resentment when the employer on this other side of the equation sees once he pays that \$10 an hour, he is done with that?

It is kind of like piecemeal work. It is like custom work. It is not like you really have a full-time employee that carries all those responsibilities with it. You just pay the hourly rate, and when the shop closes that night, you are done until the next day. There is not a lingering liability that goes on like there is with a legal employee.

I have dealt with those things on my side, and believe me, I have great respect for all employers. But I wrote out payroll checks for over 1,400-and-some consecutive weeks. We did it all legally, and we competed against people who did not often. It is unjust for us to put employers in this country, who want to do it right, and competition up against those who refuse to do it right, but a lot of it is our public policy.

So, Mr. Speaker, we passed some legislation here before Christmas, enforcement legislation, on the floor of this Congress, and it does a number of things, including tighten up our borders.

It requires employers to use the employment verification program, so I

call it the instant check program. When they hire someone, they will have to enter the Social Security number, date of birth, place of birth, perhaps the mother's maiden name, a series of different indicators. That information then goes out on the Internet, out to the Department of Homeland Security database, and also, it goes to the ICE database, the Immigration and Customs Enforcement, those two databases. It will verify if that information that is entered into that computer identifies a person legal to work in the United States.

I have this program entered into my computer, and I have run a whole series of different tries on it. The longest delay I have had is 6 seconds. That is not so long when you think about how long it takes to fill out the paperwork to hire someone and the effort you have to put in it.

That bill requires that the employment verification system be used by all employers. That will be helpful, Mr. Speaker, if we can enforce anything, but I am not optimistic that this administration will enforce. So I have introduced legislation called New IDEA legislation, the New Illegal Deduction Elimination Act. IDEA is the Illegal Deduction Elimination Act. It brings the IRS into this.

The Internal Revenue Service has demonstrated a desire to enforce the laws that they are entrusted with. They want to enforce that we all pay our income tax, and they seem to be entirely willing to levy interest and penalties against underpaid taxes. So New IDEA would give the IRS the authority to take the Social Security numbers that are introduced on the 941 employee withholding forms, enter those into the instant check program, the employment verification program, and if the employer knew or should have known they were hiring an illegal, it allows the IRS to disallow the wages and benefits that were paid to illegals as a business expense. The IRS makes that decision. That \$10 an hour that was an expensed item goes over into the plus side, into the profit column, and presuming that the business is profitable, perhaps a corporation would be in a 34 percent corporate income tax bracket. If that is the case, then the \$10 an hour expensed item, that becomes now a profit item. It gets the 34 percent tax levied against it and also interest and penalties. This totals up to about \$6 an hour on top of the \$10 an hour.

The net result of New IDEA, H.R. 3095, Mr. Speaker, becomes a \$16 an hour liability for this illegal employee. Now, I will not tell you that you can hire then a \$16 illegal because we have all of those things we talked about, health insurance, workers comp, unemployment and retirement benefits and all that contingent liability that comes with that, but perhaps a person can take a job that is legal here for maybe \$12 an hour, and that levels the playing

field so that lawful permanent residents in the United States and especially citizens of the United States then can have some opportunities instead of being undercut and underpriced by cheap, illegal labor.

That is the idea of New IDEA, the New Illegal Deduction Elimination Act, H.R. 3095, and it will generate billions of dollars for the United States Treasury until employers figure out that it will be enforced by the IRS.

You might, Mr. Speaker, contemplate that it would be unjust for us to go in and levy that kind of a penalty on employers if we did not give them some kind of safe harbor if they use the instant check program. New IDEA does give safe harbor to employers if they use the instant check program and they used it in good faith, then that gives them safe harbor. So the IRS then cannot levy interest and penalties against the employer if they happen to hire someone that is illegal and maybe the instant check could potentially have a mistake in it.

So we set this up with the right kind of structure. We bring in the IRS to do a good task, to help enforce our immigration laws. We direct the IRS then to make those kind of reports to Immigration and Customs Enforcement so that once there is a determination made that an employer was, I will say, willfully hiring illegals, then Immigration and Customs Enforcement can come in and levy employer sanctions under those cases.

So the risk could be significantly greater than another \$6 an hour on top of your \$10 an hour, but what it does is it puts enforcement in place where enforcement did not exist before. It brings a new agency in that has demonstrated a willingness to enforce Federal law. It changes this dynamic. It shuts down the magnet so that this magnet that is bringing people into the United States for the jobs, it shuts down the jobs magnet, Mr. Speaker. That is what New IDEA does, and you couple that with building a fence and more employer sanctions, those are encouraged. They are required to use the basic pilot instant check program. These things all go together to shut down the jobs magnet.

Another thing that we need to do and we can do so statutorily, not requiring a constitutional amendment, is to pass a law here in the United States Congress to put an end to anchor babies, birthright citizenship. That was not envisioned either in our Constitution. It is a practice. It is kind of a bad habit that we have gotten into, and so it is not guaranteed in the Constitution that a person born in the United States can be granted or shall be granted automatic United States citizenship. It is a practice that we have taken on and it has gotten out of hand.

So we need to shut down the jobs magnet. We need to end birthright citizenship. We need to build a fence because not only is it a way to control the flow of humanity, which in the last

year we have had perhaps 4 million illegals come across our southern border. I can tell you how many we stopped. We stopped 1,159,000, thanks to an effective border patrol, and I say effective given the manpower that they have, faced with the manpower that they are faced with. That is a fairly astonishing accomplishment to pick up 1,159,000, but we only adjudicated 1,640 to go back to their home country.

The rest of them, some of them, perhaps 155,000 OTMs, other than Mexicans, were released because we did not have a deportation agreement with their home countries. So they just disappeared into America's society.

Then on top of that, the rest of them were released on the promise that they would return to their home countries. Will you go back to your home country? Yeah, I will go. Okay, fine. Nobody took them down to the turnstile and saw to it that they went through and were put in airplanes and flew back into Mexico City and put them on a bus and took them to their hometown and did so because it was further for them to come back here to the United States.

□ 2340

You know, I think that is a questionable policy, and I do not know if it is very effective on the dollar, but we did some of those things. And yet the Border Patrol has testified that they stop perhaps one-fourth, or, maybe on a good day, a third of the illegal entrants. So that will take that 1,159,000 that came in and it takes that number up to about 4 million. So 2 to 3 million, if you do your math, that came into the United States unobstructed, and reasonably thinking that most will stay here. And yet for 3 years we have been saying 11 million illegals. But in 3 years we could have accumulated another 11 million illegals. And if the number was right 3 years ago, today maybe it is 22 million illegals rather than 11 million illegals. And maybe this workforce is a little bigger than 6.3 million. Maybe it is 12 million. Maybe you have to hire 2 out of every 12 that are not working in America to fill that gap.

But many have said they are doing work that Americans won't do, and that concerned me. I heard a story that if you need your roof fixed in Dallas and it is 105 degrees, no American will go up and fix that roof. Well, Mr. Speaker, I would submit that myself, this Member of Congress, and my crews have worked in an environment that from the heat index temperature on up to 126 degrees, and from a wind chill index temperature down to 60 below, and we have done that for days at a time. So that is 186 degrees, and it feels like temperature range. And certainly at 126 it doesn't feel a lot hotter than that on that roof in Dallas. But I asked myself, what would be the hottest, dirtiest, most difficult, most dangerous job there is anywhere in the world?

I conducted a little informal poll and came back with a consensus that root-

ing terrorists out of Fallujah probably is the hottest, most difficult, the dirtiest, most dangerous job anywhere in the world. And we have soldiers and marines that have been doing that, Mr. Speaker. And if it is noncombat pay, it pays them \$6.80 an hour, and with combat pay it comes to \$8.09 an hour. Plus benefits, I admit, Mr. Speaker. That is \$8.09 an hour for a soldier to put his life on the line when it is 130 degrees, with bullets flying and RPGs going through the air. That is what is going on with brave American patriots.

If they will do that kind of work for that kind of money, then I believe that the difference is this work that is here in this country, that people claim Americans will not do, has simply just been bid down or it pays too little. And I have watched entire crews, almost entire crews of, I will say, 1,300 in a packing plant that were only about 8 Hispanics 10 years ago go to 81 percent today. And it is not because all of a sudden those people that were there 10 years ago picked up and left. They have been displaced one at a time. The wages and benefits stayed low, and so the illegal labor came in and replaced the labor of the people who had built their lives and their dreams around that plant and around that job.

So there is work, and Americans will do all of this work. And I always argue that if you want to see it on the other side, if marines rooting terrorists out of Fallujah for \$8.09 an hour doesn't move your heart, Mr. Speaker, then I would say this: that I could hire Bill Clinton tomorrow to mow my lawn if I just paid him enough money. That is the other side of the equation.

In between those two extremes are all kinds of solutions. There are the 77 million nonworking Americans and there are ways to recruit them and to motivate them. We can have bigger families and we can use more technology and open up illegal immigration. But the rule of law must be maintained, and it must be restored if we are going to have respect for the laws in this country.

A question that is never asked, or seldom asked and never answered by the proponents of open borders, Mr. Speaker, is the question: Is there such a thing as too much immigration? That is the number one most obvious question of all. If you are going to enter into this discussion and this debate and you are going to seek to establish an immigration policy and be a part of that debate and put your vote up, you ought to have an opinion on whether there is such a thing as too much immigration.

Some will go off on tangents and not answer that question. If you pull them back from their tangents and just insist, is there such a thing as too much immigration, in the end they have to admit that if there isn't such a thing, then they have to argue, well, okay, we can have 6 billion people here in the United States. Everyone wants to come to America, for good reason. So if there

is not such a thing as too much immigration into the United States, legal or illegal, then everybody in the world might well want to come here, and 6 billion people living in these 50 States of America and depopulating the rest of the world, I do not think that is the formula we want to look at.

So someplace between this 283 million that we have and the 6 billion that are out there to be recruited might be the right kind of number. Maybe the number is even perhaps less than the 283 million. I don't think so, but it should be part of our discussion.

So there is such a thing as too much immigration. We can establish that clearly, unless they are willing to take the position that 6 billion people would be an appropriate number for Americans. So if there is such a thing as too much immigration, then the next question is, well, how much is too much? And what are the reasons by which we would come to a conclusion?

I would argue, Mr. Speaker, that we need to bring people into this country who can assimilate into this society, who can contribute to this economy, and people who hopefully have an education and perhaps some capital. We need to look at the industries that are there and have these debates about H1 and H2B visas so we can supply the demand that is there.

But I am hearing people whine when I say we need to enforce our immigration laws, and it is because they are afraid they are going to lose their gardener or they are going to lose their housekeeper. I talked to an individual the other day that drove up to the illegal immigrant distribution center, where some of the communities have built a building so they can gather the day laborers there. He pulled his car up and he said, I need someone to work for the day. He had 100 people around him. Then he said, I have got \$10 an hour, and they all walked away. He had to get out of his car and say I have \$15; now I have \$20. He found one that would work for \$20 an hour for a short day.

I would submit that that is not a national security issue if you can't hire someone to pull the weeds out of your garden. If you cannot go out there or hire someone to do that, go rent a condo and sell the house to someone who can figure that out. This economy will sort this out. Supply and demand is always taking care of this. People used to migrate to go to work. They migrated out of Oklahoma to go to California. The Okies picked grapes out there.

I read a story about a 6-by-6 area in Milwaukee, 36 square blocks, where they used to have heads of households all working in the breweries. They came there in the 1930s from the South. And on that day, and this has been some years ago that I read this article, but on that day there wasn't a single working head of household because those jobs had disappeared in the breweries in Milwaukee. But nobody

thought that that labor force might want to migrate somewhere where there was a job, because the safety net that is there has become a hammock. That is why we have 7.5 million on unemployment and that is why there is another 5.2 million that are looking. And many of those are good people. But if we provide a safety net there, it is easier to set back on that, rest a little on the hammock instead of having to get out there and go to work.

So if there is such a thing as too much immigration, then how much is too much? And I would submit, Mr. Speaker, that we are working at an effective rate right now. We will see differences in numbers, but the legal numbers are about a million a year. That is a lot of people. I think we can assimilate a million a year. But at some point we need to make sure that they have an opportunity for education; that they can learn the language.

We are printing ballots in more than 22 different languages just in Los Angeles County alone. We are in the process of reauthorizing the Voting Rights Act and people are arguing that even after all these generations people need a ballot handed to them in the language they are comfortable with. And I would argue that if you are born here in the United States or are a naturalized citizen, you should have had enough access to the English language to be able to read the ballot and cast a vote.

The only way that you can argue that a person that is legal to vote in the United States, that means a United States citizen, doesn't have a command of the English language, it wouldn't be if they were a naturalized citizen because they have to demonstrate proficiency in English to be a citizen, so they would have had to have been born here in the United States, had birth-right citizenship, lived in an enclave, and didn't learn enough English to be able to know President, Vice President, Congressman, State senator, or State representative. Now, how long would it take to learn that? And if you couldn't learn that enough to vote, how could you understand the current events and the culture well enough to make an informed decision?

So I think that we are going down this wrong path with catering to people. We need to bring people together under one umbrella. A common language is the single most powerful unifying force that there has ever been throughout history. God knew that at the Tower of Babel. We have known it many, many times.

There was an emperor in about 245 B.C. in China. And I will never get the pronunciation right in Chinese, Mr. Speaker, but I call him Qin Shi Huang Di. He was the first emperor of China, and that part I know I have right. But he looked around and realized there were all these different tribal regions within China. They had a common culture, they wore similar clothes, ate similar food, a lot of similar habits,

but they couldn't communicate with each other because they didn't speak the same language.

□ 2350

He set about to unify the Chinese people for the next 10,000 years, and that was a quote from him, by hiring scribes to draft the Chinese language. They did that, and that language has bonded those people together for a fourth of that time. That is how powerful language is as a unifying force.

I will submit that we have a debate ahead of us, and it is going to be an intense debate. Immigration is a very, very complicated and convoluted subject. There are people whose oxen are going to be gored. There are people who walk away from the rule of law, and they say, What are we going to do? We have businesses that are dependent on illegal labor so you need to legalize this labor.

I heard that last Friday in testimony in a trip out West. I heard a witness testify that they had set up their business near the border based on the premise they could bring illegal labor to do that work. Now they have what I call an attrition rate of 9 percent a week, and we should legalize that, that is their request. We should legalize because, after all, the business cannot get along without illegal labor.

If they premised their business on illegal labor, it does not tug at my heartstrings so much because I have great reverence for the rule of law, the order that is here in the United States of America, for this Constitution that I carry next to my heart every day, to the continuity of our history, to our responsibility to this sacred covenant that really is our Constitution, this responsibility, the legacy that is left us by our Founding Fathers, this rule of law, this greater American civilization, the one that welcomes people in a legal way and gives everyone here an opportunity to pull themselves up by their bootstraps and succeed.

And often, newly arriving immigrants surpass their peers, those born here in the United States that maybe take some of this for granted. A lot of the vitality in America comes from immigration, but the idea that America is a Nation of immigrants and therefore we cannot have a rational immigration policy is an idea that is built upon a fallacy.

I asked the question in an immigration hearing of a series of witnesses: Is the United States a Nation of immigrants? And the answer was yes from all witnesses. Then please submit to me, since you are here as an expert, name a nation that is not a nation of immigrants? No one could answer that question because all nations are nations of immigrants. All nations have benefited from the flow of human traffic.

When people come to go to work, temporary worker, guest worker programs, there is no model in the history of humanity where there has been a

successful temporary worker program. When people are brought into a country to work, they put down roots. It is human nature. They raise a family and buy houses. They should do that. If we bring people into this country, however we might do that, and whether I lose this debate on the rational side of this or not, we ought to ensure that they do have an opportunity to become full-fledged American citizens and not create a second-class category of citizens here in the United States. That will build resentment. People who come here and live and work here, and do so legally, should have a path to citizenship. It should be an earned citizenship. They should respect and revere our laws and our history, but a second-class level of citizenship will be a wedge between us. It will pit people here in America against each other.

And a guest worker, temporary worker program sets up a lower class of residence, quasi-legal workers, but that does not guarantee that there will not be competing groups of illegal workers that are underbidding the guest workers. With guest workers, you have to make sure they are not putting too much pressure on the services, such as health care and education. If you do all of that, it raises the price of labor. They are going to want more money anyway because now they are legal and they have some options.

The people who come in to underbid that will be another wave of illegal workers, and that other wave will drive the price down even further.

So we must control our borders and insist that there is respect for our laws. We must look down range to the future and what America is going to look like in a generation or two. We must maintain our cultural continuity, respect the rule of law and make a prudent decision here, not one that is based upon the idea of we do not have any alternatives. We have many alternatives. We have 77.5 million non-working Americans. We have technology that we could develop. We could increase our birth rate, open up legal immigration for the skills that we need, and those are just some of the solutions that I can come up with. But, in fact, business is so creative, they can think of many, many more.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I would express my appreciation for the privilege to address you and this United States House of Representatives.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BURTON of Indiana (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of illness.

Mr. NORWOOD (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of personal reasons.

Mr. SALAZAR (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for after 3:30 p.m. today and for the balance of the week on account of a death in the family.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DEFAZIO) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. EMANUEL, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CUMMINGS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MILLER of California, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BACA, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. CHOCOLA) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, for 5 minutes, on March 14.

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FORTENBERRY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CHOCOLA, for 5 minutes, today.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mrs. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 32. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide criminal penalties for trafficking in counterfeit marks.

H.R. 1287. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 312 East North Avenue in Flora, Illinois, as the "Robert T. Ferguson Post Office Building".

H.R. 2113. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2000 McDonough Street in Joliet, Illinois, as the "John F. Whiteside Joliet Post Office Building".

H.R. 2346. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 105 NW Railroad Avenue in Hammond, Louisiana, as the "John J. Hainkel, Jr. Post Office Building".

H.R. 2413. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1202 1st Street in Humble, Texas, as the "Lillian McKay Post Office Building".

H.R. 2630. An act to redesignate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1927 Sangamon Avenue in Springfield, Illinois, as the "J.M. Dietrich Northeast Annex".

H.R. 2894. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 102 South Walters Avenue in Hodgenville, Kentucky, as the "Abraham Lincoln Birthplace Post Office Building".

H.R. 3199. An act to extend and modify authorities needed to combat terrorism, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3256. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3038 West Liberty Avenue in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, as the "Congressman James Grove Fulton Memorial Post Office Building".

H.R. 3368. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6483 Lincoln Street in Gagetown, Michigan, as the "Gagetown Veterans Memorial Post Office".

H.R. 3439. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 201 North 3rd Street in Smithfield, North Carolina, as the "Ava Gardner Post Office".

H.R. 3548. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located on Franklin Avenue in Pearl River, New York, as the "Heinz Ahlmeyer, Jr. Post Office Building".

H.R. 3703. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 8501 Philatelic Drive in Spring Hill, Florida, as the "Staff Sergeant Michael Schafer Post Office Building".

H.R. 3770. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 205 West Washington Street in Knox, Indiana, as the "Grant W. Green Post Office Building".

H.R. 3825. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 770 Trumbull Drive in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, as the "Clayton J. Smith Memorial Post Office Building".

H.R. 3830. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 130 East Marion Avenue in Punta Gorda, Florida, as the "U.S. Cleveland Post Office Building".

H.R. 3989. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 37598 Goodhue Avenue in Dennison, Minnesota, as the "Albert H. Quie Post Office".

H.R. 4053. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 545 North Rimsdale Avenue in Covina, California, as the "Lillian Kinkella Keil Post Office".

H.R. 4107. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1826 Pennsylvania Avenue in Baltimore, Maryland, as the "Maryland State Delegate Lena K. Lee Post Office Building".

H.R. 4152. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 320 High Street in Clinton, Massachusetts, as the "Raymond J. Salmon Post Office".

H.R. 4295. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 12760 South Park Avenue in Riverton, Utah, as the "Mont and Mark Stephensen Veterans Memorial Post Office Building".

H.R. 4515. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4422 West Sciota Street in Scio, New York, as the "Corporal Jason L. Dunham Post Office".

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1578. An act to reauthorize the Upper Colorado and San Juan River Basin endangered fish recovery implementation programs.

S. 2089. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1271 North King Street in Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaii, as the "Hiram L. Fong Post Office Building".

S. 2271. An act to clarify that individuals who receive FISA orders can challenge non-disclosure requirements, that individuals who receive national security letters are not required to disclose the name of their attorney, that libraries are not wire or electronic communication service providers unless they provide specific services, and for other purposes.