

in electing the company board members, some of these companies that urged, urged, urged their employees to sell as many mortgages as they possibly could. Stories like from Countrywide, which was a huge predatory mortgage lender, which ended up having so many of the houses that they lent money for going into foreclosure.

We're going to stop the shadow banking system of small predatory institutions such as payday lenders, check cashers, mortgage loan originators, and many others who have disappeared as quickly as they arrived on the scene, and we are going to start regulating the unregulated.

We are going to stop "too big to fail," Mr. Speaker. We are going to stop "too big to fail" by saying we are going to have a fund that these big firms have to pay into based on the riskiness of their activity, so that if one of them goes down, that the people who will pay their creditors will be from that fund, not from the American taxpayer. It is kind of like FDIC insurance. Banks pay into a fund so that if a bank goes down, depositors are covered. And that is the money that goes to make sure depositors are covered.

This, what we call ex-ante, which means before the fall, fund would be paid, and it would make a lot of sense to do this, because the people who are in business who are doing these risky practices are the ones who should pay.

Now some people say we need a fund after a company goes down. If that made sense, Mr. Speaker, that would mean that the one who engaged in the risky behavior would be gone after everybody else had to pick up the pieces. That's not good economics, Mr. Speaker. We oppose that idea. We are talking about the Consumer Financial Products Agency, and the CFPB would have the power to stop unfair, deceptive, and abusive consumer financial products.

We would also have a board called the Financial Services Oversight Council, Mr. Speaker, who could study potential risks to our financial system and identify financial risks before it caused great harm to the economy.

And so, Mr. Speaker, that is the basic heart of financial reform. We need the American people to embrace it. It is good: policing Wall Street, ending bank bailouts, stabilizing the economy, and stopping gambling with pensions.

Now in the last few minutes, Mr. Speaker, I want to talk about a subject that I think every American should know about, and that is the effort by Wall Street leaders to stop reform of Wall Street. There is a lot of money being spent, Mr. Speaker, to stop financial reform, a lot of money being spent to make sure that things like regulating derivatives, regulating of the credit rating agencies, regulating credit card companies, payday lenders, and making sure there is an ex-ante fund to resolve failing firms so that the American people don't have to fork it over. They are spending a lot of money, Mr.

Speaker. Wall Street is spending billions to kill reform.

In 2009, the financial industry spent \$465 million in lobbying Washington, \$1.4 million a day in lobbying Congress, \$1.1 million per Member of Congress. Actually, more than that. Actually, more than \$1 million. That's a rounding down; \$3.9 billion in the last decade, and employed 1,726 Washington lobbyists just to try to persuade Congress Members to not make changes to Wall Street.

Now the American people ought to know what they are up against. But let me just tell you, a well-motivated constituent always trumps a lobbyist. So, Mr. Speaker, it wouldn't be a bad thing at all if people let their Member of Congress know how they felt about the importance of regulating Wall Street.

The top eight banks, Mr. Speaker, spent about \$30 million in 2009 just on lobbying. JP Morgan Chase spent \$6.2 million lobbying last year, all to try to make sure that whatever comes out of Congress looks good for them.

During the first quarter of 2010, this year, the top 25 banks spent \$11 million, which is an increase of 5 percent from the same time last year.

What is going on during the first three months of 2010 that wasn't going on the same time last year? Financial reform, Mr. Speaker. That's why they increased their spending.

I would like to hear Members of the Republican Caucus defend Wall Street's spending to kill financial reform. I hope they do say, Well, it's okay for Wall Street to spend all this money stopping reform, because—I don't know what they're going to say, but I would love to hear it.

During the first quarter of 2010, the top 25 banks spent \$11 million total, which is an increase of 5 percent. And the fact is, is that of that \$11 million that the top 25 banking firms spent on lobbying, the top six of them, JP Morgan Chase, Wells Fargo, Citigroup, Bank of America, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley spent \$6.9 million on lobbying in the first quarter of this year. That's a lot of money. That marked a 4 percent increase from late last year, a jump of about one-third from the first 3 months in 2009.

But what is going on now that wasn't going on as intensely then? Wall Street reform. So they're putting more money in and they're trying to slow reform.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I am going to yield back, and just say it has been a pleasure coming to the special order on behalf of the Progressive Caucus.

IMMIGRATION ISSUES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LUJÁN). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to be recognized by you to address the House of Representatives

in this most deliberative body that we are. I often come here; and in the 30 or so minutes that I spend waiting and anticipating my opportunity to address you, I also can't avoid lending an ear to the gentleman who often presents ahead of me. I sometimes think about what it would be like if I just could walk in here in the last 30 seconds and not feel compelled to rebut the previous 60 minutes.

I am going to just compress this a little bit so I can get on to the subject at hand that I came here to talk about; but, yes, many Republicans, and perhaps every Republican, will oppose this financial bill that has the Barney Frank bill sent to the United States Senate and become the Chris Dodd bill. In fact, I don't know any two people that would probably have less favor in rewriting the financial laws in America than those two individuals.

They have had a long time now to investigate what has happened with the finances in America and what has happened with the downward spiral of our economy, and when this happened. It started before this seminal date, but the seminal date, Mr. Speaker, was September 19, 2008, when then-Secretary of the Treasury Henry Paulson came to this Capitol and asked for the \$700 billion in TARP funding. Then-Senator Obama, and now-President Obama, supported all of those moves. President Obama as Senator and later as President supported the takeover of the banks, the insurance companies, Fannie and Freddie, General Motors, Chrysler. And, by the way, the student loan program, not to mention ObamaCare. And now we have the financial world and an effort to take that over. And yes, I will stand and oppose these changes. I will stand and oppose them for a lot of reasons, perhaps that I will have an opportunity to get into a little bit later in this hour, Mr. Speaker.

The Federal Government should not be making arbitrary decisions on which businesses succeed and which ones fail. They should not be in a position to be evaluating. And if there is credible evidence of an entity, a corporate entity, a financial credit entity—credible evidence as to whether they might be in trouble, that would give the Secretary of the Treasury the authority to pull the plug on a company, take it over by the Federal Government, separate it any way he so chose; or, bring regulators in to intimidate them before or after the fact.

This bill, this Chris Dodd bill or Barney Frank bill, gives the Federal Government the authority to take over any business in America that is a credit business that they should choose.

Now, again, I hope to get to this. But at this moment, Mr. Speaker, I would transition this subject over to the subject that I came here to speak about, and that is right now we have Attorney General Holder testifying before the House Judiciary Committee. I came directly here from there, or I will say almost directly here from there, having

listened to a measure of his testimony and his response to some of the people that are on the Judiciary Committee. And as this unfolds yet, I come here because I am dissatisfied with the responses that I have received from the Attorney General. I actually think that he is a fine fellow and he would make a good neighbor, but I am concerned about the politicization of the Justice Department.

And even though Attorney General Holder made remarks at the end of my question period that their office would not be political, they would be impartial, they would function under the law, I happen to have a special view of Attorney Generals. And whether they be State Attorney Generals or whether they be U.S. Attorney Generals, they have to understand the Constitution. They have to understand the rule of law. They can't know every Federal statute. I wouldn't hold anyone accountable for that. But when they have had an opportunity to do an investigation or had an opportunity to brief themselves on a subject matter that is bound to come up, I would expect that they would be conversant enough with the law and with the Constitution to be able to make an argument that would defend the actions of the Justice Department at a minimum.

□ 1530

And so I made the remark and posed this situation. And this is off of the opening statement of Congresswoman JUDY CHU, who said that Arizona law—and this is with Attorney General Holder, the sole witness before the committee and he was the audience that she was speaking to—she said, Arizona law is cruel and it institutionalizes racial profiling. She also said that people are “already being detained because they forgot their driver's license at home.” She continued and said that it's burdensome and unnecessary for people to carry multiple forms of identity, which reminds her of living in a Cold War state. I don't know what Cold War state she may have lived in. But I made this point to Attorney General Holder and asked him if there was anything in his knowledge that the Arizona law could be doing now that would affect the activities of the law enforcement officers in Arizona in such a way that the allegations by Ms. CHU could be accurate; that they're already detaining people because they forgot their driver's license at home, and that it would institutionalize racial profiling.

Mr. Speaker, this is the highest level deliberative body of the world and this dialogue has gotten down to this point where we have people that are representing a State law that's very well known by now that specifically prohibits racial profiling and prohibits the utilization of even the factor of race if it's the sole factor. That's by law. It's an Arizona law. And to have a Member of Congress say to the Attorney General in a hearing when the Attorney

General is under oath that people are already being detained. People are already being detained on an Arizona law.

Here's the quote: “Already being detained because they forgot their driver's license at home.” They also said the law is cruel and it institutionalizes racial profiling. It's as if this law had already taken effect. And it's a fact that Arizona law, unless specified otherwise, does not take effect until 90 days after the Governor signs the bill, which was some couple or three weeks ago. It's certainly not 90 days, Mr. Speaker.

As I point this out to the Attorney General, one would think that a person that is at that high level in this country with this very high-level responsibility could at least concur that the Arizona law hasn't been enacted yet. But he could not bring himself to do that because that would have caused him to come into a political disagreement with the activists on the Democrat side of the Judiciary Committee, the most polarized committee on the Hill. Now that's a presumption on my part on his motive, but it seems to fit a pattern.

He admitted that he has an investigation going on looking into Arizona immigration law. And when I made the point that the President of the United States had announced that he had directed the Attorney General to look into Arizona immigration law, I heard no rebuttal. I twice presented to Attorney General Holder that the President has directed that this happens. So if the President of the United States directs the Attorney General to conduct an investigation into State statute, on what basis is the follow-up question to Attorney General Holder?

They've been investigating now for some weeks. And what is the basis of your investigation? Well, Constitution, statutory, the principle of Federal preemption of State law. Now that's a general answer that you can pick up in any law school or many articles in the newspapers these days about Arizona law itself. And so when I followed up with a question of specifically where in the Constitution do you have concern about Arizona law and where in the Federal statute would you have concern about Arizona law perhaps violating the Federal statute and stretching beyond the bounds of Federal preemption, I got a generalized answer that, Well, it's been the practice that the Federal Government has dealt with immigration law. The practice, the implication.

We have the Justice Department investigating Arizona. We have the Justice Department investigating Sheriff Joe Arpaio, the sheriff of Maricopa County. They have targeted him for months and months and months because he's politically incorrect. He enforces Federal immigration law. It violates the activists that help support the President. But we can't find out that it violates any Federal statute,

any constitutional requirement that's there.

I believe from what I've seen—and I've visited Tent City and Sheriff Joe Arpaio on the border and I have gone to that border many times. And I'll go back again, Mr. Speaker. But when we have an Attorney General that's committing the resources of the United States and the resources of the taxpayers to investigate a law in Arizona that enjoys at least 70 percent support of the people of Arizona, a significant majority of the support of the people across this country—that mirrors Federal law, and when you have a Secretary of Homeland Security, Janet Napolitano, who's a former Governor of the State of Arizona, who admittedly had her tugs of war with Sheriff Joe Arpaio when she was the Governor and he was the sheriff, one would think that an administration, a President of the United States, an Attorney General, a Secretary of Homeland Security would have jumped for joy that Arizonans have decided to use their State resources to enforce the Federal immigration laws that the Federal Government is not enforcing adequately enough.

Instead of jumping for joy, instead of going down and giving Sheriff Joe Arpaio a high-five or maybe the Governor of Arizona another high-five or a good “atta girl” for signing that bill and for the work that was done in the State legislature, particularly that led by Russell Pearce, whom I have watched for some time and appreciate a great deal—we can't have the Federal Government, obviously, supporting something that the American people want, the Arizonans demand.

It was almost a primal scream of desperation that caused the Arizona legislature to pass the legislation that mirrored Federal law so that they are going to prohibit sanctuary cities within Arizona and require local law enforcement to support Federal immigration law by setting up a State law that makes it against the law to break Federal immigration law. That's not technically correct, but it is the analysis that best describes it, Mr. Speaker.

Our Attorney General is spending resources to investigate Arizona and still can't point to a single place in the United States Constitution or a single Federal statute that he thinks could be the cause of concern. When I asked him, he said, Well, it's under investigation, and it's inconclusive at this point.

Well, I read through the Constitution and I came to a conclusion. As far as the constitutional understanding is concerned, it is this: there's two places in the Constitution that could be relevant with regard to Arizona immigration law. One place where it says the Federal Government has a responsibility to guard against foreign invasion. Well, now, we could talk about what a foreign invasion is, but when it's 4 million people a year pouring across our border illegally and at best

we can interdict a fourth of them; when we have twice the size of Santa Anna's army coming across our border every night, one might define that as an invasion.

They aren't all carrying weapons. In fact, very few of them are. But I will guarantee you there have been more weapons carried across that border in the hands of people who are coming in here illegally than all the weapons that were carried in the hands of Santa Anna's army when he came across into Texas that 150-some years ago.

So, Mr. Speaker, the Constitution requires the Federal Government to defend against invasion, but it doesn't prohibit the States from defending themselves against invasion. I would hope the Attorney General would understand that principle. I address that because there's only two places in the Constitution that address immigration. And I think that I have handled that issue so that it's essentially not rebuttable.

Then the other point is article I, section 8 of the Constitution, the other place where immigration is dealt with, where it says that Congress shall have the power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization. A uniform rule of naturalization. Well, what can that be? That means that Congress sets the legal immigration laws with regard to how people come into this country and become citizens. We do that. We have set those standards. But there's nothing in the Constitution that prohibits the States from passing their own immigration laws unless they are attempting to preempt existing Federal law or unless those laws are unconstitutional.

So one would think that an Attorney General that had all of these resources investigating Arizona law and was aware of the investigations that are going on of Sheriff Joe Arpaio, when there are allegations of violations of civil rights down in Maricopa County, all the resources poured into that, I've yet to find any substance. And still, millions of dollars are being spent, all kinds of time is being burned. There's all kinds of politicization going on. And the Attorney General swears there is not, that his office will not be political.

Well, I will submit, Mr. Speaker, that when the President of the United States says, Here's what could happen under Arizona law if a mother and her daughter are going out to get some ice cream, somebody can come along and say, Where are your papers? Anybody remember that? I do, Mr. Speaker. And so that was making this law political. The President of the United States made it political. And he's the man that that ordered a Justice Department investigation of Arizona? And he alleges—the President alleges—that it's race-based and racially motivated when the law itself specifically prohibits that from happening. We can't have the presumption on the part of the President of the United States or

the Attorney General that the law enforcement officers in Arizona are motivated by something other than race. Maybe they're motivated to support the rule of law. Couldn't we presume that that's it? That's the case. That's their oath. Can't we tell by their practice that they have enough to do without targeting?

Look at the crime across Arizona. Phoenix, the second highest in the hemisphere. And kidnapping. The kidnapping, the smuggling, the deaths, the murder rate, crime rates over the last 10 years in Arizona have gone up. The illegal border crossings may have tempered down just a little bit, but on the other hand, it might just be that Janet Napolitano's operation isn't as aggressive as it was under even Michael Chertoff. But I suspect that even then they had diminished their enforcement.

When you make the argument that your interdictions on the border have gone down, therefore you're getting the border under control, it might just be you're not doing your job as aggressively as you were before. There can be twice as many people crossing the border, and you can be picking up half as many as you were before. But that doesn't mean the half as many you're picking up equates into fewer people crossing the border. That may be. In fact, I expect it is true that fewer people are crossing the border. But it doesn't equate that the enforcement is any better than it was. It may be better. It may be worse. But it's not conclusive.

What is conclusive here is the Department of Justice has become political. It is a political tool. It saddens me to see this and hear this and to have to make this argument here on the floor of the House. But I didn't come, Mr. Speaker, lightly armed. I only point out the Arizona component of this because that's the dialogue that just took place within the last hour or so. The Department of Justice is investigating Arizona for constitutional statutory violations but cannot point their finger to a single place in the Constitution or a single controlling Federal statute.

And, by the way, I would point out also that, according to Federal case law, the precedence that we can find, that there is ample precedent that local law enforcement has the authority to enforce Federal immigration law, with or without a 287(g) agreement and a memorandum of understanding, which has been somewhat gutted by Secretary Napolitano. The precedent that I would cite would be *U.S. v. Santana-Garcia*, a Supreme Court decision that establishes that local government has the ability—local law enforcement—has the constitutional authority to help enforce Federal immigration law.

I would go on further with this: that Sheriff Joe Arpaio is on solid ground. They would have found a way to crack him by now if he were not. It's been, I believe, politically motivated. The ef-

fort to go down and make race the issue when it is law enforcement that is the problem and that Federal immigration law that's not being adequately enforced is the problem. The Attorney General should be able to at least defend the actions of his Justice Department, even though implicitly agreed that the President had directed that there be an investigation. Based on what? The President's supposition that a mother and her daughter would be perhaps of the wrong skin tone and they would be picked up and asked for their identification because they went out to get some ice cream?

It seems the President has an inclination to engage in these kinds of things. When he had an Irish cop and a black professor, who did he side with? He jumped to a conclusion without having heard the facts, and he ended up having to have a beer summit.

□ 1545

Well, maybe we could have a summit with Sheriff Joe Arpaio on the South Lawn of the White House, and they could sit down at the picnic table together and discuss these things so that all of the resources of the Federal Government don't have to be tied up in knots on these suppositions for the unfounded presumption that there is something unconstitutional about Arizona law or something that violates Federal statute.

I see that I am joined on the floor by the ranking member of the Judiciary Committee, who has just come from the hearing of the Attorney General. I would be so happy to yield as much time as he may consume to Mr. SMITH from Texas and thank him for joining me here on the floor.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. I thank the gentleman from Iowa for yielding, and I also want to thank Representative KING for his good work on the Judiciary Committee. I have just been listening to his last few comments and appreciate his pointing out so many facts about immigration law and about what is going on there.

The reason I wanted to be briefly recognized is because we've had some recent developments in some poll results just in the last day or two on some of the same subjects that the gentleman from Iowa has been discussing. It's no surprise, for example, that in the latest Pew poll, it shows that only 25 percent of the American public approve of President Obama's handling of the Nation's immigration policy. The Obama administration is not enforcing our immigration laws and, in my view, has failed to protect our borders.

Arizona, which is trying to do what the Federal Government has not done, continues to enjoy strong support for its policy. According to the most recent Pew poll, 73 percent of the public support requiring people to produce documents, verifying their legal status if police ask them to do that, and 67 percent of the public support allowing police to detain anyone who can't

verify their legal status. And just today in *The Wall Street Journal*, there was a *Wall Street Journal-NBC News* poll. It asked the American people a number of questions, but one of them was about the Arizona law. And 64 percent, according to the *Wall Street Journal-NBC News* poll that was just today in *The Wall Street Journal*, 64 percent of the American people support the Arizona law. Let me say that that's actually, I think, gone up from 60 percent last week to 64 percent today. Almost two-thirds of the American people support what the folks in Arizona are trying to do. And we probably ought not try to second-guess what they are doing.

The residents of Arizona know they have a problem on their hands. Phoenix is the kidnapping capital of the United States right now. People in Arizona see that human smuggling that crosses their border, they see the drug trafficking that comes across their border. Several thousand people have been killed within sight of the Arizona-Mexico border in the last several years. So to me, the people in Arizona are really crying out for help from the Federal Government to protect their borders, but the Federal Government is not responding, and this administration is not responding. The message from the American people and the message from the folks in Arizona is that we want to see immigration laws enforced. And believe me, the message from Arizona is not, "We need amnesty for people in the country illegally," it's that we need to enforce our immigration laws.

And let me go back to that most recent poll where you have two-thirds of the American people wanting to enforce immigration laws and supporting what Arizona residents have done in regard to immigration laws. By the way, that includes, as I recall, about 60, 61 percent of all Independents. And most tellingly, it includes half of the Hispanics across the country, who are also in support of the Arizona law that was just passed, enforcing immigration laws and trying to make their best efforts to reduce illegal immigration.

So I appreciate the gentleman from Iowa yielding. I just wanted to bring everybody up to date on the most recent poll. And the poll is even more surprising. The poll, which shows that almost two-thirds of the American people support the immigration law that Arizona has just passed, is even more surprising because another Media Research poll shows that in the coverage of the Arizona law, the three networks, ABC, NBC, CBS, have actually aired 12 negative stories about the Arizona law for every one positive story. So you have a degree of media bias on the subject that has, frankly, been unseen. I think when it comes to immigration, the national media, including the three networks, probably do their worst job of reporting and show their greatest bias. This I consider to be a threat to democracy. When the networks and the national media are not giving the

American people the facts and instead are trying to tell them what to think, that is a danger to democracy.

Also, according to a Media Research Center, for example, only 1 out of 10 stories have actually mentioned that a majority—70 percent of the residents of Arizona—support the Arizona law. As I said, a great majority of the American people support the Arizona law, and yet the media are not reporting it. Considering that 12 to 1 negative coverage of the law and the fact that two-thirds of the American people still support it shows how strongly people across the country feel.

There is nothing wrong with wanting to enforce immigration laws. There is nothing wrong with wanting individuals to respect law and order. The American people know that, and I thank them for knowing that, and I thank them for not being persuaded by a very liberal media bias. And also, again, I appreciate the gentleman from Iowa and his yeoman's service, hard work, diligence, and commitment to such an important issue.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Reclaiming my time, and I asked if the gentleman from Texas could yield for a question before he moves on to his other important duties. And that is, I am a bit perplexed that the Attorney General couldn't or wouldn't point to a part of the Constitution that he thought might be violated by Arizona law or point to a Federal statute that might be violated by Arizona law or point to a piece of Federal case law that would prohibit local law enforcement from enforcing Federal immigration law. And would the gentleman from Texas have any idea how that question might have been answered by an Attorney General better informed?

Mr. SMITH of Texas. The gentleman is correct. I do not believe the Attorney General answered the questions on that particular subject. And while I was out of the room, I understand in response to a question asked by a Texas colleague that he admitted that he had not even read the Arizona law. And if that's the case, that is both surprising and disturbing. Again, I thank the gentleman for his good comments on the subject.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Reclaiming my time, and I very much thank the gentleman from Texas for illuminating the subject matter and especially the polling component of this. One would think that the Attorney General, as he was preparing to come before the Judiciary Committee—and historically, the Attorney General has briefed himself for several days with people who will ask questions and, I will say, play out a role so that he can be tested, prepared, and ready to testify before Congress. One would believe that the Attorney General, that the first thing that he would be briefed on is Arizona immigration law. The Justice Department is investigating Arizona, and yet there seems to be not a realization of what's going on. He admits to the investiga-

tion. And to not have read the law and perhaps not read the summary—

Mr. Speaker, I need to put the little bit of this in the RECORD from memory of what I have read of the immigration law, which is actually most of it. That it mirrors Federal immigration law, and it makes it against the law to violate Federal immigration law, but it's the law that is set up—it's mirrored and written by the State of Arizona. And I thought I had a summary of it here. Should I be able to find that, I will speak to it factually, but otherwise from memory.

But in any case, it allows for—if a law enforcement officer encounters someone in the normal practice of their doing their duties, they have to have probable cause to stop someone. Probable cause might be speeding, an accident, a crime that's taken place, a traffic violation. And once they pull over a vehicle, for example, they can ask for identification, like they would for anyone that is driving under any other stop. If then at that point, they have probable cause to stop the vehicle or encounter an individual, then, if the identification isn't adequate for, let's say, driving, then there's a reasonable suspicion for that officer to ask a few more questions. That officer can ask some questions such as: Where are you going? What are you doing? Where are you coming from? Where were you born? Why don't you have a driver's license?

And if the individual hands the officer a Matricula Consular card, that's pretty much conclusive evidence that they are in the United States illegally, and there isn't any other purpose to have one other than to function in the United States by those entities that will recognize it. It's issued by the Mexican consulate. It's not a valid U.S. ID. And if they're U.S. citizens or if they are lawfully present in the United States, they will have immigration documents or U.S. identification. And the immigration documents for legal immigrants, they are required to carry on their person. So people lawfully present in the United States who are not citizens—let's just say they have a green card, and that green card allows them to legally work in the United States, they are required to carry it on their person if they're 18 years old or older at all times. Arizona law just respects that. That's a Federal law. Arizona law respects that as well.

So this is probable cause to stop someone, reasonable suspicion that they're unlawfully present in the United States in order to follow through with any further questions or any further inquiry. Now if people boil out of the back of the van and start to run off into the desert, that's more than reasonable suspicion. And yet the objections that are coming from the people who are protesting against Arizona law are the objections that we're hearing from—I guess before the Judiciary Committee and a person of Representative JUDY CHU, who already alleges that Arizona's law is cruel and it

institutionalizes racial profiling. No, it prohibits racial profiling as far as an exclusive component of reasonable suspicion or probable cause. She said, People are already detained because they forgot their driver's license at home. Who's doing that? They're not detaining people because of that, not under the color of this new Arizona immigration law, because it's not enacted yet.

We're already hearing the fears, and the Attorney General is investigating because the President has apparently decided for some political reason that they need to do something to suppress Arizona from enforcing Federal immigration law, instead of saying, attaboy, attagirl. It's about time that the State stepped up to help out of frustration. If the Federal Government had done their job, there wouldn't be an Arizona immigration law. But they are not. They are ineffective. They lack the will. And that's our problem. It's not lack of resources; it's lack of will to enforce Federal immigration law. It's not lack of resources.

Three years ago or so, a little bit more, we were spending \$8 billion to protect our southern border. That's a 2,000 mile border. So, Mr. Speaker, I know you've already done the math. That's \$4 million a mile, \$4 million a mile to protect our southern border, and I said then, If you give me \$4 million to protect a mile of border, I will be happy to take that check, and I can warranty my work. I could guarantee you that we aren't going to let anybody cross that mile for \$4 million. Now the price has gone from \$8 billion to protect our 2,000-mile southern border to \$12 billion to protect our border, and still we have ineffectiveness because we have a lack of will and a lack of clarity of mission. And it comes from the top down. If it's clear that the President doesn't want the borders enforced, the Secretary of Homeland Security seems to not want to enforce against illegal workers in the workplace. She seems to want to just simply posture to enforce against employers.

Now I admit that there are many Border Patrol officers and CBP personnel and ICE personnel who go to work every day who do their job very well. In fact, I congratulate them for that. They want to do that. They put their lives on the line every day. They deserve our support. They deserve our adulation many times. But they're burdened by a lack of mission, and even though the mission is posted on the wall down at the station in Nogales, that mission has got to be something that the top articulates. And if the President of the United States articulates something else, when Arizona passes an immigration law that mirrors Federal law, and the President attacks Arizona law and inflames public fears in an erroneous fashion, what more could he do to undermine Arizona law and Federal immigration law?

He has said to everyone that's enforcing—not just local law enforcement that's enforcing immigration law. He

has said to all of his Federal officers from the White House down, ICE, CBP, Border Patrol, all of them, well, he really doesn't want to see immigration law enforced. And it's clear, of course, that he doesn't want to have racial profiling used, and I would agree with him—as an exclusive component. However, if it's part of the other indicators, it had better be used. Would we say that we can't use as an indicator when it comes time to enforce the law against international terrorism that a young Middle Eastern male cannot be considered as one of the factors? We've kind of said that when people go through the airport. I think it's wrong. I think it's foolish. And in fact, Mr. Speaker, I think it's downright stupid to set aside our common sense for the sake of political correctness.

So an Arizona law, though, goes to great lengths to make it clear that race cannot be the sole factor when evaluating reasonable suspicion or probable cause. How much further could they go? It reminds me of the official English law that I spent actually 6 years getting established in Iowa. We have demonstrations and protesters. I would say, Come into my office, sit down, tell me what your concerns are. Hour after hour, I listened. We had witnesses before the committee. And it was about how their language would be disparaged. So we wrote right into the law that it was unlawful to disparage any language in Iowa other than English. And do you know, I don't know that anybody's disparaged English either, but they haven't disparaged any other language in Iowa.

These fears that are mounted by that 1 percent or 2 percent or 3 percent of the aggressive liberals, they wouldn't come to pass. They didn't come to pass when we passed an official language law in Iowa or the 20-some other States. And furthermore, the fear about reasonable suspicion, giving law enforcement an excuse to target someone that they don't like because of racial reasons, that isn't going to come to pass. It may be a wild exception somewhere out there in the barest little minority of law enforcement officers, but it's not going to come to pass. This is a presumption that the law enforcement officers are racist and that they're biased and that they're bigoted against a particular race. And many of the communities in Arizona have a significant percentage—and in some communities, a majority of their law enforcement officers are Hispanic, and yet we're going to label all law enforcement officers in Arizona as racist without one scintilla of evidence and have allegations by Members of Congress, as Ms. CHU, or the President of the United States, or, by his silence, or refusal, or his reluctance, I should say, to respond to the points that I raised with him, the Attorney General of the United States.

□ 1600

It creates a perception that this is a racist society and that we can't even

have logical laws that uphold the rule of law because somebody will abuse those and stretch the limits and target someone.

Now I will tell you, and we heard from Mr. SMITH, statistically, the law enforcement officers in Arizona have enough to do without that. They are faced with the highest kidnapping rate in the United States, second highest in the entire hemisphere. They have murder rates that have gone up, kidnapping rates, drug smuggling rates that have gone up, and violence that has gone up. The coyotes are taking the lawlessness from Mexico into the United States. Ninety percent of the illegal drugs consumed in America come from or through Mexico. And 100 percent, according to the Drug Enforcement Agency, 100 percent of the illegal distribution chains in America have at least one link that is the link that is provided by an illegal that is in the United States.

So, if by some magical formula everybody woke up tomorrow morning in a country that they were lawfully residing in, it would at least temporarily sever every illegal drug distribution chain in America. Now, it probably wouldn't take very long to rebuild some of those, and it would take longer to rebuild more of those, and eventually we would still have this illegal drug distribution chain in America because the problem we have is that the demand for illegal drugs in this country is so powerful and so great, somebody is going to find a way to meet that demand.

Until this Nation understands that we have to line up against the consumption of illegal drugs and shut down that magnet that brings illegal drugs into America, we are going to have billions of dollars come out of our economy that are going to flow to and through Mexico to other points where drugs are originated. We have \$60 billion a year that are wired out of the United States to points south; about half of that to Mexico, and the other half goes to the Caribbean, Central America, and South America. About \$30 billion into Mexico, about \$30 billion to points south.

Some would argue that those are legitimate wages that are being wired back to family and loved ones. Yes, I would agree some of that is legitimate wages that are being wired back to family and loved ones in those countries of origin of people who are working here in the United States. A lot of it is illegal wages that is going south that should not have been earned in the first place if we had enforced our immigration law.

But a whole lot is being wired, shipped, laundered out of the United States to pay for the drug buys going south in places like Mexico and on down through Central America to South America. And we don't have a Drug Enforcement Agency that understands this equation adequately enough to intercept them. I have

talked to them. I don't blame them entirely for that. We need a mission at the top.

The President of the United States has got to articulate a mission. Instead, he is playing race bait games to undermine the law enforcement in the State of Arizona and across the country, and undermining the efforts of our Border Patrol, ICE, and customs border protection. And, by the way, the Shadow Wolves down there, the cells whom I admire so much and have a good friendship with, they are out there doing their job every day.

The Attorney General isn't willing, cannot, and I asked the ranking member of the Judiciary Committee to point out for me what I am missing in the Constitution that would prohibit Arizona from passing an immigration law like they did, or what is in the Federal code that would prohibit them from doing so, or what is in case law that might apply to that. And, of course, Mr. SMITH, an excellent lawyer with a wonderful staff in his own right, doesn't fill out the answers to the those questions because I don't believe there are any. And I don't believe the Attorney General fills out the answers to those questions because I don't believe there are any.

When I raised the issue that the office of the Department of Justice is playing, is politically motivated, of course he rebuts that. He has to give the "I am pure" and "we don't do political things within my department." Well, I will raise some points that I believe are definitive rebuttals to that.

I believe that the Justice Department has demonstrated a political nature well beyond immigration, and I would take us to the case of the most open-and-shut voter intimidation case in the history of the United States of America, and that was in Philadelphia in a previous election where we have video of members of the New Black Panthers standing outside of a polling place in paramilitary uniforms and berets, and one of them is standing there with a billy club, a nightstick, smacking it into his hand and calling people, white people coming in to vote, calling them "crackers" and telling them that they are going to take over the country and he is going to be out of power, those white people. It was intimidating to the individual that collected that film.

There is much other investigation which has gone on, and this investigation that was carried on by the Justice Department before President Obama swore into office and before Eric Holder became the Attorney General, there was an open-and-shut case that was completed against the Black Panthers that were intimidating voters. And I don't believe I need to say at this point "allegedly," because I have seen the film. It is the most open-and-shut case.

But, when Eric Holder took office shortly after that, we saw the most open-and-shut case in the history of America of voter intimidation can-

celled by the Justice Department. The case was there. They had everything but a plea, and perhaps they had a plea and I didn't verify that.

Now, the New Black Panther Party, there were two lawyers involved in the dismissal of this who have a bit of a reputation: Steve Rosenbaum and Loretta King. According to an article written in the National Review by Hans von Spakovsky, who has a personal knowledge of most of the lawyers involved in Justice on these issues, that Rosenbaum and King are two of the worst political hacks to be found in the career ranks of the civil rights division. That is an exact quote out of his article. He goes on and says: I have previously written about King's ambition to run for office in Maryland and on the Democratic ticket.

But putting that aside, Rosenbaum hasn't worked on a voting case since he left the voting section in 1994; yet he came in in 2009 to cancel the most open-and-shut voter intimidation case in the history of the United States. That is the New Black Panther Party members standing in paramilitary uniforms and berets, billy club in hand, calling white voters coming in "crackers" and intimidating them, and at least implicitly threatening them. And they cancelled the investigation when we have video of the most open-and-shut voter intimidation case in the history of America.

And then von Spakovsky goes on in his article to say that Loretta King hasn't worked on a voting case since she left the voting section in 1996. Yet the assistant attorney general on that case was Thomas Perez, who testified before the Judiciary Committee, and I believe he did so dishonestly, not just deceptively, when he told us they had achieved the highest punishment allowable under law. That was not true. That was not true. They accepted simply an injunction to prohibit one of those four members of the New Black Panther Party from doing the same thing again in the next election at the same location. That's the highest penalty allowed by law for intimidating voters in America? When the very underpinnings for our Constitution are legitimate elections, and even as important as legitimate elections it is the American people having faith in the legitimacy of our elections, canceled the case.

And he said that according to Tom Perez, the assistant attorney general, who should have to answer for some of this, he had two attorneys who had deep experience and he relied on their professional experience, their 60 years. Well, their 60 years didn't have to do with civil rights cases in the voter rights case, at least since 1994 or 1996.

And there were others that were involved in this that actually did the investigation that had substantial experience. In fact, they have more than 75 years between the two of them, the investigators that were involved in the actual investigation of that suit.

And by the way, Tom Perez, the assistant attorney general, in his testimony twice claimed that rule 11 mandated that the case be dismissed. Rule 11 provides sanction against lawyers who file frivolous and unwarranted lawsuits.

So our Department of Justice investigators, our attorneys trained specifically in that, who are bringing a lawsuit against voter intimidation for the New Black Panthers Party, when we have them on videotape, were intimidated because they thought there would be a rule 11 brought against them and there would be damages that would have to be paid because their investigation was frivolous? Frivolous or unwarranted, to be specific with the language. But to any lawyer, that is incendiary, to allege that a charge, a case that is being investigated professionally and legitimately might have a rule 11 brought against it and they had to drop it. It is an insult to the professionalism of our investigating attorneys whose names in this article are Coates and Adams. And they have prohibited them from defending themselves against such a charge, that they might have pursued a meritless case. And the Attorney General, in this case Perez, the assistant attorney general, operating under the authority of Eric Holder, has even ordered these attorneys not to comply with subpoenas before the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights when the law directs that they do so, the Federal law, and directs all these Federal agencies to "cooperate fully with the commission."

And the Justice Department isn't political? When they can cancel the most open-and-shut voter intimidation case in the history of the United States of America, I submit that is starkly and bitterly political and the direction that was given by Loretta King would not cause me so much to focus on her if I didn't see her name pop up elsewhere.

Well, it turns out that Loretta King, long time supposedly not a political appointment of the Department of Justice, has been involved in some other cases, cases in which attorney's fees were awarded against the Justice Department, and that would be rule 11. In the civil rights division of the Justice Department for filing a meritless case, Loretta King, whom Perez claims made the dismissal decision, and I accept that description because her name pops up enough other place so I believe that is true, was one of the lawyers on record in the case of Johnson v. Miller, which was a redistricting case that went all of the way to the Supreme Court.

And not only did Loretta King lose that case, but both the Supreme Court and the Federal district court severely criticized the civil rights division's handling of the case. They found its practices "disturbing." The district court found "considerable influence of the ACLU's advocacy on the voting rights decisions of the United States Attorney General to be an embarrassment."

So to read this in its continuity for the benefit of your attention, "The Supreme Court and the Federal district court severely criticized the civil rights division's handling of the case, finding its practices disturbing. The district court found the considerable influence of the ACLU's advocacy on the voting rights decisions of the United States Attorney General to be an embarrassment. It was also surprising that the Department of Justice was so blind to this impropriety, especially in a role as sensitive as that of preserving the fundamental right to vote."

This is what is going on with the case that Loretta King worked on that was rejected by both the district court and the Supreme Court. It went all of the way to the Supreme Court. The American taxpayers were forced to pay \$587,000 in attorneys' fees and costs that were awarded to the defendants to compensate them for an unwarranted lawsuit, one in which Loretta King and the other Justice Department lawyers commanded the State of Georgia, as the Supreme Court noted, to engage in "presumptively unconstitutional race-based districting." That's what we are working with.

So it looks like the antithesis of the allegation made by the assistant attorney general. It looks like Loretta King has been involved in some cases that had to do with race-based quota direction and distorting I think equal protection under the law. And this isn't the only case for Loretta King. I have named two now. She is a principal player in the dismissal of the most open-and-shut voter intimidation case in the history of America in Philadelphia, the New Black Panthers Party.

□ 1615

She's an attorney in the case that has been reversed by the United States Supreme Court resulting in \$587,000 in settlement costs because of the unjust case that was brought before the Court.

And now I move, Madam Speaker, to the third component of this, and this is Kinston, North Carolina. In Kinston, North Carolina, they had a referendum. They had a vote to decide to take their local elections and move them away from partisanship, to make them nonpartisan, so that the candidates that would be on the ballot for mayor and city council and whatever offices they may have in that city of Kinston, North Carolina, would not be labeled as Republicans or Democrats. They would be labeled instead as candidates to serve their community.

Well, it happens, that's the case in most of the city government in the United States. They are nonpartisan. People want to elect a mayor that's not a Democrat or a Republican, a mayor that's going to serve them in their community. They want to elect city council members of the same thing. They don't want them identified as Republicans or Democrats, and I'm glad that it is that way, as nonpartisan

as possible in local government. And whenever local government passes a referendum to make their elections and their office holders nonpartisan, we should champion that. We should be working against partisanship.

But the opposite happened in the case of the decision of the Department of Justice. Now, you might ask yourself, Madam Speaker, why would the Department of Justice stick their nose in a local decision. Madam Speaker, you might ask yourself, had you been focusing on my dialogue here, why local governments would want to have a referendum, why they would want it to be nonpartisan. We know the answer. They want to get away from the bitter partisanship.

But furthermore, Madam Speaker, you might ask, why would the Justice Department inject themselves into a local political decision and deny Kinston, North Carolina's decision made by a significant majority of their people that they wanted their people elected, not as Republicans or Democrats, but just simply as nonpartisan servants of their community.

Well, it happens that Kinston, North Carolina, is one of those covered districts that are defined under some of the Voting Rights Act that was authorized, reauthorized here some three or more years ago in the United States Congress. These covered districts cannot change anything within their election law or practices without being approved by the Justice Department, the civil rights division of the Justice Department. And so if you're in a covered district—now, covered districts are generally those districts that would have had a high percentage of minorities in them, presumably, also that have a history of, let's say, the institutionalization of Jim Crow laws or racism that goes back to the civil rights era of the 50s and 60s. When the Civil Rights Act was passed in, I'm guessing now, I believe it was 1964 or 1965, these covered districts were restricted from making changes in their election practices without approval of the Justice Department, in fact the civil rights division of the Justice Department.

So in Kinston, North Carolina, or many other places across the country, if they had a voting booth that was in an old city hall building and the city hall was falling down, and they wanted to move that voting booth across the street into the new city hall building, they would have to get the approval of the Justice Department to move that voting booth over there, and the Justice Department would then be doing an evaluation as to whether that voting booth was being moved for some race reason.

That's the minutiae of what's going on. It's a bigger picture, and there are other ways to analyze it. But I'll boil it down to the minutiae because this is minutiae, Madam Speaker. This Kinston, North Carolina argument is minutiae. They decided they wanted to have nonpartisan elections. I couldn't

imagine why that would be race based or have anything to do with race.

Well, they were denied, and the will of the people in Kinston, North Carolina, was wiped out and negated by a decision that was written by Loretta King, who said, and when the case referred to a change to nonpartisan elections, and I have the letter that goes to the city and it says this—now, imagine, this thinking. It is beyond my ability to get my mind around this. It says: Removing the partisan cue in municipal elections will, in all likelihood, eliminate the single factor that allows black candidates to be elected to office.

Now, how could anyone get to this point where, if your motive is for black candidates to be elected to office, you have to identify them apparently as Democrats, or otherwise people going to the polls wouldn't know how to vote for the black candidate if they didn't have a D by their name. This is, if there's a rationale in Loretta King's writing, that's it. And it's pretty much a stretch, in my view. But she writes this, and I'll repeat this into the RECORD, Madam Speaker, because this is breathtaking: removing the partisan cue in municipal elections, meaning identifying as either Democrat or Republican, the D or the R, in all likelihood, would eliminate the single factor. Eliminate. Now it didn't say one of the factors or a primary factor. It said it would eliminate the single factor that allows black candidates to be elected to office.

In other words, she's saying if you don't have a D by your name and you're a black candidate, you can't be elected to office. It's the single factor, according to her interpretation. So she wiped out the will of the people of Kinston, North Carolina, with this Justice Department decision under the hand of Loretta King.

And she goes on and writes: In Kinston elections voters base their choice more on the race of a candidate rather than on his or her political affiliation.

Wow. Do I read that that she's defining the people in Kinston, North Carolina, as racists at their core? They base their choice more on the race of the candidate than on their political affiliation.

And she goes on to write: Without either the appeal to party loyalty or the ability to vote a straight ticket, the limited remaining support from white voters for a black candidate will diminish even more. And given that the city's electorate is overwhelmingly Democratic, while the motivating factor for this change may be partisan, the effect will be strictly racial.

Oh, my gracious. These kind of decisions, the decision that wipes out the will of the people of Kinston, North Carolina, identifies them as a bunch of racists that can't decide who they want to be their mayor, without having a label of an R or a D beside them because that's an indicator of race. A D is an indicator that you're more likely a

minority candidate apparently, according to her analysis. There's nothing here that's based on anything that has to do with law, except that it tears asunder the equal protection clause of the Constitution that makes it a race-based decision on her part, that sets up and accuses people of being racist.

And by the way, the Voting Rights Act and the covered district component of this label somebody's granddaughter who was born a generation and a half or two after her grandfather was labeled a racist by this law, also a racist. It makes it, you inherit racism under this covered district Voting Rights Act.

But I suggest Attorney General Holder, if he's going to be a nonpoliticized Justice Department, has an obligation to take a look at all of the actions of Loretta King. If she can go in and wipe out the will of the people of Kinston, North Carolina, define them all as a group of, well, a significant majority of them anyway, as a group of racists, if she can cancel the most open-and-shut voter intimidation case in the history of the United States of America, if she can bring a case that's so unmerited that it ends up costing the taxpayers \$587,000 under rule 11, and if the Justice Department, under the direction of Eric Holder and under the decision and under-the-oath testimony of Assistant Attorney General Tom Perez, if the Justice Department can do the things that they have done and argue that they had to close the Black Panthers voter intimidation case because of the fear of rule 11 when, in fact, it's the other way around, and the Attorney General of the United States would sit before the Judiciary Committee an hour and a half or so ago and tell this Nation that his office isn't politicized, with all of this evidence to the contrary, and put all of the resources that he has into the investigation of Arizona immigration law, the constitutionality of it, whether there's a Federal statute that prohibits it or whether there's any case law out there, any case precedents that might affect it, and still not speak to any of those three issues, so the resources of the United States of America are being used in a politicized fashion, Madam Speaker, and I think I have made my case. I appreciate your attention.

I yield back the balance of my time.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. RANGEL (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today after 12 p.m. on account of business in the district.

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 Ms. SUTTON) to revise and ex-

tend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. SUTTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KOSMAS, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFazio, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mr. NEUGEBAUER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, May 18, 19, and 20.

Mr. POE of Texas, for 5 minutes, May 20.

Mr. JONES, for 5 minutes, May 20.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas, for 5 minutes, May 18, 19, and 20.

Mr. WOLF, for 5 minutes, today.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. KING of Iowa. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 25 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, May 14, 2010, at 11:30 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

7460. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Raisins Produced From Grapes Grown in California; Final Free and Reserve Percentages for 2009-10 Crop Natural (Sun-Dried) Seedless Raisins [Doc. No.: AMS-FV-09-0075 and FV10-989-1 IFR] received May 12, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7461. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations [Docket ID: FEMA-2010-0003; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA-B-1116] received April 26, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

7462. A letter from the Managing Associate General Counsel, Government Accountability Office, transmitting a report on the major rule from the Environmental Protection Agency entitled "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7463. A letter from the Assistant Director for Policy, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Somalia Sanctions Regulations received April 26, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7464. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-400, "OTO Hotel at Constitution Square Economic Development Act of 2010"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7465. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-397, "Bonus and Special Pay Clarification Temporary Amend-

ment Act of 2010"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7466. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-395, "Neighborhood Supermarket Tax Relief Clarification Act of 2010"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7467. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-396 "Anti-Graffiti Act of 2010"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7468. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-394, "Department of Parks and Recreation Capital Construction Mentorship Program Temporary Amendment Act of 2010"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7469. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-383, "Uniform Emergency Volunteer Health Practitioners Act of 2010"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7470. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Election Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Collection of Administrative Debts; Collection of Debts Arising from Enforcement and Administration of Campaign Finance Laws [Notice 2010-10] received April 14, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on House Administration.

7471. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting annual report on the Indian Health Service Funding for contract support Costs of self-determination awards for Fiscal Year 2008, pursuant to Public Law 93-638, section 106(c); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

7472. A letter from the Chief Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, transmitting Amendments To The Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2074; (H. Doc. No. 111—110); to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

7473. A letter from the Chief Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, transmitting amendments to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure that have been adopted by the Supreme Court, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2072; (H. Doc. No. 111—111); to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

7474. A letter from the Chief Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, transmitting amendments to the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure that have been adopted by the Supreme Court, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2074; (H. Doc. No. 111—112); to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

7475. A letter from the Chief Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, transmitting amendments to the Federal Rules of Evidence that have been adopted by the Court, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2072; (H. Doc. No. 111—113); to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

7476. A letter from the Chief Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, transmitting amendment to the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure that have been adopted by the Supreme Court, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2075; (H. Doc. No. 111—114); to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

7477. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the report on the administration of the Foreign Agents Registration Act covering the six months ending June 30, 2009, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 621; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

7478. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the semi-annual report of the Attorney