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Robert Rector of the Heritage Foundation in his report that came out today, May 6, 2013, lays out some of these points economically. I can talk about the cultural, the constitutional, the rule of law part, but he lays them out economically. He makes these points in this executive summary, that there are four different ways that federally funded benefits are distributed.

One is in direct benefits. That's the form of Social Security, Medicare, unemployment insurance, and workers comp. That's the direct benefits component of it.

The second one is the means-tested welfare benefits, the 80 different Federal means-tested welfare benefits. That totals around \$900 billion a year in welfare. That provides cash for food, housing, medical, and other services. There's about 100 million people in the means-tested welfare system, and that could be Medicaid, food stamps, earned income tax credit, public housing, supplemental Social Security income, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families. That's the one work component that I talked about; President Obama has removed the work requirement. Now it's just another welfare program.

So there's two categories: direct benefits; the second category, means-tested welfare benefits.

The third category, public education, which is costing an average of about \$12,300 annually per pupil.

And the fourth benefit is population-based services, which include fire services, police services, parks, and those kinds of things that it takes for people to have a way to live in this society.

Of those four categories then, people use them, if they are legally here or illegally here, and often they will, the people who are here working here illegally will pay taxes. It's an honest thing. But they're also drawing down public benefits.

So if I would draw some numbers off of the Rector report, Mr. Speaker, the average household of an illegal household will draw down \$31,584 a year in public benefits. But if the household is headed by a college graduate, the difference is instead they will pay taxes and draw down some benefits, but they will have a net contribution of \$29,250 a year. Look at the difference; it's \$60,000-plus. The average dropout, a household headed by a high school dropout, without regard to their status, legal or illegal, they will have a net cost of \$35,113 a year. They'll pay in taxes, and they'll draw down benefits, and the average net cost to the taxpayer is \$35,113.

The average illegal household, however, and the average has a 10th grade education, the average household headed by someone who is unlawfully present in the United States, there'll be a net cost to the taxpayer of \$14,387. Now why is that so cheap? Well, it's because the law blocks access to many of these programs; and if and when they are legalized, they start to have access to these programs.

Now it's true that if you look at the proposal of the 844-page bill delivered by the Gang of Eight, the average illegal household during the interim phase of the kick-in over the next 13 years, actually they'll tap into the government a little bit less, about \$3,000 a year less than the \$14,387. It'll be \$11,455. That'll be the net cost per household. But once they are legalized, the average, I call it the post-interim household, will be drawing down a net cost of \$28,000 a year, and the average retirement cost is going to be \$22,700 a year.

So the current law, under current law, illegal households are a net cost to the taxpayer today, under current law, of \$54.5 billion a year—\$54.5 billion a year. If we go into an interim phase, if the bill in the Senate is passed, then it's going to be an annual cost—it's less, remember I said—of \$43.4 billion a year, and that's through that phase over the next 13 years. But after that, it legalizes a lot of people, around 33 million people according to NumbersUSA, and I'm not sure that's the number Rector is using, but it legalizes a lot more people, and they have access to a lot more public services, a lot more of that borrowed money from China that goes in to fund the welfare state that Milton Friedman talked about, and now after that interim phase, 13 years down the road, the post-interim phase, the net cost to the taxpayer—net—\$106 billion a year. And into the retirement phase for the same generation of them, the net cost to the taxpayer is \$160 billion a year.

So it boils down to this in the Heritage study that was released today, a lifetime summary, it's this: that those who are here today that are unlawfully present in the United States will be collecting \$9.4 trillion over their lifetime. They will pay \$3.1 trillion in taxes, and they'll have a net benefit of \$6.3 trillion as far as the collections that they would have from the taxpayer.

What nation in its right mind would go down a path like this and try to convince Americans that somehow this is an economic development situation?

I go to page 3 of the executive summary, Mr. Speaker, and Robert Rector makes this point:

At every stage of the life cycle, unlawful immigrants, on average, generate fiscal deficits (benefits exceed taxes). Unlawful immigrants, on average, are always tax consumers; they never once generate a "fiscal surplus" that can be used to pay for government benefits elsewhere in society. This situation obviously will get much worse after amnesty.

That, Mr. Speaker, is the bottom line on the Rector report. That's the economic analysis. I know that there is a competing analysis out there. I would submit that that competing analysis, which I've read, conflates the terms "legal" and "illegal," and it calculates the economic benefit but not the full cost. This study is a study that has been through the mill before. The principles that it was founded upon have

been analyzed before, have been tested before. And yes, there will be those who will seek to discredit this, but I would say to them, step back, take an objective look, and ask yourself the question: Even though you might believe that historically large numbers of legal immigrants coming into the United States have developed themselves economically and fit into the economic component of the United States, even though you might believe that—and I do believe that, Mr. Speaker. A hundred years ago, this country had a need for skilled and unskilled labor, an educated and uneducated workforce, but today it's a different world. Today it's a technological world. Today it requires an education. It requires technical skills.

We have a completely adequate supply of low and unskilled workforce. In fact, we have an oversupply of low and unskilled workforce. In every category that shows the highest levels of unemployment, we also see that those with the highest levels of unemployment are in the lowest and unskilled workforce. This isn't 1900. This is 2013. America needs educated people, talented people, people who contribute to the economy and pay a net increase in taxes over their lifetime so this economy can grow; and to take on the load of funding people who would come here without skills and without prospects of those skills is a foolish thing to do from an economic perspective.

There will be those who say maybe so, but the next generation will far surpass. This is a multigenerational investment, to which Robert Rector says, no; even if the second generation all graduated from college, if they all turned in this ability to have an average college surplus of \$29,250, they still could not pay back the deficit of \$6.3 trillion. And all of them are not going to go to college. About 13 percent will.

So that's a quick summary of the Rector study. I appreciate your attention and the privilege to address you here on the floor.

I yield back the balance of my time.

HOUSE BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

The President notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates he had approved and signed bills of the following titles:

January 6, 2013:

H.R. 41. An Act to temporarily increase the borrowing authority of the Federal Emergency Management Agency for carrying out the National Flood Insurance Program.

January 29, 2013:

H.R. 152. An Act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, to improve and streamline disaster assistance for Hurricane Sandy, and for other purposes.

February 4, 2013:

H.R. 325. An Act to ensure the complete and timely payment of the obligations of the United States Government until May 19, 2013, and for other purposes.

March 13, 2013:

H.R. 307. An Act to reauthorize certain programs under the Public Health Service Act

and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to public health security and all-hazards preparedness and response, and for other purposes.

March 26, 2013:

H.R. 933. An Act making consolidated appropriations and further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013.

he had approved and signed bills of the Senate, of the following titles:

March 7, 2013:

S. 47. An Act to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act of 1994.

April 15, 2013:

S. 716. An Act to modify the requirements under the STOCK Act regarding online access to certain financial disclosure statements and related forms.

Mrs. WALORSKI (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of flight delays.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 7, 2013, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

SENATE BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

The President notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the first and second quarters of 2013 pursuant to Public Law 95-384 are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL TO ITALY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAR. 17 AND MAR. 20, 2013

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Chris Smith	3/18	3/20	Italy		2,140.00		2,048.00				4,188.00
Hon. Jeff Fortenberry	3/18	3/20	Italy		2,140.00		2,048.00				4,188.00
Hon. Robert Aderholt	3/18	3/20	Italy		2,140.00		2,048.00				4,188.00
Hon. James Langevin	3/18	3/20	Italy		1,558.00		2,048.00				3,606.00
Hon. Anna Eshoo	3/18	3/20	Italy		1,558.00		2,048.00				3,606.00
Hon. Ruben Hinojosa	3/18	3/20	Italy		1,558.00		2,048.00				3,606.00
Hon. Loretta Sanchez	3/18	3/20	Italy		2,140.00		2,048.00				4,188.00
Hon. Rosa DeLauro	3/18	3/20	Italy		1,558.00		2,048.00				3,606.00
Hon. Dan Lipinski	3/18	3/20	Italy		2,140.00		2,048.00				4,188.00
Rev. Patrick Conroy	3/18	3/20	Italy		1,558.00		2,048.00				3,606.00
David Schnittger	3/18	3/20	Italy		1,558.00		2,048.00				3,606.00
Janice Robinson	3/18	3/20	Italy		2,140.00		2,048.00				4,188.00
Catlin O'Neill	3/17	3/20	Italy		3,261.00		2,048.00				5,309.00
Bridget Charville	3/18	3/20	Italy		1,558.00		2,048.00				3,606.00
David Adams	3/18	3/20	Italy		1,558.00		2,048.00				3,606.00
Timothy Dupuis	3/18	3/20	Italy		1,558.00		2,048.00				3,606.00
Committee total					30,123.00		32,768.00				62,891.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH, Apr. 19, 2013

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 16 AND APR. 18, 2013

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Marsha Blackburn	4/16	4/18	United Kingdom		1,104.00		1,181.00				2,285.00
Hon. Michele Bachmann	4/16	4/18	United Kingdom		1,104.00		1,181.00				2,285.00
Hon. George Holding	4/16	4/18	United Kingdom		1,104.00		1,181.00				2,285.00
Janice Robinson	4/16	4/18	United Kingdom		1,104.00		1,181.00				2,285.00
Committee total					4,416.00		4,724.00				9,140.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. MARSHA BLACKBURN, Apr. 25, 2013.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2013

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Dan Benishek	1/25	1/26	Israel		498.00		(³)		1,724.08		2,222.08
	1/26	1/27	Bangladesh		294.93		(³)		224.03		518.96
	1/27	2/2	India		1,982.18		(³)		1,904.26		3,886.44
	2/2	2/3	Portugal		278.00		(³)		469.75		747.75
Committee total					3,053.11				4,322.39		7,375.23

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³ Military air transportation.

HON. FRANK D. LUCAS, Chairman, Apr. 25, 2013.