

Reclaiming my time, I would be happy to yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT).

Mr. GOHMERT. Thank you. I too want to follow up on something Dr. FLEMING was referring to. The Senate bill was considered some great panacea. It's going to solve all the problems. We are finally going to get border security, we are told.

But I can think of at least a couple of times when this President has said, if the Congress doesn't change the law, I will. Basically he said, if they don't act by changing the law, then I'll act.

We've seen him do that. When he didn't like the law on immigration, he changed the law just by his own decree. We've seen with regard to even ObamaCare—his signature bill from his first administration—it's not going well. He wouldn't come ask Congress, uh-oh, it's not going well so let's change the law. So he just gave "so as I speak so shall it be," which is not reminiscent of normal Presidential conduct.

It is important that a President enforce the law, advocate for changes in the law, but under no circumstances is the President supposed to change the law to fit his own desires. I mean, you advocate, but the checks and balances which are the real genius behind the Constitution that do create gridlock, that create tensions between the different branches are what keeps this place from becoming a monarchy.

This President, when he says, If Congress doesn't act to change the law, then I will take care of it, well, we've seen that with gun control. He didn't like the fact that Congress was not changing the law when we were demanding that he enforce the laws that are there. All of these killers that have just been a plague on society, they violated plenty of laws. But this administration may be the worst at enforcing the gun laws. Certainly this administration has really been wanting in the area of enforcing the gun laws; and instead they come around and say, we want new gun laws. Well, that's not the way to do it.

I know that Republicans say, look, look, it's important we get this off the table, let's just get it off the table so let's pass something and that will get it off the table and then we can get on to the other things. I have already mentioned I think the thing to do is say, Resolved: the House is not going to take up an immigration bill until the President, the executive branch, Homeland Security, secures the border. Woodrow Wilson—and I'm not a fan of his historically—but in 1916 when Americans were threatened by rage across the border and Americans killed, that President secured the border, pure and simple. He secured the border, and he didn't go run around demanding that a new immigration bill be passed and we give amnesty to people.

There is a great article that National Review had from Fred Bauer. He said:

Any argument that says the GOP should support such a measure to remove immigration as a political issue should be treated with immediate suspicion. Millions would be left as illegal immigrants under the Senate plan and most other legalization plans a million more illegal immigrants, according to the Congressional Budget Office, would arrive over the next 10 years. Many provisions of the Senate bill, from the law wait time for citizenship to the status of guest workers, provide plenty of opportunities for the left to demagog this issue. Any changes to U.S. immigration law also change the future composition of the body politic. Immigration as a national policy question has not been "off the table" since 1789. Don't expect the latest link of congressional sausage to change that.

I think that's well said.

This is not going to be off the table. The way that we should deal with it responsibly is hold the administration accountable. You enforce the law and then we'll get an immigration bill done very quickly after that. I know we will.

All my colleagues here know there are parts of the immigration law that need to be fixed. But until the border is secure, not closed, but secured, we are wasting our time talking about a comprehensive immigration bill, or even good bills like TREY GOWDY or other bills that people have had; we shouldn't even be talking about them. Let the immigration secure the border and then we can work these things out very quickly. It's like a huge flood in your basement. If you run down and start with a mop while the water is still pouring in, you're making a mistake. You first stop the flood, and then you can clean up the problems after that.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Reclaiming my time, I thank the gentleman from Texas. I just think of Congressman PHIL GINGREY, another doctor that engages in policy here, who once on this floor, probably at least once, said that when he is working in the emergency room and a patient comes in on a gurney and there's blood pouring off the gurney, you don't just go get the mop and the bucket and start to mop up the floor; you stop the bleeding first. Let's stop the bleeding at the border.

I think how hard is it to secure this border? It is not that hard. With the resources that we have, we are spending today—this is a 2,000-mile border, it's not just a rounded number, I mean, it is right at 2,000 miles—we are spending over \$6.5 million a mile on the southern border each and every year. So I look at that and I think, what are the economics of this? This is one of the advantages of being a ditch digger, a construction guy, because I figure this stuff out on what it cost to build things.

We are building interstate highway through expensive Iowa cornfields for \$4 million a mile, buying the right-of-way, doing the engineering, the archeological, environmental, the fencing, the seeding, the paving, the shouldering and the painting. All of that gets done for \$4 million a mile, and we are spending \$6.5 million a mile to guard a long barren desert that a lot of

it doesn't even have one barbed wire fence on it. It's just got a concrete pile on from horizon to horizon—\$6.5 plus million a mile.

So think of that. What would it take to build a fence, a wall and a fence if we can build interstate for \$4 million a mile and we are spending \$6.5 million a mile to—I guess they interdict perhaps 25 percent of the people that try? Instead, we can build a fence, a wall and a fence, we can secure the border, and we can do it with the resources that we have. We just have to want to. It has got to be about the rule of law, it has got to be secure the border first, it has got to be and who's going to be the metric. Let it be the border State Governors, the border State legislatures passing a resolution that the border is secure. Then let's have the balance of this conversation, not until, not unless.

It's like your teenager coming to you saying, Dad, I need the keys to the car. I know I've never mowed the lawn or carried out the garbage, I promise I will, just let me have the car tonight. I'll be back tomorrow. Is he going to keep his word? He hasn't even fired up the lawnmower yet. He doesn't know where the gas is. He probably doesn't know where the mower is.

Do the job first and then come back to us and talk to us, but let's not destroy this rule of law that's an essential pillar of American exceptionalism. Whatever it takes, we must block amnesty.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I appreciate your attention and all of the people that spoke here tonight for this hour and a half to preserve and protect the rule of law, and I yield back the balance of my time.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. SCHWEIKERT (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for tomorrow on account of attending the funeral service for the firefighters who were killed in the Arizona wildfire.

Mr. WALBERG (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of flight delays due to mechanical issues and weather.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today and tomorrow on account of the birth of his grandson.

Mr. HORSFORD (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of medically mandated recovery.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today.

Mr. PASTOR of Arizona (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and the balance of the week.

PUBLICATION OF BUDGETARY MATERIAL

REVISIONS TO THE ALLOCATIONS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2014 BUDGET RESOLUTION RELATED TO LEGISLATION REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,
Washington, DC, July 8, 2013.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to section 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I hereby submit for printing in the Congressional Record revisions to the aggregate budget levels and committee allocations set forth pursuant to H. Con. Res. 25, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2014, as put into effect by H. Res. 243. The revisions are for new budget authority and outlays consistent with a technical correction to the FY2014 discretionary spending caps allowed under the Budget Control Act of 2011 as published by the Office of Management and Budget on May 20, 2013. A corresponding table showing the revised budget aggregates and allocations is attached. A letter from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget that further explains the technical correction is also attached.

This revision represents an adjustment for purposes of enforcing sections 302 and 311 of the Budget Act. For the purposes of the Budget Act, these revised allocations are to be considered as allocations included in the levels of the budget resolution, pursuant to section 101 of H. Con. Res. 25 and H. Rept. 113-17, as adjusted.

Sincerely,

PAUL D. RYAN OF WISCONSIN,
Chairman, House Budget Committee.

BUDGET AGGREGATES

(On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal year	
	2014	2014–2023
Current Aggregates:		
Budget Authority	2,760,943	¹

BUDGET AGGREGATES—Continued
(On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal year	
	2014	2014–2023
Outlays	2,811,260	¹
Revenues	2,310,972	31,089,081
Adjustment for Technical Correction to BCA		
Discretionary Spending Cap:		
Budget Authority	549	¹
Outlays	308	¹
Revenues	0	0
Revised Aggregates:		
Budget Authority	2,761,492	¹
Outlays	2,811,568	¹
Revenues	2,310,972	31,089,081

¹ Not applicable because annual appropriations acts for fiscal years 2015–2023 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

ALLOCATION OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

(In millions of dollars)

	2014
Base Discretionary Action	
BA	966,924
OT	1,117,675
Adjustment for Disaster Designated Spending	
BA	5,626
OT	281
Global War on Terrorism	
BA	92,289
OT	48,010
Adjustment for Technical Correction to BCA Spending Caps	
BA	549
OT	308
Total Discretionary Action	
BA	1,065,388
OT	1,166,274
Current Law Mandatory:	
BA	749,400
OT	738,140

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET,
Washington, DC, June 5, 2013.

Hon. PAUL RYAN,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This letter responds to your May 21, 2013, request for additional information on the corrections made to the

OMB Sequestration Preview Report to the President and Congress for Fiscal Year 2014 and the OMB Report to the Congress on the Joint Committee Reductions for Fiscal Year 2014. The corrections addressed computational errors OMB identified in some of the underlying calculations and resulted in no net change in the total reduction required by section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (BBEDCA), as amended.

The attached table lists, for each direct spending account that was corrected, the originally calculated baseline and sequester amounts, the corrected baseline and sequester amounts, and the amount of the change. As shown at the bottom of Table 3 of the corrected version of the OMB Report to the Congress on the Joint Committee Reductions for Fiscal Year 2014, the corrections have the net effect of increasing the sequestration of non-defense direct spending outlays for Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 to \$18.058 billion. The corrections also expand the sequestrable base, which lowers the sequestration percentage for non-defense direct spending from 7.3 percent to 7.2 percent.

Finally, I can confirm that as a result of these corrections, the non-defense discretionary cap for FY 2014 is \$469.391 billion. The defense discretionary cap for FY 2014 is \$498.082 billion. These amounts are shown in Table 2 of the corrected version of the OMB Sequestration Preview Report to the President and Congress for Fiscal Year 2014.

If you have any questions, please contact Kristen J. Sarri, Associate Director for Legislative Affairs, at (202) 395-4790.

Sincerely,

SYLVIA M. BURWELL,
Director.

Enclosure.

ACCOUNTS WITH TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS IN THE FY2014 OMB JC SEQUESTRATION PREVIEW REPORT

(Millions of dollars)

	April 10th		Corrected		Change	
	Base	Sequester	Base	Sequester	Base	Sequester
Department of Justice						
Crime Victims Fund (011-21-5041)						
Budget authority	800	58	11,431	823	10,631	765
Outlays	720	53	10,287	741	9,567	688
Accounts with Duplicative Records						
Department of Labor						
Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances (012-05-0326)						
Budget authority	978	71	656	47	-322	-24
Outlays	910	66	588	42	-322	-24
Department of Homeland Security						
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (024-55-0540)						
Budget authority	690	50	345	25	-345	-25
Outlays	684	50	342	25	-342	-25
Department of the Treasury						
Santee Sioux Tribe Development Trust Fund (015-12-8626)						
Budget authority	4	*	2	*	-2	*
Outlays	4	*	2	*	-2	*
Yankton Sioux Tribe Development Trust Fund (015-12-8627)						
Budget authority	18	1	9	1	-9	*
Outlays	18	1	9	1	-9	*

* Less than \$500,000

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Karen L. 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. 324. An act to grant the Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the First Special Service Force, in recognition of its superior service during World War II.

H.R. 1151. An act to direct the Secretary of State to develop a strategy to obtain observer status for Taiwan at the triennial

International Civil Aviation Organization Assembly, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2383. An act to designate the new Interstate Route 70 bridge over the Mississippi River connecting St. Louis, Missouri, and southwestern Illinois as the “Stan Musial Veterans Memorial Bridge”.

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, July 9, 2013, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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