

So I come to a close tonight in having a wonderful time explaining why I believe conservatism matters and why conservatism is relevant for today. I believe it's individual freedom. I believe it's fiscal responsibility. I believe it's constitutionally limited government. And I will continue to view my decisions through those glasses. And there will be times that we're not all going to agree. And our side, across the aisle, we're not going to agree, but that's what this place is for. It's a place for healthy debate. It's a place in which we can share big ideas.

But if we, as a body, lose the reason we are here, if we lose the fact that we're not here representing always the big ideas or the things that are abstract, when we disconnect ourselves from the dinner table and the coffee shops and the hardware stores, then we have disconnected ourselves from our purpose for being here. Frankly, Mr. Speaker, I don't want to do that.

I'm going to be in this well talking about what matters and highlighting things that may not be real sexy to the press. They may not want to put it in the paper, but it matters to the American people. And I want to encourage our body here in the House and our friends across the way in the upper Chamber and this administration to say let's come together.

I believe conservative principles matter. I believe conservative issues are what will get us back to the thriving economy and the jobs that we need to be focused on. But it's going to take work, it's going to take explaining, and it's not going to be something we can just brush off. It's going to have to be something that we take seriously so that we can go to the individuals that we see in our grocery stores and our service stations and our high school football games and basketball games and baseball games, and we can look our friends and neighbors in the eye and say, "This is what I'm trying to do. I'm trying to get Congress back to the role of understanding. It's about what happens to you, not what happens to us." When we do that, then America is much better off than what we have.

I appreciate my friend from Missouri being here tonight and discussing these important topics with me. The principles we set forward tonight will help guide not only myself but others in the month ahead.

I also notice that I have been joined by a friend from North Carolina, and I would be happy to yield to my friend from North Carolina if she would like to say something.

Ms. FOXX. I appreciate the gentleman yielding, and I want to compliment you on the job that you've done tonight and say as a freshman that I think you have picked up very quickly on the issues involved here. I commend you for taking the time to explain things so well tonight to the American people.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. I appreciate that. And your work here is

something I can look up to, and I appreciate that so much, along with my friends from all over, Congresswoman BACHMANN and others, who share this. We've got to share this message. It matters. We can never lose sight. Amongst the 435, we represent 700,000 or more. They're looking to us for good, conservative, commonsense values.

The challenges that our Nation faces are great, but the resiliency of the American spirit is even greater. I'm encouraged by the accomplishments of this body and what we have put forward from the majority and the dedication and commitment of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle. When we look at this, we can never forget the responsibility of the bounty that we have. It can only be matched by our vigilance to the responsibility of the abundance we've been given. If we keep vigilant, then we'll keep our eyes on the right prize, we'll keep our eyes on what matters, and we'll keep our eyes on our families.

And for me, it always goes back to three reasons: Jordan, Copelan, and Cameron, and a beautiful lady I call my bride of 25 years, Lisa. That's why I'm here, because they represent all the other families and nieces and nephews across this country that we can help if we get our act together and explain to them why this place matters still in our country.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5, STUDENT SUCCESS ACT

Ms. FOXX, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 113-158) on the resolution (H. Res. 303) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5) to support State and local accountability for public education, protect State and local authority, inform parents of the performance of their children's schools, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

AMERICA'S DEBT BURDEN

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BRIDENSTINE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. BACHMANN) for 30 minutes.

Mrs. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I thank you for the recognition, and I want to thank the Founders and the American people for the privilege of being able to serve in the United States Congress and also for the form of government that they gave to us.

We've just heard a wonderful speech given on why it matters, why it's so important that we stand up for this concept that was given to all of us by our Founders, because this Nation is different from all other nations for a

reason and that's why we're so proud of it. And we need to say that once in a while, why it does matter.

There are issues before us now that our Nation is looking at, and it seems like life goes on and we aren't shocked. Yet here in Washington, D.C., we end up being shocked over and over again because most of us come here very normal people, a part of different various levels of the fabric of society. We bring our cumulated experiences here and we deliberate, trying to make the best decisions that we possibly can.

Why? So that our country can be better than it was before. Because the one thing that we know looking forward, we want to make sure what we have now is enhanced not just for ourselves, but for the next generation. There's a reason why we've put so much time into our children, into our nephews and nieces, into our grandchildren—because we know that they're going to carry the baton. We get our moment in the sun for a certain period of our life and then we hand the baton on to the next generation. That's also a part of why it matters.

Today, I was in the Financial Services Committee, Mr. Speaker. When I was in the Financial Services Committee, we were honored. We had before our committee the Chairman of the Federal Reserve, Mr. Ben Bernanke. He has served faithfully for nearly 10 years. And under his leadership at the Federal Reserve, we've seen extraordinary changes in our financial system. Never before had we seen something quite like the Federal Reserve opening the Fed's discount window to private investment banks. We saw the Federal Reserve giving subsidized access to companies that we had never seen before. We've seen what the results of that have been within our economy.

Many people call this a jobless recovery. Well, a jobless recovery is no recovery at all; because if you don't have a job, if you don't have a good-paying job, if you don't have increased benefits, you've got trouble. You've got trouble because I believe it's all about Americans first, about American wages first, about American jobs first, and about North America benefits first.

I made a note, Mr. Speaker, when I was in committee today. I noted that the debt clock was running. It was on a TV in the Financial Services room. The number 17 was up there, and 17 is \$17 trillion, which is a lot of money. When I came into Congress, Mr. Speaker, we were \$8.67 trillion in debt, and we were all looking around wondering how in the world will we ever pay back \$8.67 trillion in debt. That was January of 2007.

We're now in 2013. So something over 6 years later, we have nearly doubled the national debt. That's the baton that we're handing to the next generation. It isn't a lightweight titanium baton. This is a baton that's made out of one of the heaviest substances on Earth.

What does that mean? That means if you're a runner in a marathon or a runner in a race, you'd much prefer to have a lightweight titanium baton that you're carrying as opposed to a very heavy, weighted-down burden that you're trying to run with. Well, that would be a pleasure compared to what we're handing off to the next generation in terms of debt burden.

This is what I found today, Mr. Speaker, during the Financial Services Committee hearing. We went for approximately 3 hours during the hearing, and I noted that the debt clock was at \$17 trillion, so many billion. But it was at about \$195 million. I watched that debt clock throughout the time that Mr. Bernanke sat at the desk. After about 3 hours, we had accumulated, in this country, an additional \$400 million in debt.

□ 2115

I waited patiently because I had a question that I wanted to ask Chairman Bernanke. And I watched the numbers go up, and I watched the numbers go up, and I turned to one of my colleagues on my left, Mr. MCHENRY, who serves very honorably from the State of North Carolina. And I said, Take a look, Mr. MCHENRY. The debt has increased over \$50 million just since we got started.

He said, Are you kidding?

I said, No, it really has. Take a look at the clock.

And I looked, pretty soon it was \$75 million. Then it was over \$100 million. And it grew and it grew until in 3 hours time, we added \$400 million to the national debt.

Well, this is the question, Mr. Speaker, that I wanted to ask the Federal Reserve chairman. The number at the top that I've written down is \$16,699,421,095,673.60. What is this? It's the debt limit. Now, why do I put this number up, \$16 trillion. I put that up because something very weird happened in the United States Government.

On July 12 on the Treasury Department's daily debt sheet, they put this up on the Internet, on that daily debt sheet they recorded \$16,699,396,000,000.00, exactly the penny. That number stayed the same for 56 days straight. Now this is kind of odd because if in 3 hours time you can accumulate \$400 million in additional debt because Washington, D.C., and this Congress and this President just can't seem to figure out how to stop spending more money than they take in, if we accumulate that much in 3 hours, how could it possibly be—and I asked the Federal Reserve chair this question today in Financial Services—how can it possibly be that for 56 days the spending seemingly stood still, and not one additional penny was added to the national debt? How could that possibly be? How could it possibly be that magically by some freak coincidence the national debt stayed at the same exact dollar amount, oh, just \$25 bil-

lion or so below the national debt limit. How could that be?

Well, even though he's been the Federal Reserve chair for 10 years, he had no idea how that could happen. In fact, he didn't even know that it had happened. He didn't know for 56 days in a row there wasn't one single change in the debt limit even though in a 3-hour period of time we add over \$400 million in new debt. How could that be?

Well, part of the reason that he speculated is perhaps the Treasury used what they call their extraordinary means to be able to deal with the debt ceiling. You see, Mr. Speaker, what happened is we shattered a ceiling all right. We shattered a glass ceiling. We broke through our debt limit, and we broke through last May 17. But you see, this government wanted to wink and they wanted to nod, and they wanted to play games with the American people. And so for 56 days, they acted like we weren't spending more money than what we took in.

I know if my children did that to me, that would be called a lie in our house. That is not acceptable to my husband and I. You don't lie to us. One thing that the Federal Government should never do to the people who pay the bills in this country is lie to them. And it seems to me that that's what this number is. For 56 days, they're pretending that we aren't adding any debt when of course we added debt because on today's debt clock, we're over \$17 trillion.

Why does this matter? Why is this so important? Because this body is about to engage a policy that will structurally change this country forever. And, Mr. Speaker, it's dealing with the issue of granting perpetual amnesty to tens of millions of illegal aliens. Why does this matter? It matters on so many different levels because, as I've shown in this chart, we're broke. We're broke because this is top number, the debt limit, this means that we owe this money. We don't have it sitting in a vault somewhere. As a matter of fact, if you go to the U.S. Treasury and you open it up, you don't open it up and find stacks of \$100 bills. Moths and feathers fly out. There's nothing in there if you go to the vault. There's nothing in there; that's the problem. And we're making the problem worse and worse and worse.

And at the worst possible time, Mr. Speaker, now the United States Congress is considering adding trillions of dollars more. And the current estimate by the Heritage Foundation is that we would be adding \$6 trillion more because you see, Mr. Speaker, amnesty is terribly expensive. It costs a fortune because the estimate is that the average illegal alien that comes into the United States is approximately 34 years of age. They come in with less than a 10th-grade education. And by the time they are 34 years of age, they usually aren't going back to school to get a high school diploma, much less a college degree. And so what we have

found statistically is that the average illegal alien who comes in does pay taxes. They pay somewhere in the neighborhood of \$10,000 a year in taxes, gas taxes, sales taxes, various user fees they'll pay. But the other estimate is they pull out of the U.S. Treasury over \$30,000 a year in public subsidies and benefits. This is extremely expensive.

That means for each person who comes in, we're looking on average at a cost of over \$20,000 per person per year. So rather than adding to our society in the form of adding to our Treasury, we're drawing down from the Treasury. We're going backwards faster than even this debt clock is showing us.

Well, what's the answer? I'll tell you what I'm hearing from home, Mr. Speaker. People are saying, MICHELE, can you tell me why in the world we are not actually securing our border?

I say, You know, you're asking a very good question. Ronald Reagan promised us back in the mid-1980s when he said I have a one time deal for you: We will give amnesty to 1 million people that are in this country.

Sounds like a lot of people, 1 million people. That 1 million people turned into 3.6 million people. Why? Because when people heard that there was going to be a great gift that was going to be given, more people wanted in on that gift. And so more people came across the border, and 3.6 million people were granted amnesty.

And we were told the border would be secured. And 27 years later, we're still waiting to have that border secured. A promise was given, but a promise wasn't kept.

And, Mr. Speaker, we went even further than that. In this very Chamber in the House of Representatives, we passed another bill dealing with border security because people said, What's going on? It isn't 1 million people now in this country that are illegal, now it could be 5 million, it could be 10 million. So back in 2006, this body decided in its wisdom it would pass a bill to actually secure the border to the point where we would even build a fence. So this body passed a bill. It was passed in the Senate. It went to President Bush's desk. It was signed into law, and this body agreed, we will build a fence on our southern border. And what's more than that, something that Congress doesn't often do, it paid for the fence. It actually appropriated the money. We actually gave the money to build the fence, the design, the whole works. We were going to get her done.

Here we are, Mr. Speaker, 27 years after the promise made by Ronald Reagan, no fence. Seven years after the bill passed the House of Representatives and was paid for, no fence.

My question, Mr. Speaker, where's the fence? If we don't have a fence 7 years after we passed a law, where's the money? I think the American people have the right to ask, Give me my fence or give me my money back. What's going on? We need to get some answers. You see, that's why when we

have this phony bill that came out of the United States Senate that said legalization first for illegal aliens, border security probably never, the American people looked at that bill and they said, Are you kidding me?

You see, Mr. Speaker, the American people are pretty smart. They're not going to be taken for a ride a third time. It's the old saying: fool me once, shame on you. Fool me twice, shame on me.

The American people are saying no dice; we're not going to have anything to do with this this time because the times have changed. You see, the economy has soured since 1987. The economy has soured since 2006. We have massive unemployment like we have not seen for decades. And in the midst of this unemployment, Mr. Speaker, we have 22 million Americans today that are looking for a full-time job, 22 million Americans. And we're going to legalize by granting amnesty to tens of millions of new illegal aliens who would come into this country and compete for jobs that 22 million Americans citizens would love to have? This doesn't make any sense.

You see, the United States Chamber of Commerce came out with a brand new survey. They went to the number one job creators of this country, who are small businesses. And small businesses said, three out of four of them, as a matter of fact, said that ObamaCare is causing them to fire their full-time workers. ObamaCare is causing them to reduce the number of hours that their full-time workers have, and they're actually looking also at only hiring part-time workers.

In fact, this isn't just big business or just small business. A letter came out from three unions that was sent to Speaker PELOSI, and also Majority Leader HARRY REID in the Senate, and it said this. It was from James Hoffa, who signed one of the letters from the Teamsters union.

He said, Hey, Mr. President—and I'm paraphrasing—we were with you. As a matter of fact, we put boots on the ground for you, Mr. President. We got you reelected in this last election, Mr. President. We went out and said your bill was a good bill, Mr. President. You told us that if we liked our health care, we could keep it, Mr. President. And they're saying that's not what's happening. Because we fought for the backbone of the middle class, which is a 40-hour work week. And now—I paraphrase in this letter—Mr. Hoffa said that now we are looking at a new normal. And the new normal for the American workforce is a 30-hour work week. Thirty hours.

So now you have the American people who would have to support their families, pay their mortgage, buy their groceries, pay for their car, on a 30-hour work week.

And guess what, Mr. Speaker? That would be without health care. And so there's steam coming out of the ears of these unions. They're so angry because

they're saying all that the unions fought for, to have a decent wage and to have decent benefit packages for the American people, they're seeing it go out the window. And at the same time, they're being expected to fall in line with the President's agenda and go along with amnesty for tens of millions of illegal aliens who are going to be fighting for those 30 hour a week jobs? Are we out of our mind?

I go back to the beginning of what I started saying, Mr. Speaker, and it's this: we are looking at handing the baton to the next generation. And what is it we're leaving them? What is it that we're giving them? Are we giving them more jobs? It doesn't look like it. Job rates are falling. Labor participation rates are falling.

Are we giving them higher wages? I don't think so because when President Obama took office in 2008, the average household income was \$55,000 a year. And then a story came out this last year that the average household income has dropped from \$55,000 to \$50,000 a year. A study came out this April, a Harvard study. It said that a loss in the average household income can be attributed to illegal aliens in the United States in the amount of \$1,300 a year. Now that might not seem like a lot of money to the big elites in this country who think it would be great to have amnesty for illegal aliens, but it sure as heck means a lot, \$1,300 a year, to someone who's making it on \$50,000 a year for their annual household income. I'm here to tell you, Mr. Speaker, there's a lot of people who would love to make \$50,000 a year for their annual household income, and they can't get anywhere near that.

And so why in the world, I ask you, would we want to disadvantage a woman who is a Hispanic who works in this country. Maybe she is doing her best working as a waitress, maybe she's working in an office, maybe she's working cleaning hotel rooms to try and help her family out.

□ 2130

Why in the world would we disadvantage her by bringing in more people to compete for her job and to compete for her benefit package?

Why in the world would we disadvantage African American youth in the inner city who have an unbelievable unemployment rate, who, in the last few summers, they've gone as high as 46 percent unemployment. My heart breaks for African American kids in inner cities who haven't been able to get jobs.

And we're thinking that we need to trip over ourselves and help President Obama achieve his number one political goal in his second term?

We're barely 6 months into President Obama's second term, and, why, I can't begin to understand, are we tripping over ourselves to make sure that we have even more competition for the low-skilled workers who are having trouble even finding jobs and even finding wage and benefit packages.

We can do so much better than that, Mr. Speaker. I know we can. That's why we've got to focus on border security, because border security is what the American people are asking of us because it's America first, American jobs first, American wages first, and American benefits first. Benefits are expensive, and we need them.

I also would like to talk for just a moment about other people in this economy that are looking to us for a little help and a little relief right now, and that's senior citizens, because senior citizens tend to live on a fixed income, and they're nervous. They're nervous that their money isn't going to be worth what it was; and they should be, because, you see, when, as I said, this is the fiction that we were all told, that at \$16 trillion, which is our debt, and of course it isn't. It's well over \$17 trillion now.

When the Federal Government continues to spend money that it doesn't have, and so it quite literally just makes it up, let's face it. The Federal Reserve chair, Ben Bernanke, was asked in committee today, in Financial Services, Mr. Bernanke, does the Federal Reserve, when it borrows money, does it print money? Is that what it's doing?

And his answer was, well, not literally. But the point being, yes, they make it up. They make it up in the form of a computer with digits in it. And so somebody, every morning, gets out the magic fairy fingers and writes on the magic fairy keys, and the Treasury Department puts a request to the Federal Reserve, and the Treasury Department says to the Federal Reserve, in essence, say, Federal Reserve, we're about, oh, maybe \$4 billion short today. Do you think you could loan us some money?

And the Federal Reserve says, sure, we'll be happy to. So they type on their keys. Here's \$4 billion. And in exchange, the Treasury Department sends over an email that says IOU \$4 billion. Everybody's happy. So one hand reaches into this pocket and hands money to this pocket.

The only problem is, Mr. Speaker, there's no money that ever gets exchanged. It's just a conversation, a made-up conversation.

How does that impact a senior citizen, Mr. Speaker, who's at home listening right now, who has, let's say, \$30,000 sitting in a bank? And they're hoping that that \$30,000 can still buy them a year from now \$30,000 worth of goods.

Well, when you keep talking to each other, the Federal Reserve to the Treasury, and you're just making up money, all that does is lower the value of what a senior citizen has in the bank. So rather than \$30,000 in the bank, at the end of the year, maybe that's worth \$29,500. Maybe that's worth \$29,000, because the value of that money keeps getting diluted and diluted and diluted because the Federal Government, in essence, is stealing the

value of what these senior citizens put in the bank. It is a form of legalized theft.

Now, what morality is it that allows a government to steal from senior citizens, steal future opportunities from the next generation?

I call that immorality. Theft is immorality. You don't steal from your grandparents. You don't steal from your parents. You certainly don't steal from your children. But yet that's what we're doing.

And then when we add in this consequential issue that will structurally change America forever, and we're telling ourselves that we have an obligation to grant amnesty to tens of millions of illegal aliens?

Let's talk for a second about that bill in the Senate. The bill that the Senate passed is perpetual amnesty. It would never again allow for the Federal Government to meaningfully be able to deport any illegal alien ever again.

It almost works like magic. An illegal alien gets into the United States, all they have to do is say the magic words to the ICE agents who may pick them up, and they say, I want to apply for political asylum. Once they say that—this may shock some of the people who are watching tonight—once an illegal alien says to an ICE agent, I want to apply for political asylum, they would be granted, at taxpayer expense, a lawyer, and that lawyer would help them to gain their U.S. citizenship. What a deal.

So you come into the United States, you eventually are on your "path to citizenship," at taxpayer expense. And what form of benefits would be available to you?

Well, under the Senate bill, you can immediately get a Social Security card, and you can immediately get access to a driver's license.

If you have a Social Security card, Mr. Speaker, and if you have access to a driver's license, there's an awful lot of advantages that you could have very quick. You can apply for a lot of public subsidized benefits that can be yours, and you've got an identity, and you're on your way.

What I don't understand, Mr. Speaker, is that in this country we're generous. We're extremely generous. Every year we allow 1 million people who are not American citizens, who are foreigners, we welcome with open arms 1 million people a year as new U.S. citizens into this country. That's amazing.

We've got something over 300 million people, and we say come in, a million every year.

Mr. Speaker, if you look at all the countries in the world, there's over, what, 120 countries, more than that in the world. If you add up every country in the world, Mr. Speaker, and a lot of countries have a lot more population than we have, if you add up all those countries combined, they don't allow as many new immigrants into their countries, in all the countries of the world, as the United States of America does in 1 year.

We are amazing in our generosity. Plus there are 4 million people on a waiting list every year waiting to get into the United States. We have a system of immigration. We have a system that's worked for years.

The problem is, we have a lot of people that don't want to wait for that system to work. Four million people are waiting, are on the waiting list now. One million people got in this year, legally.

Why is it, again, that we are tripping over ourselves to help the people who have broken our laws, who are in this country?

Why is it that we aren't saying to those people, we have a waiting list; you need to go and apply and get on the waiting list and wait your turn, and then you can come into the country too.

Why are we trying to figure out a way to fast-track the illegal people?

Shouldn't we be apologizing to the people then, the 4 million people who are on that waiting list?

I also wonder—people ask me, Mr. Speaker—I also wonder why that's our top priority. Why wouldn't our top priority, Mr. Speaker, be the 22 million people who are American citizens who are looking for full-time employment right now?

Shouldn't that be our top priority, trying to figure out how we can find them a job?

You know, it's really interesting to me, in the survey that came out today from the Chamber of Commerce, they found that of all the small businesses in America, only 17 percent, fewer than one out of five small businesses hired anybody in the last 2 years.

I'm going to say that again. The Chamber of Commerce found in a survey that of all the small businesses in America, less than 17 percent, less than one out of five small businesses, and they're the engine of this economy, hired anybody on a full-time basis in the last 2 years.

That's a very sad commentary. There's not a lot of hiring. That's why I say America first, jobs first, wages for Americans first, benefits for Americans first. That's how sad this "jobless recovery" has been, which is no recovery at all.

Here's what's even worse. Less than 20 percent of small businesses say that in the next 2 years do they have any plans at all to hire.

If we know that only 17 percent of small businesses have hired in the last 2 years, and less than 20 percent will hire in the next 2 years, I don't think that we should be giving amnesty to tens of millions of illegal aliens.

Let's focus, Mr. Speaker, on America first. Let's focus on finding jobs for those 22 million who are looking for full-time jobs. Let's focus on increasing the wages for American workers first, and let's focus on increasing the benefit packages for Americans first. That's what we need to do, Mr. Speaker.

And I thank the American people for this opportunity to be a Representative and stand in the greatest well that there is in the world.

I yield back the balance of my time.

IMMIGRATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) for the remainder of the time until 10 p.m.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I want to say, first it's a privilege to be recognized to address you here on the floor of the House of Representatives.

And it's also interesting and engaging to listen to the gentlelady from Minnesota as she delivered her presentation here tonight with typical vigor and precision.

I looked at that poster, and it was very interesting to me. And so I see that \$400 million in 3 hours, and I divide that out, multiply it times 24, then multiply that times 56 days, and I come up with a number that's \$179.2 billion increased national debt in the period of time that none is registered.

And so putting this in perspective, it's just another example of an administration that hasn't been straight with us.

So, I come here, Mr. Speaker, to address this situation of immigration, as the gentlelady from Minnesota has. It's something that's important for all of us to understand the big picture, the full picture. And it is about economics, it's about culture, it's about civilization, it's about balancing our budget, it's about the vitality of the United States of America, and we have to be weighing all of these factors.

The immigration issue is the most complex and the most far-reaching topic that we ever deal with here in the United States Congress. And we think that ObamaCare is complicated. It is. It's a lot of pages of legislation. But also the bad things that are flowing from it were predicted here from this spot by many of us on our side of the aisle. It was understandable for us.

But because it's somewhat objective to be able to look at the formulas and see what's going to happen and know what insurance policies do, the immigration issue goes deeper. And it's the multiplication of current demographics and how they blend with future demographics, and what we might do, and all of the things that flow from it.

So as the gentlelady from Minnesota said, the net cost on the Senate's Gang of Eight bill turns out to be \$6.33 trillion, \$6.3 trillion, Mr. Speaker. And that's what that group will generate. Let's see—the net cost, \$6.3 trillion, they will pay, there's \$9.4 trillion all together dealing with this. There will be \$3.1 trillion in taxes paid. The benefits, \$9.4 trillion in benefits drawn down by the group of people who would be given amnesty under the Senate version of the bill.

They would pay \$3.1 trillion in taxes over their lifetime, and the net figure