

complete dismantling of its nuclear weapons program is unacceptable.

THEFT OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

(Mr. CÁRDENAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CÁRDENAS. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. motion picture and television industry has broad economic benefits in many districts across the Nation. This vibrant industry supported 1.9 million jobs and \$104 billion in total wages in 2011. U.S. film exports enjoy a positive trade balance, with a surplus of \$12.2 billion recorded in 2011. However, theft of intellectual property threatens our industry's success, and India is a major source of that threat.

India accounts for more than half of all illegal movie recordings in the Asia-Pacific region. These pirated copies are sold online and on the black market, not only in India, but around the globe. India's irresponsible policies need to change. They need to pass anticamcording laws.

We want to share our onscreen treasures with the world, but we can't stand by and let them be stolen at the expense of the hardworking Americans who bring these films to life.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF WILLIAM D. RICKETT

(Mr. FITZPATRICK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, for 14 years, Bill Rickett was the man who kept Bucks County moving. Mr. Rickett served, since 1999, as the founding Executive Director for the Bucks County Transportation Management Association.

Under Bill's leadership, the Bucks County TMA successfully completed a number of projects to improve transportation access and mobility throughout the area, including connecting commuters to regional rail service by shuttle and improvements to the Route 13 corridor in Lower Bucks County, as well as many others.

Aside from his service at the TMA, Mr. Rickett worked with community organizations to make Bucks County a better place to live and to work, including serving on boards of both the Lower Bucks County Chamber of Commerce and the Development Advisory Board of the Bucks County Enterprise Zone.

Thanks to his efforts, Bucks County continues to find new and innovative ways to enhance the quality of life for its residents. On behalf of his coworkers and a grateful county, I want to thank Mr. Rickett and wish him nothing but the best in his well-deserved retirement.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO MAJOR THOMAS E. LAMB'S DEDICATED SERVICE TO OUR NATION

(Mr. KINGSTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, one of the great pleasures of serving on the Defense Committee is that we get to be associated with a large number of people who are in the Armed Services, and one such acquaintance and friend is Major Tom E. Lamb.

Tom Lamb is the congressional budget liaison for the Army to the Appropriations Committee, does an excellent job in that capacity. He was also the military fellow in our office and got to know the good folks in south Georgia and our staff, and we all grew to love Tom.

I am going to submit for the RECORD a number of things about Tom's life, but I have got to tell one story about him. And you, Mr. Speaker, as a member of the military, will appreciate this.

We were traveling in a remote part of the world and had to make an unexpected stop because of a weather delay in our travel and had to get into a dirt runway in a particular location, and then we had to split up the group because of a weight problem and weather problem and just complications. So one of Tom's duties was to reassign people on a new and a different airplane that was a smaller airplane, and he was having trouble getting everybody on board because of the weight issue. And finally, I said to Tom: Tom, what is the problem? I am counting up the number of seats, and there should be enough room.

He said: Sir, we have to go by weight, and I have asked each Member of Congress what their weight is and, sir, not everybody is giving me their accurate weight, and so I am having to do a little bit of balancing and avoid embarrassment to everybody.

It was just amazing to me that here is this guy, a military officer, an Iraqi and an Afghan veteran, and yet he had the aplomb and the diplomacy to handle a situation like this with a smile, with humor, and get us out of this location by splitting up everybody and not causing any turmoil or friction.

That is just a small example of the kind of things that today's military leaders can do. And I know there were a lot bigger issues that he dealt with when he was in Iraq and Afghanistan and, indeed, working in the budget office—I worked with him on lots and lots of different issues—but Tom Lamb, to me, Mr. Speaker, represents the finest in the military and the finest in the United States of America.

I wish Tom and his wife, Emilie, the best in their next duty assignment.

Tom, thank you for all the great service you have given the United States Government, the Congress, and our office in particular.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Major Thomas E. Lamb for his extraordinary dedica-

tion to duty and service to the U.S. Army and the United States of America. Tom has served for the last 2 years as a Congressional Budget Liaison for the United States Army and will soon depart for his next duty assignment. A native of Washington State, Tom earned his commission at the United States Military Academy at West Point in 2002. As our nation's armed forces were at war combating the evils of terrorism, Tom prepared to join that fight soon after graduation. At his first duty assignment with 1-4 Air Defense Artillery in Germany, Tom deployed and led an infantry scout platoon in combat in Iraq. Following his first combat tour, he then served in the 2nd Infantry Division, forward deployed on Freedom's Frontier in the Republic of Korea from 2004 to 2005. After returning to the United States for five months, Tom again deployed to Iraq in 2006 to serve as a staff officer and deputy commander of a Military Transition Team charged with training Iraqi Security Forces. After a year and a half stateside, Tom deployed once again, this time to Afghanistan in 2009, as a company commander.

After returning from his third deployment and a total of 35 months in combat, Tom began his studies as an Army Congressional Fellow, earning a Master of Professional Studies degree in Legislative Affairs from The George Washington University. He was then assigned as a Congressional Fellow in my office and served as my principal advisor on defense matters. He provided critical insight and assistance to me in my role on the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee. As Representative to four major military installations and the many brave Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen and Marines that call the 1st District of Georgia home, I relied daily on Tom's military acumen. He transitioned to the Pentagon for assignment as a Congressional Budget Liaison Officer in the office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Financial Management and Comptroller where he was tasked with managing the Army's challenging military construction, installations, energy and environmental portfolios. Tom skillfully advised the Army's senior leaders, fostering and strengthening the relationship between the Congress and the United States Army.

Major Lamb's leadership throughout his career thus far has positively impacted his peers and superiors, Soldiers and civilians alike. As a Congressional Budget Liaison Officer he worked directly with the House and Senate Appropriations Committees to inform Representatives, Senators, and staff about the diverse and important Army installations and infrastructure that support the training and well being of our Soldiers. On behalf of a grateful nation, I join my colleagues today in recognizing and commending Major Tom Lamb for over a decade of active service in the United States Army.

We wish Tom and his wife, Emilie, all the best as they continue their journey of service to our great Nation.

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IN REMEMBRANCE OF HAZEL REED

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to memorialize a friend who just passed away recently here in northern California. I knew her from Paradise, California. Her name was Hazel Reed. Everybody referred to her as Haze, and that is kind of the part of the fun of who she was.

I know she enjoyed visiting our ranch on occasion and was always very active in our community with political-type issues and the standing up for the freedom and values that this country is founded on. And so I always appreciated her greatly for her spirit, her feistiness, and that she would take the time out of her life to be involved in the political process and more importantly standing up for our community and its values.

So again, I'm happy to at least at this date memorialize her, though we will miss her. Hazel Reed known as Haze from Paradise, California. So God bless her.

IRAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PERRY). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ROSKAM) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROSKAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the subject of this Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROSKAM. Mr. Speaker, there are hinge points in history. There are times at which you can sense that history is moving almost on a hinge from one trajectory to another trajectory, and my sense and my observation is that the United States is experiencing such a hinge right now.

Okay, what is the hinge? What is the change? What is going on? Here is what is happening. The administration has made a decision that is moving subtly in some ways, but I think the results are going to be very, very consequential and the subtleties will be lost, and we are going to be at a very different position. In other words, the hinge will move us from our current policy which says that Iran shall not be a nuclear power. That is the stated position of the United States. It is unambiguous. There is no ambiguity about that, at least not up until now.

But the hinge that is changing is a direction that begins to say, well, maybe not. Maybe instead we need a policy of containment, and that is very dangerous, Mr. Speaker. That is a direction that we ought not go. It is a direction, unfortunately, that the Obama administration is leading us in right now, and I'm convinced it is a mistake.

The House of Representatives has a responsibility as part of a coequal

branch of government. We have worked, we have passed sanctions that are robust and dynamic that are not taken up by the false claim of the Iranians, a false promise of future conduct. We need our colleagues on the other side of the rotunda to take on a very rigorous sanctions bill and to push back very, very aggressively.

Because here is the thing: the Iranians are allowed to enrich under this proposed deal. There is no investigation as it relates to the warheads. There is no investigation as it relates to their missile capacity. And so what is happening? The Iranians gain an advantage of time and money, and we squander both. This is the time when the United States needed to be clear and not ambiguous.

So there are Members who are gathered here today, Mr. Speaker, to talk about the seriousness of this issue, to admonish the administration and encourage them to change course; and we hope to highlight the significant nature of this shift in American foreign policy that we are seeing lay out before us as we speak.

So toward that end, I would be honored at this point to yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN), my colleague and friend.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

The political pundits are all focused on was this a good deal, was this a bad deal. But we're not here in Congress to give a grade to the administration. We are here in Congress to decide what legislation should be passed. Congress is a policymaking body, although so often those in the administration think that we are, at most, advisers or critics; but let us take a look at this deal, and we'll see that what we get out of this is at least overstated by its proponents.

Because we are told that this halts their enrichment of uranium. It is true that it limits their 20 percent uranium; and Iran will not be making progress during the 6-month period of this deal toward its first bomb, but they will be making very substantial progress toward their eighth, ninth, and 10th bomb. And Iran is not a nuclear power until they have some to hide, one or two to test. It is not their objective to have but one, because throughout this agreement it is very clear the centrifuges keep spinning, the amount of low enriched uranium keeps growing; but we're told that Iran will not be increasing its stockpile. If you read the agreement, yes, they will, but they have to convert to uranium oxide metal, that which they produced during the term of this agreement.

There are some proponents of the agreement that say, Well, that means that they are neutralizing all that they produce under the agreement. That is hardly true.

I have been the chair or ranking member of the Terrorism and Nonproliferation Subcommittee since it was created in the early part of this

century, and I have worked with the nonproliferation experts. The fact is that this uranium oxide, this huge new additional stockpile to be created over the next 6 months can be converted back to gaseous form and then enriched further. And converting it back to gaseous form will take only a couple of weeks.

So this agreement provides that Iran makes substantial progress toward more low-enriched uranium, building its stockpile toward a real collection of nuclear bombs.

We are also told that we have given up very little in this agreement. We have given up far more than you can find in the text because the most important thing about our sanctions is momentum. And we passed additional sanctions in 2010, 2011, 2012; and, if hadn't been for this agreement, the Senate would have passed the bill that we worked on in the summer, and we would have passed additional sanctions in 2013.

The content of those sanctions is important, but even more important is the momentum. If you are a multinational corporation, you can find a law firm that will find loopholes in our existing sanctions, but you will decide not to invest a lot into that business plan because you know Congress is going to pass more sanctions.

Well, now you know we are not passing any sanctions in 2013; and the question before us, as legislators, is whether we will be passing sanctions in 2014.

Why is momentum so important not just to those international businesses trying to decide whether to invest in exploiting the loopholes? Most of economics is psychology. It is currency values. It is consumer confidence. It is business confidence. It is investment. And we saw the celebrations in Tehran as the business community celebrated this agreement because it ends the continuing momentum toward additional sanctions.

But we are not here, again, to grade the administration. That is for pollsters and pundits. We are here to decide whether to pass legislation.

It is very clear we are not going to pass legislation that becomes effective in 2013. The question before us is whether we will pass legislation which, by its terms, becomes effective June 1, 2014. And the reason the administration sent some of its top officials to brief us in a classified briefing today is because they want to convince us not to take any action in the first 5 or 6 months of 2014. Well, what does that mean? That means, in effect, we are not going to take action in 2014. Why is that?

Most people think that this deal expires in late May, 6 months after it was adopted on November 24, 2013. That is not the case. The start date is some day to be determined sometime probably in late January. So if we, as a Congress, are convinced not to take any action, not to pass any legislation, not to go through the committee process and the markup until after this