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## House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. TIPTON).

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,  
July 22, 2015.

I hereby appoint the Honorable SCOTT R. TIPTON to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JOHN A. BOEHNER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

### MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 6, 2015, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 1 hour and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

### IRAN AGREEMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, it was interesting to listen to some of the congressional reactions after the United Nations Security Council on Monday unanimously approved a resolution that creates a basis for international economic sanctions against Iran to be lifted.

This was a 15–0 vote for the 104-page resolution that lays out the steps required for lifting the United Nations

sanctions. Importantly, it sets up a way to renew sanctions if Iran does not abide by its commitments.

If we get into a dispute over Iran's enrichment activities, these sanctions automatically snap back after 30 days; and the United States, as a member of the Security Council, could veto any effort to change that. The United States controls the snap back.

Congress should not be annoyed but, instead, should understand and appreciate the unanimous support from the major countries that helped secure the agreement and enforce sanctions in the first place.

The United States did not bring Iran to the negotiating table by itself. We have been sanctioning Iran for years with far more stringent and stronger economic body blows, but they didn't bite until we were joined by other powerful countries.

It required Japan and India not to buy Iranian oil and the unanimous support of the U.N. Security Council, plus Germany, the so-called P5+1, to hammer this out.

This is vital information for Congress to evaluate. Were we to walk away from this historic international agreement that has the participation of all the other major powers and the consumers of Iranian oil, we would be on our own.

If we repudiate this hard-fought, carefully crafted diplomatic solution, we will be in an infinitely weaker position, Iran free to go about its business, and the support of those other countries that was so vital will melt away.

There is a reason why 100 distinguished former administration officials, diplomats, and military officials from all across the political spectrum with backgrounds in Democratic and Republican administrations alike endorsed the proposal this week.

This is the best solution in a difficult part of the world with a country that has been difficult to work with, to say

the least, that has been involved with bad behavior and which has been bent on developing the capacity to create a nuclear weapon. We all want to prevent that or at least delay it as long as possible.

This agreement achieves that additional time, 10 years or more. It has strong, enforceable sanctions in the event of failure; and the inspections regime, the controls over the Iranian nuclear power program continue for 10 years or more. Some are permanent.

This is a watershed moment in American diplomacy, an opportunity to get past the troubled history for decades on a more positive footing. Iran, to this point, has lived up to its agreements; and we have watched their nuclear activity being dialed back and openness expanded, which would have been unthinkable 3 years ago.

Last and most important to consider, the opponents of this agreement have no good alternative. They may huff and puff about all options being on the table; but realistically, the American public has little appetite for a war with Iran, a country bigger than Afghanistan and Iraq combined, with a population more than twice as large, well-educated and sophisticated.

An attack would bring about unthinkable circumstances, even if the American public were likely to accept it, which is highly unlikely; and, of course, the United States will have squandered the alliance with the world's most powerful countries. They are aligned with us today, but it would be difficult, if not impossible, to get them back on our side again if we can't take yes for an answer.

Congress should stop hyperventilating, look at the evidence, and we should move forward to support diplomacy as our best chance to prevent a nuclear-armed Iran and chaos in the Middle East.

This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g.,  1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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ARREST STATISTICS REPORTING  
ACT OF 2015

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BROOKS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, America's policymakers face an information gap that undermines our ability to make the immigration policy decisions needed to protect American lives from the threat posed by illegal aliens.

What information gap? It is crime statistics that reflect criminal conduct by illegal aliens.

The horrifying murder of 32-year-old Kate Steinle in San Francisco has, once again, put crime by illegal aliens in the national spotlight; but this issue should always be in the spotlight because it daily affects American citizens across the country, despite pro-amnesty forces' best efforts to suppress politically inconvenient truths about illegal alien crime in America.

The fact is America's crime data for illegal aliens is inadequate. While we have access to Federal sentencing data for illegal aliens, illegal aliens crime data for cities, counties, and States is just not there. For example, while illegal aliens are roughly 3.5 percent of America's population, the United States Sentencing Commission data reflects that, out of 74,911 Federal sentencing cases, illegal aliens committed 17 percent of drug trafficking, 20 percent of kidnapping/hostage taking, 12 percent of money laundering, 12 percent of murders, and a whopping 74 percent of drug possession felonies.

If this Federal data is any indicator, illegal aliens are far more likely to commit violent and dangerous crimes than the average American or lawful immigrant. The absence of State and local law enforcement data is critical because most heinous crimes—such as murder, rape, violent assaults, and the like—are prosecuted at the State level.

As of today, the Federal Government does not publicly report State and local illegal alien crime data, thus undermining our understanding of how bad the illegal alien crime problem is and what we must do to address it.

A report released this past Monday, July 20, by the Center for Immigration Studies found that, according to Census Bureau data, 2.5 million illegal aliens, at the rate of 400,000 per year, have been added to America's illegal alien problem since President Obama took office. America's policymakers need empirical data showing how many Americans are horribly victimized by the millions of illegal aliens this and other administrations have allowed into our country.

While we have daily access to the endless stream of anecdotal, gruesome news reports of yet another illegal alien taking yet another American citizen's life, we need "big picture" data to rebut the liberal left's mantra that illegal aliens are as clean, innocent, and pure as freshly fallen snow.

For example, in my district, which has Redstone Arsenal, one of America's premier military facilities, more Americans have been killed by illegal aliens than my district has lost in Afghanistan, in Iraq, to the Islamic State, to al Qaeda, and to the Taliban combined.

Is Alabama's Fifth Congressional District's experience with illegal aliens an anomaly? Or is illegal alien crime as bad in the rest of America?

Mr. Speaker, in order to make good policy decisions, America's policymakers need better data. I have introduced a bill to help. My bill, the Arrest Statistics Reporting Act, does two things.

First, it requires that arrest reports already sent to the FBI by State and local governments include the best known immigration status of the arrestee. Second, it requires the Federal Government to publish illegal alien crime data in the FBI's annual crime statistics reports.

This data will better inform the public and lawmakers about illegal alien crime and empower us to make the decisions needed to protect American lives.

Mr. Speaker, honest immigration debate requires the best crime data. My bill, the Arrest Statistics Reporting Act, will help us obtain it.

## VIOLENCE IN MEXICO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF) for 5 minutes.

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month, Americans were riveted by news that infamous drug lord Joaquin Guzman, better known as El Chapo, had escaped from a maximum security prison in Mexico.

It took this spectacular movie-style breakout to return Mexico and its drug cartels to our national attention, and that is a problem.

When ruthless, barbaric criminals terrorize an innocent population halfway around the world, America notices. We rightly rise up as one to decry the horrific violence perpetrated by ISIL in Syria and Iraq, recoiling in horror at the news of rapes, beheadings, and savagery run amok; yet, when similar violence is visited upon an innocent population in our own backyard, why are we not similarly outraged?

Earlier this year, Aide Nava was beheaded by ruthless thugs not halfway around the world, but in the Mexican state of Guerrero, less than 1,000 miles from the U.S. border. Ms. Nava's death was not an isolated incident, nor was it random. She was a candidate for mayor of her town. Her husband had been mayor until last year, when he was assassinated.

A note found near her body warned of similar treatment for other politicians who did not fall in line and was signed "Los Rojos," the name of one of Guerrero's largest criminal organizations.

If violence in the state of Guerrero sounds familiar, it should. In the town

of Iguala in Guerrero, just last year, 43 students engaged in a peaceful protest were kidnapped, murdered, and cremated in a mass grave.

Those 43 are but a tiny fraction of the tens of thousands of Mexicans who have been murdered by Mexican drug cartels over the last decade, including at least four candidates and more than a dozen campaign workers during this year's midterm elections. Disturbingly, violence against women in particular has skyrocketed, and the rate at which women are murdered in Mexico is now double the global average.

Meanwhile, a cowed and corrupt leadership seems powerless to stop any of this and may even be actively abetting the violence.

We know that drug use in the United States has regrettably contributed to the conditions that have allowed this violence to spread. The money that fuels the drug cartels comes in large part from narcotics sales north of the Rio Grande.

Just as the drugs flow north, the guns flow south. I have addressed this Chamber in support of legislation countering the sale of guns through "straw purchasers," which are then sent across the border.

This mutually destructive trade of guns and drugs cannot be allowed to continue unabated. More sensible treatment of drug addiction at home and more commonsense gun laws would not only help our own country, but also reduce chaos in the neighborhood.

The U.S. has done much to assist Mexico in countering cartel violence, primarily through the Merida Initiative, a counterdrug and anticrime assistance package.

Since 2008, we have provided Mexico with over \$2.5 billion for the Merida Initiative, whose strategy focuses on disrupting criminal groups, institutionalizing the rule of law, creating a 21st century border, and building strong and resilient communities.

The reforms or money supports have been painfully slow in coming. It is still the case that only 25 percent of the crimes in Mexico are reported, fewer than 5 percent are investigated, and fewer than 2 percent ultimately move to trial and sentencing.

The problem in Mexico is not simply a lack of resources; it appears to be a lack of will. The active presence of corruption and official collusion squelches free speech, causing citizens to fear their elected officials, allowing the rule of law to fail.

□ 1015

Those 43 murdered students appear to have been killed with the knowledge and participation of the local police force on orders from Iguala's mayor and his wife. It is a dramatic story, but not unusual one, a story of corruption and impunity in officialdom.

Sadly, those who tell the story, including journalists, human rights activists, and even brave victims willing to speak out, too often meet fates similar to the students of Iguala.