

believe in the power of truth, the power of God,' said Boji. He is part of the Detroit area's Chaldean community, which became the largest outside Iraq after the sectarian bloodshed that followed the U.S. invasion in 2003. Iraq's Christian population has dropped from 1.3 million then to 300,000 now, church authorities say."

Christians are under persecution, being killed in greater numbers than any time in our history. Yet, it is not the Christians being persecuted in greater numbers than any time in history. It is not the group that many in the world recognize are the most persecuted religion in the world.

This administration wants to welcome those of the religion of persecution rather than the most persecuted group in the world, that being Christians, although just recently this article from CNS News, "550 Syrian Refugees Admitted to U.S. Since the Paris Attacks"—and, of the most persecuted highest number killed in the history of the world, Christians, this administration admitted two.

An article from the Texas Tribune points out that Governor Greg Abbott and my friend, Democrat U.S. Rep. HENRY CUELLAR, "pressed the U.S. Department of Homeland Security on Monday to explain why the agency plans to reduce its aerial surveillance on the Texas-Mexico border."

"Monday's request comes as CBP is reporting a new surge in the number of undocumented immigrants crossing the Rio Grande. From October to December of 2015, about 10,560 unaccompanied minors entered Texas illegally through the Rio Grande Valley sector of the U.S. Border Patrol. That marks a 115 percent increase over the same time frame in 2014."

Madam Speaker, what is clear is that, as this administration says, oh, we are arresting fewer people coming into the country illegally, these kind of reports make clear, well, yeah, if you close your eyes, you will keep arresting even fewer. That is what they are doing. They are closing our eyes to our ability to see people that are violating our law.

At the same time, we get this report from the Washington Examiner that sanctuary cities now cross the 300 mark, with Dallas and Philadelphia added to it.

Madam Speaker, with so much to be depressed about, I want to commend the people of the State of Iowa, where I spent a couple of days last week and where I have spent other times many days in the past. When I am among the Iowans, I feel like I am back home in East Texas. The people are wonderful.

I had somebody ask earlier today about: What do you think about your party?

I said: What do you mean?

He said: Well, you look at the people that won the Iowa caucuses.

So?

The comment was made: Well, in the Democratic caucus or primary, you had

two White Socialists—this was the comment from this person—and in the Republican primary, the first and third vote-getters were Cuban, Hispanic Americans, and the fourth was African American. Isn't that interesting the way things have turned?

Well, I have enjoyed coming to love the people of Iowa, and I look forward to the days ahead because of them.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

WATER SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2015, the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, I want to pick up on some issues of security. We have heard for the last hour discussions of security, and there are many different aspects to the question of security.

Are we secure in this world in which we live? Well, there are a lot of problems. To be sure, we can worry about China and the South China Sea, and we do. Certainly, in the Middle East, where I recently visited the Gulf States and Iran, there are a lot of concerns there.

As you move into Iraq, there are the issues of ISIL, al Qaeda and, of course, the great tragedy that is occurring in Syria where, basically, cities are simply being destroyed, obviously, the churches, the monasteries, the mosques—boom—housing.

There are well over 270,000 people—Christians, Muslims, and others—killed in the Syrian civil war and the resultant desire by people to get out of there. Immigration issues are abounding. Certainly, they affect us here in the United States.

There are many other security issues beyond those that make the headlines. There are security issues in our homes. For example, do we have a job? Well, that is a big issue.

Often here on the floor, in days gone by, I would stand with my colleagues and we would talk about creating jobs in the United States. We would talk about strategies of Make It In America, strategies to use our tax dollars to buy American-made products and services so that our money could be used to employ our own people and to support our own businesses.

These are all very, very important strategies. They do happen to do with individual security, community security, and family security. So security has many, many pieces.

Tonight I want to talk about one type of security. This is something that affects every human being, every animal, large or small, from an elephant to the smallest mouse. This security issue is one that affects every form of life. It is called water. It is called water.

This is the most basic of security issues. You don't go but a day or 2,

maybe 3, days, if you are not doing much and it is really not very hot, without water. It is essential. This is a bottom-line security issue.

If you don't have water, you are insecure. If you don't have water, you will very soon be dead. If you have poisonous water, you may not die immediately, but it will certainly affect you.

Let's take a look at this. This is water from Flint, Michigan, United States of America. There are roughly 100,000 human beings in Flint, Michigan.

Well, among the most essential of all of the things we need for life, for security, is water. That is Flint, Michigan, water, a city of 100,000 people in the United States.

□ 1915

Oh, we would like to think of ourselves as being the most advanced place in the world. That is Flint, Michigan, water. Nine thousand children under the age of 4 or 5 have been drinking that water contaminated with lead for about 14 months.

I am not going to go into the reasons why that tragedy is occurring. There are many. There is an FBI investigation and there are questions about the Governor of Michigan and the way in which it was done, but I am not going to go there today.

I want to go to something else that we are responsible for here in the House of Representatives and our colleagues across the Capitol in the U.S. Senate. I want to talk about our responsibility here because this is our business.

If we are concerned about security—and we are—we should—and we do—talk about al Qaeda. We should—and we do—talk about ISIS. We should—and we do—talk about refugees and whether they are safe or not. We talk about San Bernardino and the great tragedy there. We should talk about it, and we should do something about it.

There is another side of security that we have specific responsibility to deal with. In 1974, we set out to clean up the waters of the United States with the Clean Water Act. Over the years, it has been amended. In 1996, we set standards for clean water and we provided some funding.

If someone were to grade us on our success in addressing one of the fundamental security issues, that is, the ability to have clean, drinkable water, here is the scorecard. Let's take a look at it. Let's see.

We can run down through aviation, bridges. Oh, by the way, this is from the American Society of Civil Engineers. They produce a scorecard on how well this great Nation, the United States of America, is doing on providing fundamental security.

Aviation, bridges, dams, drinking water: D. Today, at a hearing on water, the Society of Civil Engineers said we have got a D on drinking water.

Somebody asked them: Is that the bottom grade?

They said: Well, pretty much because if you go to an F, it is too much paperwork. So they just stop at D. D.

We fancy ourselves to be the greatest place in the world, the most advanced economy. All the way down this list are D's, a couple of C's. Our infrastructure doesn't rank among the best in the world. In fact, we rank about where developing countries are.

So what is the result of all of this? Well, Flint, Michigan, water, would you drink it? For 100,000 people in Flint, Michigan, that is their water supply. Without water, you don't live.

Closer to my home in Porterville, California, a city of a few tens of thousands of people, no water. So they truck it in. I have got one of those on my ranch. It is called a livestock water trough. That is where the kids get their water in the United States of America.

Oh, we think we are good. Security comes in many forms. Drinking water. So why does this happen? Why is it that, in this great Nation, all of us, 435 here, and another 100 across the Capitol—why is it Flint Michigan, Porterville, California, a half a dozen other cities in California, no water or contaminated water?

Just in December it was reported that, in about a half a dozen communities in the San Joaquin Valley of California, the uranium in the water has reached a level beyond that which is allowed. That is okay. It is only going to be cancer.

Uranium, fine. Flint, Michigan, Porterville, communities throughout this Nation. Oh, Toledo, Ohio. I remember Toledo, Ohio, last year shut down its water system because of contamination from algae in the lake. America. Why? Why?

Here is why. A sharp drop in government infrastructure spending. Oh, government infrastructure spending. Federal Government infrastructure spending. For 435 of us; this is our job.

Oh, let's see. This is 2002. Somewhere—oh, these are real dollars, disinflated, \$325 billion. In 2014—that is 12 years later—\$210 billion. That is what happens. That is what happens when you don't have water in Porterville. That is what happens when you have uranium and the inability to take it out because you can't afford the systems. That is what happens in Flint, Michigan.

Let's take another look at those numbers, another way to look at it. Spending on clean water and drinking water infrastructure. In 2014 dollars—these are constant dollars across the way—1973, is that Ronald Reagan? I think so. No. Actually, it was a little later.

That wasn't Reagan. It is the end of—what did we spend in 1973 in consistent 2014 dollars? We spent about \$10 billion. Okay. In 1990, we spent about \$6 billion. Again, these are dollars all consistent for 2016 dollars. In 1999, we are down to about just under \$4 billion. In 2005, we get down to about \$3.5 billion. In 2016, bingo, \$2 billion.

You wonder why we have a D? You wonder why the water systems break. 240,000 water mains broke last year in the United States. You see the pictures of the sinkholes. That is not a geological issue. That is a water main issue. A water main is broken, washed out the street, washed out the community, and the houses fall into it. Not all of them, but that is basically it. 240,000 of those last year.

What are we doing? Are we building new, high-quality water systems for our community? No, we are not. I will tell you what we are doing. Over the next few years, we are going to spend a trillion dollars in the next 20 years on rebuilding—that is a trillion dollars, not a billion—a trillion dollars—on rebuilding our entire nuclear warfare system. Every bomb, new airplanes, new missiles, new intercontinental ballistic missiles, new submarines, a trillion dollars. And this number competes with that trillion dollars.

We make choices around here, folks. We make choices on how we are going to spend your tax money. We are going to spend it on nuclear bombs that go big in a big way, on new stealth bombers, new intercontinental ballistic missiles, new submarines, new dial-a-bomb—dial it up, it goes big; dial it down, it goes small—so that we can use it as a tactical nuclear weapon. Whoa. We are making choices here.

I can go on for some time about this. I get pretty excited about it. I get pretty dismayed. When I am in Brussels, as I was last week, returning from the Gulf States—Oman, Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Qatar, Bahrain—looking at what is going on there, this is what I saw: I saw enormous problems. But I also saw a modern infrastructure. Go to Brussels. Look at their airport. Then go to an American airport.

Water. Water. Flint, Michigan, water. State of Michigan, United States of America, that is the water that 100,000 Americans are forced to drink. We have got a Clean Water Act. We have got the laws in place to build our water systems.

So what do we do? Well, I guess we would rather rebuild the B61 nuclear bomb rather than building a water system for Americans for the security of 100,000 people.

I live a long way from Flint, Michigan, but the guy I am going to call on, that is his home. That is where he was raised. Those are the people he represents.

DAN KILDEE, you have been on this issue for weeks and months. You have been sounding the alarm. You have been calling us out. You have been calling us out, all 435 of us and the Senate and the administration. You have been calling us out, and you are doing the work of securing the safety of the people in your community. Please join me, DAN KILDEE, from Michigan.

Mr. KILDEE. Well, first of all, let me thank my friend, Mr. GARAMENDI, not just for that introduction and for his comments about my hometown, but for his leadership on this issue.

This is the critical issue that really determines whether we are competitive as a Nation. But it goes beyond competitiveness. It is the issue that will determine whether we have true national security. But it goes beyond national security. Sometimes it is a matter of life and death. Sometimes it is really a matter of health.

In my hometown, the issue of failed infrastructure, particularly of the State of Michigan and their failure to manage infrastructure, let alone reinvest in it potentially, will affect not just 100,000 people, all of the citizens there, but, most importantly, will affect the trajectory of the lives of 9,000 children under the age of 6 who, for the last year and a half, have been drinking water that has elevated lead levels well beyond what normally would be required in order to take drastic action to correct the problem.

And it was largely overlooked because of a failed philosophy of government in the State of Michigan that put short-term interest, short-term dollars-and-cents measures of success, ahead of not just long-term investment, but ahead of the lives of children that has resulted in this terrible tragedy.

□ 1930

I will just take a moment to tell you what happened and to support the efforts of my friend Mr. GARAMENDI in continuing to raise this question.

The letter grade graph he showed regarding clean drinking water showed in the aggregate a grade of D. In Flint, it was an F. It was a failing grade.

So, the failure to invest in infrastructure, and particularly urban infrastructure—roads, bridges, and water—led to significant economic difficulty in my hometown of Flint. The failure of the State to support cities—and, in fact, they cut direct support in cities—resulted in my hometown going into financial stress. The State then appointed a receiver to take over the city.

Rather than provide support, rather than rebuild, it appointed a receiver, a financial manager, to go in with one tool, and one tool only, and that was a scalpel, to cut the budget of a city that was really begging for investment. Instead of investment, more cuts.

One of the cuts was, for a temporary period of time until a regional pipeline to Lake Huron was completed, to draw drinking water from the Flint River, which for decades functioned as an open industrial sewer.

In the State of Michigan, where we have the world's greatest source of surface water, freshwater, there was a decision to use the Flint River. But because of our aging infrastructure, old infrastructure, and lots of lead pipes, including thousands and thousands of lead service lines to homes, and the failure of the State to manage this process and treat the water effectively, highly corrosive water leached lead into the drinking water, and 100,000

people have been subjected to elevated lead levels. Thousands of children have potentially been affected.

The sad story here is that it all could have easily been prevented with just a little bit of investment and better management of the infrastructure. But we take water infrastructure for granted, as if all we have to do is turn on the faucet and the water will appear. No, it takes investment; it takes money; it takes resources. In this case, the State's failure has resulted in something that we hope is not repeated across this country; but without investment, there will be more Flint, Michigans.

So what we need now is to call upon the State particularly to make the kind of investment in Flint to make it right. As I said, 9,000 children in the city of Flint under the age of 6 have substantially elevated lead levels from the water that showed up in their blood in tests done by a courageous pediatrician, Dr. Mona Hanna-Attisha, who was one of the people who blew the whistle on this.

So now we have a crisis in Flint. We have a loss of faith in government. But it is a crisis because this city is really at risk. We need significant investment to make it right. That investment would come in the form of a long overdue replacement of those lead service lines, that lead piping that is outdated, obsolete, and dangerous. Because of the failure to deal with this when it was a less expensive investment, we now have, I think, a very important moral responsibility on the State of Michigan to take care of the unique needs that these children will face as they go through their developmental stages. We need early childhood education for all of them. We need good nutritional programming—and not just to make it available, but to ensure sure they have good nutrition. We need additional help in the schools. We need behavioral support.

There are consequences. There are human consequences to this failure. It is not just that the water looks bad, smells bad, tastes bad. It is unhealthy.

Again, I hope Flint's experience can be an experience for the rest of the country, because the way our State treated the people of Flint was as if they didn't matter. They allowed this infrastructure to atrophy, allowed the city to atrophy, didn't support redevelopment, didn't support even the basic need of \$140 a day to provide corrosion control treatment in this aging water system. All of that could have prevented this terrible tragedy, but they didn't do it.

So now the State of Michigan bears the principal responsibility. I am doing everything I can to get Federal help for this, but the State of Michigan bears the principal responsibility. As far as I am concerned, it is up to them to make it right.

The message that my friend has been bringing to this Congress when it comes to this question of infrastruc-

ture is that Flint proves that it matters what we do here. It matters what we do in this House. The fact is we have known as a Nation for a long time that, if we are going to be safe, if we are going to be competitive, if we are going to be healthy, we have to invest in that which we take for granted.

Think about it, water, drinkable water. Most people in this room, most people in America never give it a second thought. You just turn on the faucet and it is there. It is literally what we depend upon for our very lives. In Flint, Michigan, because of this terrible failure, not only was it not safe, but we poisoned 9,000 children as a result.

There are consequences to what we do here, and there are consequences to what we don't do here. So for those Members who have expressed their sympathy, I appreciate that, I sincerely do. But the children of Flint, the people of Flint, and, frankly, the people of Porterville and everywhere else need more than sympathy. We need investment. We need this Congress and this country to step up and do what it is right and invest in our own future, because if we don't, as you can tell, there are consequences.

Thank you for your leadership on this.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. KILDEE, thank you so very much for the work that you are doing sounding the alarm and driving all of us. I know you did this morning in our Caucus. You alerted us to it. You motivated us. And, in fact, I am talking about it tonight because of your motivation that you gave to me and to our colleagues this morning.

You spoke here a little bit about the human consequences. I would like you to take another run around this on how we bear—the community of America, and more specifically, Michigan—the responsibility of caring for addressing the human problem that now exists.

Mr. KILDEE. I thank you for that question, because that is really the core of what we are dealing with right now.

We need a lot of help in Flint. This could have been avoided. But now that this has occurred, there is some work we need to do to fix the pipes. There is some work we need to do to make sure the emergency needs are met—temporary water. But the real need is this human need.

Lead is a neurotoxin. It affects development of the brain. The citizens who are most at risk are those children who are still in those early developmental stages, particularly children age 6 and under. Literally, children feeding, drinking formula made with this water will have the trajectory of their lives potentially affected.

The thing that I think is important to keep in mind is, first of all, Flint is a tough town. We can live through this; we can get through this; we can succeed; but we are going to need resources. We need resources, really, to come from the people who did this to

us, which is the State government with, I think, a completely bankrupt philosophy that basically says you are on your own.

Well, you are not on your own when it comes to drinking water. We all expect drinking water to be clean. We have every right to expect that. It is a human right.

But what we need now and what I think is morally required is to wrap our arms around these kids. We know that when it comes to brain development and challenges the kids might face, whether it is from a developmental question from some other source or derived from lead exposure, the more we do to help those children develop as early as possible, the better they will do in the long term.

So, I will have legislation that I will introduce this week that puts Federal support in—and requires the State of Michigan to come up with its share, because they did this—so that we expand Head Start, Early Head Start, and that we give those kids the early opportunity to expand their minds; also, that we get them nutritional support, because we know that good, nutritious food—milk, for example—is very helpful in getting kids through lead exposure with minimal impact.

Now, it is only to mitigate the damages and help these kids overcome, but what we need to do now as a community is what we would do for any child facing a developmental challenge. It is early childhood education. It is nutritional support. It is a school nurse, for example. We have gone so far in this country that we don't even fund the basics that we all grew up with. We all had a school nurse. You go to Flint, Michigan, a city of 100,000 people, and we have one school nurse.

Also, it is after-school programming, enrichment opportunities. Most of the kids in my hometown, sadly, already have hurdles in front of them because of the misfortune of being born into poverty. They don't have the kind of opportunities that many kids take for granted: piano lessons, dance, art, after-school activities, gym time, a summer program. Maybe for the older kids, a summer job.

That is the kind of help that will be required in order to move these kids from where they were headed before this crisis occurred and what the trajectory of their lives looks like right now.

So the point is there are human consequences for the failure to do this right in the first place. And when we have a State government that failed these kids, they now have a moral obligation to step up and actually take care of their needs going forward.

Mr. GARAMENDI. If I might interrupt you for a moment, this morning you spoke of a young child that was interviewed. Would you please share that?

Mr. KILDEE. I will. I read this. It came from a writer from Detroit, a guy named Mitch Albom, who most people

know for having written a bestseller, “Tuesdays with Morrie.” He came to Flint to interview children and to talk about what this whole experience meant to them.

One young man said something which, in a very poignant way, in a really eloquent way, describes what exactly happened in Flint. The little boy said that he was afraid that he wouldn’t be smart now, that he wouldn’t be smart.

It just occurred to me what a terrible crime this is, the failure of adults to manage the government in a way that takes the concerns of the life of a child into account and looks only at a balance sheet, only at a quarterly earnings statement—maybe the longest term that they look at it is an annual financial report—and wouldn’t consider the fact that the result would be to

have a young 8- or 9-year-old boy say to himself, “I am afraid I won’t be smart.”

What does that do to that kid’s hopes for himself, whether the cognitive, behavioral, or developmental impact of lead would have any substantial effect on him or her, kids that are in Flint? The fact that the lack of action by the government gives them doubt about their own future, doubt about their own capacity is just heartbreaking.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. KILDEE, thank you very, very much.

“I am afraid I won’t be smart enough.” I wonder if we should ask ourselves if we are smart enough. Are we smart enough? There are 435 of us facing a myriad of questions around this world and some of them in our own hometowns. Are we smart enough?

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

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. KAPTUR (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for February 1 on account of travel delay.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o’clock and 44 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 3, 2016, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the fourth quarter of 2015, pursuant to Public Law 95–384, are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2015

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

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

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. TOM PRICE, Chairman, Jan. 5, 2016.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ETHICS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2015

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

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

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. CHARLES W. DENT, Chairman, Jan. 11, 2016.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2015

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. Bob Goodlatte	10/9	10/19	Vietnam, Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines		644.00		(3)		1,269.00		1,913.00
Hon. Hank Johnson	10/9	10/19	Vietnam, Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines		644.00		(3)		1,269.00		1,913.00
Hon. Sheila Jackson Lee	10/9	10/19	Vietnam, Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines		644.00		(3)		1,269.00		1,913.00
Shelley Husband	10/9	10/19	Vietnam, Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines		644.00		(3)		1,269.00		1,913.00
Joe Keeley	10/9	10/19	Vietnam, Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines		644.00		(3)		1,269.00		1,913.00
Stephanie Gadsbois	10/9	10/19	Vietnam, Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines		644.00		(3)		1,269.00		1,913.00
Peter Larkin	10/9	10/19	Vietnam, Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines		644.00		(3)		1,269.00		1,913.00
John Manning	10/9	10/19	Vietnam, Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines		644.00		(3)		1,269.00		1,913.00
James Park	10/9	10/19	Vietnam, Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines		644.00		(3)		1,269.00		1,913.00
Hon. Steve King	11/5	11/13	Serbia, Iraq, Turkey, Sweden, Hungary		696.00			15,485.60	1,177.45		17,359.05
Hon. Bob Goodlatte	10/24	10/25	Haiti		111.00			938.43	150.00		1,199.43
Hon. John Conyers	10/24	10/26	Haiti		222.00			770.10	300.00		1,292.10
Tracy Short	10/24	10/26	Haiti		222.00			770.10	300.00		1,292.10
Lindsay Yates	10/24	10/26	Haiti		222.00			735.10	300.00		1,257.10
Keenan Keller	10/24	10/26	Haiti		222.00			770.10	300.00		1,292.10