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21ST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT ★★★★★



The Global War on Terror: Struggling Allies See Progress Amid Setbacks

The United States is engaged in a comprehensive effort to protect and defend the homeland and defeat terrorism. In previous editions of the *Washington Report*, we have discussed a number of the elements associated with the conflict. This article focuses on two key allies: Pakistan and Afghanistan. Both nations are essential to our global security efforts and to the eventual defeat of militant Islamic radicals.

Pakistan: An important ally

Despite ongoing challenges, including current political instability, no country has been more instrumental in the global War on Terror than Pakistan.

Congressman Nunes recently traveled to the Middle East and met with President Musharraf. This visit was part of a



Rep. Nunes meeting with President Pervez Musharraf, prior to the country's recent destabilization.

larger assessment by House Leadership of U.S. counter-terrorism and intelligence activities.

During a meeting in Islamabad, President Musharraf assured Rep. Nunes and his colleagues that Pakistan understood the importance of eliminating the terrorist threat. The president also indicated that he and his government were committed to their alliance with the United States and would move forward with new security initiatives.

At the same time, Musharraf faces tough questions about his control over both civilian government and the military. His recent re-election has been challenged and his reputation as a democratic reformer damaged.

On one side, Musharraf is being challenged by Islamic radicals who want to install a religious dictatorship. On the other, democratic reformers are seeking his resignation to assure progress in the developing democracy.

The political turmoil in Pakistan is a significant threat to ongoing efforts that deny safe havens to terrorists. The pres-

ence of Islamic radicals in mountains along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border means that without the cooperation of Pakistan, it will be very difficult to eliminate the remaining threats to Afghan security.

Afghanistan: Growing independence

Afghanistan was liberated from the brutal dictatorship of the Taliban in 2001. Since that time, coalition forces including NATO allies have been working to provide the nation's new democratic leadership with the security necessary to establish democratic institutions.

Basic government services, law enforcement and the impartial execution of the law are essential components of long-term success in Afghanistan. However, efforts to implement reforms have been particularly difficult in the mountainous regions bordering Pakistan, where severe weather and extreme con-



Pictured above is the mountainous border between Pakistan and Afghanistan, a hideout for al Qaeda.

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ditions limit military activity.

Islamic militants have taken advantage of harsh mountain conditions as cover



Afghan commandos conduct a cordon and search operation in November 2007. These soldiers are assigned to Afghanistan's elite fighting force unit.

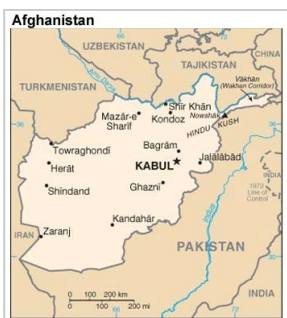
while plotting and carrying out attacks in both Afghanistan and Pakistan. In addition, many believe that Osama bin Laden is hiding in this region.

Significant losses, but still a major threat

Whether or not al Qaeda's top leadership is holed-up in these mountains, it is clear that militants in the region are subject to extreme limitations both in terms of communications and movement. Our national intelligence estimates have indicated that from an organizational standpoint, al Qaeda has suffered significant losses. These estimates, however, also indicate that terrorism continues to represent the greatest threat to U.S. national security.

Nunes in Afghanistan

During his visit to the Middle East in September, Congressman Nunes had the opportunity to meet with coalition military leaders in Afghanistan. He also traveled by helicopter to the front lines where he met with soldiers and witnessed the challenging conditions and mountainous terrain along the border with Pakistan. This visit solidified the Congressman's view that although we are making progress on many fronts, the



defeat of Islamic radicals will be a long-term struggle.

In short, Islamic militants will never accept the decision made by the vast majority of people in the Middle East opposing terrorism and the brutality of hard-line Islamic religious law. Instead, they will continue to use terror to intimidate and kill reformers.

The commitment of these murderers must be met with an even greater commitment to freedom. We witness bravery and selflessness on the part of our soldiers but also on the part of many of our new allies in the Middle East. Law enforcement officials, government employees and elected leaders are all under a constant threat by radicals who are seeking to sow chaos. While Iraqis and Afghans are increasingly able to defend themselves, the United States must stay in the fight to support them.

Increased Afghan military strength

In an effort to reduce our overall military presence in the Middle East, coalition forces continue to support the development of independent democratic institutions, infrastructure and security. Clearly, basic security is among the most pressing and frustrating aspects of our work in Afghanistan.

However, it is important to note that more than 39,000 professional Afghan soldiers have been trained so far. Not only have they been trained, but they have earned the respect of coalition military leaders.

While Afghan soldiers fight along-side coalition soldiers, they have also been able to act independently. In late November, Afghan commandos eliminated a Taliban bomb-making site and captured Islamic radicals. A few days later, Afghan National Security Forces seized a large weapons cache.

These men have earned the respect of NATO military leaders for their commitment, sense of national identity and professionalism. While incomplete, this progress is remarkable when you consider that loyalties in Afghanistan have traditionally been centered on tribes, religious

doctrine and ethnicity.

Turmoil in Pakistan

Recent developments have complicated the security situation in the region and may have serious ramifications on long-term security cooperation.



President Musharraf held the position as Army Chief. He is now serving in his third term as president, following a contested election. Protests in Pakistan have become violent following the imposition of emergency law.

Following his contested re-election, President Musharraf issued a Proclamation of Emergency. In it, he suspended the country's Constitution.

President Musharraf has explained that emergency rule is necessary due to the country's rapidly deteriorating security circumstances and to the allegedly negative role being played by the country's judiciary. According to the Proclamation, the situation required "emergent and extraordinary measures."

A Provisional Constitutional Order (PCO) was issued by Musharraf on the same day. The PCO requires that the country's judiciary take a new oath of office. It also bars judicial officials from making any orders against the PCO or from taking any action against the president, the prime minister, or anyone acting under their authority.

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The Proclamation also calls for the suspension of a number of “Fundamental Rights” listed in Chapter One of the Pakistani Constitution. These include freedom from unlawful arrest or detention, freedoms of movement, assembly, association, and speech. Seven Supreme Court justices, including the Chief Justice, and scores of High Court judges refused to take a new oath of office under the PCO and were summarily dismissed.

The imposition of an emergency comes after months of political instability and worsening Islamist-related violence in Pakistan. Top U.S. officials repeatedly have urged President Musharraf to make more energetic efforts to restore civilian government and rule of law in Islamabad by respecting the independence of the country’s judiciary, resigning his position as army chief, and holding free and fair parliamentary elections as scheduled in January of 2008.

Since imposition of his emergency powers, Musharraf has assured the United States that he intends to hold free and fair elections in January and that his actions were necessary to protect Pakistan from Islamic radicals. However, he con-

tinues to implement policies inconsistent with his obligations under the Pakistani Constitutions and has frustrated democratic reformers.

There is no question that Musharraf has been an instrumental ally and that Pakistan has worked to eliminate the terrorist threat. However, the onslaught of political unrest and the imposition of emergency rule has made the political future of Musharraf uncertain.

Congressman Nunes believes that it is imperative for the emergency decree in Pakistan to be rescinded and for constitutional order be restored. Although Musharraf has honored his commitment to resign from the army, our government has made clear to Pakistan that we want free, fair, and transparent national elections to be held on schedule.

The current state of affairs

At this time, despite the state of emergency, Pakistan continues to grant coalition aircraft permission to use their airspace and airfields. We also share intelligence about suspected terrorists. However, the country remains a major source of Islamic extremism and is a home-base for many top terrorist leaders. For this reason, it is critical we not allow our cooperative relationship to waiver. A

peaceful resolution to the current political turmoil is essential, as is continued democratic reform in Pakistan.

With respect to Afghanistan, the nation continues to grow in its new democracy. The Afghan military has proven itself reliable and professional.

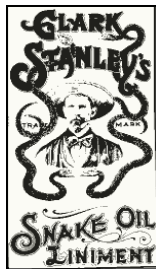


Afghan National Army commando trainees look for insurgents in a training village during their final exercise in Kabul, Afghanistan on July 18, 2007.

However, the Afghan government continues to struggle in its effort to control outlying regions and Taliban fighters remain a menace. This is demonstrated by a significant increase in violence. The development of suitable security forces has been too slow and NATO efforts to increase the size of Afghan military should be redoubled.

In My Words: Diagnosing the problem of healthcare in America

If you are a fan of westerns, you are probably familiar with the snake oils peddler. During my time in Congress, I have seen a lot of similarity between single-payer healthcare activists (those seeking the establishment of socialized medicine) and those peddlers of the 19th century who claimed to have miracle cures to all of our problems.



The snake oils peddlers sold their miracle cure of socialized medicine throughout Europe and Canada. The United States has admirably, and in sharp contrast with the rest of the developed world, maintained a basic commitment to free-market based healthcare. As a result, the advanced nature of healthcare in the United States is the envy of the world, and our friends in Canada,

Britain and other developed nations are looking for ways to bring the private sector back. In short, socialized medicine has failed to meet its lofty goals and the miracle cure didn’t work.

An experiment that failed

Despite a commitment to achieving universal healthcare in the United Kingdom, there are hundreds of private hospitals and a variety of private health insurance plans operating today. These plans give patients the reassurance of knowing they will be treated promptly and won’t be forced to wait on long lists for treatment. Waiting lists are notorious throughout single-payer healthcare systems and are a source of considerable frustration among those who need treatment. The National Health Service (NHS) in the UK recognizes the importance of early treatment but has been unable to resolve the problem of wait lists. Indeed, the current NHS goal is to ensure that

patients wait no longer than 13 weeks for outpatient care or six months for hospital-based care.

The stark truth

One common myth is that socialized medicine will improve our nation’s overall health. The stark truth contained in publicly available reports refute such a claim. Death rates from curable conditions are significantly higher in single-payer systems. For example, breast and colorectal cancer patients under treatment have a significantly higher mortality rate in Britain and the rest of Europe. In addition, the five year survival rate for all cancers in the UK is 35.9%. In the United States the survival rate is 66% over the same period. While some improvements have been made in recent years, there is no solution to rationing of care under the single-payer model.

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Across the spectrum of treatable medical conditions, single-payer healthcare fails to provide the service and cutting edge medicine needed to save lives. Canada, for example, has fewer MRI machines per capita than countries in Latin America.

Medical science and common sense tell us that the speed of diagnosis and treatment directly impact survival rates. Under single-payer healthcare schemes, sick men, women and children suffer on waiting lists and die due to these shortcomings. These facts are not subject to debate and are an increasing embarrassment to European countries facing growing discontent among their citizens.

Lesson learned; the return of private healthcare

Countries with socialized medicine today are moving away from mandatory single-payer healthcare. They have learned the hard way that the miracle cure of government intervention does not work. In almost every European country, reforms have begun to allow private healthcare to enter the market. In the UK private plans are flourishing, as consumers seek to find alternatives to the substandard care forced on them by bureaucrats and politicians. In Canada, the Supreme Court has ruled that access to government waiting lists is not the same as access to healthcare and that private health coverage may not be banned.

In short, looking backward toward socialism is not the solution to our healthcare challenges. The utopia of single-payer or universal healthcare is simply

not real.

It is interesting to note that no country in the world with single-payer healthcare has established a "right" to healthcare. In Canada, you do not even have a right to wait in line for healthcare. If you are listed as the fiftieth person in line for heart surgery, you do not have a right to be the fiftieth person treated.

Competition and choice

Critics of the American healthcare model often point to large numbers of uninsured men, women and children as a significant factor in their desire for government intervention. Before I continue, it is important for me to note that despite our advanced system of healthcare, there are a significant number of people who are uninsured in the United States. Most of them are young (under age 30) and relatively healthy. However, the positive benefit of health insurance is universally recognized and it is important for our government to enact policies that encourage coverage.

Many Americans are caught in situations where they do not have access to employer-sponsored health insurance, earn too much income for government assistance, and yet are unable to purchase private insurance due to high costs. This is the unfortunate consequence of good intentions gone wrong through over-regulation. It is also a characteristic of a system overwhelmed by litigation. While Republicans have a large number of free-market options that would alleviate these challenges, the current political environment has made real progress difficult.

Does competition and choice work?

We have witnessed significant savings in our healthcare system when government empowers consumer choice and competition. A recent example of this fact relates to the Medicare prescription drug program. In 2003, Congress created Medicare Part D. It requires private health insurance companies to compete for senior participation and allows plans to offer a range of benefits to reflect the diverse needs of our population. Thanks to competition among Medicare drug plans, seniors are saving money. In addition, the overall cost of the program is

25% less than projected.

Government intervention

As I mentioned earlier, there is a significant group of Americans who lack basic health insurance. In addition, we are witnessing a growing discontent among the general public concerning the cost of healthcare and there is a lot of pressure on government to "do something about it." Unfortunately, for many in the new Congressional majority, "do something about it" means enrolling more people in government programs.

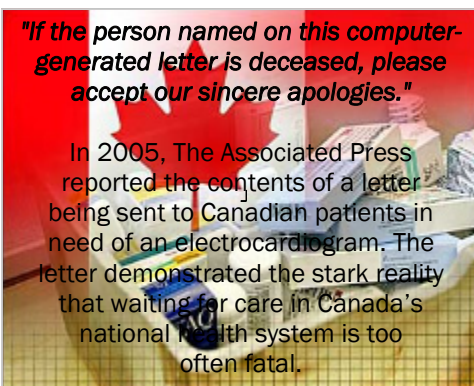
Politicians and activists have made the false diagnosis that rising healthcare costs stem from the greed of healthcare companies. This misperception ignores compelling evidence that government intervention and lawsuits are far more significant factors. Frivolous lawsuits alone cost Americans more than \$60 billion per year.

Helping or hurting?

Federal and state elected leaders have legislated our nation into a situation where consumers are forced to pay higher premiums for health insurance coverage that ignores individual needs. All told, there are more than 1,500 health insurance benefit mandates across the United States. These laws range from basic coverage mandates and dispute resolution to mandatory coverage for acupuncture and various alternative medicine therapies.

Long-term success

Some in Congress, including myself, are working to expand choice in healthcare. We want to reduce costs by streamlining regulations and end the abuse of our courts by trial lawyers. With these reforms, we will continue to experience amazing advances in medicine that are made possible by free-market innovation. However, maintaining the best global healthcare system in the world requires us to avoid the miracle cure fraud related to government-directed healthcare. We must work to reduce government intervention, not increase it.



Devin Nunes

Myth vs. Fact: Free Trade Agreements

MYTH: Trade with low-wage countries requires the U.S. to lower the wages we pay to compete.

FACT: Developing countries pay lower wages primarily because of low labor productivity. Manufacturers in the U.S. pay workers high wages and benefits because of their high productivity. The high productivity of U.S. labor makes the labor cost per unit of U.S. goods very competitive in the global economy.

China and Mexico are the only important U.S. trading partners with unit labor costs that are considerably lower than U.S. labor costs. Rapid economic development in both countries is causing their wage rates to increase dramatically (roughly 16 percent per year since 1991 in China), and this trend will continue.

Additionally, for most manufacturers, direct labor costs represent only a small portion of total manufacturing costs. The modern concept of “manufacturing” incorporates a broad group of activities, from design to finance to production to sales and marketing to after-sales service.

Overhead costs, such as corporate taxes, actual or threatened tort litigation in the United States, and complex regulatory compliance, add nearly \$5 per hour worked to the unit labor costs of U.S. manufacturers. These overhead costs have a far greater impact on U.S. manufacturers’ cost competitiveness than do foreign wage rates.

Despite paying comparatively higher wages and benefits, the United States and Germany are the world’s two largest exporters of manufactured goods. As the United States makes up only 4 percent of the world population, trade provides domestic manufacturers’ access to 96 percent of the world’s consumers.

MYTH: More trade will cause good U.S. jobs to move overseas.

FACT: Trade creates good jobs in the United States. Ten percent of all U.S. jobs (approximately 12 million) depend

Countries with which the U.S. has a Free Trade Agreement



Israel	Morocco
Canada	Bahrain
Mexico	Dominican
Jordan	Republic
Singapore	El Salvador
Chile	Honduras
Australia	Nicaragua

on exports. One in five factory jobs depend on international trade. Jobs that depend on trade generally pay about 13 to 18 percent more than the average U.S. wage.

In addition, U.S. plants that export increase employment 2 to 5 percent faster annually compared to plants that do not export. Exporting plants also are less likely to go out of business.

U.S. firms that are deeply integrated in worldwide markets are more likely to succeed in generating good jobs in the United States. Such jobs pay an average wage in the United States of \$15,000 more than jobs in firms that are less globally integrated, or \$50,000 versus \$35,000.

Contrary to the predictions of a “giant sucking sound,” NAFTA has created good jobs in the United States. In the first eight years of NAFTA, the number of U.S. jobs supported by merchandise exports to Mexico and Canada grew from 914,000 to 2.9 million. Between 1993 and 2006, U.S. employment grew by 22 million. Real hourly compensation in the U.S. manufacturing sector increased by 14.4 percent in the 10 years following NAFTA implementation, as compared to 6.5 percent in the 10 years prior to NAFTA. The U.S. unemployment rate in the 11 years before NAFTA averaged 7.1 percent; in

the 11 since NAFTA, it has averaged 5.1 percent.

MYTH: Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) are bad for the economy.

FACT: U.S. FTAs have a strong record of increasing U.S. exports by opening foreign markets to U.S. goods and services.

In the first 10 years of NAFTA, U.S. exports to Canada and Mexico grew from \$142 billion to \$263 billion.

U.S. exports to Jordan have increased by 90 percent since the U.S.-Jordan FTA was assigned in 2001.

From just prior to implementation of the U.S.-Chile FTA in 2003 to 2005, exports from the United States to Chile increased by 90 percent to \$5.2 billion. This increase represented a reversal of a trend in which U.S. exporters lost market share in Chile to competitors with FTAs, such as the European Union and Mexico. With the implementation of the FTA, U.S. import share in Chile once again has begun to climb.

In the first year of implementation of the U.S.-Australia FTA, U.S. exports to Australia grew by 1.6 billion, helping the United States maintain an \$8.4 billion goods trade surplus with Australia.

Agriculture Trade Facts

- ◆ The United States is the largest agricultural exporter in the world, and second largest agricultural importer (1 in 3 U.S. agricultural acres is planted for exports).
- ◆ Exports account for 25% gross cash farm receipts and support 750,000 U.S. agriculture-related jobs. U.S. agriculture is 2.5 times more reliant on trade than other economic sectors.
- ◆ Global average tariff on agricultural products = 62%
- ◆ Global average tariff on non-agricultural products = 4%
- ◆ Agricultural exports to FTA partners grew twice as fast as non-FTA exports.

Guest Column: Fixing the AMT By: Representative Jim McCrery



Rep. McCrery represents Louisiana's 4th District.

Quietly, using procedural rules little known or understood outside the Capital Beltway, Democrats in Congress have already laid the groundwork for a \$3.5 trillion tax increase — a tax increase that could be devastating for American competitiveness and American jobs. Tomorrow, the House will consider the first down payment on that tax hike. (*)

After they took the majority in both houses of Congress, Democrats were roundly cheered for reinstating so-called "paygo" budget rules, which ostensibly guarantee fiscal discipline by requiring that any new spending or tax cuts be made up by tax increases or spending cuts elsewhere. In theory, this sounds as if it were a mechanism that will keep the size of government and Americans' tax bills from growing. In reality, it guarantees the largest tax increase in American history.

The Democrats' paygo baseline includes revenue from two sources over and above the current tax burden on the American people: the alternative minimum tax (AMT) and the end of the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts, which are scheduled to expire after 2010. Add them together, and that is \$3.5 trillion over a 10-year period.

Two weeks ago, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Rep. Charlie Rangel, introduced what he calls the "Mother of All Tax Reforms" and I call the "Mother of All Tax Hikes." The bill, which is endorsed by House Speaker Nancy Pelosi, is fundamentally flawed because each tax reduction will be balanced by a tax increase, leaving the overall \$3.5 trillion tax increase intact. Tomorrow, the House will consider a smaller bill to "patch" the AMT for this year, but that bill is based on the same flawed assumption.

The AMT, as many know at this point, was enacted in 1969 in an attempt to get taxes from 155 millionaires who were completely avoiding the federal income tax at that time. Since it was never indexed for inflation, it has crept down the in-

come scale to the point that middle-class folks in some high-tax states are now liable for it. For the past six years, Republicans have protected all but the wealthy from the AMT with a series of "patches." As a result, while the AMT is still on the books, it currently affects only four million taxpayers, bringing in a fraction of the tax revenue that it would un-

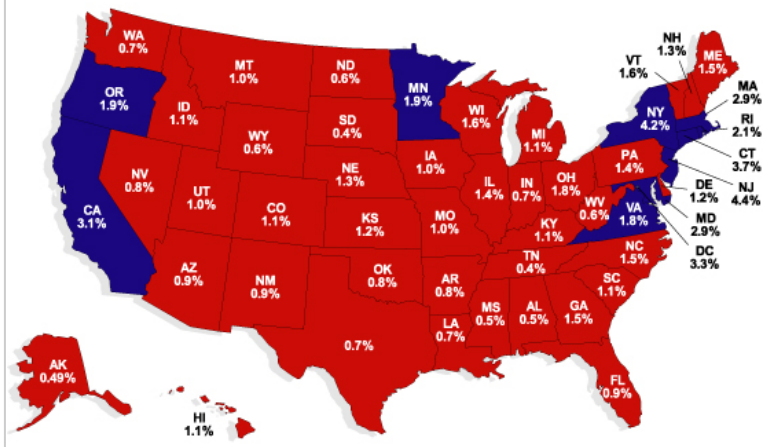
Real tax reform should begin by deciding what level of taxation is best for our government and our economy, and then designing a modern, efficient tax system to raise that revenue.

-Rep. Jim McCrery

der the Democrats' baseline. But under paygo rules, Democrats face a nasty choice: either allow the AMT to expand so that by 2017 it affects nearly 36 million taxpayers, or find \$872 billion worth of tax increases elsewhere.

Obviously, neither the AMT nor the expiring 2001 and 2003 tax cuts currently affect the reality faced by most American taxpayers. To most Americans, if you pay less in taxes this year than you did last year, you got a tax cut. If you pay more taxes this year than you did last year, you got a tax increase. That is the "reality baseline" by which we should measure

■ Ten states with highest % of total tax filers subject to AMT



the impact of the Democrats' tax bills. Under the Democrats' plan, though, between the end of the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts and increasing taxes to "fix" the AMT, the reality is that American taxpayers face a \$3.5 trillion tax hike.

Take a family with two children. The 2001 tax cuts increased the child tax credit from \$500 to \$1,000 per child. So our hypothetical family gets \$2,000 in child tax credits this year. But the baseline the Democrats are using assumes that the increased child tax credit ends after 2010. So, the Democrats assume that the same family will get only \$1,000 worth of child tax credits in 2011—\$500 per child less. To that family, that's a tax increase, plain and simple. But under Democrats' paygo rules, in order to allow that family to continue paying the same level of taxes, Congress must raise taxes elsewhere. That is a tax increase for the country, plain and simple.

The scale of tax increases that Democrats are planning will have a huge negative effect on our economy. Since 1965, federal taxes have averaged approximately 18.2 percent of the U.S. gross domestic product (GDP). We have had an unprecedented run of relatively stable prosperity for that time. But the Democrats' plan would increase our taxes to 20.1 percent of our GDP.

TAX continued from Page 6

Real tax reform should begin by deciding what level of taxation is best for our government and our economy, and then designing a modern, efficient tax system to raise that revenue. Our goal should be to make the United States a beacon for capital investment and the jobs and economic growth that come with it.

Whatever form the Democrats' tax-raising plans are couched in, we need to look at the big picture; and if their plans call for job-killing higher taxes, we should reject them.

(*) This op-ed was submitted before House Democrats delayed consideration of H.R. 3996. It was originally printed in *The Washington Times*.



Coming to your TV!

The Washington Report: Video Edition

Congressman Nunes will soon be producing video reports from Washington, DC. These programs will air on local television stations and will also be posted on Rep. Nunes' website:

www.nunes.house.gov

Watch for an e-mail notification when the first program is released.

In addition, if you have questions that you would like to see Rep. Nunes address during one of his television broadcasts, please send your ideas to nunes.webmaster@mail.house.gov.

Holiday Safety Tips

Although we would like to believe the holidays bring out peace on earth and good will toward men, the weeks between Thanksgiving and New Year's Day tend to be a prime season for criminals.

During this busy time of year, you can take some easy precautions to prevent becoming a victim of theft. Consider the following safety tips:

When holiday shopping:

- Don't park in unlit areas at night.
- Put your shopping bags in your trunk. Don't try to cover items on your seats with a blanket. Better yet, take your packages straight home after a shopping spree and then go back out.
- Don't carry large amounts of cash with you, or else, keep it in your front pocket not in your purse or wallet.
- Be extra careful when carrying a purse - they are the prime targets of criminals in crowded shopping areas. If you must carry one, make sure it has a strap that can go over the shoulder and be held under the arm, making them more difficult for purse snatchers to grab.
- Keep a record of all of your credit card numbers in a safe place at home.

Beware of strangers approaching you. This is the time of year when thieves may try various methods to distract you with the intention of taking your money or belongings.

At home:

- When leaving home for an extended time, have a neighbor or family mem-

ber watch your house and pick up your newspapers and mail.

- Leave a light on when you leave your home at night or put your lights (including Christmas lights) on an automatic timer.
- Make sure your holiday gifts are not visible through the windows and doors of your home.

Never say you are away from home on the outgoing message on your answering machine or voice mail. Simply say you are unable to get answer the phone at the time.

During the holidays, many people can become careless and vulnerable to theft and other holiday crime. Protecting yourself and your home from potential crime is the easiest way to ensure a safe and happy holiday season.

PREVENTING FIRE HAZARDS

Each year fires occurring during the holiday season injure 2,600 individuals and cause more than \$930 million in damage.

Preventing Christmas Tree Fires

- ◆ Needles on fresh trees should be green and hard to pull back from the branches, and needles should not break. The trunk should be sticky to the touch. Dry trees are a fire hazard.
- ◆ Do not place your tree close to a heat source. Do not leave your live tree up for longer than two weeks.

Holiday Lights

- ◆ Maintain Your Holiday Lights. Inspect holiday lights each year for frayed wires, bare spots, gaps in the insulation, broken or cracked sockets, and excessive wear or kinking.
- ◆ Do Not Overload Electrical Outlets. Wires should never be warm to the touch.
- ◆ Do Not Leave Holiday Lights On Unattended.

Holiday Decorations

- ◆ Use Only Nonflammable Decorations.
- ◆ Artificial Trees. If you are using an artificial tree, make sure it is flame retardant.



Happy Holidays!
From Congressman Nunes
and his staff



WASHINGTON REPORT

November/December 2007

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21ST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT ★ ★ ★ ★ ★



United States
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PUBLIC DOCUMENT—OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Vol.5 Issue 9



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