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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. PETERS).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
June 4, 2019.

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

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 3, 2019, 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. All time shall be equally allocated between the parties, and in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m. Each Member, other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip, shall be limited to 5 minutes.

HONORING USMC SERGEANT GERALD GWALTNEY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize U.S. Marine Corps Sergeant Gerald Gwaltney.

An Alexander County native, Sergeant Gwaltney was sent on four major landings in the Pacific during World War II, including Iwo Jima, where he witnessed the iconic American flag raising there.

In the line of duty, Sergeant Gwaltney sacrificed himself for his men, costing him the use of his right hand. Even after brushing with death and experiencing the horrors of combat, this selfless patriot said he would do it all over again.

This year, President Trump signed a law directing the Secretary of Defense to conduct a commemorative program for the 75th anniversary of World War II. It is important to take such opportunities like this week's commemoration of the 75th anniversary of D-day to highlight heroes like Sergeant Gwaltney and remember the brave Americans who fought and died for our country in World War II to preserve our freedom.

CRISIS AT THE BORDER

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

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise with a heavy heart, but I still love my country. I rise today, some 48 days now since the Mueller report was made public, some 48 days for all who have said that the President should be impeached and that he has broken the law, some 48 days now the President has been above the law—48 days.

But as we continue this journey, let us remember this: There are still children who have been separated from their parents. Let us please remember there is a new story today about this separation. Let us remember separation doesn't always mean that the child was separated from a mother or a father, but perhaps a grandparent or some other person who was a significant other in that person's life, somebody whom the child had some sense of belief in or belonging to.

And let us remember, please, that these children are among the least, the last, and the lost. These are not persons who were born into plenty—likely,

born into extreme poverty. These are not persons who were born in the land of liberty and justice for all. These are persons who are seeking liberty and justice. These are persons who are trying to flee harm's way. These are babies.

One can only imagine what grief a parent suffers knowing that the child has been removed from the custody of the parent and is not able to be reconnected.

Let us just imagine ourselves: What would we do if our child were taken from us as we were trying to journey toward freedom, if we were trying to escape harm's way, and when we finally get to a point where we think that the laws that are applicable would apply to us, our child was removed from us? What would we do?

This is the United States of America. These laws are in place. Those who bemoan the fact that people are coming and seeking asylum should remember that the law allows what they are doing. They are not breaking the law when they walk up to the border and say, "I am seeking asylum," when they give the pronouncement as to why and it is an appropriate pronouncement. That is the law.

And for our President to make this a big issue now, when he had control of the House, the Senate, and the Presidency and never sought to change the law, one can believe that this is done with intentionality to make it an issue such that he can now claim someone else is responsible.

But the truth is we are all responsible. The truth is every one of us, myself included, we are all responsible for what is happening to these babies at the border. This President is willing to raid every coffer in the country to build a wall, but he is not willing to go into those coffers to make sure that children are treated fairly at the border.

I will close with this, my dear friends, my dear brothers and sisters,

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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all of whom I love. I close with this: If these babies and the babies that were seen on television this morning peering through some sort of small space were coming from the northern border—if these babies were coming from the northern borders, if these were babies coming from the northern border—would we have the same mindset? Would we allow this to continue with babies?

We are all responsible, and it is time for us to do something about this crisis at the border—and doing something is more than building a wall. A wall will not solve the poverty that they are living in in these other countries, won't solve the persecution that they have to endure. A wall is not a solution to a humanitarian crisis.

It is time for us to act on the humanitarian crisis at the border and for this President to lead the way on acting on the crisis at the border.

I love my country, and I beg that we would do something to end this crisis.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

OPPOSING AMNESTY FOR ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

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

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I find it ironic and hypocritical to hear my colleagues on the other side of the aisle who speak from this august Chamber about the children and the families at the border when, today, we are going to vote on legislation that doesn't lift a finger to help those children and those families. It doesn't give a dime to our President and make the investment in infrastructure and healthcare and the things that this President has asked for repeatedly to help those children.

Instead, we hear demagoguery after demagoguery, and it is all talk; it is no action. And the action we need is not amnesty for people who are in this country illegally. What we need is real solutions to putting the American citizens first, their security and well-being first.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the legislation the Democrats are bringing to the floor today that will grant amnesty to millions of illegal immigrants, incentivizing even more people to come to this country illegally and which would do nothing to combat the national security and humanitarian crisis at the southern border that continues to grow worse every day.

The title of the bill is the “American Dream and Promise Act”—the “American Dream and Promise Act.” This may be a dream for those who get placed in front of the line in front of millions of people who respect our immigration laws; it may be a dream for folks who get blanket immigration, a pass and citizenship to this great coun-

try, who have committed violent acts, criminal acts, folks who are convicted of DUIs, gang members; but it is not the dream of the American citizen. In fact, it is a nightmare what is happening on the border of this country.

And it is anything but a promise. It is a failure. It is a broken promise to do our first job, and that is to protect the American people, to provide for a common defense.

From denying we have a crisis in the first place, despite all the evidence to the contrary, to irrationally calling walls immoral, to repeatedly refusing to get the President the resources he needs to secure the border and safely detain the children and families who have made the dangerous trek, Democrats have been derelict in their constitutional duty to defend our borders and to stop this flow of illegal immigrants into our country.

We have a responsibility to safeguard our sovereignty as a nation and know who is coming into this country.

President Reagan said: “A nation that cannot control its borders is not a nation.” Right now, we have zero operational control of our borders.

For the second straight month, Border Patrol agents apprehended more than 100,000 people trying to cross the border illegally, the highest number in 12 years. That is an average of 4,500 people a day. Homeland Security experts say we apprehend one out of three. So we are talking about thousands upon thousands of people that we don't even apprehend.

Just last week, Border Patrol agents in El Paso encountered a thousand people who just walked across the border. We couldn't do anything. We just let them go. We don't have the capacity. We don't have the resources.

Even The New York Times and President Obama's Homeland Secretary Jeh Johnson—no fans of this administration, for sure—have admitted that the system is being pushed past the breaking point and that having over 4,000 people cross every day constitutes a crisis.

The situation is so bad, the Border Patrol agents are being forced to release folks into the interior of our country because they have run out of room to house everybody.

And from the great State of Texas, my home State, where we are on the front lines against the fight against illegal immigration, I can tell you that our brave patrolmen and -women are simply outnumbered and overwhelmed.

And yet, in the midst of this unprecedented border crisis, what is the solution from the Democrats? A blanket amnesty to millions of people, to reward those who come over here illegally over the millions who have respected our laws and waited in line to become citizens, waiting for years to become citizens.

To grant amnesty to illegals while abandoning our own citizens and their security needs is disconnected from reality. It is disrespectful to our citizens, and it is downright un-American.

Mr. Speaker, I wish today's vote was an isolated incident. Unfortunately, it is the latest in a long litany of examples that exposes just how extreme the Democratic Party has become, whether it is advocating for open borders, allowing for abortion up to point of birth, or putting our country on the road to ruin with failed socialist policies, and it is just another example of Democrats showing they are more interested in opposing and obstructing a President than solving real problems.

HONORING HISPANIC SOLDIERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BARRAGÁN) for 5 minutes.

Ms. BARRAGÁN. Mr. Speaker, this week I have the honor of travelling to the beaches of Normandy, France, along with a congressional delegation to commemorate the 75th anniversary of D-Day on the exact site where over 2,500 brave Americans were to, in the words of Abraham Lincoln, give their last full measure of devotion.

Several among those fallen were some of the nearly 500,000 Latino soldiers who served in World War II. By the end of that war, 17 Mexican Americans received the Congressional Medal of Honor, a source of great pride for the Latino community and a legacy of honor that has continued throughout modern history, which now counts 60 Medals of Honor awarded to soldiers of Hispanic heritage.

□ 1015

Among the military units with Hispanic representation that participated in the D-Day invasion was the U.S. Army 79th Infantry Division, which landed at Utah Beach.

The D-Day forces included men like Nick Alvarez from California, who led a tank crew that broke through the German defenses that day, helping to put the Allies on the offensive and, ultimately, helped lead to the fall of Nazi Germany.

Those D-Day forces also included Private Andrew Ortega from Anaheim, California, who was one of the very first Americans to land on Omaha Beach as part of a team of engineers tasked with finding and neutralizing land mines ahead of the infantrymen taking part in the assault. Under relentless fire from German guns, Private Ortega searched for and defused land mines no bigger than eggs. His heroic efforts in the face of horrific danger no doubt saved countless American lives.

As we make ready to honor all the troops participating in the D-Day invasion, I would like to make special mention of Private Louis Martin, who was a resident of my home district in Wilmington, California, and who is pictured here in this photo provided by his family.

Private Martin was born in Deming, New Mexico, in 1914, and moved to Wilmington as a young adult. By the time

Louis was drafted into the Army, he was married and had a 2-year-old daughter.

Louis was a member of the U.S. Army 1st Infantry Division, which landed on Omaha Beach on D-Day. It was there, on the sands of that beach 75 years ago, that Private Martin gave his life, for the freedom of his family, his countrymen, and for future generations of Americans. We, as a nation, are forever indebted to him, and it gives me great pride to have him remembered here today.

I thank those who have served, and I extend my deepest condolences to Private Martin's family and friends. I thank Private Martin and all members of the Armed Forces who so bravely fought and so gallantly sacrificed their lives in the service of our Nation during the D-Day invasion.

It is with the greatest appreciation for their courage, determination, and fierce belief in this Nation, for which it stands, that I pay tribute to these fallen soldiers today. It is in their honor that I pledge to endeavor within this body to strive ever harder to fulfill the promise of this Nation proposed by our Founders and paid for with the blood of soldiers like those who fell 75 years ago on the sands of Normandy.

ILLEGAL ALIEN AMNESTY LEADS TO HEIGHTENED BORDER SECURITY

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

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, as I speak, unprecedented tsunamis of illegal aliens swamp Customs and Border Patrol resources on America's porous southern border with Mexico.

What is the socialist Democrat response to this dangerous, life-threatening invasion? Today, they help make our border security crisis worse by pushing legislation that gives illegal aliens amnesty that, in turn, entices even more illegal aliens to cross our border.

What is the result of past socialist Democrat amnesty efforts? In the first half of fiscal year 2019, the number of illegal alien family units captured by Border Patrol roughly tripled over the previous year. Worst yet, the number of captured illegal aliens topped 100,000 in each of March and April. Further, the number of illegal alien caravans has skyrocketed from two in fiscal year 2017, to 13 in fiscal year 2018, to 104 large illegal alien caravans of 100 or more individuals, totaling 17,242 illegal alien captures in just the first 6 months of fiscal year 2019.

Border Patrol Chief Carla Provost recently testified to the Senate that, "Our apprehension numbers are off the charts. . . . We cannot address this crisis by simply shifting more resources or building more facilities. It is like holding a bucket under a faucet. It doesn't matter how many buckets you give me if we can't turn off the flow."

Thanks to socialist Democrats' betrayals of the American people, the crisis is not just centered on illegal aliens from Mexico and Central America. For the first time ever, on May 31, Border Patrol agents captured a large caravan of illegal aliens from Africa, including places like Angola, Cameroon, and Congo. Also, on May 31, Border Patrol agents captured the largest group of illegal aliens ever captured at one place: 1,036 illegal aliens at the El Paso, Texas, border.

Let me be very clear: Illegal alien amnesty only begets and encourages more lawless illegal alien conduct.

Socialist Democrats' callous disregard for American citizens plagued by illegal aliens demonstrates just how radical socialist Democrats have become. However, if you understand the underlying reason for the socialist Democrats' dangerous open borders policies, the inaction and callousness make sense.

About 70 percent of households with an illegal alien in them live off welfare and on the backs of American taxpayers. Since illegal aliens are heavily dependent on welfare, once they get the amnesty and the American citizenship socialist Democrats desperately seek to bestow, that makes them reliable socialist Democrat voters. After all, socialist Democrats are the party for taking much-needed money from hardworking American taxpayers to pay for welfare for those who prefer to vote for a living rather than work for one.

Quite frankly, socialist Democrats don't give one twit about the thousands of dead Americans who die each year because of illegal alien homicides. Socialist Democrats care not one twit about American blood on their hands. Socialist Democrats covet political power, and they see open borders, amnesty, and illegal aliens voting as the way to get it.

That is why so many socialist Democrat cities, like San Francisco, are passing laws that allow illegal aliens to register to vote, and vote, in American elections, regardless of how badly this denies American citizens control over their own governments.

This insult to American voters is so astonishing, it deserves repeating. Socialist Democrat cities, like San Francisco, are passing laws that allow illegal aliens to register to vote, and vote, in American elections, regardless of how badly this denies American citizens control over their own governments.

Mr. Speaker, I yearn for the day that socialist Democrats put the interests of American citizens above the interests of illegal aliens, above the socialist Democrats' craving for political power. Unfortunately, that day is not today.

FEDERAL EXTREME RISK PROTECTION WILL PREVENT GUN DEATHS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. MCBATH) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the Federal Extreme Risk Protection Order Act of 2019.

This commonsense legislation will empower loved ones and members of law enforcement to prevent acts of gun violence. When people are in crisis and pose a threat to themselves or others, those closest to them are often the first to know.

Two-thirds of all gun deaths are suicides. Extreme risk protection laws can prevent these tragedies. These laws have the power to prevent mass shootings and intimate partner gun violence.

Fifteen States and the District of Columbia currently have extreme risk laws, and these laws have received bipartisan support.

It is our duty, as lawmakers, to ensure the safety of all Americans, and extreme risk laws are a powerful tool that should be available for every single community across our Nation. This is why we need the Federal Extreme Risk Protection Order Act.

Nearly 100 people die every single day in America as a result of gun violence. Inaction is no longer an option. We have the power, the ability, and the responsibility to change our laws to save lives.

This legislation will empower Americans to prevent gun deaths. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

I am a victim of gun violence, and I have worked many long hours, days, months, and years working with and talking to the victims who suffer needlessly from unnecessary gun violence.

It is a tragedy for this body to continue to not pass legislation that would save lives. That is what we are brought here to do. That is who we are. For us to continue to turn a blind eye to the number of people who continue to die every single day due to unnecessary gun violence is unconscionable.

I urge my colleagues to stand on the right side of preserving democracy and making sure that everyone in this Nation has the ability to be able to live here without the fear of being gunned down. That is their right, to live in this country with the freedom from unnecessary gun violence.

For every day that passes by and every tragedy that we continue to have, when we turn a blind eye, we do a great disservice to the American people. On behalf of all victims, like myself, the victims of Virginia, and the victims that we continue to see every single day, if we do not stand up to protect them, then we are not standing for democracy.

CONGRATULATING A GREAT PUBLIC SERVANT

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

Mr. EMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Royce Nelligan for his 41 years of public service.

Earlier this month, Royce retired from his position as Minnesota's Small Business Administration district counsel after a 37-year career. Prior to Minnesota's SBA, he served in the U.S. Air Force and the National Park Service.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Royce for all of his years of service. I thank him for the work he did to help small businesses grow and prosper all across Minnesota. For all the opportunities he helped create and promote, he left our State and our communities better than when he started. I congratulate him on a job well done, and I wish him luck on his next chapter.

CONGRATULATING ANDOVER FIRE DEPARTMENT

Mr. EMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Andover Fire Department for being awarded the 2019 Fire Department of the Year by the Minnesota State Fire Department Association.

This award recognizes the department's efforts to provide outreach to seniors in the community, to recruit women, and for maximizing the use of available resources.

The department's Remember When fire safety program brings firefighters into Andover's senior communities to replace smoke alarms and mitigate any tripping hazards that exist.

The department has made significant strides to recruit women firefighters. In fact, Andover is one of the few departments to have a waiting list.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the women and men of the Andover Fire Department for keeping our community safe. Special congratulations to Chief Jerry Streich, Deputy Chief Mark Winczewski, and Battalion Chief John Wallace on earning this important recognition.

CONGRATULATING ELK RIVER MUNICIPAL UTILITIES

Mr. EMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Elk River Municipal Utilities for being a finalist for the 2019 Source Water Protection Award.

We often hear when government fails to protect our water, but today, I want to recognize a local utility for going above and beyond to protect our community's water quality.

Every year, the Minnesota Department of Health and the Minnesota Rural Water Association award community facilities for their work to protect community drinking water. This year, Elk River Municipal Utilities, also known as ERMU, of Sherburne County, Minnesota, was chosen as a finalist because of their diligence in prioritizing water quality.

ERMU sealed an abandoned well that could have posed a danger to the community's water supply. They consist-

ently examine stormwater ponds and their effects on the treatment of drinking water. They issue rebates for more efficient fixtures.

We are proud that this Sixth District utility is an example for our entire State.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Elk River Municipal Utilities for their selection, and I thank them for protecting the health and welfare of their residents and our drinking water.

□ 1030

THANK YOU FOR YOUR LEADERSHIP, MICHAEL HEMESATH

Mr. EMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank Michael Hemesath, President of St. John's University in St. Cloud, Minnesota, for his commitment to education and his service to the St. John's community.

Recently, President Hemesath announced he intends to retire at the end of the academic year. Including his time as a student, President Hemesath has belonged to the St. John's family for 42 years.

As President, Michael Hemesath continued and built upon the College of St. John's reputation for developing great talent and strong faith that is reflected in the alumni and Johnnie tradition.

In addition, President Hemesath leaves his alma mater with a balanced budget, a renovated Alcuin Library, and new buildings, like the Dietrich Reinhart Learning Commons and the St. John's Bible Gallery.

Mr. Speaker, I thank President Hemesath for all he has done for the College of St. John's. While he is moving on to the next chapter of his professional life, he will always be part of the Johnnie family.

HONORING VIRGINIA BEACH SHOOTING VICTIMS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. LURIA) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LURIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today grieving for Virginia Beach, a great city in our district, where the year's most devastating mass shooting happened last Friday.

That morning, 12 innocent people left their homes for work, but they didn't return home to their families, and they never will. Eleven of them were devoted public servants with more than 150 years of combined experience, and one was a dedicated contractor. I am honored to remember them today.

Laquita C. Brown, a right-of-way agent who lived in Chesapeake, was an avid traveler who chronicled her trips to New York City, Europe, and West Africa. A friend of hers called her "Ms. Worldwide." Her 40th birthday was coming up in November.

Ryan Keith Cox, an account clerk who lived in Virginia Beach, had a golden voice and sang in his church choir. He had recently accepted his own calling to the ministry to follow in the footsteps of his father, a friend,

Pastor E. Ray Cox, and the pastor of New Hope Baptist Church.

During the shooting, Keith guided colleagues to safety, but did not join them so he could look out for others.

Tara Welch Gallagher, an engineer who lived in Virginia Beach, educated the public about clean water and served her city for 6 years. Tara's survivors include her husband and her 22-month-old son. Her husband told a reporter: "She was everything to me."

Mary Louise Gayle was a right-of-way agent who lived in Virginia Beach. A proud grandmother, she had just turned 65, and her children planned to take their mom to Portland later this month to celebrate her birthday.

Alexander Mikhail Gusev, a right-of-way agent who lived in Virginia Beach, moved from Belarus to seek a better life in America. He was a generous and thoughtful person, who was said to grab his lawnmower and cut his neighbor's lawn without even being asked.

Joshua O. Hardy was an engineering technician who lived in Virginia Beach. He was a loving uncle, a healthy eater and runner, he smiled on the job, and found time to write a beloved children's book that spoke to youth about strangers in their midst.

Michelle "Missy" Langer, an administrative assistant who lived in Virginia Beach, loved the Pittsburgh Steelers, Paul McCartney, and the ocean. A friend said, "I will miss her smile and her hugs. That is the hardest thing."

Richard H. Nettleton, an engineer who lived in Norfolk, helped design, install, and maintain Virginia Beach's water and sewer systems. An Army veteran, he enjoyed mentoring young engineers.

Katherine A. Nixon, an engineer who lived in Virginia Beach, was a devoted wife and mother to three daughters, one of whom is just 15 months old. According to her neighbor, her final call was to her husband just moments after she was shot.

Christopher Kelly Rapp, an engineer who lived in Powhatan, played the bagpipes and loved Scottish music. Compared by some to Mr. Rogers, he was known as encouraging and enthusiastic.

Herbert "Bert" Snelling, a contractor who lived in Virginia Beach and was visiting the Municipal Center for a permit; he led his church's security team, and in his work, he did everything from small handyman repairs to building homes.

Robert "Bobby" Williams, a special projects coordinator who lived in Chesapeake, worked for Virginia Beach for 41 years. He helped build the seawall in our city and planned on retiring this year to spend more time with his family.

The losses here will never be replaced, but so many heroes emerged to prevent further horror.

Over the weekend, I saw heroic first responders—police, fire, and EMS personnel—who ran into the line of fire to

save others before comforting our community in the immediate aftermath of this tragedy.

As the hours and days go by, we hear tens, if not hundreds, of stories of the heroism of individuals who helped save lives during this tragic event, including the officer among the first responders who, in the performance of his duties, took a bullet to protect our community, and was, by the grace of God, saved by his protective vest.

I saw believable bravery in Sentara Hospital where Sunday, I had the honor of visiting a survivor of the shooting. She clasped my hand as I stood at her bedside, and her strength and resolve were palpable as she had only narrowly come away alive.

I saw love and hope at heartfelt vigils across our community where people of all faiths joined in prayer to remember those who left us all too soon.

I saw strength among our city leaders and police chief as they addressed our grieving community, determined to remember the 12 we lost far too soon.

SHOWCASE FOR COMMERCE

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, last week I was honored to attend the Showcase for Commerce in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, Cambria County.

For nearly 30 years, the annual Showcase for Commerce has highlighted the exceptional work happening in Cambria County.

Established by the late Congressman Jack Murtha, the event brings together Federal, State and local leaders, as well as major defense corporations and subcontractors and regional, national, and international business leaders.

With more than 100 exhibitors and more than 2,000 attendees, the Showcase for Commerce has grown into a nationally recognized business and industry trade show and defense contracting exhibition.

Cambria County has a skilled workforce that makes considerable contributions to our national security. We saw more than \$180 million in new defense contracts announced at this year's showcase. Because America can't merely remain competitive in a global economy, but we must lead the way with the most sophisticated technology.

As a Member of the House of Representatives and the father of an Active-Duty soldier and a Purple Heart wounded warrior, I am not interested in a fair fight. Our United States military members deserve our best, that includes the resources to be optimally safe, effective, and lethal.

There is no better means to a peaceful world or a deterrent to would-be dictators and terrorists than a well-equipped, robustly trained, and properly funded United States military.

Generations of workers in Cambria County and southwestern Pennsylvania have been dedicated to our national security through service overseas and service here at home.

They ensure that we send our servicemen and women into combat with the most advanced state-of-the-art equipment available.

Here in Washington, the Army's modernization efforts include a request of \$12.2 billion in research, development, tests, and evaluation funding, and \$21.8 billion in procurement, which will begin to address the Army's identified top six modernization priorities: Long-Range Precision Fires Missile, next-generation combat vehicles, Future Vertical Lift, tactical network, air-and-missile defense, and soldier lethality.

Now, I support this request because we need to be ready to answer the threats that are before us, whether they come from Iran, North Korea, Russia, or elsewhere, we must be able to counter and mitigate such threats swiftly and deliberately.

Career and technical education play a role in our readiness. Right now, there are more than 7 million job openings in the United States, and it is one of the greatest challenges we face—the skills gap.

Thanks to the Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act, we were able to completely overhaul the Perkins Act and invest the resources necessary to have a dominant and prosperous workforce.

We can secure the future, and help more Americans climb the rungs on the ladder of opportunity through career and technical education programs.

Mr. Speaker, the Showcase for Commerce puts Cambria County workforce on display. Those of us in Pennsylvania already knew this, and the showcase lets us share it with the rest of the Nation.

CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION POLICY

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

Mr. GALLEGUO. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. LURIA).

HONORING VIRGINIA BEACH SHOOTING VICTIMS

Mrs. LURIA. Mr. Speaker, I continue today in grieving for Virginia Beach and for those that we lost.

Those who knew the victims are making statements that we need to hear.

Bert Snelling's neighbor told a Virginian-Pilot reporter, "It's the world we live in now, and it's a shame."

A friend of Missy Langer's told The Washington Post, "This kind of stuff has got to stop." And another friend said, "She didn't deserve to die like that."

None of them did.

This is a moment where doing nothing is no longer an option. To prove

that point, all we have to do is look at the first responder who ran into the building and took a bullet to protect his fellow citizens. To him, it was never an option to not act.

If there is a lesson that we take out of this tragedy, all we have to do is look at him.

We must run into the building together.

We must act.

Mr. GALLEGUO. Mr. Speaker, while the Trump administration is setting fire to our legal immigration system, separating families, and all but closing down our border, I am proud that today, here in the House of Representatives, Democrats are standing up and taking action to provide legal status and an earned path to citizenship for young people and families that already call this country home.

Dreamers and TPS holders are our neighbors, coworkers, and our friends. They are productive and contributing members of our society, raising families, serving in our military, and uplifting our communities.

Even though they collectively represent some of the strongest parts of this country, the Trump administration has forced them to live in constant uncertainty and fear that they or their loved ones will be deported.

But even so, they have had the courage to step out of the shadows and tell their stories and fight for the lives they have built for themselves and their families and for the futures they aspire to.

They have spoken up many times, putting themselves at risk to do so in hopes that they would drive us to act to uphold our American values and allow them to become, on paper, what they already are in their hearts: Americans.

The hundreds of thousands of Dreamers who came forward to register with the government as part of the DACA program trusted the government to live up to its end of the bargain.

Although the Trump administration has tried to break that promise, today we are taking action to make sure we keep our word.

We will not allow these aspiring Americans to become the next victim of Trump's brutal deportation force. This wasn't an easy process, and the fight isn't over. It takes immense courage to stand up to power at any time, but even more so, when your life—as you know it—is at great risk.

I have the utmost admiration and respect for Dreamers who have taken a stand and fought for the right to continue to live and work in the country they call home. I know they will continue to fight until this bill that we pass becomes law.

In the meantime, I—and my fellow Democrats—will continue to be right by their side.

RED LION FIRE COMPANY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from

Pennsylvania (Mr. SMUCKER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mourn the passing of John David—he was known as “JD”—Smith, a volunteer firefighter with the Red Lion Fire Department.

JD passed away on Sunday due to injuries sustained during a motorcycle accident.

JD officially joined the Department in June of 2016, though he was involved in years prior as well. His sister, Megan, said, “He was a very dedicated firefighter. It was like his second home. He ran just about every call he could without hesitation. He had a kind heart and would help anyone who needed it. If you were sad, he was the first to ask you what’s wrong and if you need anything.”

Mr. Speaker, we appreciate JD’s compassion and service to his community. We recognize that those who volunteer with our local fire companies are special, and their dedication to the protection of others is admirable.

I ask that the community join me in keeping JD’s family, friends, and fellow firefighters at the Red Lion Fire Department in our prayers during this difficult time.

□ 1045

NATIONAL FOSTER CARE MONTH

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, May was National Foster Care Month, and I would like to recognize all of the loving and caring foster parents in my district.

Nearly 670,000 young people have foster parents across this great Nation, and it is in a loving home that they are able to grow and thrive. Today, I would like to thank the foster parents, volunteers, family members, social workers, child welfare professionals, and countless others across the district that I represent who help them find permanent homes and build strong foundations.

In particular, I would also like to recognize the work of two outstanding nonprofit organizations in my district that do great work in assisting foster children and families: Bethany Christian Services and COBYS Family Services.

This is an issue we should all care deeply about. I was very proud that my very first legislation to become law was bipartisan language, cosponsored with Representative TERRI SEWELL, to help place foster children in the home of family members.

When it comes to finding loving homes for children, there are no Republicans or Democrats, just mothers and fathers, aunts and uncles, and sons and daughters who believe that each child should have a bed to be tucked into at night in a loving home. Our thanks are with those foster parents who provide just that.

CONGRATULATING WARWICK GIRLS TRACK AND FIELD

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the State champions,

PIAA AAA Girls Track & Field champions, the Warwick Warriors. The Warriors bested the competition last week, bringing home the school district’s fifth State championship. The team took home seven medals from the State championship games.

“Every time those girls were asked to do something, they did it,” said Coach Alex Decker. “They rose to every occasion, from the time they were sophomores to now, and they are just unreal.”

Certainly, there is much to be proud of. The lessons that these young women have learned together will stay with them throughout their lives.

When asked what she learned from graduating seniors on the team, junior Meaghan Quinn said: “No matter how many medals or how many awards you get as a team, it always comes back to the people who you are and the friendships that you’ve made along the way. . . . We can’t do it without each other.”

Mr. Speaker, the community is proud of the efforts of these young women. We congratulate them on their tremendous success and continue to wish them well in the future.

ACKNOWLEDGING CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM WORKERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BASS) for 5 minutes.

Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, May was National Foster Care Month, a time for our country to come together to acknowledge the half million people in our child welfare system, the hundreds of thousands who work within the system day in and day out, and the millions of adults who have exited the system and are no longer in care.

No one knows the child welfare system like the foster youth who have grown up in the system. Today, the Congressional Caucus on Foster Youth and the National Foster Youth Institute have brought more than 100 young people from every corner of the country here to Washington, D.C., to shadow their Member of Congress. I would like to take a second to thank the nearly 100 Members of Congress who are spending this morning learning from a constituent and delegate of this program about their personal experiences and ideas to make impactful change in the child welfare system.

The delegates of this program have been in town since Saturday and have been learning about community activism and successful movement building. Yesterday, we held a forum right here in the Capitol where our delegates were able to ask Members of the leadership of Congress questions about changes to the child welfare system. I can’t wait for the participants of this program to be up here serving in Congress, making their voices even louder than they are now.

Each year, our participants have a real hand in making change. From the

Chafee Grant extensions to the passage of the Family First Prevention Services Act just last year, this group’s voices have changed our child welfare system forever.

The reality is this: When the government removes children from their parents, the government becomes that child’s parent. Too often, the government forgets this commitment and life goes on for those not in the child welfare system; but for those in it, they come to feel trapped and forgotten.

These young people here today have traveled thousands of miles to share their stories of their challenges with abuse, trafficking, overmedication, or homelessness. In addition, they are sharing their successes with mentorship, adoption, family reunification, community activism, and independent living. Their goal is to leave Congress with a better understanding of the reality faced day in and day out by our Nation’s youth in care.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I would like to share the stories of four former foster youth who are here shadowing me today.

Yeshi Vaughan graduated in the top 10 of her high school class. In May 2019, she graduated with honors from Saint Martin’s University with a bachelor’s in social work and a minor in sociology. She hopes that as a social worker she can share her story to encourage other youth.

Fonda Williams is a former foster youth from California, born and raised in the city of Watts. She is 27 years old and the sixth child of eight. Her current occupation is a public safety dispatcher. She attended UCLA and is currently attending El Camino College.

Racquell Perry is a Florida barred attorney and is the statewide outreach for Keys to Independence at Educate Tomorrow. The Keys to Independence program is designed to help youth in out-of-home care overcome barriers to driving. Racquell is a proud two-time graduate of Florida A&M University, earning a bachelor’s degree in criminal justice and a JD from its college of law.

Toni Criner, while attending Howard University, had the opportunity to be an intern in my office, where she experienced child welfare and foster care policy issues from a different viewpoint. After Toni’s time on the Hill, she went on to pioneer a White House initiative and was given the opportunity to work with Washington, D.C.’s most vulnerable transitioning-aged youth. In 2019, Toni founded her own company, T.C. Mentoring and Consulting LLC. The company’s mission is to help at-risk youth and young adults find their path in life.

Mr. Speaker, our country is the richest country in the history of the world, and there is no excuse for us not to take care of the half million youth who are in the child welfare system. When the government removes them, we are the ones responsible, and we should never be in a situation where anyone

would accuse the government of abuse and neglect. This is why we need to transform the Nation's child welfare system to make sure that all of the children in our country have everything they need to be successful adults.

REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF JOHN D. MILLER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember John D. Miller of Monticello, Illinois. He was a beloved public servant and active community member who suddenly passed away last week.

After graduating from Monticello High School in 1971, John served in the United States Army and later in the National Guard and the Army Reserves. It was there that he began his career in law enforcement, serving as a military police officer and an instructor.

His civilian service started with the Decatur Police Department before he was named Argenta's chief of police. In 1995, he was appointed to the same role with the Monticello Police Department, where he went on to serve for 17 years until his retirement in 2012.

Throughout his tenure, he was known for his sense of justice, but also his sense of compassion. In total, he dedicated 34 years of his life to law enforcement.

In 2013, he once again answered the call to better his community, and he was elected as an alderman on the Monticello City Council. In 2017, he was reelected to a second 4-year term.

John lived his life in humble service to his friends and neighbors. For so many, he was a role model and a mentor, and he will be truly missed.

My prayers are with his wife, Karen, his children, and his grandchildren.

CONGRATULATING COACH JIM OTT

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Coach Jim Ott and the men's golf team at Illinois Wesleyan University on their NCAA Division III national championship win last month for the 13th straight year.

Illinois Wesleyan University has made it to the national championship, but this year, they took home the trophy. When asked about the win, Coach Ott said: "The nice thing is it was such a team effort."

During the 3-day tournament, the Titans had led the scoreboard until the final nine holes, when the second-place team caught their lead and tied them.

Thanks to a 12-foot par putt on number 18 by junior Skylar LeVine and a 15-foot par putt on the final hole by senior Drew Pershing, the team secured their first-place ranking, earning them the title of national champions.

Illinois Wesleyan's win also earned Coach Ott the Dave Williams National Coach of the Year Award, presented by

Golf Pride Grips. He has been the men's golf coach for the Titans since 2000 and led Illinois Wesleyan to eight wins in 11 tournaments this season. After coaching the Titans for 19 years, he can finally boast a national championship win.

Coach Ott has a lot to be proud of. I congratulate him and the entire Titan golf team.

REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF TERRY TODT

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember Terry Todt. Terry was a friend and a beloved community member who passed away on May 23.

Many of us in central Illinois grew up listening to Terry on the radio. For the past 41 years, he was the man behind the microphone announcing some of the most memorable moments in high school sports in central Illinois.

Terry got his first transistor radio at the age of 7. In 1978, his dream of becoming a broadcaster came true when he was hired by WSMI in Litchfield, the radio station he had listened to on that transistor radio while growing up.

Because of his excellence in sports announcing, he was inducted into the media division of the Illinois Basketball Coaches Association Hall of Fame, as well as many other distinctions.

But Terry's love for youth sports went far beyond his broadcasts:

For many years, he officiated basketball, baseball, and soccer with the local sports association;

He was instrumental in expanding the Raymond Park District to add two athletic fields, including a soccer field that was named in his honor;

Last year, he began the T. Todt Shootout, a basketball benefit that raises money for the Montgomery County Cancer Association.

Terry left a lasting legacy that will long be remembered.

I remember meeting Terry in 1995, and he is just one of the most genuine people anyone could have ever met. He was an iconic member of the Raymond community, and he will be missed by many.

My prayers are with his wife, Brenda, their children, their grandchildren, and everyone who knew my friend Terry Todt.

PROTECT THE DREAMERS

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

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about our Dreamers and the need for Congress to work together now to protect them and provide legal status.

Simply put, Dreamers are Americans, just like you and I, and they should be treated as such. They came here, brought by their families at a very early age: 2, 3, 4 years of age. For them, this is the only country they have ever known.

They are our friends, our neighbors, and members of our churches, syna-

gogues, and mosques. They serve in the military and attend our schools and universities.

In my district alone, the 16th Congressional District in California in the San Joaquin Valley, there are over 1,200 Dreamers who are attending California State University, Fresno; the University of California, Merced; and thousands more who are attending our community colleges.

□ 1100

I have heard their stories, I have looked them in the eyes, and I have consoled them. They have great fear. They fear things that we would not probably think about, like driving to school and driving to work. They are fearful that they might be pulled over because maybe their vehicle has some sort of a violation, only to be pulled over and find out that they are not here legally.

The jobs that they have—many of them full-time jobs, good jobs—are threatened by potential audits to the employers who are seeking to determine whether or not they are here illegally or not.

Yet, in spite of all of those challenges, they work tirelessly to improve their education and to contribute to the betterment of their families and their local communities. They pay taxes. They give back.

After all, isn't that the American way?

They are the next generation of leaders in various regions throughout our communities, yet they are living in fear every day that they could be deported. They fear for their families, and they fear for their futures as they wait to see if they will be removed from the only home they have ever known.

Can you imagine being in a household where some members of your family are here legally, and some are not, and the notion that your family might be split apart, mother and father, brothers and sisters?

How horrific that must be.

They have trusted our government to uphold its word that we would give them protections under the DACA program. Now, of course, that is all under a cloud.

We must keep our promises. Living with this uncertainty is just not right. It is unfair, it is unjust, and it is not the American way.

My grandparents immigrated to this country, and they often faced many of the same challenges that our Dreamers live with every day. Our story, therefore—a nation of immigrants past and present—is their story. Their story, like my family, is the American story. It is a story of immigrants wanting to come here to have a better life for themselves and for their children.

So, therefore, I am unwavering in my support that we provide them legal status. We must let our Dreamers know that we stand with them and that we

will not stop fighting for them. A majority of Americans want legal protection for Dreamers. Congress must listen, and Congress must act. Hopefully, we will do that today.

So, Mr. Speaker, I stand here and say to my colleagues: Vote “yes” to pass the American Dream and Promise Act. It is the moral and right thing to do, and therefore we must do it now.

ARKANSAS FLOODING

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the flooding back in my home State of Arkansas and the need for prioritized spending and more Federal investment in waterway infrastructure.

While national media attention is largely focused elsewhere, the Arkansas River has swollen to historic levels, flooding homes and businesses, breaching levees, and devastating farmland.

President Trump issued an emergency declaration last week allowing FEMA to provide immediate relief to 16 counties most severely affected. This Federal aid is extremely valuable as communities work tirelessly to save businesses and homes.

Arkansas is not alone in experiencing flooding. Our neighbors in Oklahoma, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Missouri, as well as South Dakota, Iowa, and Kansas have all been affected by flooding this year.

These disasters beg the question: What can Congress do to prevent future flooding?

More specifically, how can we improve infrastructure within our States to reduce the risk of dam and levee breaches?

As ranking member on the Transportation and Infrastructure’s Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment, I hope to add insight into that very question.

Waterways tend to be out of sight and out of mind, but widespread flooding has made navigable rivers impossible to ignore. In Arkansas alone we have seen an estimated \$23 million in daily economic loss along the Arkansas River. When barges and boats can no longer navigate inland waterways, the entire State and surrounding areas suffer.

Much of the infrastructure along these rivers was initially installed in the 1960s and 1970s and is now reaching the end of its shelf life. A backlog of maintenance projects compounds the issues, and we can’t just keep putting temporary patches on systemic problems.

For example, I recently cosponsored bipartisan legislation that would unlock billions of dollars in already collected fees to maintain our Nation’s Federal ports and harbors. In many cases, we have the money for infrastructure projects, however, red tape

and bureaucracy slow down the process and prevent necessary work from occurring.

The irony of delaying projects on our navigable waterways is that these projects often have tremendous economic returns—as high as 10 to 1 and 16 to 1. It makes economic sense and it is common sense to invest in waterways and infrastructure.

Unprecedented flooding such as we are observing should serve as a chance for us to reexamine infrastructure to ensure it is updated and capable of protecting life and property.

No doubt, as flood waters recede in the coming days, Congress’ attention will turn elsewhere. But I urge my colleagues in both the House and the Senate to come together, address long-term projects that have been on the back burner for years, and keep WRDA on its 2-year schedule.

We can’t control the weather, but we can and should do better than accepting as the norm to have outdated and failing infrastructure, flooded homes, and washed out farmlands. The American people deserve better than this.

Before I close, I would be remiss if I didn’t acknowledge and thank the countless first responders and volunteers who have worked around the clock to fill sandbags, move livestock to higher ground, transport possessions from homes at risk of flooding, and rescue people trapped in moving floodwaters.

Governor Hutchinson, the Arkansas Department of Emergency Management, the Arkansas National Guard, the Corps of Engineers, and many other State and local officials have led an efficient and organized response, and their swift action has certainly saved lives and property.

Arkansas doesn’t back down when challenged, and we persevere through the storms of life. I have heard so many stories of Arkansans rallying around one another in their time of need, and this gives me hope for the days ahead.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until noon today.

Accordingly (at 11 o’clock and 6 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. JAYAPAL) at noon.

PRAYER

Rabbi Lawrence R. Sernovitz, Nafshenu, Cherry Hill, New Jersey, offered the following prayer:

Dear God, benevolent, compassionate, and gracious; abundant in lov-

ing kindness and truth; forgiving iniquity, rebellion, and sin, be with us as we open this session of the United States House of Representatives. Guide these courageous individuals to create holy space where healthy debate is encouraged, and the dignity and autonomy of human beings is respected and loved.

Dear God, let us remember that the world is not complete. We are completing it. In our brokenness, give us hope. Let us build the world with love. May the angels around us open our hearts, lift our spirits, and give us the ability to see ourselves in the other. As our tradition teaches, love the stranger as yourself.

Dear God, bless these Representatives with enough foolishness to believe that they can make a difference in this world, that they can do what others claim cannot be done, bringing justice and kindness to our Earth, to our children, and to humanity. The whole world is a narrow bridge. The essence is not to be afraid.

And we say together, amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day’s proceedings and announces to the House her approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. DELGADO. Madam Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker’s approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the Speaker’s approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. DELGADO. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WOODALL led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

WELCOMING RABBI LAWRENCE R. SERNOVITZ

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Ms. DEAN. Madam Speaker, I am delighted to welcome to this Chamber my

close friend, Rabbi Larry Sernovitz, whom we have just heard offer us a beautiful, wise prayer.

I first met Rabbi Sernovitz in Abington, in my home district, where he served Temple-Beth Am. When I was first elected to public office as a township commissioner, it was Larry, it was the rabbi, who offered a powerful benediction that evening on the importance of education, social justice, humility, and courage. Larry has been a close friend and counselor ever since.

Through Larry's rabbinical work, he has lifted his devotion to community, faith, and family. Larry lives the creed, "Love the stranger."

As a founder of Nafshenu in Cherry Hill, New Jersey, he seeks to create a community that places people and their hopes and their dreams first.

Most importantly, Larry is a dedicated husband to Rebecca and a loving, steady dad to Sam, Daniella, and Eden, who join him today.

It brings me great joy to welcome my good friend Rabbi Larry Sernovitz and thank him for his wise prayer.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 15 further requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

RECOGNIZING PRIDE MONTH

(Mr. HIGGINS of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, June is Pride Month, marking 50 years since the uprising at the Stonewall in New York City to protest discrimination against LGBT Americans.

The month is marked by celebrations in communities all over the country. Last week, in western New York, we raised the pride flags in both Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

The House this year passed the historic Equality Act to extend the legal protections of Federal civil rights laws to LGBT Americans, prohibiting discrimination in housing, employment, and medical treatment.

Passing the Equality Act into law couldn't be more urgent. This administration has taken steps to roll back rules across Federal agencies, reversing years of progress and invoking fears in communities throughout this Nation.

As a member of the Equality Caucus, I am proud to recognize Pride Month. I am committed to fighting these discriminatory actions and will keep working toward full equality for each and every American.

HONORING JEREMY COLLIER

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to ad-

dress the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, today, I have Jeremy Collier with me as part of the National Foster Youth Institute Shadow Day.

Jeremy and his wife, Ashley, live in Cincinnati with their 2-year-old son, Payton. Jeremy recently completed his MBA studies at Western Governors University.

Life wasn't always easy for Jeremy. Jeremy aged out of the foster care system at age 18 when he was still in high school. Jeremy was virtually homeless, yet he graduated and went on to complete a bachelor's degree from the University of Cincinnati. Jeremy majored in business with a concentration in finance.

Today, Jeremy works as a senior insurance auditor, focusing on risk-related audits. I thank Jeremy for being here today, sharing his story and helping so many children overcome similar obstacles.

Jeremy went through tough times and persevered. He came to Washington to share his experiences in the hope of strengthening the system for foster youth.

Madam Speaker, I wholeheartedly congratulate Jeremy on all that he has achieved in life. Madam Speaker, I am proud of Jeremy's success and wish him and his family the best moving forward.

CONGRESS MUST STAND FIRMLY BEHIND DREAMERS

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

Mr. CARBAJAL. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6, the American Dream and Promise Act of 2019.

This Nation was founded by immigrants who believed that if you work hard and play by the rules, you can achieve the American Dream.

When the Trump administration announced its heartless decision to rescind DACA protections, it turned its back on the core beliefs of our country and put over 800,000 young immigrants who know America as their only home in a state of fear.

Dreamers are hardworking and law-abiding Americans. They are our military servicemen and -women, our neighbors, and our children's classmates. They make our country a better place for all.

After years of tireless advocacy and living in distress, Dreamers and TPS recipients deserve clarity. I am proud to support H.R. 6, which will offer them an earned pathway to citizenship. Now more than ever, we must stand firmly behind our Dreamers and acknowledge their countless social, economic, and cultural contributions to the United States.

Please know that I will not stop fighting for all young immigrants and Dreamers. I urge my colleagues to support the passage of H.R. 6 this week.

HONORING BEDFORD, VIRGINIA, SOLDIERS

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

Mr. RIGGLEMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the sacrifice made by our brave men in uniform on the shores of France 75 years ago this week.

As the dawn hours rose on June 6, 1944, the choppy waters of the English Channel were filled with American and Allied soldiers. Thirty of those brave men were from the town of Bedford, Virginia, a small hamlet nestled in the southern part of my district. These boys, who competed for the honor of being the first to reach Omaha Beach, etched their hometown into history as one with the highest per capita loss of life.

By the end of that fateful day, when the sun had set on Omaha Beach, 19 Bedford soldiers were dead. Four more died in the Normandy campaign. Every one of them was a hero.

Seventy-five years have passed, and yet, their heroism stands the test of time.

ADDRESSING THE EPIDEMIC OF GUN VIOLENCE

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

Mr. DELGADO. Madam Speaker, I rise today because we must listen to our children. Our children are calling out for us to take action to address the epidemic of gun violence, which has spread to traditionally safe places like schools, concert halls, movie theaters, and places of worship.

Our children are growing up under the constant paranoia of gun violence. Try, if you can, to imagine the depth of their fear and anxiety. Nowhere is safe.

Last week, I visited seven schools in my district and spoke with students who fear for their safety and stress over our inability to take action on gun violence.

We are not even halfway through 2019, and there have already been 13 school shootings. Is there any mystery behind the student walkouts we experienced last year in response to gun violence?

I was proud to support H.R. 8, back in March, in order to achieve long-overdue universal background checks, a baseline measure to address gun violence.

Now the Senate must act. I implore my colleagues in the Senate to hear the young people of our country calling for change and to pass H.R. 8. The time is now.

TAKE ACTION ON GUN VIOLENCE NOW

(Mr. MORELLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MORELLE. Madam Speaker, we mark the beginning of Gun Violence Awareness Month clouded in tragedy and heartbreak as our Nation yet again mourns the loss of innocent life and confronts another act of senseless gun violence.

As a Nation, we grieve with the Virginia Beach community. We must now ask ourselves how many more lives will be allowed to be lost before we finally say enough is enough? How many children, how many neighbors, how many colleagues and friends must we lose before we finally take action to make commonsense gun reform a reality?

“Run, hide, and fight” should no longer be a phrase our children must learn along with their ABCs. Each day that passes without universal background checks, without a ban on military-style assault weapons, without safe storage and red flag laws, we risk the loss of more innocent life.

This Gun Violence Awareness Month should serve as a wake-up call to all Americans. What are we waiting for? The time to act is now.

ENOUGH IS ENOUGH: ACT NOW TO STOP GUN VIOLENCE

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

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Madam Speaker, June is Gun Violence Awareness Month, a time for extra reflection on the immeasurable cost of lives lost and destroyed in senseless shootings. And it is another chance to demand that Congress act to stop the bloodshed.

Once more, last Friday, a gunman attacked a local government building in Virginia Beach, killing 12 and wounding many more.

This was the 150th mass shooting in America since the start of the year, on the 151st day of the year. Let that sink in: 150 days, 151 mass shootings. Enough is enough.

But it is not just mass shootings. This past weekend, in Chicago alone, at least 52 people were shot, and eight people died. Enough is enough.

It is long past time for the Congress to take concrete action to reduce gun violence. As a House, we did that this year, passing H.R. 8, a bipartisan universal background check bill, but it has been more than 100 days since we sent that legislation to the Senate and, still, no vote.

How many more shootings, how many more lives lost, before Leader McConnell ends the obstruction and allows a vote on this commonsense bill? Congress is not powerless. Congress has the ability to save lives. Let's act now.

□ 1215

IN MEMORY OF THE VICTIMS OF THE VIRGINIA BEACH MASS SHOOTING

(Ms. DEAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. DEAN. Madam Speaker, Mr. LaQuita Brown, Ryan Keith Cox, Tara Welch Gallagher, Mary Louise Gayle, Alexander Mikhail Gusev, Joshua O. Hardy, Michelle “Missy” Langer, Richard H. Nettleton, Katherine A. Nixon, Christopher Kelly Rapp, Robert Williams, Herbert Snelling—these are the victims of Friday’s mass shooting in Virginia Beach.

That phrase, “Friday’s mass shooting,” should sound bizarre, but it doesn’t. This year is averaging more than one mass shooting per day in our country.

How long would it take to read all of the victim’s names?

How long would it take to process the grief, to wrap our hearts around the scale of this tragedy?

And how long will it take for our leaders to act?

This year, the House passed legislation to require universal background checks and to close the Charleston loophole, but these measures have gone to the graveyard of bills that the Senate has created.

Each of these reforms will save lives; none of them threatens our Second Amendment rights.

I will close with the words of John Donne: Do not ask “for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee.”

EXTEND A WELCOME MAT TO THE DREAMERS

(Ms. TITUS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. TITUS. Madam Speaker, I rise today on behalf of over 15,000 Dreamers and TPS holders who live in the heart of Las Vegas. They ask for nothing more than a shot at the American Dream.

They are teachers, nurses, entrepreneurs, and, more importantly, they are our neighbors, our friends, our colleagues.

These courageous individuals contribute so much to our communities where they have spent most of their lives and they call home. They have made the United States their own country and their own home.

Yet, over the last 2 years, the Trump administration has attacked Dreamers and TPS holders by rolling back immigration protections and tearing families apart.

That has got to stop.

By passing the American Dream and Promise Act, this House is going to be standing up to the hateful anti-immigration policies that have come to define the Trump administration.

The symbol of the United States must always remain the Statue of Lib-

erty. We should be putting out a welcoming mat, not building a wall.

PROTECTIONS FROM TERRORIST THREATS ON SOCIAL MEDIA

(Mr. ROSE of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ROSE of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today because not nearly enough is being done by our social media companies to take down terrorist content from their platforms.

It has been months now since the Christchurch massacre which was streamed on Facebook because its artificial intelligence, or IA, was not able to or capable of taking it down quickly enough. Now that video has been uploaded and re-uploaded hundreds of thousands of times.

In fact, instead of preventing terrorist content from spreading on their platform, as reported by the Associated Press, recently, Facebook has been making videos and promoting terrorist content on its own system.

For instance, an al-Qaida-linked terrorist group has an auto-generated Facebook that has nearly 4,500 likes. The case was profiled in the AP story and served as yet another glaring example of Facebook’s inability to police itself.

But what is even more striking, is that before coming to speak on the House floor today, I checked, and this profile is still up there. This profile that the AP reported to Facebook is still up there. Facebook does not care right now about our own safety. They are putting their own profit before the safety or national security of this very country.

Madam Speaker, I push for aggressive action here. We need a strong public-private partnership, and Facebook has got to come to its senses today. It is so important.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 4, 2019.
Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on June 4, 2019, at 9:17 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 1328.
Appointment:
Advisory Committee on the Records of Congress.
With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,
CHERYL L. JOHNSON.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

REMEMBERING THE VICTIMS OF THE VIOLENT SUPPRESSION OF DEMOCRACY PROTESTS IN TIANANMEN SQUARE AND ELSEWHERE IN CHINA

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 393) remembering the victims of the violent suppression of democracy protests in Tiananmen Square and elsewhere in China on June 3 and 4, 1989, and calling on the Government of the People's Republic of China to respect the universally recognized human rights of all people living in China and around the World, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 393

Whereas, on June 4, 1989, a violent crackdown on peaceful demonstrations held in and around Beijing's Tiananmen Square was carried out by the People's Liberation Army, following orders given by the Government of the People's Republic of China;

Whereas an estimated 1,000,000 people joined the protests in Tiananmen Square and citizens in over 400 Chinese cities staged similar protests calling for democratic reform, including not only students, but also government employees, journalists, workers, police officers, members of the armed forces, and other citizens;

Whereas the peaceful demonstrations of 1989 called upon the Government of the People's Republic of China to eliminate corruption, accelerate economic and political reform, and protect human rights, particularly the freedoms of expression and assembly, issues that remain relevant in United States-China relations 30 years later;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China takes active measures to deny its citizens the truth about the Tiananmen Square massacre, including the blocking of uncensored internet sites and social media commentary on microblog and other messaging services, and the placement of misleading information on the events of June 3 and 4, 1989, on internet sites available in China;

Whereas, on May 20, 1989, martial law was declared in Beijing, China, after authorities had failed to persuade demonstrators to leave Tiananmen Square;

Whereas during the late afternoon and early evening hours of June 3, 1989, thousands of armed troops, supported by tanks and other armor, moved into Beijing and surrounding streets;

Whereas, on the night of June 3, 1989, and continuing into the morning of June 4, 1989, soldiers fired into crowds, inflicting high casualties on the demonstrators and injuring many unarmed civilians;

Whereas tanks crushed to death some protesters and onlookers and seriously injured many others;

Whereas independent observers reported that hundreds, perhaps thousands, were killed and wounded by People's Liberation Army soldiers and other security forces in Beijing and other cities in China;

Whereas tens of thousands were detained and sent to prison or reeducation through labor, often without trial and many were tortured and imprisoned for decades;

Whereas the Tiananmen Mothers is a group of relatives and friends of those killed in June 1989 whose demands include the right to mourn victims publicly and who call for a full, public, and independent accounting of the wounded, dead, and those imprisoned for participating in the spring 1989 demonstrations;

Whereas members of the Tiananmen Mothers group have faced arrest, harassment, and discrimination, with the group's website blocked in China and the freezing by Chinese authorities of international cash donations made to the group to support families of victims;

Whereas despite the Government of the People's Republic of China's integration into the international economic system and its obligations under international treaties and covenants, the political reforms and the protection of universally recognized rights sought by the Tiananmen demonstrators have not been realized during the past 30 years;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China continues to actively suppress universally recognized rights by imprisoning or restricting the activities of pro-democracy activists, human rights lawyers, citizen journalists, labor union leaders, religious believers, members of ethnic minorities, and individuals in the Xinjiang and Tibetan regions, among many others who seek to express their political or religious views or their ethnic identity in a peaceful manner, including in Hong Kong where the Government of the People's Republic of China has increasingly exerted influence, eroding freedoms there, and placing its special status at risk;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China continues to harass, disappear, and detain peaceful advocates for human rights, religious freedom, ethnic minority rights and the rule of law, and their family members, such as Ilham Tohti, Gao Zhisheng, Wang Bingzhang, Lobsang Tsering, Yang Maodong (also known as Guo Feixiong), Liu Xianbin, Qin Yongmin, Wu Gan, Zhang Haitao, Wang Quanzhang, Tashi Wangchug, Tang Jingling, Liu Feiyue, Wang Yi, Jiang Rong, Cao Yuguang, Abdurehim Heyit, Eziz Emet, Hebibulla Tohti, Drugdra, Lobsang Gephel, Sonam Dargye, Thardoe Gyaltsen, Gulmira Imin, and Huang Qi, among many others;

Whereas according to the Political Prisoner Database maintained by the United States Congressional-Executive Commission on China, the Government of the People's Republic of China continues to detain over 1,500 political and religious prisoners, though the number is presumed to be much higher;

Whereas Nobel Peace Prize laureate and prominent advocate for human rights and political reform Liu Xiaobo died in state custody in 2017, the first Nobel Peace Prize laureate to die in state custody since Carl Von Ossietzky died in 1988 after being detained by the Nazi German government;

Whereas over a million Uyghurs, Kazakhs, and other ethnic and religious minorities are interned in political reeducation camps in Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and elsewhere in China and are subjected to the forced renunciation of faith, torture, and forced assimilation of their language and culture through actions that may constitute crimes against humanity;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China harasses, detains, and tortures human rights lawyers who take on cases deemed politically sensitive; prevents Chinese workers from forming independent unions and engages in an ongoing crackdown on labor advocates, organizations, and their supporters; restricts severely the religious activity of Protestants, Catholics, Tibetan Buddhists, and Turkic Muslims and has sought to eradicate Falun Gong practice in China; vilifies publicly and refuses to negotiate with His Holiness the Dalai Lama or his representatives over Tibetan issues and asserts control over the reincarnation process through which the next Dalai Lama will be recognized; repatriates forcibly refugees to North Korea and pressures neighboring governments to repatriate refugees from China who reach their territory in contravention of the international legal principle of non-refoulement; restricts the activities of and detains citizen journalists; and continues to limit the size of Chinese families;

Whereas the protection of universally recognized human rights, in law and practice, would allow the Government of the People's Republic of China to establish more stable economic, political, and security relations with its neighbors and the United States; and

Whereas this historical episode has had an enduring impact on United States-China relations—

(1) because there has been no justice for those who lost their lives seeking freedom and political reform during the Spring of 1989;

(2) because the Government of the People's Republic of China censors research, discussion and commemoration of Tiananmen in China;

(3) because the demonstrations showed that the ideas of democracy and freedom, human rights and the rule of law are not foreign to the people of China;

(4) because the demonstrations and their violent suppression showed the lengths to which the leaders of the Government of the People's Republic of China will go to suppress universally recognized rights and to maintain their hold on power; and

(5) because, despite persistent, ongoing, and sometimes brutal repression, there continue to be Chinese citizens bravely seeking to exercise universally recognized human rights, ensure the rule of law, and promote political reform thus carrying on the legacy of the Tiananmen demonstrations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) expresses sympathy and solidarity to the families of those killed, tortured, and imprisoned for their participation in the pro-democracy demonstrations during the spring of 1989 in Beijing and in other cities across the People's Republic of China;

(2) supports the leaders of the Tiananmen demonstrations and all those who peacefully sought political reform, democratic transparency, the rule of law, and protections for universally recognized human rights in China;

(3) calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to—

(A) support a full, transparent, and independent accounting of the government's actions and number of deaths that occurred during the violent suppression of the spring 1989 Tiananmen demonstrations;

(B) rehabilitate the reputations of those who participated in the demonstrations and those detained for seeking to commemorate the anniversary of the demonstrations; and

(C) cease the censoring of information and discussion about the Tiananmen Square massacre, including at Confucius Institutes worldwide;

(4) calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to allow Tiananmen demonstration participants who escaped to or are living in exile in the United States and other countries, or who reside outside of China because they have been "blacklisted" in China as a result of their peaceful protest activity, to return to China without risk of repercussions or retribution; and

(5) condemns the ongoing restrictions on universally recognized human rights by the Government of the People's Republic of China and its efforts to quell peaceful political dissent, censor the internet, brutally suppress ethnic and religious minorities, and detain and torture lawyers and rights advocates seeking the Government's commitment, in law and practice, to international human rights treaties and covenants to which it is a party and that are reflected in the Chinese constitution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCaul) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 393.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the Speaker of the House.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank him for his lifelong commitment to promoting human rights throughout the world. I thank him, also, for his leadership in bringing this legislation to the floor today.

Madam Speaker, I also thank Mr. McCaul, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. McGOVERN for their leadership, and CHRIS SMITH, who has been working on this issue for decades.

Madam Speaker, I rise in remembrance of the horror perpetrated by the Chinese Government 30 years ago today and of the heroism of those who died demanding human rights and human dignity.

Again, I salute Chairman McGOVERN, Chairman ENGEL, CHRIS SMITH, Mr. McCaul, Mr. MALINOWSKI, and so many others for bringing this resolution forward, which ensures that we do not merely remember that dark chapter of history, but that we record it in the official proceedings of the United States Congress.

Madam Speaker, 30 years ago, 1 million students, workers and citizens—men and women full of passion, idealism, and courage—peacefully marched for a better future.

They raised their Goddess of Democracy in the image of our own Statue of

Liberty. They quoted our Founders. They dared to dream of the democracy we cherish here in the United States—not necessarily the same kind of democracy, but for democratic freedoms. They stood up for freedom, only to be cut down by a hail of bullets and a line of tanks.

Earlier this year, the Tiananmen Mothers, who lost loved ones in the massacre, wrote to the Chinese leaders. Those mothers said: "30 years later, while the criminal evidence has been covered up . . . the hard facts of the massacre are etched into history.

"No one can erase it; no power, however mighty, can alter it; and no words or tongues, however clever, can deny it."

Today, and on all days, we reassure these mothers that we remember and that the heroism of their children will continue to be etched in our history.

It falls on us to remember, because China still, shamefully, tries to hide and deny these heroes' legacy.

As the writer Lu Xun wrote: "Lies written in ink cannot disguise by facts written in blood."

The memory and the spirit of the Tiananmen protestors live on in the hearts of all those who strive for freedom in China today:

In the hearts of the Uighur communities facing unabated abuse and repression at the hands of the Chinese Government;

In the hearts of the people living in Hong Kong, where China continues to make a mockery of the "one country, two systems" pledge;

In the hearts of the Tibetan people, who, for decades, have faced a brutal campaign to erase their religion, their culture, and their language; and

In the hearts of journalists, human rights lawyers, Christians, and democracy activists unjustly imprisoned.

They always say—speaking of those in prison—that one great form of torture of the Chinese officials is to tell the prisoners that no one remembers them, nobody knows why they are there, they are forgotten.

Well, we are here in the House of Representatives today to tell those prisoners they are not forgotten: We know many of their names; we convey them to Chinese officials every chance we get; and we carry them in our hearts.

As Liu Xiaobo wrote in his final statement, "I Have No Enemies": "Freedom of expression is the foundation of human rights, the source of humanity and the mother of truth."

As we support those fighting for freedom from China's oppression, we do so in the name of human rights, humanity, and truth.

If we do not speak out for human rights in China because of economic concerns, then we lose all moral authority to talk about human rights in any other place in the world.

In their March letter, the Tiananmen Mothers also quoted the Holocaust survivor and Nobel Peace laureate Elie

Wiesel, who once said: "If we forget the dead, the dead will be killed a second time."

With this resolution, the Congress pledges to the Tiananmen generation that we will never forget. With the spirit of the Tiananmen protestors in our hearts, we pledge to continue to work toward our shared dream, a dream of the day when the world's most populous nation can be called the largest democracy.

And, again, China is a very important country. The U.S.-China relationship is a very important relationship. At the time when this oppression took place, China was abusing not only the rights of their own people; they were not allowing U.S. products into China. They were abusing our trade relationship, and they were selling technologies of mass destruction and missile delivery systems to rogue countries.

We thought at the time if we highlighted what happened at Tiananmen Square, where the trade deficit at the time was \$5 billion a year—it was \$5 billion a year, Chairman McCaul—we thought that gave us great leverage to free the prisoners, open their markets to our products, stop their violations of our intellectual property rights, as well as stop their transfer of technologies that were unsafe—\$5 billion.

With corporate America, who hoped to benefit from the trade relationship—not your everyday small- to moderate-sized businesses. They knew the abuse of China and the trade relationship. But corporate America weighed in with Democratic and Republican Presidents and said: We cannot use that trade relationship, that \$5 billion as leverage to free the prisoners and make other changes. If we just proceed as we do, everything will work out.

Well, now the trade deficit with China isn't \$5 billion a year. It is more than \$5 billion a week—a week. We rode the dragon, and the dragon will decide when we get off.

But as a tribute to corporate America, our policy was to ignore the violations, whether it was trade violations, human rights violations, or violations of trading missiles and other technologies to rogue countries—and now over \$5 billion a week. It was a serious, serious mistake.

□ 1230

But as we made that mistake, we also betrayed our values, our values of respecting the dignity and worth of every person and respecting their aspirations for freedom of expression, freedom of religion, and freedom of belief in this great country of China.

So with respect to our prospects for our relationship with China, I would hope that in our trade talks with them now, that we are also bringing up the important subject of our values as well as the dollars that are involved in the relationship.

Again, I salute those who have been so important in this discussion. I called

Mr. McGOVERN our spiritual leader as we traveled to China and within China, to Tibet, and Hong Kong, and the rest, for his incredible leadership as not only the chair of the United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission, but the chair of the Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission.

Madam Speaker, I urge our colleagues to give this a big strong vote.

Mr. McCaul. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I would like to associate myself with Speaker PELOSI's comments, that we have been riding the dragon for too long.

Thirty years ago today, the so-called People's Liberation Army turned their guns on the people of China, killing hundreds and possibly thousands of unarmed civilians in Beijing. Many were Chinese students, who had been peacefully protesting for reform, democratic transparency, and respect for fundamental human rights.

The victims included young children and people in their 60s, cut down by indiscriminate gunfire. The dramatic days of May and June 1989, left the world with many indelible images: the huge expanse of Tiananmen Square packed with hundreds of thousands of people rallying for freedom; the 30-foot tall Goddess of Democracy statue built by Beijing art students in the center of the square; the rush of tanks and armored personnel carriers into the area to, quite literally, crush the protest and protesters on June 4; the heroism the next day of someone the world only knows as Tank Man who halted an entire column of Chinese Army tanks, armed only with shopping bags and resolve.

But those indelible images are hidden from the people of China by the Communist regime that inherited the bloody mantle of Tiananmen. Hiding behind the great fire wall, the Chinese Government refuses to allow any reckoning with that history, and fiercely quashes discussion, whether online or in public.

Obsessed with control, it uses its massive Orwellian apparatus to try to erase the events of June 1989 from the memory of the world. But as John Adams once wrote: "Facts are stubborn things," so, too, are the memories of the many Chinese who experienced those events up close. Western journalists on the ground during the massacre reported that people in the streets of Beijing pleaded with them to tell the world what had happened there.

Today's resolution is a continuation of that sacred charge. So I want to thank all of the bipartisan authors of H. Res. 393, and Mr. McGOVERN and Mr. SMITH, for giving this House a renewed opportunity to testify to the true events of June 1989, to tell and call for a just and open accounting for the Tiananmen massacre, and to condemn serious, ongoing human rights violations by the Government of China.

Dictators need to understand that freedom can only be held back for a fi-

nite period of time. They may succeed in crushing a democratic protest, but they will always fail to crush the democratic spirit.

So I am proud to stand with the people of China who want to break the chains of Communist oppression, and I urge support for this resolution.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman McCaul for his eloquent statement and his leadership on this issue, and I rise in very strong support of this measure.

Thirty years ago, I was here on Capitol Hill, my first job out of college. I was working on the Senate side for the late, great Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, and one day, I was sitting in my cubicle and we were watching our TVs, which were tuned to this novelty station called CNN that was bringing these events live to us, something we had never really experienced before.

One day we looked up, and we saw the image of this young Chinese man with his grocery bags standing in front of that line of tanks, and we watched it unfold for about 2 minutes. It seemed like forever. We did not know what would happen. Would he be killed? Would he be run over? It was a moment that changed my life and changed the world.

We all know what happened afterwards: a massacre; mass arrests; efforts that continue to this day to bury the truth of what happened in Tiananmen Square.

The Chinese Government has tried to erase the memory of that day from our collective memory. Here is something very important, something that should command our attention: the Chinese Government today is not satisfied merely with censoring its own people. It is insisting on censoring the entire world.

It is trying to intimidate companies, and universities, and individuals all around the world into never uttering the words, "the Tiananmen massacre."

With this resolution, we say to the Chinese Government that they cannot intimidate the United States of America. This resolution makes clear we are going to speak the truth about the crime that they have committed 30 years ago, and all of the crimes they continue to commit today: the wholesale imprisonment of lawyers; their efforts to crush the culture and heritage of the Tibetan people; the mass surveillance technology they are exporting to the whole world; and the mass internment of innocent men, women, and children in Xinjiang.

We see the significance of these actions, not just what the Chinese Government is doing on human rights, but what is being done on trade, and in the South China Sea. All of them are an effort by the Chinese Government to break free and to rewrite the rules that keep the world safe and free.

We see the Chinese Government's attempts to silence us on these issues for what it is, a sign of weakness, not of strength.

The Chinese Government's power rests on a fragile foundation of falsehood. It depends on people forgetting the past. It depends on people believing a lie. So today, we say that they are failing, and they are going to fail. It has been 30 years. We still mark this anniversary. We still remember Liu Xiaobo and all of the heroes of the square. The footage of Tank Man still plays on TV, and thanks to the internet, more people are seeing it today than saw it in 1989.

We will carry on until we know his name, until the Chinese people have the freedom that they fought peacefully for that day and that they so richly deserve.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McCaul. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY), a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding.

Madam Speaker, today I am in support of this resolution on the 30th anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre, and I thank Representative McGovern and Representative SMITH for their leadership on this resolution, which serves to remember the victims of the violence and suppression of democracy protest in Tiananmen Square in 1989, and calls on the current Communist Government of China to respect the universally recognized human rights of all people living in China and around the world.

I just remember as a young man watching this—as probably many of the people do—whole thing unfold on our television sets. We were rooting for these people yearning to be free, and the man standing in front of the tank. It is just emblazoned in our minds.

Thirty years ago in the spring of 1989, thousands of Chinese students began staging peaceful protests for democratic reforms in China. They were asking their Communist government for rights that are fundamental to any democracy, including: freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, and the elimination of official corruption.

They were asking for rights and freedoms that we enjoy in the United States, but the Chinese citizens were being denied then, and believe it or not, are still being denied today. Regardless of what we see on television, regardless of what we might think because it says, "made in China," things are different in China.

When faced with the growing and intensifying peaceful protests, the Communist leaders in 1989 chose a violent and authoritarian response, and then lied about it and acted like it didn't happen. They chose to declare martial

law and to intensify their use of authoritarian tactics to oppress and control the people of China, culminating in the events in Tiananmen Square.

On June 4, 10,000 to 15,000 soldiers in armored columns of tanks outside Tiananmen Square fired directly at Chinese citizens and indiscriminately at crowds in Beijing, inflicting high civilian casualties. These were unarmed crowds, Madam Speaker, fired upon.

To this day, we still don't know how many civilians were killed that day. Estimates range from hundreds to a few thousand and we can say with confidence that thousands more civilians were wounded on June 4 and even a greater number were arrested for taking part in these protests.

We are here today to honor those who were lost and affected by the violent, authoritarian suppression of the Chinese Communist Government in 1989, and to call for an end to China's current, continued authoritarian suppression.

Unfortunately, parallels can be drawn between the Chinese Government that perpetrated the Tiananmen Square massacre and the current regime of President Xi and the Communist Party. In China today, there is official government repression of freedom of speech, religion, movement, association, and assembly.

We know at least 1 million, and some estimate up to 3 million Chinese Muslims are forcibly interned in detention camps designed to erase their religious and ethnic identities. This is something out of the 1930s and the 1940s that the world said would never happen again. It is happening right now.

The Communist government has deployed tens of millions of evasive high-tech surveillance cameras throughout the country to monitor the general public. The cameras and other forms of surveillance are used to intimidate political dissidents, religious leaders and adherents, and minority groups.

In the Tibet Autonomous Region and other Tibetan areas, the Communist government has installed surveillance cameras in monasteries. Tibetans also face the monitoring and disruption of telephone and internet communications.

And this is absolutely just the beginning with the establishment of the system of social credits.

The State Department's 2018 Report on Human Rights Practices in China has a long list of human rights abuses by the Chinese Communist Government, to include: Unlawful killings by the government; forced disappearances by the government; torture; arbitrary detention; political imprisonment; arbitrary interference with privacy; physical attacks on and criminal prosecution of journalists, lawyers, writers, bloggers, dissidents, petitioners, and their family members; interference with the rights of peaceful assembly and freedom of association; as well as severe restrictions on religious freedoms.

I hope we can take an opportunity today to honor the victims of the 1989 Tiananmen Square massacre, highlighting that the Chinese people still know very little about what transpired that night.

I also hope we can have a continued conversation about the current Communist Chinese Party's authoritarian and oppressive tactics that are continuing to violate the basic human rights of the Chinese people, and I hope this is just the beginning of the conversation.

China is a clear and present danger. They have been in an economic war, and information war. They have been at war with the West, and particularly the United States, for the last several decades, and it is high time that the American people wake up. This should just be the beginning.

I thank the makers of this resolution for doing so, but I hope it is just the beginning of the conversation, but more than the conversation, the concrete actions that we take against China's aggressive and authoritarian actions, not only to their own people, but to the rest of the world, including the United States.

I hope that we not only support this President and this administration when he does the right thing, taking a hard stance against China, but that this Congress will take the lead on concrete actions regarding China's malevolent behavior around the world, but particularly in China, with their markets, with dumping on American markets, with intellectual property theft, and the list goes on and on.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. McGOVERN), the author of this resolution and one of the greatest champions of human rights I have had the privilege to know.

□ 1245

Mr. McGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding, and I thank Mr. McCaul for his support of this legislation as well.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 393, remembering the victims of the violent suppression of democracy protests in Tiananmen Square and elsewhere in China on June 3 and 4, 1989. The resolution calls on the Chinese Government to respect the universally recognized human rights of all people living in China and around the world.

It is my hope that the U.S. House of Representatives will overwhelmingly support this resolution and send a strong message that the American people stand on the side of those seeking to exercise their fundamental human rights in China.

It was 30 years ago, this week, that an estimated 1 million students, workers, and citizens joined the peaceful protests in Tiananmen Square and in over 400 cities throughout China. We remember with sadness and outrage the crackdown that followed as the

People's Liberation Army was unleashed on its own people.

One of the most inspiring images in history is the lone man standing in the street before the line of tanks on Tiananmen Square. His act of resistance symbolizes the spirit of Tiananmen that lives on in the hearts and minds of those continuing the struggle in China and abroad.

In China, the Tiananmen Mothers is a group of relatives and friends of those killed in June 1989. At great risk to themselves, they continue to ask for the right to mourn publicly and call for a full, public, and independent accounting of the victims. The Chinese Government fears their memory, their devotion, and their moral standing.

In the years since Tiananmen, the human rights situation in China has worsened. Some have described a slow-motion Tiananmen happening in Xinjiang with the ongoing mass internment and surveillance of ethnic Uighurs and other Turkic Muslims.

A better path forward was offered by Nobel Peace Prize laureate and Tiananmen student leader Liu Xiaobo when he coauthored the political reform manifesto Charter 08 that was signed by more than 10,000 people, despite efforts to censor it. Liu Xiaobo spent a total of almost 16 years in prison, and he died in state custody in 2017.

Today in China, the Tiananmen Square massacre is erased from history books, and any mention of it is censored. In the last few weeks, the Chinese Government has tightened controls to prevent any mention of Tiananmen and heightened surveillance on the survivors, human rights advocates, and their families. They have detained journalists, scholars, filmmakers, social workers, and labor rights activists.

But we all know the spirit of Tiananmen is still alive and well. We know in part because China's leaders demonstrate their fear of it every day with their security cameras, censorship, detention centers, and obsession with preventing the people of China from learning the truth. Imagine the time, energy, and cost of monitoring and tracking the actions of 1.4 billion people.

They are scared because the truth of Tiananmen threatens the Chinese Communist Party's legitimacy to govern China. In his famous last statement in court, Liu Xiaobo said:

I look forward to the day when my country is a land with freedom of expression, where the speech of every citizen will be treated equally well; where different values, ideas, beliefs, and political views . . . can both compete with each other and peacefully coexist; where both majority and minority views will be equally guaranteed, and where political views that differ from those currently in power will be fully respected and protected; where all political views will spread out under the Sun for people to choose from, where every citizen can state political views without fear, and where no one can under any circumstances suffer political persecution for voicing divergent political views.

I hope that I will be the last victim in China's long record of treating words as crimes. No force can block the thirst for freedom that lies within human nature, and some day China, too, will be a nation of laws where human rights are paramount.

I look forward to that day, Madam Speaker, and let us pass this resolution with a strong vote. Let us make it clear that we in the United States Congress stand out loud and foursquare for human rights and that we stand with the people of China.

Mr. McCaul. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close and I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, I must say at a time when the American people see this Congress so divided, it is refreshing for the American people to see the Congress so united with one voice standing up for good over evil. We must keep the memory of Tiananmen alive.

Secretary Pompeo said yesterday that China's one-party state tolerates no dissent and abuses human rights wherever and whenever it serves its interests.

Today their party's methods are more subtle than rolling the tanks in—but no less horrifying:

The Communist Party deprives one-fifth of mankind of fundamental human rights; it has imprisoned up to 3 million Muslims in what the Department of Defense has called and labeled concentration camps; and it is seeking to spread its totalitarian ideology and repression along its physical and digital Belt and Road Initiative.

In the Foreign Affairs Committee, I know I and my colleagues on the other side of the aisle will keep working to shine a light on China's threats, impose consequences on their malign actions, foster partnerships with NATO and other allies, and help build up an alternative to China's predatory Belt and Road influence.

With that, Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution to honor the memory of those who have sacrificed for freedom and to remain clear-eyed about the nature of our adversary.

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

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

I will simply say that our disagreement here, the disagreement we have been expressing in such a united way, is not with China. It is certainly not with the Chinese people. It is simply with the Chinese Government.

We stand in full agreement with the Chinese people, with everybody in China who wishes to live in a country governed by respect for the rule of law and for human rights. That is what this resolution is about.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, it's been 30 years since the Chinese government brutally crushed the peaceful demonstrations occurring in Beijing Tiananmen Square.

The beating, the bayonetting, the torture, and detentions of the 1989 demonstrators turned the dream of freedom into a bloody nightmare.

"Tiananmen" will always symbolize the brutal lengths China's Communist Party will go to remain in power. When the tanks rolled down the Square on June 4th, 1989—mothers lost sons, fathers lost daughters, and China lost an idealistic generation of future leaders.

The resolution before us, H. Res. 393, honors the extraordinary sacrifice endured by thousands of peaceful Chinese democracy activists who rallied for almost two months in Beijing and in over 400 other cities in China, in a heroic quest for liberty and human rights.

The government of China continues to go to astounding lengths to censor and ban open discussion of Tiananmen. This resolution sends the right message: we will never forget Tiananmen as long as the Chinese people cannot discuss its significance openly without harassment or arrest.

Some may prefer to forget this incident. To move on and look past the slaughter of peaceful demonstrators. But the memory of the dead and those arrested, tortured, and exiled requires us to honor them, respect their noble aspirations for fundamental freedoms, and recommit ourselves to the struggle for freedom and human rights in China.

It is both the right thing to do and critical to the future of U.S.-China relations.

One of the most enduring symbols of the Tiananmen demonstrations was the unveiling of the goddess of liberty statue. It was a moment that thrilled freedom-seekers around the globe. Here was this enduring symbol of freedom juxtaposed against portrait of the despot Mao Zedong.

This moment was extraordinary because it showed that when the Chinese people are able to speak publicly and freely—they ask for greater freedoms, democracy, and justice. These are universal liberties that can be found in demonstrations for liberty worldwide—we see it in Cairo and Caracas, Burma and Hong Kong, Tbilisi and Kiev.

There was a moment when we all believed the Tiananmen Square demonstrations would be a triumph of freedom and democracy. Later in 1989, the Warsaw Pact nations started to crumble and eventually the former Soviet Union fell as well. But the Communist leaders of China hung on to power through force and eventually through the help of Western governments and global corporations.

For the past 30 years, the Tiananmen demonstrations have shaped the way the Chinese government deals with dissent. Despite the country's stunning economic growth, Beijing's leaders remain terrified of their own people. China's ruling Communist Party would rather stifle, imprison, or even kill its own people than defer to their demands for freedom and rights.

There is a direct connection between the impunity and violence used to silence Tiananmen demonstrations and deny justice to the victims of the Tiananmen massacre and the impunity and violence employed now to support the internment of over a million Uyghurs and other Turkic Muslims in what only can be called concentration camps.

The egregious human rights abuses occurring in Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region must end—no one can remain silent in the face of such barbarity and crimes against humanity.

But China is also the torture capital of the world, the world's largest jailer of journalists, with the globe's worst record on human trafficking and religious freedom. Human rights lawyers, Tibetans, ethnic minority groups, labor organizers, and free speech advocates all face repression and harassment when they peacefully seek universally recognized rights.

Xi Jinping talks about the "China Dream"—but that dream is nightmare for millions upon millions upon millions of the Chinese people.

Nevertheless, repression has not dimmed the desires of the Chinese people for freedom and reform. There is an inspiring drive in China to keep fighting for freedom under very difficult and dangerous conditions.

This drive is the most important asset in promoting human rights and democratization in China. If democratic change comes to China, it will come from within, not because of outside pressure—though outside pressure continues to be critically needed.

U.S. policy, in both the short and long-term, must be, and be seen to be, supportive of advocates for peaceful change; it must support the champions of liberty, and help nurture a vibrant civil society that seeks to promote rights and freedoms for everyone in China. And, we must fight to end China's pervasive internet censorship and mass surveillance—so the Chinese people can finally learn about Tiananmen and the truth about their own government.

Our strategic and moral interests coincide when we seek to promote human rights and democratic openness in China. A more democratic China, one that respects human rights, and is governed by the rule of law, is more likely to be a productive and peaceful partner rather than strategic and hostile competitor.

I believe that someday China will be free. Someday, the people of China will be able to enjoy all of their God-given rights. And a nation of free Chinese men and women will honor, applaud, and celebrate the heroes of Tiananmen Square and all those who sacrificed so much, and so long, for freedom.

I support H. Res. 393 and the message that it sends. I hope it will re-inspire, re-energize, and re-prioritize a struggle for human rights and freedom in China.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 393, a resolution "Remembering the victims of Tiananmen Square."

H. Res. 393 remembers the victims of the violent suppression of democracy protests in Tiananmen Square and elsewhere in China on June 3 and 4, 1989 and calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to respect the universally recognized human rights of all people living in China and around the world.

On June 4, 1989, a violent crackdown on peaceful demonstrations held in and around Beijing's Tiananmen Square was carried out by the People's Liberation Army, following orders given by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

An estimated 1,000,000 people joined the protests in Tiananmen Square and citizens in over 400 Chinese cities staged similar protests calling for democratic reform, including not only students, but also government employees, journalists, workers, police officers, members of the armed forces, and other citizens.

These peaceful demonstrations of 1989 called upon the Government of the People's

Republic of China to eliminate corruption, accelerate economic and political reform, and protect human rights, particularly the freedoms of expression and assembly, issues that remain relevant in United States-China relations 30 years later.

Although these activists' reform efforts continue to inspire the Chinese people, the Government of the People's Republic of China takes active measures to deny its citizens the truth about the Tiananmen Square massacre, including the blocking of uncensored internet sites and social media commentary on microblog and other messaging services, and the placement of misleading information on the events of June 3 and 4, 1989, on internet sites available in China.

The Chinese government also continues to silence the voices and memory of these activists through gruesome attacks on demonstrators who recognize the false information being spread by the Chinese Government.

On May 20, 1989, martial law was declared in Beijing, China, after authorities had failed to persuade demonstrators to leave Tiananmen Square, sending thousands of armed troops, supported by tanks and other armor, moved into Beijing and the surrounding streets where the forces fired into crowds of unarmed civilians.

The "Remembering the victims of Tiananmen Square" Act promises to do this by expressing sympathy and solidarity to the families of those killed, tortured, and imprisoned for their participation in the pro-democracy demonstrations during the spring of 1989 in Beijing and in other cities across the People's Republic of China and verbally supporting the leaders of the Tiananmen demonstrations and all those who peacefully sought political reform, democratic transparency, the rule of law, and protections for universally recognized human rights in China.

The resolution also renounces the practices of the Chinese government's actions during and after the Tiananmen Square Protest and calls on the government to take responsibility for the number of deaths that occurred during the violent suppression of the spring 1989 Tiananmen demonstrations, rehabilitate the reputations of those who participated in the demonstrations and those detained for seeking to commemorate the anniversary of the demonstrations, and cease the censoring of information and discussion about the Tiananmen Square massacre, including at Confucius Institutes worldwide.

Through these actions, H.R. 393 promises to adequately relay the United States' disappointment with the violence towards Tiananmen demonstrators and aid the advocates and protestors in their quest for protected human rights.

The Government of the People's Republic of China continues to actively suppress universally recognized rights by imprisoning or restricting the activities of pro-democracy activists, human rights lawyers, citizen journalists, labor union leaders, religious believers, members of ethnic minorities, and individuals in the Xinjiang and Tibetan regions, among many others who seek to express their political or religious views or their ethnic identity in a peaceful manner.

Despite persistent, ongoing, and sometimes brutal repression, the desire of Chinese citizens to risk life, limb, and liberty to exercise universally recognized human rights, ensure

the rule of law, and promote political reform cannot be extinguished, thus the legacy of Tiananmen Square lives on.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 393, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 6, AMERICAN DREAM AND PROMISE ACT OF 2019

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 415 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 415

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 6) to authorize the cancellation of removal and adjustment of status of certain aliens, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. An amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116-16, modified by the amendment printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) two hours of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary; and (2) one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Florida is recognized for 1 hour.

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. LESKO), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, on Monday, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 415, providing for consideration of H.R. 6,

the American Dream and Promise Act, under a closed rule self-executing a manager's amendment. The rule provides 2 hours of debate, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the bill in this rule, H.R. 6, the American Dream and Promise Act. I rise as the granddaughter of immigrants.

This is a historic day in which we begin to shape immigration policy that reflects American values. H.R. 6 offers a path to lawful permanent residence status for Dreamers, TPS holders, and DED beneficiaries. These are our neighbors, our friends, our schoolmates, our workers, and our family. They make our communities stronger and fuller. They are Americans in every way except under the law. We intend to correct that omission today.

These immigrants are longtime residents of our country with deep roots in the communities where they reside. For many of them, the United States is the only country they have ever called home. It is cruel and un-American that we have left members of our communities to suffer uncertainty in this way.

With this bill, we keep families together and ensure that these women, men, and children can continue contributing to the communities we share. In my district, Florida's 27th, there are 11,400 residents who are eligible for protection under H.R. 6. Approximately 8,200 are Dreamers, and 3,400 are TPS or DED holders.

As I have long said, in my south Florida community, it doesn't matter the color of your skin, the language you speak, whom you hold hands with, your religion, or your country of origin. You are a Miamian if you call our city home. Today, the House of Representatives will make clear that you have every right to call yourselves Americans, too.

Madam Speaker, I proudly support this historic step forward towards a more just America. Let's pass this rule and H.R. 6.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I thank Representative SHALALA for yielding me the customary 30 minutes.

Madam Speaker, circumstances demand that we make substantial improvements to our Nation's broken immigration system. My home State of Arizona is at the forefront of a crisis on our Nation's southern border, but the bill before us today offers no solutions and will instead, I believe, exacerbate the problem.

I have represented the people of Arizona for over a decade. Last Congress, I was honored when the people of Arizona's Eighth Congressional District sent me to represent them here in Washington, D.C.

For my constituents, as residents of a border State, fixing our broken immigration system is a top priority. With Customs and Border Patrol apprehending 4,500 people per day and, in April, over 100,000 people just in that month alone, it is critical to develop and implement a solution immediately. As a member on the Homeland Security Committee, the Committee on the Judiciary's Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship, and the House Rules Committee, I stand ready to work with my colleagues, Democrats and Republicans, to develop real solutions to our immigration crisis.

Unfortunately, with the bill and the rule before us today, it is evident that the majority has no intention of advancing consensus legislation to fix our broken immigration system. The bill advances a series of what I believe are flawed policies.

As the bill worked its way through the committee process, the majority denied reasonable amendments to improve the bill; and the rule passed in a party-line vote—very partisan bill—by the Rules Committee does not allow for amendments to be considered by this body as a whole at all. It is a closed rule.

□ 1300

Democrats have framed this bill as a solution for recipients of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrival program, or DACA, a laudable goal.

In fact, last night in the Rules Committee, the chairman said it is only designed for a small group of people, the DACA recipients. Well, that is just not true.

In fact, the American people should know what this bill really does. It provides green cards and, thus, a special path to citizenship to millions of illegal aliens, whether they are current recipients of DACA or not.

Unlike President Obama's executive order on DACA, this bill allows people who have been living in the United States illegally for 40 years—decades—to get a special path to citizenship. That is not what President Obama's DACA program did.

It places the interests of those who violated U.S. immigration laws above the interests of those who have been waiting and waiting to enter this country legally. It provides amnesty. It will only incentivize further illegal immigration.

The American people should also know what this bill fails to do.

It does nothing to provide the men and women protecting our border with the resources they need to keep our country safe. It does nothing to fix the de facto system of catch and release. It does nothing to remedy the crisis at our southern border. In fact, I believe it will make it worse.

Finally, the American people should know the changes that my Republican colleagues and I proposed to improve upon this bill, all of which my Democratic colleagues rejected.

Democrats rejected an amendment to exclude aliens convicted of misdemeanor firearms convictions from getting this special pathway. Democrats rejected an amendment to exclude illegals convicted of a misdemeanor DUI offense if the alien's conduct killed or injured another person or if they had multiple DUIs.

What this means is, if there was an illegal immigrant who had a misdemeanor DUI that severely injured someone, they are still welcomed in under this plan.

Approximately half of the 158,000 people arrested by ICE in fiscal year 2018, the illegal immigrants who were arrested, or about 81,000, had been charged or convicted of driving under the influence. This bill could reward people like this with a special pathway to citizenship.

Democrats also rejected an amendment to make gang members ineligible for benefits under this bill.

Democrats also rejected an amendment to make fraud a ground for ineligibility. In fact, I proposed an amendment that said, if they fraudulently fill out the application form, or misrepresented themselves as U.S. citizens in the past to get benefits, they would be rejected. Unfortunately, my Democratic colleagues said no, welcome them in.

Democrats rejected an amendment to remedy a confidentiality provision that prevents information contained in an application from being used for law enforcement purposes, thereby impeding law enforcement efforts.

To summarize, under this bill: Gun criminals are welcome. Drunk drivers are welcome. Gang members are welcome. Fraudsters are welcome. But law enforcement hands are tied.

From the bill's text and failure to adopt reasonable amendments, it is clear that my Democratic colleagues do not value the integrity of our immigration system or ensuring that criminals do not exploit loopholes in their bill. At best, they are choosing to ignore the chaos at the border and to ignore the perverse incentives of their policy of wide-reaching amnesty. At worst, they are encouraging it.

Last Congress, Republicans voted for a DACA solution that enforces the law and remedies our immigration system. Republicans recognized that America is a nation of immigrants but also that the world has changed since we put in place the immigration laws governing our enforcement efforts along the southern border and that we need immigration laws reformed.

That bill that Republicans proposed and I supported last year would have addressed DACA by allowing DACA recipients to obtain legal status. It would not have allowed for a special pathway to citizenship. It would not have allowed them to jump in front of the line.

That Republican bill recognized that many DACA recipients entered this country without legal documentation

through no fault of their own but that they were in the country and we needed a solution.

That Republican bill would have also secured our border, improved enforcement, and addressed our need for skilled workers. It authorized a border wall, mandated E-Verify, and increased visas for the skilled workers we need most. It also eliminated the diversity visa lottery and increased the credible fear standard to combat asylum fraud.

The bill offered reasonable immigration reform, but not one single Democratic Member of Congress voted in favor of it. Instead, today, my Democratic colleagues are advancing a bill that offers no reforms to the legal immigration system, no border security, no solutions for the humanitarian crisis that is happening each and every day at our border. And it comes with a \$35 billion price tag.

The crisis at our southern border is real and substantial, with Customs and Border Protection apprehending an average of 4,500 people per day on the southern border. Border Patrol facilities are beyond capacity. Immigration and Customs Enforcement facilities are full.

The number of people apprehended in the past 7 months has already surpassed any year since 2009. At this rate, CBP will apprehend over 1.64 million people in just 1 year. That is more than the last recorded official population of the city of Phoenix.

We must develop and implement a solution to the crisis at our southern border immediately. Instead, we have before us a partisan bill to provide amnesty to millions of people and incentivize countless more to cross our border illegally.

This bill has no chance of being taken up by the U.S. Senate or signed by the President.

The majority's inaction to the crisis at our southern border is absolutely unacceptable. Speaker PELOSI and the Democratic leadership refused to even fund the extra funding for the humanitarian crisis that would help the children and the migrants themselves.

Madam Speaker, I urge opposition to the rule, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN), the distinguished chair of the Committee on the Judiciary's Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship.

Ms. LOFGREN. Madam Speaker, I stand here today in strong support of H.R. 6, the American Dream and Promise Act of 2019, a product of decades-long advocacy, grit, and compromise.

I am extremely proud to stand with Dreamers and recipients of temporary protected status and deferred enforced departure. We are here because of their hard work, as well as the steadfast determination of immigrant rights groups, faith-based organizations, labor unions, civil rights groups, business associations, and so many of my colleagues who have worked tirelessly to bring this bill to the floor today.

Our work has paid off. There is widespread, bipartisan support across the country for protecting Dreamers and passing the American Dream and Promise Act.

Just yesterday, over 100 business leaders urged us to vote in favor of the bill, including household companies such as eBay, Hewlett-Packard, IKEA, Chobani, and Levi Strauss. They support the bill because the United States will benefit economically from its passage.

The Chamber of Commerce says that it supports the bill, and it may make the vote on the American Dream and Promise Act a key vote.

Even now, more than 70 percent of the top 25 Fortune 500 companies, which generate \$3 trillion in annual revenue, employ Dreamers. Even the conservative Cato Institute found that allowing Dreamers to remain here would add an extra \$350 billion to our economy and an additional \$90 billion in tax revenue.

On the other hand, failure to support lawful status for Dreamers will directly undermine our competitiveness and subject them to permanent exile. That makes no sense.

We have waited long enough. It is time for us to pass the American Dream and Promise Act in the House of Representatives.

It was 2001 when the first iteration of the Dream Act was introduced. Eighteen years later, we are finally poised to pass it.

We have seen the benefit of President Obama's DACA announcement, a temporary initiative that allowed these young people to temporarily work and to stay without looking over their shoulders. The courts have kept us from seeing the destruction of DACA that President Trump had ordered, even though polls show that almost 90 percent of Americans support legal recognition for Dreamers.

Dreamers are Americans. All they lack is the paper to prove it. They live in every one of our 50 States. Their families hail from every region of the world. Their contributions are felt all across the landscape of this country.

Among them are future industry leaders; nurses; doctors; chefs; construction workers; teachers, including 5,000 teachers in California; and care providers for our children and parents.

Dreamers are joined in their efforts by TPS and DED brethren. In the same month that the administration announced the end of DACA, they also announced the termination of TPS for six countries and, a few weeks later, the termination of DED for Liberians, even though many of them have been here for 30 years.

More than 400,000 nationals of seven countries now face exile from the United States. The majority have lived here for at least 20 years, building their lives, raising families that include more than a quarter of a million U.S. citizen children.

The future for Dreamers and long-time TPS and DED recipients does not

have to be uncertain. We have the opportunity to pass the American Dream and Promise Act in the House of Representatives today and, by doing so, put those Dreamers and strivers on the path to legal recognition.

Let's put partisan fights aside for the good of our Nation, for the good of our economy and our communities. Approve this rule and, later today, vote for the American Dream and Promise Act.

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS).

Mr. BIGGS. Madam Speaker, I want to give context to this before I talk specifically about the idea of a closed rule here, which I oppose so much.

First of all, there are about 690,000 in the DACA population, but there is an estimate that there is another 1 to 1.2 million, though no one really knows what that number is, who might have applied but chose not to apply under the Obama-era DACA regulations.

We also have a significant population, post-2012, who have been brought here. We had a surge in 2013 and a surge in 2014 of unaccompanied minors. We have again seen a surge in the last few months even. We don't know what the population looks like for this.

Another way to put this into context is this way: We have a million people who have absconded from their court dates. That means they haven't shown up. They got an order to appear, and they are not showing up. We have another million with active removal orders.

That is 2 million people who are roaming the country. We don't know who they are, where they are.

We brought in 1.2 million legal immigrants last year. That is a good thing.

We are going to catch more than 1.2. We will apprehend more than 1.2 million illegal aliens coming across our border this year. These are numbers that are almost unfathomable.

That population I just mentioned would be the second largest city in the United States after New York City, more than Los Angeles itself.

□ 1315

When we say that we are going to apprehend 1.2 million this year, when one talks to Border Patrol agents, people who conduct censuses on these things, they will say that we have no idea any longer what the getaway number is. A year ago, they thought they were catching 1 in 2. Four months ago, they thought they were catching 1 in 3. Today, they will say that they have absolutely no idea.

Last week, in El Paso alone, one group of over 1,000 people were apprehended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Arizona an additional 2 minutes.

Mr. BIGGS. A group of 1,000 was apprehended, and 2,200 came in through

El Paso, in 1 day alone, who were apprehended. We are averaging about 4,500 apprehensions a day in this country.

What happened when this bill came to markup? Why is it, in my opinion, a real problem that we have a closed rule here? The Republicans offered a number of amendments. We pointed out issues that we thought were of concern. We offered amendments to address those issues, such as allowing repeat criminals and gang members to obtain green cards. We offered amendments that would allow application information regarding illegal status to be used for deportation. We attempted to prevent fraudulent applications from being filed.

But none of these and a whole host of other amendments offered by Republicans were accepted, even some that were just absolutely rational, such as those with DUIs that resulted in an accident where someone was seriously injured or even killed. They were not prevented from obtaining this path of legalization.

Here we are today, and now they are saying no amendments can be offered from either side of the aisle. I have essentially opposed every closed rule since I came to Congress. I think it actually undermines this process where we represent districts and come to try to offer amendments. I have offered many amendments and had them all shut down, quite frankly, whether by vote or in the Rules Committee.

But the reality is, I represent a district, and when the majority closes a rule like this, it is preventing me from representing a border State that has a great deal of difficulties because of the rampant border crossings of illegal aliens.

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise to support the underlying bill and the rule that is presently before us.

As I do so, let me thank my colleague on the Judiciary Committee. We have served for any number of years, and Congresswoman LOFGREN has been on the front lines of reason and trying to address the question of comprehensive immigration reform.

Together, respectively, and parallel to each other, we have introduced, over and over again, comprehensive immigration reform. We have watched it be refuted and rebutted by those who really could have helped us solve even the problem of the surge that we are seeing crossing the border today.

Let me, as well, thank Madam Speaker, who has been engaged in a very important way, and my friend and colleague LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, who has clearly been leading on this issue and many others. Let me thank the Judiciary Committee as well, where we came together as a team.

Let me reinforce what has been said over and over again, and that is that Dreamers are Americans. Those who

are beneficiaries of TPS, they have been here 20 to 30 years because of the difficulty of their home countries. They have, likewise, shown themselves to love this country.

There was a period of time when Dreamers had joined in and went to the Iraq war. They were not citizens, but they went there because they loved this country so much. They came as a child, and they realized the wonderment of this country.

It is important to convince those who believe that we are opening the doors and that we are reckless. Let me be very clear. Besides the Immigration and Nationality Act that is already in existence, there are very clear parameters on dealing with people who are felons or a threat to national security, individuals who have committed DUIs, those who have misdemeanors. There are clear parameters of ensuring that the Nation is protected. But, as well, there is dignity and human rights.

There is also the question of what investment in dollars you will lose, what you will throw away, \$460 billion from the national GDP over the decade from 685,000 workers—in my own State, \$8 billion annually in the State GDP.

Immigrants are in the fabric of our society. We are immigrant and non-immigrant. All of us have come from that history. Mine is different, having been brought here by, meaning those who are of African American heritage, as slaves.

386,300 immigrants are eligible under the American Dream and Promise Act, and 120,000 live in Harris County.

But this is the story that I want to tell and dwell on. A Dreamer died trying to rescue Hurricane Harvey victims. That is Alonso Guillen, who came to help those in the darkest moments of our region, during Hurricane Harvey, the greatest and most significant disaster.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentlewoman from Texas an additional 2 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her courtesy.

He came from Lufkin, Texas. He loved Texas football and country music. He had fundraisers for any manner of needs in his area.

When he saw the devastation and the people in water in Harris County, and we were in 51 trillion gallons of water, he came, with a little boat and a friend. He didn't ask whether they were immigrant or nonimmigrant, Dreamer or non-Dreamer, what their background was. As they were in the water, as they were on their rooftops, as they were desperate without food, he came.

Tragically, his family had come to, ultimately, find him floating in the water, when his boat had toppled and, we believe, had been impacted by the wires in the water.

This is the face of Dreamers. This is the face of those who would benefit

from temporary protective status coming from Nepal, from El Salvador, and from countries that are under major devastation.

Many times, there is crime in America, and I understand that. But people don't imagine what it is to flee from the natural disasters that these individuals have fled from, to have no relief from the government, and to compound that with the violence that is going on, knowing so much violence.

I stand here today to ask for rational thought. With a multitude of organizations, I want to raise up one, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. It doesn't come lightly to this question. I would argue that, had we passed comprehensive immigration reform 10 years ago, 15 years ago, the question of surging across the border would not be an issue.

Let me also be clear that we have built barriers across the border for more than a decade. I remember giving huge sums of money to ensure it, in certain spaces.

What we are saying now is that that is not a sole solution. The solution is regularizing individuals with the safeguards of this legislation.

I would hope my colleagues, Republicans and Democrats, as Americans, understand that this Nation was built with the sweat and tears and love of immigrants. Every American, except Native Americans, can point to coming from somewhere else, no matter what condition they were in when they came.

I ask our colleagues to support this legislation, H.R. 6, because it is the American thing to do.

Madam Speaker, as a senior member of the Committees on the Judiciary and on Homeland Security, and a representative of a state on the southern border, I rise in strong support of the rule governing debate of H.R. 6, the "American Dream and Promise Act of 2019," and the underlying legislation.

The American Dream and Promise Act of 2019 establishes a roadmap to U.S. citizenship for (1) immigrant youth and (2) current or potential holders of (a) temporary protected status (TPS) or (b) deferred enforced departure (DED).

Ensuring a path to earned citizenship is a non-negotiable principle for me and the sine qua non of meaningful immigration reform legislation.

Indeed, providing a path to earned access to citizenship has been a central feature of every comprehensive immigration reform bill I have co-sponsored or sponsored in the Congress since 2007 when I became Ranking Member of the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration and introduced the "Save America Comprehensive Immigration Reform Act, (H.R. 1525)," which I have reintroduced in each succeeding Congress.

Like H.R. 6, Section 501 of my legislation provides a path to earned legalization status to those undocumented immigrants who have resided in the United States for 5 years and meet other eligibility requirements.

Madam Speaker, as we stand today on the precipice of passing the American Dream and Promise Act of 2019, I am thinking of the hundreds of thousands of young immigrants

whose lives will be changed for the better by keeping our promise to them, so they can realize their dreams and making America better, stronger, and more prosperous.

And at this moment, I am thinking of Alonso Guillen, an heroic DREAMER who lived in my congressional district, and who came to the United States from Mexico as a child and died when his boat capsized while he was rescuing survivors of the flooding caused by Hurricane Harvey in the Houston area.

That is the type of courage, honor, and commitment to service we are talking when we speak of DREAMERS.

Madam Speaker, Title I of H.R. 6, the Dream Act of 2019, contains provisions regarding relief for immigrant youth.

Title II of the bill, American Promise Act of 2019, contains provisions related to persons eligible Temporary Protected Status (TPS) or Deferred Enforcement Departure; the third and final title contains general provisions that apply to both Titles I & II.

Madam Speaker, I support H.R. 6 because it keeps America's word to the more than 800,000 young people we asked to come out of the shadows and walk proudly and unashamedly as legitimate members of the American community.

The legislation does this by providing conditional permanent resident (CPR) status and a roadmap to lawful permanent resident (LPR) status and, eventually, earned U.S. citizenship for immigrant youth who entered the U.S. before age 18, have four or more years of residency, and graduated from high school (or the equivalent).

H.R. 6 also provides an opportunity to apply for LPR status for people who currently have or who may be eligible for TPS or DED and who have three or more years of residency.

Madam Speaker, individuals who are eligible for protection under the bill have lived in the United States for much of their lives; the average Dreamer came to the United States at the age of 8, while the average TPS- or DED-eligible person arrived in 1997.

Without permanent protections such as those in H.R. 6, these immigrants' and their families' futures in the United States—as well as the fiscal and economic contributions they make—are at risk.

Passing this legislation is the right thing to do and now is the time to do it; in fact, it is long overdue.

I am mindful also Madam Speaker that in addition to helping restore America's reputation as the most welcoming nation on earth, the legislation the House will pass also positions America to better compete and win in the global economy of the 21st century.

According to expert studies, including one by the Center for American Progress, ending deferred action for childhood arrivals would result in a loss of \$460.3 billion from the national GDP over the ensuing decade and would remove an estimated 685,000 workers from the nation's economy and workforce at a time when more, not fewer, workers are desperately needed.

And 10 states, including my home state of Texas, would stand to lose more than \$8 billion annually in state GDP.

Madam Speaker, immigrants eligible for protection under H.R. 6 are part of Texas's social fabric.

Texas is home to 386,300 immigrants who are eligible for protection under the Dream

and Promise Act, 112,000 of whom reside in Harris County.

These individuals live with 845,300 family members and among those family members, 178,700 are U.S.-born citizen children.

Dreamers in Texas who are eligible for protection under the bill arrived in the United States at the average age of 8.

TPS- and DED-eligible immigrants in Texas who would be eligible for protection under H.R. 6 have on average lived in the United States since 1996.

Immigrants eligible for the Dream and Promise Act own 43,500 homes in Texas and pay \$340,500,000 in annual mortgage payments.

Eligible immigrants in Texas and their households contribute \$2,234,800,000 in federal taxes and \$1,265,200,000 in state and local taxes each year.

Annually, these households generate \$10,519,000,000 in spending power in Texas and help power the national economy.

Madam Speaker, during general debate on H.R. 6, I will have more to discuss about the salient features of this long overdue legislation that fulfills the American promise that all of its residents who share our values and respect for the Constitution and laws have an opportunity to realize their dreams.

But in the limited time I have now, let me highlight some of the more important provisions of the American Dream and Promise Act.

H.R. 6 helps young persons in the following ways:

1. Extends the length of conditional permanent resident (CPR) status from eight to ten years to give applicants more time to fulfill requirements;

2. Stays the removal of minors who are not yet eligible for relief but may become eligible in the future and who temporarily unenroll from school;

3. Permits people with CPR to obtain legal permanent resident (LPR) status without satisfying the employment, military, or educational tracks if their deportation would cause "hardship" to themselves or immediate family members (instead of "extreme hardship");

4. Includes apprenticeship programs as a qualifying education to obtain CPR status;

5. Eliminates the costly medical examination for applicants;

6. Establishes a fee ceiling of \$495 for immigrant youth applying for CPR status;

7. Clarifies that people with CPR can access professional, commercial, and business licenses;

8. Permits people with CPR who obtain a certificate or credential from an area career and technical education school to obtain LPR status; and

9. Updates the criminal background bars and inadmissibility requirements.

Additionally, H.R. 6 provides LPR status to CPR holders who (1) serve in the uniformed services for two years; (2) complete two years at or obtain a degree from an institution of higher education; or (3) work 75 percent of the time in CPR.

Another important feature of this legislation is that makes it easier for states to provide in-state tuition to immigrant students and establishes that CPR-holders are eligible for federal loans, work study, services, and grants.

For persons with TPS or DED status, the American Dream and Promise Act provides much needed relief.

First, H.R. 6 provides LPR status for people with TPS or DED (and those who were eligible but did not apply) who apply within three years from the date of enactment if they (1) had at least three years of continuous residence (as well as residence since the date required the last time that the person's nation of origin was designated) and (2) were eligible for or had (a) TPS on September 25, 2016, or (b) DED on September 28, 2016.

This protection covers national of 13 countries: El Salvador, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen.

I believe similar protections should be extended to Guatemalan nationals in our country, which is why I will soon reintroduce the "Continue American Safety Act," which extends TPS status to Guatemala and I look forward to working with my colleagues to achieve this outcome.

Second, H.R. 6 classifies people with TPS or DED as inspected and admitted for the purposes of Immigration & Nationality Act (INA) section 245(a), making it easier to obtain LPR status through existing channels (e.g., a family-based petition).

Third, H.R. 6 stays the removal or deportation of an individual while an application is pending.

Fourth, the American Dream and Promise Act establishes a fee ceiling of \$1,140 for people with TPS or DED applying for LPR status.

Fifth, the legislation provides greater transparency by requiring the Secretary of the Homeland Security (DHS) to provide an explanation for and report within three days of publishing notice to terminate TPS designation for certain nationals.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 6 is exceptional legislation and a welcome development but is not a substitute for undertaking the comprehensive reform and modernization of the nation's immigration laws supported by the American people.

Only Congress can do that and passage of H.R. 6 shows that this House has the will and is up to the challenge.

Comprehensive immigration reform is desperately needed to ensure that Lady Liberty's lamp remains the symbol of a land that welcomes immigrants to a community of immigrants and does so in a manner that secures our borders and protects our homeland.

Madam Speaker, let us build on the historic legislation that is the American Dream and Promise Act and seize the opportunity to pass legislation that secures our borders, preserves America's character as the most open and welcoming country in the history of the world, and will yield hundreds of billions of dollars in economic growth.

I urge all Members to support the rule governing debate of H.R. 6 and the underlying bill.

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Speaker, I rise today as a grandchild of legal immigrants to this country.

We are debating whether or not to grant the greatest gift our Nation has to offer, permanent residency and citizenship. We must get our priorities straight.

While we are here in the middle of a humanitarian crisis on the southern

border, Democratic leadership is choosing to bring amnesty for millions of illegal immigrants to a vote.

By choosing to ignore our current immigration laws, Democrats are effectively inviting the mass migration of illegal immigrants across our border States, including Arizona. If enacted, this would be the largest amnesty in U.S. history. It would do nothing to enforce our laws but, instead, reward lawbreakers.

This legislation grants smugglers and gang members with green cards and a path to citizenship. It will simply serve to incentivize more migrants to come to the United States illegally.

Congress should work with the administration in stopping the surge of illegal immigration, not incentivizing more caravans.

My constituents have recently and repeatedly made it clear that Arizona's Fourth Congressional District does not support amnesty.

This bill does not promise the American Dream but, rather, the perpetuation of a crisis. This crisis is doing real harm to Arizona and all of America.

I encourage my colleagues not to vote for H.R. 6, which would only serve to enable the humanitarian crisis on our southern border and does nothing to close loopholes or even enforce existing law.

I find this legislation to be a disgrace. The American people deserve better. It is time this Congress started putting American citizens first.

It came as a closed rule. That shows you that it is bad process and bad policy.

As former Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis is quoted: "In a government of laws, existence of the government will be imperiled if it fails to observe the law scrupulously. . . . If the government becomes a lawbreaker, it breeds contempt for law; it invites every man to become a law unto himself; it invites anarchy."

Do I need to say anything else?

I ask my colleagues to reject this legislation and vote "no."

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. WELCH).

Mr. WELCH. Madam Speaker, this is a bright day in the history of the House. We are going to provide relief to people who are innocent.

We have the debate about immigration, no question about it. But we are talking about children, infants, in some cases, who were brought here through no decision of their own. They then went to school here, began a career here, built a family here. In many cases, they served in the military here and served as first responders.

This is finally an opportunity for those Dreamers to have legal status, 2.5 million of them.

We are also going to provide temporary protected status to other law-abiding people living and contributing here.

This is a big deal in Vermont. First, for the people, for those affected, it is

relief. It is about time. Second, they are contributing to the economy with the jobs that they perform and the taxes that they pay, about \$3.5 million in Federal taxes and \$2 million in State and local taxes.

One, in particular, is a student at the University of Vermont Medical School, Juan Conde. He was brought here from Mexico when he was 9 years old. His mom later died of cancer.

His goal in life is to help cancer victims. First, he got a master's degree in chemistry and a Ph.D. in molecular biology, doing research to advance a cure for cancer. Now he is a student at the University of Vermont Medical School, and he is dedicating his life to cancer research and cancer treatment.

What a win it is for this country to have the services of this bright, idealistic young man. This legislation is going to allow him to have the security that we all need in order to be the best that we can possibly be as a contributing member of society.

A confident nation welcomes people who are law-abiding citizens. Pass this legislation overwhelmingly.

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD).

Mr. BUDD. Madam Speaker, I have noticed a trend lately with the bills that we are voting on. They all have attractive names: the Save the Internet Act, the Equality Act, and now the thing that we are voting on this week, the American Dream and Promise Act.

I rise in opposition to this bill because great titles don't equal great policies. H.R. 6 doesn't really provide a legal pathway for the DACA population. Instead, it gives green cards to, potentially, millions of illegal aliens. There is no age limit, and the bill is so broad that it prohibits DHS from using evidence found in Federal or State gang databases as the reason to deny an application.

□ 1330

The bill also does nothing to address the humanitarian crisis at our southern border, absolutely nothing.

Madam Speaker, I visited the southern border earlier this year and I saw the crisis firsthand. I talked with our Border Patrol agents, who need Congress' help.

Many things are needed to fix our immigration system, but what isn't needed is a political messaging bill that has no chance of passing the Senate or being signed into law.

Madam Speaker, clever bill titles don't equal good policy, and good intentions don't always lead to good outcomes. I swore an oath to defend the rule of law, and that is what I will continue to do.

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY), my good friend.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs.

LESKO) for her time and energy on this important issue. I thank my colleagues who have been speaking on the floor.

Madam Speaker, I have got to say, this bill, like my colleague from North Carolina just spoke of, is more of the same. It is more of the same political theater that we see day in and day out in this body, where we refuse to actually address the issues of the day.

We have 100,000 people pouring across the border of the United States per month who are apprehended—100,000. And then I watch with complete disbelief while my colleagues on the other side of the aisle dare to complain about how children are being housed, about how people are being housed when we don't have the facilities to do it, and they literally refuse to bring forward legislation to fund dealing with the problem.

I have never seen greater hypocrisy in this body, and that is saying something pretty profound. I don't know how Members can look, with a straight face, at the American people and say that this House is actually addressing this concern legitimately.

The Democrats are bringing forward a bill, now, under the idea of taking care of people who are here illegally—who, by the way, were given status by the President of the United States previously, illegally and unconstitutionally, as we proved in DACA, which I was proud to litigate on behalf of Texas along with Attorney General Paxton, Solicitor General Scott Keller, where we won in the Fifth Circuit. We were upheld in the Supreme Court for DACA, the DACA class was illegally and unconstitutionally granted status.

It matters what we do here; it matters what the government does; it matters that we follow the rule of law; and it matters that we not look at the American people and claim to be, in the false name of compassion, concerned about the migrants coming here when we have open borders that are exploiting these kids.

A little girl today is going to be raped on the journey coming up through Mexico while we pretend to care. When are we going to do something about it?

If we actually care about the people at the border right now, if we actually care, why wouldn't we fund beds right now?

Why wouldn't we fund immigration judges right now?

Why wouldn't we fix asylum laws right now, not to prevent asylum, but to match it up with the 88 percent who are found to be fraudulently claiming asylum once they go through the process and immigration judges look at it? Why wouldn't we fix that problem today?

Why are we empowering cartels to profit to the tune of \$2 billion in 2018 by moving human beings across our border?

Why are we empowering 54 migrants being stashed in a stash house in Houston, Texas, by the Reynosa faction of

the Gulf Cartel while we do nothing about it, when we can?

We are the most powerful nation in the history of the world. Why don't we go to our southern border and address the problem rather than engaging in the political theater of this ridiculous bill?

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much time is remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Arizona has 9 minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from Florida has 16 minutes remaining.

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL), my good friend.

Mr. WOODALL. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. LESKO), my colleague on the Rules Committee, for yielding.

Madam Speaker, you heard my colleague's passion from this microphone just seconds ago.

Lest anyone thinks this is about money, this rule today combines two bills: one, CBO estimates to cost \$8 billion, not a penny for border security; another, the CBO estimates to cost \$26 billion, not a penny for border security.

Lest anyone thinks this conversation today is about helping those young people here under DACA protections, remember, the Republican majority brought two bills to the floor last year that would do exactly that, got not one Democratic vote on either one of them.

If anyone thinks this bill is about protecting folks who are trying to strive for the American Dream, Madam Speaker, I would encourage you to read from page 3 of the bill. It says:

This bill applies to an alien who is inadmissible or deportable from the United States, and those aliens only.

I tell you that, Madam Speaker, because I represent a constituency that is 25 percent first-generation Americans. I represent a constituency that has played by the rules, done everything right, come to this country legally. Their children are unprotected today, and this bill does not one thing to protect those children. In order to qualify for the protections in this bill, Madam Speaker, people had to have come to America the wrong way.

If people came to America the right way and have been waiting in line for 5 years or 10 years or, in the case of my constituents—and you know this well, Madam Speaker—15 years, 20 years for a green card while their children are aging out of the system, this bill does not one thing to protect them. Only if people came the wrong way are there protections in this system.

To be in the DACA program, people had to get here before 2007. President Obama's crisis on the border came in 2014. This bill today not only grandfathers all the DACA kids, it grandfathers all of those kids. In the meantime, we have spent not one penny on border security.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. WOODALL. Madam Speaker, I am grateful to my colleague for yielding the time.

Madam Speaker, we could be doing something together today. My friend, the chairwoman of the Immigration and Citizenship Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, has a bill that has been cosponsored by more than half of the Democrats and by more than half of the Republicans that would go directly to this issue of folks who have been standing in line for decades and cannot get a green card. We could be bringing that bill today. It has not even gotten a hearing in the committee or the subcommittee so far.

This is not beyond our control. The rabbi who prayed for us this morning, Madam Speaker, said we can achieve the unachievable. We absolutely can come together and do that. This is not a serious effort to do that today, Madam Speaker, but it doesn't have to be the last word.

If we defeat this rule, we can come back together with bills that have been cosponsored by a majority of the Republicans, a majority of the Democrats, and move forward on this issue together. I know that is what the Speaker wants to do. I know that is what the chairwoman of the Immigration and Citizenship Subcommittee wants to do. I know that is what most of us in this Chamber want to do, and we can.

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, you know I am from the State of Arizona. Border security and immigration has been the top issue for years now, not only in my district, but the entire State of Arizona, because we see it firsthand. We also see the DACA recipients. I mean, they are good kids, going to school, and I applaud the good and great DACA recipients that we have.

But what Representative WOODALL says is true: Republicans offered two bills to give legal status and one a pathway to citizenship to DACA recipients, but this bill goes beyond DACA. It is like DACA on steroids, because it will allow millions more people to get a special pathway to citizenship in front of the line of other legal immigrants who are trying to do it the legal way.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle know this is going nowhere in the Senate and the President is not going to do this. I hope at one point we are actually going to work together, because as Representative WOODALL said, on those two bills that we put forward last year that would have solved the DACA problem, not one Democrat voted for them.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD).

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Speaker, let me begin by thanking Speaker PELOSI for making the Dream and Promise Act one of the top 10 Democratic priorities for the people and the Judiciary Committee for all their hard work on this bill.

As coauthor of H.R. 6, I rise in strong support of the rule and the Dream and Promise Act. I will focus primarily on the Dream portion of the bill.

Eighteen years ago, I was coauthor of the original DREAM Act, known as the Student Adjustment Act. Today's vote on H.R. 6 is a major milestone in a long fight to protect Dreamers who are part of the fabric of our American society.

This bill eliminates the fear of deportation, which each day haunts 2.1 million Dreamers at school, at work, and as they care for their families.

I represent 24,000 Dreamers, the largest number of Dreamers of any congressional district. I think of these talented and patriotic Dreamers and the barriers that they have overcome to build lives and families in America, the only country they call home. I think of the courage that they have shown by standing up and sharing their stories of endurance, resourcefulness, sacrifice, and heartbreak.

Dreamers exemplify American values and what it means to pursue the American Dream.

I think of Dreamers like Yasmin, who was raised in a mixed status family and watched her father fight against a serious illness. This experience inspired her to help others. She is now studying to be a physician's assistant, serving patients like her father.

H.R. 6 will enable Dreamers like Yasmin to reach their full potential, contribute to their community, and help ensure America is a stronger and greater nation.

Dreamers like Yasmin are why Democrats, Republicans, and Independents all support our Dreamers, as well as businesses, organized labor, faith groups, educators, health professionals, and former Cabinet officials, among others.

This broad and unprecedented coalition of support highlights the fact that this is not a partisan issue. This is about who we are as Americans and what is in the best interests of our country.

Just like generations of immigrants before them, these incredible young people are vital to the well-being of our Nation. According to the Center for American Progress, each year, Dreamers contribute \$17.3 billion in Federal taxes and nearly \$9.7 billion in State and local taxes, and their households have \$75 billion in buying power.

Madam Speaker, we cannot afford to lose the Dreamers' talents and valuable contributions to our country. Let's make the dream a reality once and for all. I call on my colleagues to pass the Dream and Promise Act today.

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, I would inquire if my colleague has any more speakers.

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers.

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, again, Republicans, too, want to have a DACA solution for the DACA recipients, but this bill isn't it, because it goes way above the DACA recipients and basically lets millions more people in, people who could be gang members, who have DUIs, and so on and so forth.

Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for additional consideration of H.R. 3056 authored by Representative ROGERS.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment in the RECORD, along with extraneous material, immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

□ 1345

Mrs. LESKO. H.R. 3056, the bill, provides \$4.5 billion in funding to address the immediate humanitarian crisis we have on the southern border. It includes \$3.3 billion for humanitarian assistance, including shelter capacity for unaccompanied children, care for children in custody, and transportation for safe and efficient border processing centers.

It also includes \$1.1 billion for operational support, including personnel, transportation, and resources to combat human trafficking and drug trafficking—very serious issues.

It also includes \$178 million for technology upgrades and law enforcement pay adjustments to respond to this great influx of families coming from Central America to our border.

The Democrats today are waiving all the rules to spend \$35 billion on their, I call, amnesty bill, but they have chosen to ignore the humanitarian crisis that is happening right now on our southern border. H.R. 3056 takes steps to resolve that problem.

Madam Speaker, in closing, it is critical that we develop and implement a solution to the crisis at our southern border immediately. I am from Arizona. There is a crisis at our border. Instead, H.R. 6 is just another political messaging bill because my colleagues know it is not going anywhere.

Madam Speaker, I urge “no” on the previous question, “no” on the underlying message, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

To my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, I wish to remind them what the President said after terminating DACA and ending TPS for hundreds of thousands of immigrants: “It is now time for Congress to act.” And today, we are acting.

We are in the midst of the longest probationary period for citizenship and

permanent status in American history. But today, we are finally providing real solutions for Dreamers, TPS recipients, and DED beneficiaries.

We are providing solutions for people like Maria Moreno, who came to the United States as a child and is a constituent of mine. She is now a 22-year-old anthropology student at Florida International University and currently working at HistoryMiami Museum.

She has spent her life focused on her education. Now, as she pursues her career as an anthropologist, she continues to find ways to make changes within her community. She is a tutor for local kids, empowering them to find joy in learning.

To say that Maria is not worthy of permanent legal status is cruel and unjust. She is just as American as you and I.

And Maria is just one of millions of Dreamers who cherishes the American Dream. They work hard and believe in a country that has been shamefully slow in recognizing their worth.

Despite all the hardship we have put them through, like the newcomers before them, they still believe in our country's commitment to opportunity and fairness.

Today, the Dreamers, Madam Speaker, are one step closer to getting their dream. Today, the Dreamers, Madam Speaker, are one House closer to getting their dream.

Madam Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on the rule and the previous question.

Mr. WOMACK. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H. Res. 415, a rule providing for House consideration of H.R. 6, the American Dream and Promise Act of 2019.

According to the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), H.R. 6 increases the deficit by at least \$30 billion over ten years. CBO indicates that this is additional mandatory spending. Under current projections, mandatory spending is set to increase from 69 percent to 78 percent of the federal budget over the next decade. Adding to this already unsustainable projected growth, mandatory spending threatens to crowd out necessary spending on defense, homeland security, veterans, infrastructure, public health, education, and other discretionary priorities. Absent the waiver made by this rule, H.R. 6 would be vulnerable to a PAYGO point of order.

The rule providing for consideration of H.R. 6 waives all points of order against the bill, including clause 10 of rule XXI, the House PAYGO, or "Pay-As-You-Go," rule, which requires any legislation increasing the deficit to be offset with spending cuts or tax increases.

Unsurprisingly, this rule was met with strong objections at the start of the 116th Congress by many progressive lawmakers who viewed PAYGO as an impediment to costly proposals such as the "Green New Deal" and "Medicare-for-All," which is projected to cost at least \$32 trillion on top of what the federal government is already spending. After much debate, the PAYGO rule was adopted by the new House majority on January 3, the first day of the 116th Congress. Immediately after this new House rule was adopted, a number of stories circulated in the press indicating that my colleagues in the Democratic Leadership

intended to waive the PAYGO rule any time they needed to. In a sign of more division on that side of the aisle, Democrats introduced bills to repeal the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act, even though they had just voted for PAYGO in the House rules package.

From a budget enforcement perspective, it's clear Democrats continue to circumvent their own rules. I hope this waiver does not continue the practice that the House PAYGO rule will be waived by the House Rules Committee whenever a bill is non-compliant, feels inconvenient, or stands in the way of advancing their costly agenda.

I oppose the rule for H.R. 6, since it enables a fiscally irresponsible bill to move forward without following House rules. Budget enforcement should be an important priority of the House Budget Committee. I hope the House will limit the extent to which future legislation increases already unsustainable budget deficits.

The material previously referred to by Mrs. LESKO is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 415

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 2. That immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall resolve into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3056) to provide supplemental appropriations relating to border security, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. Points of order against provisions in the bill for failure to comply with clause 2 of rule XXI are waived. Clause 2(e) of rule XXI shall not apply during consideration of the bill. When the committee rises and reports the bill back to the House with a recommendation that the bill do pass, the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions. If the Committee of the Whole rises and reports that it has come to no resolution on the bill, then on the next legislative day the House shall, immediately after the third daily order of business under clause 1 of rule XIV, resolve into the Committee of the Whole for further consideration of the bill.

SEC. 3. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 3056.

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on ordering the previous question will be followed by 5-minute votes on:

Agreeing to House Resolution 415, if ordered; and

Agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 228, nays 192, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 235]

YEAS—228

Adams	Garcia (TX)	Norcross
Aguilar	Golden	O'Halleran
Alired	Gomez	Ocasio-Cortez
Axne	Gonzalez (TX)	Pallone
Barragán	Gottheimer	Panetta
Bass	Green (TX)	Pappas
Beatty	Grijalva	Pascarel
Bera	Haaland	Payne
Beyer	Harder (CA)	Perlmutter
Bishop (GA)	Hayes	Peters
Blumenauer	Heck	Peterson
Blunt Rochester	Higgins (NY)	Phillips
Bonamici	Hill (CA)	Pingree
Boyle, Brendan F.	Himes	Pocan
	Horn, Kendra S.	Porter
Brindisi	Horsford	Pressley
Brown (MD)	Houlihan	Price (NC)
Brownley (CA)	Hoyer	Quigley
Bustos	Huffman	Raskin
Butterfield	Jackson Lee	Rice (NY)
Carbajal	Jayapal	Richmond
Cárdenas	Jeffries	Rouda
Carson (IN)	Johnson (GA)	Royal-Allard
Cartwright	Johnson (TX)	Ruiz
Case	Kaptur	Ruppersberger
Casten (IL)	Keating	Rush
Castor (FL)	Kelly (IL)	Ryan
Castro (TX)	Kennedy	Sánchez
Chu, Judy	Khanna	Barbanes
Cicilline	Kildee	Scanlon
Cisneros	Kilmer	Schakowsky
Clark (MA)	Kim	Schiff
Clarke (NY)	Kind	Schneider
Clay	Kirkpatrick	Schrader
Cleaver	Krishnamoorthi	Schrirer
Cohen	Kuster (NH)	Scott (VA)
Connolly	Lamb	Scott, David
Cooper	Langevin	Serrano
Correa	Larsen (WA)	Sewell (AL)
Costa	Larson (CT)	Shalala
Courtney	Lawrence	Sherrill
Cox (CA)	Lawson (FL)	Sires
Craig	Lee (CA)	Slotkin
Crist	Lee (NV)	Smith (WA)
Crow	Levin (CA)	Soto
Cuellar	Levin (MI)	Spanberger
Cummings	Lewis	Speier
Cunningham	Lieu, Ted	Stanton
Davids (KS)	Lipinski	Stevens
Davis (CA)	Loebssack	Suozzi
Davis, Danny K.	Lofgren	Takano
Dean	Lowenthal	Thompson (CA)
DeFazio	Lowey	Thompson (MS)
DeGette	Luján	Titus
DeLauro	Luria	Tlaib
DelBene	Lynch	Tonko
Delgado	Malinowski	Torres (CA)
Demings	Maloney,	Torres Small
DeSaulnier	Carolyn B.	(NM)
Deutch	Maloney, Sean	Trahan
Dingell	Matsui	Trone
Doggett	McAdams	Underwood
Doyle, Michael F.	McBath	Van Drew
	McCollum	Vargas
Engel	McEachin	Veasey
Escobar	McGovern	Vela
Eshoo	McNerney	Velázquez
Espallat	Meeks	Visclosky
Evans	Meng	Wasserman
Finkenauer	Moore	Wasserman
Fletcher	Morelle	Schultz
Foster	Moulton	Watson Coleman
Frankel	Mucarsel-Powell	Waters
Fudge	Murphy	Watson
Gabbard	Nadler	Welch
Gallego	Napolitano	Wexton
Garamendi	Neal	Wild
Garcia (IL)	Neguse	Yarmuth
		NAYS—192
Abraham	Baird	Brady
Aderholt	Balderson	Brooks (AL)
Allen	Banks	Brooks (IN)
Amash	Barr	Buchanan
Amodei	Bergman	Buck
Armstrong	Biggs	Bucshon
Arrington	Bilirakis	Budd
Babin	Bishop (UT)	Burchett
Bacon	Bost	Burgess

Byrne	Holding	Riggleman	[Roll No. 236]	Fitzpatrick	Kustoff (TN)	Rouzer
Calvert	Hollingsworth	Roby	YEAS—219	Fleischmann	LaHood	Roy
Carter (GA)	Hudson	Rodgers (WA)	Adams	Garcia (TX)	Flores	LaMalfa
Carter (TX)	Huizenga	Roe, David P.	Aguilar	Gomez	Fortenberry	Rutherford
Chabot	Hunter	Rogers (AL)	Allred	Gonzalez (TX)	Ocasio-Cortez	Scalise
Cheney	Hurd (TX)	Rogers (KY)	Axne	Gotheimer	Pallone	Schweikert
Cline	Johnson (LA)	Rooney (FL)	Barragán	Green (TX)	Panetta	Lesko
Cloud	Johnson (OH)	Rose, John W.	Bass	Grijalva	Pappas	Long
Cole	Johnson (SD)	Rouzer	Beatty	Haaland	Pascrill	Loudermilk
Collins (GA)	Jordan	Roy	Bera	Harder (CA)	Gallagher	Shimkus
Collins (NY)	Joyce (OH)	Rutherford	Beyer	Hayes	Gaetz	Simpson
Comer	Joyce (PA)	Scalise	Bishop (GA)	Heck	Phillips	Gibbs
Conaway	Katko	Schweikert	Keller	Higgins (NY)	Pingree	Luetkemeyer
Cook	Keller	Scott, Austin	Blumenauer	Hill (CA)	Pocan	Malinowski
Crawford	Kelly (MS)	Sensenbrenner	Blunt Rochester	Himes	Porter	Smith (NE)
Crenshaw	Kelly (PA)	Shimkus	Bonamici	Horsford	Pressley	Smith (NJ)
Curtis	King (IA)	Simpson	Boyle, Brendan	Houlihan	Price (NC)	Marshall
Davidson (OH)	King (NY)	Smith (MO)	F.	Hoyer	Quigley	Massie
Davis, Rodney	Kinzinger	Smith (NE)	Brown (MD)	Brownley (CA)	Raskin	Spano
DesJarlais	Kustoff (TN)	Smith (NJ)	Huffman	Jackson Lee	Rice (NY)	Mast
Diaz-Balart	LaHood	Smucker	Bustos	Butterfield	Guest	Stauber
Duffy	Lamborn	Spano	Jayapal	Carbajal	Richmond	Stefanik
Duncan	Latta	Stauber	Jeffries	Jeffries	Graves (GA)	Steil
Dunn	Lesko	Stefanik	Johnson (GA)	Houlihan	Graves (LA)	McCaul
Emmer	Long	Steil	Carson (IN)	Johnson (TX)	Price (NC)	Steube
Estes	Loudermilk	Steube	Carson (IN)	Johnson (TX)	Graves (MO)	McClintock
Ferguson	Lucas	Cartwright	Chu, Judy	Kildee	Royal-Allard	McHenry
Fitzpatrick	Luetkemeyer	Stivers	Cicilline	Kildee	Hartzler	Stivers
Fleischmann	Marchant	Taylor	Cisneros	Kilmer	Rothman	McKinley
Flores	Marshall	Thompson (PA)	Cooper	Langevin	Rice (NY)	Taylor
Fortenberry	Massie	Thornberry	Casten (IL)	Keating	Guest	Thompson (PA)
Foxx (NC)	Mast	Timmons	Casten (IL)	Rudd	Richmond	Underwood
Fulcher	McCarthy	Tipton	Clark (MA)	Kelly (IL)	Guthrie	Upton
Gaetz	McCaul	Turner	Clarke (NY)	Kennedy	Hagedorn	Miller
Gallagher	McClintock	Upton	Kirkpatrick	Ryan	Holding	Mitchell
Gianforte	McHenry	Wagner	Clay	Khanna	Sánchez	Moolenaar
Gibbs	McKinley	Walberg	Krishnamoorthi	Kildee	Hollingsworth	Hart
Gohmert	Meadows	Walden	Cleaver	Kuster (NH)	Sarbanes	Roth
Gonzalez (OH)	Meuser	Walker	Lamb	Schrier	Horn, Kendra S.	McKinley
Gooden	Miller	Walorski	Langevin	Scott (VA)	Hudson	Tipton
Gosar	Mitchell	Waltz	Cooper	Scott, David	Scanlon	Walden
Granger	Moolenaar	Watkins	Larsen (WA)	Kind	Schakowsky	Palazzo
Graves (GA)	Mooney (WV)	Weber (TX)	Larson (CT)	Schiff	Huizinga	Walter
Graves (LA)	Newhouse	Webster (FL)	Costa	Kirkpatrick	Higgins (LA)	Walorski
Graves (MO)	Norman	Webster (FL)	Lawrence	Khanna	Rush	Pence
Griffith	Nunes	Wenstrup	Courtney	Kish	Hill (AR)	Waltz
Grothman	Olson	Westerman	Lawrence	Lawrence	Hurd (TX)	Perry
Guest	Palazzo	Williams	Lawrence	Levin (MI)	Peters	Watkins
Guthrie	Palmer	Wilson (SC)	Lawrence	Levin (VA)	Johnson (LA)	Posey
Hagedorn	Pence	Wittman	Lawrence	Smith (WA)	Johnson (OH)	Weber (TX)
Harris	Perry	Womack	Lawrence	Sewell (AL)	Johnson (SD)	Webster (FL)
Hartzler	Posey	Woodall	Lawrence	Shalala	Jordan	Westerman
Hice (GA)	Ratcliffe	Wright	Lawrence	Sherrill	Reschenthaler	Wenstrup
Higgins (LA)	Reschenthaler	Yoho	Lawrence	Sherrill	Joyce (OH)	Wiliams
Hill (AR)	Rice (SC)	Zeldin	Lawrence	Shires	Rice (SC)	Wilson (SC)
NOT VOTING—12						
Clyburn	Herrera Beutler	Reed	Demings	Maloney	Johnson (OH)	Ratcliffe
Green (TN)	LaMalfa	Sherman	DeSaulnier	Maloney, Carolyn B.	Johnson (SD)	Reed
Hastings	Mullin	Swalwell (CA)	Deutch	Maloney, Sean	Jordan	Reschenthaler
Hern, Kevin	Omar	Wilson (FL)	Dingell	Matsui	Joyce (OH)	Westerman
□ 1416						

Messrs. JOYCE of Ohio and RUFER-FORD changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. NORCROSS changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 235.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 219, nays 203, not voting 10, as follows:

Abraham	Brindisi	Collins (NY)	Adams	Beyer	Bustos	
Aderholt	Brooks (AL)	Comer	Aguilar	Bishop (GA)	Butterfield	
Allen	Brooks (IN)	Conaway	Allred	Blumenauer	Carbajal	
Amash	Buchanan	Cook	Amodei	Blunt Rochester	Carson (IN)	
Amodei	Buck	Crawford	Arrington	Bonamici	Cartwright	
Armstrong	Bucshon	Crenshaw	Balderson	Boyle, Brendan	Case	
Arrington	Budd	Cunningham	Banks	Banks	Casten (IL)	
Babin	Burchett	Curtis	Bergman	Biggs	Castor (FL)	
Bacon	Burgess	Davids (KS)	Bard	Bilirakis	Cheney	
Baird	Byrne	Davidson (OH)	Balderson	Bishop (UT)	Diaz-Balart	
Balderson	Calvert	Davis, Rodney	Banks	Bost	Dunn	
Banks	Carter (GA)	DesJarlais	Bergman	Brady	Duncan	
Barr	Carter (TX)	Diaz-Balart	Biggs	Brady	Dunn	
Bergman	Chabot	Duffy	Bilirakis	Bass	Emmer	
Biggs	Cheney	Duncan	Bishop (UT)	Bass	Estes	
Bilirakis	Cline	Dunn	Bost	Bergman	Ferguson	
Bishop (UT)	Cloud	Emmer	Brady	Bergman	Garcia (IL)	
Bost	Cole	Estes	Brady	Bergman	Collins (GA)	
Brady	Collins (GA)	Ferguson	Brady	Bergman	Brady	
NAYS—203						
[Roll No. 237]						
YEAS—212						

NOT VOTING—10

Clyburn Herrera Beutler Swalwell (CA)
 Green (TN) Mullin Wilson (FL)
 Hastings Omar Sherman

□ 1426

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 212, nays 203, answered "present" 2, not voting 15, as follows:

Adams	Beyer	Bustos
Aguilar	Bishop (GA)	Butterfield
Allred	Blumenauer	Carbajal
Amodei	Blunt Rochester	Carson (IN)
Arrington	Bonamici	Cartwright
Balderson	Bacon	Case
Banks	Boyle, Brendan	Casten (IL)
Bergman	Banks	Castor (FL)
Biggs	Bilirakis	Cheney
Bilirakis	Bishop (UT)	Diaz-Balart
Bost	Braley	Dunn
Brady	Brown (MD)	Dunn
Bass	Brownley (CA)	Emmer
Bass	Brown (MD)	Estes
Bergman	Brownley (CA)	Ferguson
Bergman	Brownley (CA)	Garcia (IL)
Bergman	Brownley (CA)	Brady
Bergman	Brownley (CA)	Bergman
Bergman	Brownley (CA)	Bergman

Cisneros	Keller	Porter	LaMalfa	Panetta	Smith (NJ)
Clark (MA)	Kelly (IL)	Pressley	Lamborn	Pence	Smucker
Clarke (NY)	Kelly (PA)	Price (NC)	Latta	Peters	Spanberger
Clay	Kennedy	Quigley	Lawson (FL)	Peterson	Spano
Cleaver	Khanna	Raskin	Lee (NV)	Posey	Steube
Cohen	Kildee	Rice (SC)	Lesko	Ratcliffe	Stevens
Courtney	Kilmer	Richmond	Loudermilk	Reed	Stewart
Cox (CA)	King (IA)	Royal-Ballard	Lucas	Reschenthaler	Stivers
Cuellar	King (NY)	Ruppersberger	Luetkemeyer	Riggleman	Rice (NY)
Cummings	Kinzinger	Rush	Marchant	Roby	Suozzi
Davids (KS)	Kuster (NH)	Ryan	Marshall	Rodgers (WA)	Thompson (PA)
Davidson (OH)	Lamb	Sánchez	Massie	Roe, David P.	Timmons
Davis (CA)	Langevin	Sarbanes	Mast	Rogers (AL)	Torres Small (NM)
Davis, Danny K.	Larson (CT)	Scanlon	Matsui	Rogers (KY)	Turner
Dean	Lawrence	Schakowsky	McAdams	Rooney (FL)	Upton
DeFazio	Lee (CA)	Schiff	McCarthy	Rose (NY)	Van Drew
DeGette	Levin (CA)	Schneider	McCaul	Rose, John W.	Walberg
DeLauro	Levin (MI)	Schweikert	McHenry	Rutherford	Wenstrup
DelBene	Lewis	McKinley	Rouda	Scalise	Westerman
Delgado	Lieu, Ted	Scott (VA)	Meng	Schrader	Wexton
Demings	Lipinski	Slotkin	Meuser	Schrier	Williams
DeSaulnier	Loebelsack	Smith (WA)	Miller	Scott, Austin	Wittman
Deutch	Lofgren	Sewell (AL)	Shalala	Sensenbrenner	Womack
Dingell	Long	Simpson	Mitchell	Olson	Sherrill
Doggett	Lowenthal	Sires	Moolenaar	Palazzo	Woodall
Doyle, Michael F.	Lowey	Slotkin	Mooney (WV)	Smith (MO)	Wright
Engel	Luján	Smith (WA)	Moulton	Palmer	Yoho
Escobar	Luria	Soto	Takano	Smith (NE)	Zeldin
Eshoo	Lynch	Speier	Taylor		
Espaiatl	Malinowski	Stanton	Thompson (MS)		
Evans	Maloney	Stauber	Thornberry		
Finkenauer	Carolyn B.	Stefanik	Tipton		
Gonzalez (TX)	Maloney, Sean	Steil	Titus		
Fortenberry	McBath	Takano	Meadows		
Foster	McClintock	Taylor	Meeks		
Frankel	McCullum	Thompson (MS)	Torres (CA)		
Fudge	McEachin	Thornberry	Moore		
Gabbard	McGovern	Tipton	Trahan		
Gallego	McNerney	Titus	Trone		
Garamendi	Meadows	Tlaib	Underwood		
García (IL)	Meeks	Torres (CA)	Nadler		
García (TX)	Moore	Wagner	Napolitano		
Gomez	Morelle	Waltz	Neal		
Gonzalez (TX)	Mucarsel-Powell	Wasserman	Velázquez		
Gottheimer	Nadler	Schultz	Visclosky		
Haaland	Napolitano	Pallone	Wagner		
Hayes	Neal	Pappas	Waltz		
Heck	Neguse	Pascrell	Watkins		
Higgins (NY)	Newhouse	Payne	Watson Coleman		
Hill (CA)	Norcross	Perlman	Webster (FL)		
Hollingsworth	O'Halleran	Perry	Welch		
Hoyer	Ocasio-Cortez	Phillips	Wild		
Huffman	Pallone	Pingree	Wilson (SC)		
Jackson Lee	Pappas	Pocan	Yarmuth		
Jayapal	Pascrell				
Jeffries	Payne				
Johnson (GA)	Perlman				
Johnson (TX)	Perry				
Kaptur	Phillips				
Katko	Pingree				
	Pocan				

NAYS—203

Abraham	Connolly	Graves (LA)
Aderholt	Cook	Graves (MO)
Allen	Cooper	Green (TX)
Amash	Correa	Griffith
Armstrong	Costa	Grothman
Axne	Craig	Guest
Babin	Crawford	Guthrie
Baird	Crenshaw	Hagedorn
Balderson	Crist	Harder (CA)
Barr	Crow	Harris
Bera	Cunningham	Hartzler
Biggs	Curtis	Hice (GA)
Bilirakis	Davis, Rodney	Higgins (LA)
Bost	DesJarlais	Hill (AR)
Brindisi	Diaz-Balart	Himes
Brooks (AL)	Duffy	Holding
Brooks (IN)	Duncan	Horn, Kendra S.
Buchanan	Dunn	Horsford
Buck	Emmer	Houlihan
Budd	Estes	Hudson
Burchett	Ferguson	Huizenga
Burgess	Fitzpatrick	Hunter
Byrne	Fleischmann	Hurd (TX)
Calvert	Flores	Johnson (LA)
Cárdenas	Foxx (NC)	Johnson (OH)
Carter (GA)	Fulcher	Johnson (SD)
Carter (TX)	Gaetz	Jordan
Chabot	Gallagher	Joyce (PA)
Cheney	Gianforte	Keating
Cline	Gibbs	Kelly (MS)
Cloud	Golden	Kim
Cole	Gonzalez (OH)	Kind
Collins (GA)	Gooden	Kirkpatrick
Collins (NY)	Gosar	Krishnamoorthi
Comer	Granger	Kustoff (TN)
Conaway	Graves (GA)	LaHood

Porter	LaMalfa	Panetta	Smith (NJ)
Kelly (IL)	Pressley	Lamborn	Smucker
Kelly (PA)	Price (NC)	Latta	Spanberger
Kennedy	Quigley	Lawson (FL)	Peters
Khanna	Raskin	Lee (NV)	Peterson
Kildee	Rice (SC)	Lesko	Posey
Kilmer	Richmond	Loudermilk	Ratcliffe
King (IA)	Royal-Ballard	Lucas	Reed
King (NY)	Ruppersberger	Luetkemeyer	Reschenthaler
Kinzinger	Rush	Marchant	Riggleman
Kuster (NH)	Ryan	Marshall	Roby
Lamb	Sánchez	Massie	Rodgers (WA)
Langevin	Sarbanes	Mast	Roe, David P.
Larson (CT)	Scanlon	Matsui	Rogers (AL)
Lawrence	Schakowsky	McAdams	Rogers (KY)
Lee (CA)	Schiff	McCarthy	Rooney (FL)
Levin (CA)	Schneider	McCaul	Rose (NY)
Levin (MI)	Schweikert	McHenry	Rose, John W.
Lewis	McKinley	McKinley	Rutherford
Lieu, Ted	Scott (VA)	Scott (VA)	Rouder
Loipinski	Serrano	McKinley	Rouder
Loebelsack	Sewell (AL)	McKinley	Rouder
Lofgren	Shalala	McKinley	Rouder
Long	Simpson	Mooney (WV)	Rouder
Lowenthal	Sires	Mooney (WV)	Rouder
Lowey	Slotkin	Moulton	Rouder
Luján	Smith (WA)	Tonko	Rouder
Luria	Soto	Tonko	Rouder
Lynch	Speier	Thompson (MS)	Rouder
Malinowski	Stanton	Thompson (MS)	Rouder
Maloney	Stauber	Thompson (MS)	Rouder
Carolyn B.	Stefanik	Thompson (MS)	Rouder
Maloney, Sean	Steil	Thompson (MS)	Rouder
McBath	Takano	Thompson (MS)	Rouder
McClintock	Taylor	Thompson (MS)	Rouder
McCullum	Thompson (MS)	Thompson (MS)	Rouder
McEachin	Thornberry	Thompson (MS)	Rouder
McGovern	Tipton	Bishop (UT)	Hern, Kevin
McNerney	Titus	Clyburn	Herrera Beutler
Meadows	Tlaib	Gohmert	Joyce (OH)
Garamendi	Meeks	Green (TN)	Larsen (WA)
García (IL)	Moore	Hastings	Mullin
García (TX)	Morelle		
Gomez	Mucarsel-Powell		
Gonzalez (TX)	Nadler		
Gottheimer	Napolitano		
Haaland	Neal		
Hayes	Neguse		
Heck	Newhouse		
Higgins (NY)	Norcross		
Hill (CA)	O'Halleran		
Hollingsworth	Ocasio-Cortez		
Hoyer	Pallone		
Huffman	Pappas		
Jackson Lee	Pascrell		
Jayapal	Payne		
Jeffries	Perlman		
Johnson (GA)	Perry		
Johnson (TX)	Phillips		
Kaptur	Pingree		
Katko	Pocan		

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—2

Grijalva	Tonko
	NOT VOTING—15
Bishop (UT)	Hern, Kevin
Clyburn	Herrera Beutler
Gohmert	Joyce (OH)
Green (TN)	Larsen (WA)
Hastings	Mullin

□ 1435

Ms. PORTER changed her vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Byrd, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has agreed to without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 45. Concurrent Resolution directing the Clerk of the House to make a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 2157.

REQUEST TO CONSIDER H.R. 962, BORN-ALIVE ABORTION SURVIVORS PROTECTION ACT

Mr. LAHOOD. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 962, the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act. This legislation will help the most vulnerable human beings in our society, and I ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. CLARKE of New York). Under the guidelines consistently issued by successive Speakers, as recorded in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual, the Chair is constrained not to entertain the request unless it has been cleared by the bipartisan floor and committee leaders.

Mr. LAHOOD. Madam Speaker, if this unanimous consent cannot be entertained, I urge the Speaker and the majority leader to immediately schedule

the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act, so we can stand up and protect the sanctity of human life, and I would ask all others to join in that request.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is not recognized for debate.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on additional motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

PANDEMIC AND ALL-HAZARDS PREPAREDNESS AND ADVANCING INNOVATION ACT OF 2019

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1379) to reauthorize certain programs under the Public Health Service Act and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to public health security and all-hazards preparedness and response, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1379

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act of 2019”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. References in Act.

TITLE I—STRENGTHENING THE NATIONAL HEALTH SECURITY STRATEGY

Sec. 101. National Health Security Strategy.

TITLE II—IMPROVING PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

Sec. 201. Improving benchmarks and standards for preparedness and response.

Sec. 202. Amendments to preparedness and response programs.

Sec. 203. Regional health care emergency preparedness and response systems.

Sec. 204. Military and civilian partnership for trauma readiness.

Sec. 205. Public health and health care system situational awareness and biosurveillance capabilities.

Sec. 206. Strengthening and supporting the public health emergency rapid response fund.

Sec. 207. Improving all-hazards preparedness and response by public health emergency volunteers.

Sec. 208. Clarifying State liability law for volunteer health care professionals.

Sec. 209. Report on adequate national blood supply.

Sec. 210. Report on the public health preparedness and response capabilities and capacities of hospitals, long-term care facilities, and other health care facilities.

TITLE III—REACHING ALL COMMUNITIES
 Sec. 301. Strengthening and assessing the emergency response workforce.
 Sec. 302. Health system infrastructure to improve preparedness and response.
 Sec. 303. Considerations for at-risk individuals.
 Sec. 304. Improving emergency preparedness and response considerations for children.
 Sec. 305. National advisory committees on disasters.
 Sec. 306. Guidance for participation in exercises and drills.

TITLE IV—PRIORITYZING A THREAT-BASED APPROACH

Sec. 401. Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response.
 Sec. 402. Public Health Emergency Medical Countermeasures Enterprise.
 Sec. 403. Strategic National Stockpile.
 Sec. 404. Preparing for pandemic influenza, antimicrobial resistance, and other significant threats.
 Sec. 405. Reporting on the Federal Select Agent Program.

TITLE V—INCREASING COMMUNICATION IN MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURE ADVANCED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Sec. 501. Medical countermeasure budget plan.
 Sec. 502. Material threat and medical countermeasure notifications.
 Sec. 503. Availability of regulatory management plans.
 Sec. 504. The Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund.
 Sec. 505. Additional strategies for combating antibiotic resistance.

TITLE VI—ADVANCING TECHNOLOGIES FOR MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES

Sec. 601. Administration of countermeasures.
 Sec. 602. Updating definitions of other transactions.
 Sec. 603. Medical countermeasure master files.
 Sec. 604. Animal rule report.
 Sec. 605. Review of the benefits of genomic engineering technologies and their potential role in national security.
 Sec. 606. Report on vaccines development.
 Sec. 607. Strengthening mosquito abatement for safety and health.

TITLE VII—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sec. 701. Reauthorizations and extensions.
 Sec. 702. Location of materials in the stockpile.
 Sec. 703. Cybersecurity.
 Sec. 704. Strategy and report.
 Sec. 705. Technical amendments.

SEC. 2. REFERENCES IN ACT.

Except as otherwise specified, amendments made by this Act to a section or other provision of law are amendments to such section or other provision of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 201 et seq.).

TITLE I—STRENGTHENING THE NATIONAL HEALTH SECURITY STRATEGY

SEC. 101. NATIONAL HEALTH SECURITY STRATEGY.

Section 2002 (42 U.S.C. 300hh-1) is amended—

- (1) in subsection (a)—
- (A) in paragraph (1)—
- (i) by striking “2014” and inserting “2018”; and
- (ii) by striking the second sentence and inserting the following: “Such National Health

Security Strategy shall describe potential emergency health security threats and identify the process for achieving the preparedness goals described in subsection (b) to be prepared to identify and respond to such threats and shall be consistent with the national preparedness goal (as described in section 504(a)(19) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002), the National Incident Management System (as defined in section 501(7) of such Act), and the National Response Plan developed pursuant to section 504 of such Act, or any successor plan.”;

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting before the period at the end of the second sentence the following: “, and an analysis of any changes to the evidence-based benchmarks and objective standards under sections 319C-1 and 319C-2”; and

(C) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking “2009” and inserting “2022”;

(ii) by inserting “(including gaps in the environmental health and animal health workforces, as applicable), describing the status of such workforce” after “gaps in such workforce”;

(iii) by striking “and identifying strategies” and inserting “identifying strategies”; and

(iv) by inserting before the period at the end “, and identifying current capabilities to meet the requirements of section 2803”; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and investigation” and inserting “investigation, and related information technology activities”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “and decontamination” and inserting “decontamination, relevant health care services and supplies, and transportation and disposal of medical waste”; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(E) Response to environmental hazards.”;

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “including mental health” and inserting “including pharmacies, mental health facilities”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (F), by inserting “or exposures to agents that could cause a public health emergency” before the period:

(C) in paragraph (5), by inserting “and other applicable compacts” after “Compact”; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(9) ZOONOTIC DISEASE, FOOD, AND AGRICULTURE.—Improving coordination among Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial entities (including through consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture) to prevent, detect, and respond to outbreaks of plant or animal disease (including zoonotic disease) that could compromise national security resulting from a deliberate attack, a naturally occurring threat, the intentional adulteration of food, or other public health threats, taking into account interactions between animal health, human health, and animals’ and humans’ shared environment as directly related to public health emergency preparedness and response capabilities, as applicable.

“(10) GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY.—Assessing current or potential health security threats from abroad to inform domestic public health preparedness and response capabilities.”;

TITLE II—IMPROVING PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

SEC. 201. IMPROVING BENCHMARKS AND STANDARDS FOR PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE.

(a) EVALUATING MEASURABLE EVIDENCE-BASED BENCHMARKS AND OBJECTIVE STANDARDS.—Section 319C-1 (42 U.S.C. 247d-3a) is

amended by inserting after subsection (j) the following:

“(k) EVALUATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act of 2019 and every 2 years thereafter, the Secretary shall conduct an evaluation of the evidence-based benchmarks and objective standards required under subsection (g). Such evaluation shall be submitted to the congressional committees of jurisdiction together with the National Health Security Strategy under section 2802, at such time as such strategy is submitted.

“(2) CONTENT.—The evaluation under this paragraph shall include—

“(A) a review of evidence-based benchmarks and objective standards, and associated metrics and targets;

“(B) a discussion of changes to any evidence-based benchmarks and objective standards, and the effect of such changes on the ability to track whether entities are meeting or making progress toward the goals under this section and, to the extent practicable, the applicable goals of the National Health Security Strategy under section 2802;

“(C) a description of amounts received by eligible entities described in subsection (b) and section 319C-2(b), and amounts received by subrecipients and the effect of such funding on meeting evidence-based benchmarks and objective standards; and

“(D) recommendations, as applicable and appropriate, to improve evidence-based benchmarks and objective standards to more accurately assess the ability of entities receiving awards under this section to better achieve the goals under this section and section 2802.”.

(b) EVALUATING THE PARTNERSHIP FOR STATE AND REGIONAL HOSPITAL PREPAREDNESS.—Section 319C-2(i)(1) (42 U.S.C. 247-3b(i)(1)) is amended by striking “section 319C-1(g), (i), and (j)” and inserting “section 319C-1(g), (i), (j), and (k)”.

SEC. 202. AMENDMENTS TO PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PROGRAMS.

(a) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT APPLICATIONS FOR IMPROVING STATE AND LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH SECURITY.—Section 319C-1 (42 U.S.C. 247d-3a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting “, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention,” after “the Secretary”; and

(2) in subsection (b)(2)(A)—

(A) in clause (vi), by inserting “, including public health agencies with specific expertise that may be relevant to public health security, such as environmental health agencies,” after “stakeholders”;

(B) by redesignating clauses (vii) through (ix) as clauses (viii) through (x);

(C) by inserting after clause (vi) the following:

“(vii) a description of how, as applicable, such entity may integrate information to account for individuals with behavioral health needs following a public health emergency;”;

(D) in clause (ix), as so redesignated, by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon; and

(E) by adding at the end the following:

“(xi) a description of how the entity will partner with health care facilities, including hospitals and nursing homes and other long-term care facilities, to promote and improve public health preparedness and response; and

“(xii) a description of how, as appropriate and practicable, the entity will include critical infrastructure partners, such as utility companies within the entity’s jurisdiction, in planning pursuant to this subparagraph to help ensure that critical infrastructure will

remain functioning during, or return to function as soon as practicable after, a public health emergency.”.

(b) EXCEPTION RELATING TO APPLICATION OF CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 319C-1(g) (42 U.S.C. 247d-3a(g)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (5)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “Beginning with fiscal year 2009” and inserting “Beginning with fiscal year 2019”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking “for the immediately preceding fiscal year” and inserting “for either of the 2 immediately preceding fiscal years”; and

(II) by striking “2008” and inserting “2018”; and

(B) in paragraph (6), by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The amounts described in this paragraph are the following amounts that are payable to an entity for activities described in this section or section 319C-2:

“(i) For no more than one of each of the first 2 fiscal years immediately following a fiscal year in which an entity experienced a failure described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (5), an amount equal to 10 percent of the amount the entity was eligible to receive for the respective fiscal year.

“(ii) For no more than one of the first 2 fiscal years immediately following the third consecutive fiscal year in which an entity experienced such a failure, in lieu of applying clause (i), an amount equal to 15 percent of the amount the entity was eligible to receive for the respective fiscal year.”.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall apply with respect to cooperative agreements awarded on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) PARTNERSHIP FOR STATE AND REGIONAL HOSPITAL PREPAREDNESS TO IMPROVE SURGE CAPACITY.—Section 319C-2 (42 U.S.C. 247d-3b) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by inserting “, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response,” after “The Secretary”; and

(B) by striking “preparedness for public health emergencies” and inserting “preparedness for, and response to, public health emergencies in accordance with subsection (c)”;

(2) in subsection (b)(1)(A)—

(A) by striking “partnership consisting of” and inserting “coalition that includes”;

(B) in clause (ii), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(iv) one or more emergency medical service organizations or emergency management organizations; and”;

(3) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(B), by striking “partnership” each place it appears and inserting “coalition”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(C), by striking “medical preparedness” and inserting “preparedness and response”;

(4) in subsection (f), by striking “partnership” and inserting “coalition”;

(5) in subsection (g)(2)—

(A) by striking “Partnerships” and inserting “Coalitions”;

(B) by striking “partnerships” and inserting “coalitions”; and

(C) by inserting “and response” after “preparedness”; and

(6) in subsection (i)(1)—

(A) by striking “An entity” and inserting “A coalition”; and

(B) by striking “such partnership” and inserting “such coalition”.

(d) PUBLIC HEALTH SECURITY GRANTS AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section

319C-1(h)(1)(A) (42 U.S.C. 247d-3a(h)(1)(A)) is amended by striking “\$641,900,000 for fiscal year 2014” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting “\$685,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 (subject to the authority of the Secretary to make awards pursuant to paragraphs (4) and (5)).”.

(e) PARTNERSHIP FOR STATE AND REGIONAL HOSPITAL PREPAREDNESS AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 319C-2(j) (42 U.S.C. 247d-3b(j)) is amended—

(1) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—

“(A) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For purposes of carrying out this section and section 319C-3, in accordance with subparagraph (B), there is authorized to be appropriated \$385,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023.

“(B) RESERVATION OF AMOUNTS FOR REGIONAL SYSTEMS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), of the amount appropriated under subparagraph (A) for a fiscal year, the Secretary may reserve up to 5 percent for the purpose of carrying out section 319C-3.

“(ii) RESERVATION CONTINGENT ON CONTINUED APPROPRIATIONS FOR THIS SECTION.—If for fiscal year 2019 or a subsequent fiscal year, the amount appropriated under subparagraph (A) is such that, after application of clause (i), the amount remaining for the purpose of carrying out this section would be less than the amount available for such purpose for the previous fiscal year, the amount that may be reserved under clause (i) shall be reduced such that the amount remaining for the purpose of carrying out this section is not less than the amount available for such purpose for the previous fiscal year.

“(iii) SUNSET.—The authority to reserve amounts under clause (i) shall expire on September 30, 2023.”;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “paragraph (1) for a fiscal year” and inserting “paragraph (1)(A) for a fiscal year and not reserved for the purpose described in paragraph (1)(B)(i); and

(3) in paragraph (3)(A), by striking “paragraph (1) and not reserved under paragraph (2)” and inserting “paragraph (1)(A) and not reserved under paragraph (1)(B)(i) or (2)”.

SEC. 203. REGIONAL HEALTH CARE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE SYSTEMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part B of title III (42 U.S.C. 243 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 319C-2 the following:

“SEC. 319C-3. GUIDELINES FOR REGIONAL HEALTH CARE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE SYSTEMS.

“(a) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this section to identify and provide guidelines for regional systems of hospitals, health care facilities, and other public and private sector entities, with varying levels of capability to treat patients and increase medical surge capacity during, in advance of, and immediately following a public health emergency, including threats posed by one or more chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear agents, including emerging infectious diseases.

“(b) GUIDELINES.—The Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, in consultation with the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Administrator of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, the Administrator of the Health Resources and Services Administration, the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, the heads

of such other Federal agencies as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, and State, local, Tribal, and territorial public health officials, shall, not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section—

“(1) identify and develop a set of guidelines relating to practices and protocols for all-hazards public health emergency preparedness and response for hospitals and health care facilities to provide appropriate patient care during, in advance of, or immediately following, a public health emergency, resulting from one or more chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear agents, including emerging infectious diseases (which may include existing practices, such as trauma care and medical surge capacity and capabilities), with respect to—

“(A) a regional approach to identifying hospitals and health care facilities based on varying capabilities and capacity to treat patients affected by such emergency, including—

“(i) the manner in which the system will coordinate with and integrate the partnerships and health care coalitions established under section 319C-2(b); and

“(ii) informing and educating appropriate first responders and health care supply chain partners of the regional emergency preparedness and response capabilities and medical surge capacity of such hospitals and health care facilities in the community;

“(B) physical and technological infrastructure, laboratory capacity, staffing, blood supply, and other supply chain needs, taking into account resiliency, geographic considerations;

“(C) protocols or best practices for the safety and personal protection of workers who handle human remains and health care workers (including with respect to protective equipment and supplies, waste management processes, and decontamination), sharing of specialized experience among the health care workforce, behavioral health, psychological resilience, and training of the workforce, as applicable;

“(D) in a manner that allows for disease containment (within the meaning of section 2802(b)(2)(B)), coordinated medical triage, treatment, and transportation of patients, based on patient medical need (including patients in rural areas), to the appropriate hospitals or health care facilities within the regional system or, as applicable and appropriate, between systems in different States or regions; and

“(E) the needs of children and other at-risk individuals;

“(2) make such guidelines available on the internet website of the Department of Health and Human Services in a manner that does not compromise national security; and

“(3) update such guidelines as appropriate, including based on input received pursuant to subsections (c) and (e) and information resulting from applicable reports required under the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act of 2019 (including any amendments made by such Act), to address new and emerging public health threats.

“(C) CONSIDERATIONS.—In identifying, developing, and updating guidelines under subsection (b), the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response shall—

“(1) include input from hospitals and health care facilities (including health care coalitions under section 319C-2), State, local, Tribal, and territorial public health departments, and health care or subject matter experts (including experts with relevant expertise in chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear threats, including emerging infectious diseases), as the Assistant Secretary determines appropriate, to meet the goals under section 2802(b)(3);

“(2) consult and engage with appropriate health care providers and professionals, including physicians, nurses, first responders, health care facilities (including hospitals, primary care clinics, community health centers, mental health facilities, ambulatory care facilities, and dental health facilities), pharmacies, emergency medical providers, trauma care providers, environmental health agencies, public health laboratories, poison control centers, blood banks, tissue banks, and other experts that the Assistant Secretary determines appropriate, to meet the goals under section 2802(b)(3);

“(3) consider feedback related to financial implications for hospitals, health care facilities, public health agencies, laboratories, blood banks, tissue banks, and other entities engaged in regional preparedness planning to implement and follow such guidelines, as applicable; and

“(4) consider financial requirements and potential incentives for entities to prepare for, and respond to, public health emergencies as part of the regional health care emergency preparedness and response system.

“(d) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, in consultation with the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, may provide technical assistance and consultation toward meeting the guidelines described in subsection (b).

“(e) DEMONSTRATION PROJECT FOR REGIONAL HEALTH CARE PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE SYSTEMS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response may establish a demonstration project pursuant to the development and implementation of guidelines under subsection (b) to award grants to improve medical surge capacity for all hazards, build and integrate regional medical response capabilities, improve specialty care expertise for all-hazards response, and coordinate medical preparedness and response across State, local, Tribal, territorial, and regional jurisdictions.

“(2) SUNSET.—The authority under this subsection shall expire on September 30, 2023.”.

(b) GAO REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

(1) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States (referred to in this subsection as the “Comptroller General”) shall submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, a report on the extent to which hospitals and health care facilities have implemented the recommended guidelines under section 319C-3(b) of the Public Health Service Act (as added by subsection (a)), including an analysis and evaluation of any challenges hospitals or health care facilities experienced in implementing such guidelines.

(2) CONTENT.—The Comptroller General shall include in the report under paragraph (1)—

(A) data on the preparedness and response capabilities that have been informed by the guidelines under section 319C-3(b) of the Public Health Service Act to improve regional emergency health care preparedness and response capability, including hospital and health care facility capacity and medical surge capabilities to prepare for, and respond to, public health emergencies; and

(B) recommendations to reduce gaps in incentives for regional health partners, including hospitals and health care facilities, to

improve capacity and medical surge capabilities to prepare for, and respond to, public health emergencies, consistent with subsection (a), which may include consideration of facilities participating in programs under section 319C-2 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-3b) or in programs under the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (including innovative health care delivery and payment models), and input from private sector financial institutions.

(3) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out paragraphs (1) and (2), the Comptroller General shall consult with the heads of appropriate Federal agencies, including—

(A) the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response;

(B) the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;

(C) the Administrator of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services;

(D) the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use;

(E) the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health; and

(F) the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

(c) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Section 319C-2(i)(1) (42 U.S.C. 247d-3b(i)(1)) is amended by inserting after the first sentence the following: “In submitting reports under this paragraph, a coalition shall include information on the progress that the coalition has made toward the implementation of section 319C-3 (or barriers to progress, if any).”.

(d) NATIONAL HEALTH SECURITY STRATEGY INCORPORATION OF REGIONALIZED EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE.—Subparagraph (G) of section 2802(b)(3) (42 U.S.C. 300hh-1(b)(3)) is amended to read as follows:

“(G) Optimizing a coordinated and flexible approach to the emergency response and medical surge capacity of hospitals, other health care facilities, critical care, trauma care (which may include trauma centers), and emergency medical systems.”.

(e) IMPROVING STATE AND LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH SECURITY.—

(1) STATE AND LOCAL SECURITY.—Section 319C-1(e) (42 U.S.C. 247d-3a(e)) is amended by striking “, and local emergency plans.” and inserting “, local emergency plans, and any regional health care emergency preparedness and response system established pursuant to the applicable guidelines under section 319C-3.”.

(2) PARTNERSHIPS.—Section 319C-2(d)(1)(A) (42 U.S.C. 247d-3b(d)(1)(A)) is amended—

(A) in clause (i), by striking “; and” and inserting “;”;

(B) by redesignating clause (ii) as clause (iii); and

(C) by inserting after clause (i) the following:

“(ii) among one or more facilities in a regional health care emergency system under section 319C-3; and”.

SEC. 204. MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PARTNERSHIP FOR TRAUMA READINESS.

Title XII (42 U.S.C. 300d et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new part:

PART I—MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PARTNERSHIP FOR TRAUMA READINESS GRANT PROGRAM

SEC. 1291. MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PARTNERSHIP FOR TRAUMA READINESS GRANT PROGRAM.

“(a) MILITARY TRAUMA TEAM PLACEMENT PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response and in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall award grants to not more than 20 eligible high-acuity trauma centers to enable military trauma teams to provide, on a full-time basis, trauma care and related acute care at such trauma centers.

“(2) LIMITATIONS.—In the case of a grant awarded under paragraph (1) to an eligible high-acuity trauma center, such grant—

“(A) shall be for a period of at least 3 years and not more than 5 years (and may be renewed at the end of such period); and

“(B) shall be in an amount that does not exceed \$1,000,000 per year.

“(3) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Notwithstanding section 1552 of title 31, United States Code, or any other provision of law, funds available to the Secretary for obligation for a grant under this subsection shall remain available for expenditure for 100 days after the last day of the performance period of such grant.

(b) MILITARY TRAUMA CARE PROVIDER PLACEMENT PROGRAM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response and in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall award grants to eligible trauma centers to enable military trauma care providers to provide trauma care and related acute care at such trauma centers.

“(2) LIMITATIONS.—In the case of a grant awarded under paragraph (1) to an eligible trauma center, such grant—

“(A) shall be for a period of at least 1 year and not more than 3 years (and may be renewed at the end of such period); and

“(B) shall be in an amount that does not exceed, in a year—

“(i) \$100,000 for each military trauma care provider that is a physician at such eligible trauma center; and

“(ii) \$50,000 for each other military trauma care provider at such eligible trauma center.

(c) GRANT REQUIREMENTS.—

“(1) DEPLOYMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCIES.—As a condition of receipt of a grant under this section, a grant recipient shall agree to allow military trauma care providers providing care pursuant to such grant to—

“(A) be deployed by the Secretary of Defense for military operations, for training, or for response to a mass casualty incident; and

“(B) be deployed by the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, for response to a public health emergency pursuant to section 319.

“(2) USE OF FUNDS.—Grants awarded under this section to an eligible trauma center may be used to train and incorporate military trauma care providers into such trauma center, including incorporation into operational exercises and training drills related to public health emergencies, expenditures for malpractice insurance, office space, information technology, specialty education and supervision, trauma programs, research, and applicable license fees for such military trauma care providers.

“(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect any other provision of law that preempts State licensing requirements for health care professionals, including with respect to military trauma care providers.

(e) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

“(1) REPORT TO THE SECRETARY AND THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—Each eligible trauma center or eligible high-acuity trauma center awarded a grant under subsection (a) or (b) for a year shall submit to the Secretary and the Secretary of Defense a report for such year that includes information on—

“(A) the number and types of trauma cases managed by military trauma teams or military trauma care providers pursuant to such grant during such year;

“(B) the ability to maintain the integration of the military trauma providers or

teams of providers as part of the trauma center, including the financial effect of such grant on the trauma center;

“(C) the educational effect on resident trainees in centers where military trauma teams are assigned;

“(D) any research conducted during such year supported by such grant; and

“(E) any other information required by the Secretaries for the purpose of evaluating the effect of such grant.

“(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not less than once every 2 years, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit a report to the congressional committees of jurisdiction that includes information on the effect of placing military trauma care providers in trauma centers awarded grants under this section on—

“(A) maintaining military trauma care providers' readiness and ability to respond to and treat battlefield injuries;

“(B) providing health care to civilian trauma patients in urban and rural settings;

“(C) the capability of trauma centers and military trauma care providers to increase medical surge capacity, including as a result of a large-scale event;

“(D) the ability of grant recipients to maintain the integration of the military trauma providers or teams of providers as part of the trauma center;

“(E) efforts to incorporate military trauma care providers into operational exercises and training and drills for public health emergencies; and

“(F) the capability of military trauma care providers to participate as part of a medical response during or in advance of a public health emergency, as determined by the Secretary, or a mass casualty incident.

“(f) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this part:

“(1) ELIGIBLE HIGH-ACUITY TRAUMA CENTER.—The term 'eligible high-acuity trauma center' means a Level I trauma center that satisfies each of the following:

“(A) Such trauma center has an agreement with the Secretary of Defense to enable military trauma teams to provide trauma care and related acute care at such trauma center.

“(B) At least 20 percent of patients treated at such trauma center in the most recent 3-month period for which data are available are treated for a major trauma at such trauma center.

“(C) Such trauma center utilizes a risk-adjusted benchmarking system and metrics to measure performance, quality, and patient outcomes.

“(D) Such trauma center is an academic training center—

“(i) affiliated with a medical school;

“(ii) that maintains residency programs and fellowships in critical trauma specialties and subspecialties, and provides education and supervision of military trauma team members according to those specialties and subspecialties; and

“(iii) that undertakes research in the prevention and treatment of traumatic injury.

“(E) Such trauma center serves as a medical and public health preparedness and response leader for its community, such as by participating in a partnership for State and regional hospital preparedness established under section 319C-2 or 319C-3.

“(2) ELIGIBLE TRAUMA CENTER.—The term 'eligible trauma center' means a Level I, II, or III trauma center that satisfies each of the following:

“(A) Such trauma center has an agreement with the Secretary of Defense to enable military trauma care providers to provide trauma care and related acute care at such trauma center.

“(B) Such trauma center utilizes a risk-adjusted benchmarking system and metrics to measure performance, quality, and patient outcomes.

“(C) Such trauma center demonstrates a need for integrated military trauma care providers to maintain or improve the trauma clinical capability of such trauma center.

“(3) MAJOR TRAUMA.—The term 'major trauma' means an injury that is greater than or equal to 15 on the injury severity score.

“(4) MILITARY TRAUMA TEAM.—The term 'military trauma team' means a complete military trauma team consisting of military trauma care providers.

“(5) MILITARY TRAUMA CARE PROVIDER.—The term 'military trauma care provider' means a member of the Armed Forces who furnishes emergency, critical care, and other trauma acute care services (including a physician, surgeon, physician assistant, nurse, nurse practitioner, respiratory therapist, flight paramedic, combat medic, or enlisted medical technician) or other military trauma care provider as the Secretary determines appropriate.

“(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this section, there is authorized to be appropriated \$11,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023.”

SEC. 205. PUBLIC HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE SYSTEM SITUATIONAL AWARENESS AND BIOSURVEILLANCE CAPABILITIES.

(a) FACILITIES, CAPACITIES, AND BIOSURVEILLANCE CAPABILITIES.—Section 319D (42 U.S.C. 247d-4) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking “REVITALIZING” and inserting “**FACILITIES AND CAPACITIES OF**”;

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking “**FACILITIES; CAPACITIES**” and inserting “**IN GENERAL**”;

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking “and improved” and inserting “, improved, and appropriately maintained”;

(C) in paragraph (3), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “expand, enhance, and improve” and inserting “expand, improve, enhance, and appropriately maintain”; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) STUDY OF RESOURCES FOR FACILITIES AND CAPACITIES.—Not later than June 1, 2022, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on Federal spending in fiscal years 2013 through 2018 for activities authorized under this subsection. Such study shall include a review and assessment of obligations and expenditures directly related to each activity under paragraphs (2) and (3), including a specific accounting of, and delineation between, obligations and expenditures incurred for the construction, renovation, equipping, and security upgrades of facilities and associated contracts under this subsection, and the obligations and expenditures incurred to establish and improve the situational awareness and biosurveillance network under subsection (b), and shall identify the agency or agencies incurring such obligations and expenditures.”;

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking “**NATIONAL**” and inserting “**ESTABLISHMENT OF SYSTEMS OF PUBLIC HEALTH**”;

(B) in paragraph (1)(B), by inserting “immunization information systems,” after “centers.”;

(C) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by inserting “develop a plan to, and after ‘The Secretary shall’”; and

(ii) by inserting “and in a form readily usable for analytical approaches” after “in a secure manner”; and

(D) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

“(3) STANDARDS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act of 2019, the Secretary, in cooperation with health care providers, State, local, Tribal, and territorial public health officials, and relevant Federal agencies (including the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology and the National Institute of Standards and Technology), shall, as necessary, adopt technical and reporting standards, including standards for interoperability as defined by section 3000, for networks under paragraph (1) and update such standards as necessary. Such standards shall be made available on the internet website of the Department of Health and Human Services, in a manner that does not compromise national security.

“(B) DEFERENCE TO STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS.—In adopting and implementing standards under this subsection and subsection (c), the Secretary shall give deference to standards published by standards development organizations and voluntary consensus-based standards entities.”;

(4) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Reauthorization Act of 2013, the Secretary” and inserting “The Secretary”;

(ii) by inserting “, and improve as applicable and appropriate,” after “shall establish”;

(iii) by striking “of rapid” and inserting “of, rapid”; and

(iv) by striking “such connectivity” and inserting “such interoperability”;

(B) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

“(2) COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION.—In establishing and improving the network under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

“(A) facilitate coordination among agencies within the Department of Health and Human Services that provide, or have the potential to provide, information and data to, and analyses for, the situational awareness and biosurveillance network under paragraph (1), including coordination among relevant agencies related to health care services, the facilitation of health information exchange (including the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology), and public health emergency preparedness and response; and

“(B) consult with the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce (and the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology), the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and the heads of other Federal agencies, as the Secretary determines appropriate.”;

(C) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (E) as clauses (i) through (v), respectively, and adjusting the margins accordingly;

(ii) in clause (iv), as so redesignated—

(I) by inserting “immunization information systems,” after “poison control.”;

(II) by striking “and clinical laboratories” and inserting “, clinical laboratories, and public environmental health agencies”;

(iii) by striking “The network” and inserting the following:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The network”; and

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) REVIEW.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act of 2019 and every 6 years

thereafter, the Secretary shall conduct a review of the elements described in subparagraph (A). Such review shall include a discussion of the addition of any elements pursuant to clause (v), including elements added to advancing new technologies, and identify any challenges in the incorporation of elements under subparagraph (A). The Secretary shall provide such review to the congressional committees of jurisdiction.”;

(D) in paragraph (5)—

(i) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (D) as clauses (i) through (iv), respectively, and adjusting the margins accordingly;

(ii) by striking “In establishing” and inserting the following:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In establishing”; (iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) PUBLIC MEETING.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act of 2019, the Secretary shall convene a public meeting for purposes of discussing and providing input on the potential goals, functions, and uses of the network described in paragraph (1) and incorporating the elements described in paragraph (3)(A).

“(ii) EXPERTS.—The public meeting shall include representatives of relevant Federal agencies (including representatives from the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology and the National Institute of Standards and Technology); State, local, Tribal, and territorial public health officials; stakeholders with expertise in biosurveillance and situational awareness; stakeholders with expertise in capabilities relevant to biosurveillance and situational awareness, such as experts in informatics and data analytics (including experts in prediction, modeling, or forecasting); and other representatives as the Secretary determines appropriate.

“(iii) TOPICS.—Such public meeting shall include a discussion of—

“(I) data elements, including minimal or essential data elements, that are voluntarily provided for such network, which may include elements from public health and public and private health care entities, to the extent practicable;

“(II) standards and implementation specifications that may improve the collection, analysis, and interpretation of data during a public health emergency;

“(III) strategies to encourage the access, exchange, and use of information;

“(IV) considerations for State, local, Tribal, and territorial capabilities and infrastructure related to data exchange and interoperability;

“(V) privacy and security protections provided at the Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial levels, and by nongovernmental stakeholders; and

“(VI) opportunities for the incorporation of innovative technologies to improve the network.”; and

(iv) in subparagraph (A), as so designated by clause (ii)—

(I) in clause (i), as so redesignated—

(aa) by striking “as determined” and inserting “as adopted”; and

(bb) by inserting “and the National Institute of Standards and Technology” after “Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology”;

(II) in clause (iii), as so redesignated, by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(III) in clause (iv), as so redesignated, by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(IV) by adding at the end the following:

“(v) pilot test standards and implementation specifications, consistent with the process described in section 3002(b)(3)(C), which

State, local, Tribal, and territorial public health entities may utilize, on a voluntary basis, as a part of the network.”;

(E) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (7);

(F) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following:

“(6) STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act of 2019, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional committees of jurisdiction a coordinated strategy and an accompanying implementation plan that—

“(i) is informed by the public meeting under paragraph (5)(B);

“(ii) includes a review and assessment of existing capabilities of the network and related infrastructure, including input provided by the public meeting under paragraph (5)(B);

“(iii) identifies and demonstrates the measurable steps the Secretary will carry out to—

“(I) develop, implement, and evaluate the network described in paragraph (1), utilizing elements described in paragraph (3)(A);

“(II) modernize and enhance biosurveillance activities, including strategies to include innovative technologies and analytical approaches (including prediction and forecasting for pandemics and all-hazards) from public and private entities;

“(III) improve information sharing, coordination, and communication among disparate biosurveillance systems supported by the Department of Health and Human Services, including the identification of methods to improve accountability, better utilize resources and workforce capabilities, and incorporate innovative technologies within and across agencies; and

“(IV) test and evaluate capabilities of the interoperable network of systems to improve situational awareness and biosurveillance capabilities;

“(iv) includes performance measures and the metrics by which performance measures will be assessed with respect to the measurable steps under clause (iii); and

“(v) establishes dates by which each measurable step under clause (iii) will be implemented.

“(B) ANNUAL BUDGET PLAN.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act of 2019 and on an annual basis thereafter, in accordance with the strategy and implementation plan under this paragraph, the Secretary shall, taking into account recommendations provided by the National Biodefense Science Board, develop a budget plan based on the strategy and implementation plan under this section. Such budget plan shall include—

“(i) a summary of resources previously expended to establish, improve, and utilize the nationwide public health situational awareness and biosurveillance network under paragraph (1);

“(ii) estimates of costs and resources needed to establish and improve the network under paragraph (1) according to the strategy and implementation plan under subparagraph (A);

“(iii) the identification of gaps and inefficiencies in nationwide public health situational awareness and biosurveillance capabilities, resources, and authorities needed to address such gaps; and

“(iv) a strategy to minimize and address such gaps and improve inefficiencies.”;

(G) in paragraph (7), as so redesignated—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “(taking into account zoonotic disease, including

gaps in scientific understanding of the interactions between human, animal, and environmental health)” after “human health”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by inserting “and gaps in surveillance programs” after “surveillance programs”; and

(II) by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(iii) in subparagraph (C)—

(I) by inserting “, animal health organizations related to zoonotic disease,” after “health care entities”; and

(II) by striking the period and inserting “; and”;

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

(D) provide recommendations to the Secretary on policies and procedures to complete the steps described in this paragraph in a manner that is consistent with section 2802.”; and

(H) by adding at the end the following:

“(8) SITUATIONAL AWARENESS AND BIOSURVEILLANCE AS A NATIONAL SECURITY PRIORITY.—The Secretary, on a periodic basis as applicable and appropriate, shall meet with the Director of National Intelligence to inform the development and capabilities of the nationwide public health situational awareness and biosurveillance network.”;

(5) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by inserting “environmental health agencies,” after “public health agencies.”; and

(ii) by inserting “immunization programs,” after “poison control centers.”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking “and” at the end;

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period and inserting “; and”;

(iii) by adding after subparagraph (C) the following:

“(D) an implementation plan that may include measurable steps to achieve the purposes described in paragraph (1).”; and

(C) by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following:

“(5) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may provide technical assistance to States, localities, Tribes, and territories or a consortium of States, localities, Tribes, and territories receiving an award under this subsection regarding interoperability and the technical standards set forth by the Secretary.”;

(6) by redesignating subsections (f) and (g) as subsections (i) and (j), respectively; and

(7) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

“(f) PERSONNEL AUTHORITIES.—

“(1) SPECIALLY QUALIFIED PERSONNEL.—In addition to any other personnel authorities, to carry out subsections (b) and (c), the Secretary may—

“(A) appoint highly qualified individuals to scientific or professional positions at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, not to exceed 30 such employees at any time (specific to positions authorized by this subsection), with expertise in capabilities relevant to biosurveillance and situational awareness, such as experts in informatics and data analytics (including experts in prediction, modeling, or forecasting), and other related scientific or technical fields; and

“(B) compensate individuals appointed under subparagraph (A) in the same manner and subject to the same terms and conditions in which individuals appointed under 9903 of title 5, United States Code, are compensated, without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

“(2) LIMITATIONS.—The Secretary shall exercise the authority under paragraph (1) in a

manner that is consistent with the limitations described in section 319F-1(e)(2).

“(g) TIMELINE.—The Secretary shall accomplish the purposes under subsections (b) and (c) no later than September 30, 2023, and shall provide a justification to the congressional committees of jurisdiction for any missed or delayed implementation of measurable steps identified under subsection (c)(6)(A)(iii).

“(h) INDEPENDENT EVALUATION.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act of 2019, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an independent evaluation and submit to the Secretary and the congressional committees of jurisdiction a report concerning the activities conducted under subsections (b) and (c), and provide recommendations, as applicable and appropriate, on necessary improvements to the biosurveillance and situational awareness network.”

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section (i) of section 319D (42 U.S.C. 247d-4), as redesignated by subsection (a)(6), is amended by striking “\$138,300,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018” and inserting “\$161,800,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023”.

(c) BIOLOGICAL THREAT DETECTION REPORT.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Homeland Security, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, report to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate on the state of Federal biological threat detection efforts, including the following:

(1) An identification of technological, operational, and programmatic successes and failures of domestic detection programs supported by Federal departments and agencies for intentionally introduced or accidentally released biological threat agents and naturally occurring infectious diseases.

(2) A description of Federal efforts to facilitate the exchange of information related to the information described in paragraph (1) among Federal departments and agencies that utilize biological threat detection technology.

(3) A description of the capabilities of detection systems in use by Federal departments and agencies including the capability to—

(A) rapidly detect, identify, characterize, and confirm the presence of biological threat agents;

(B) recover live biological agents from collection devices;

(C) determine the geographical distribution of biological agents;

(D) determine the extent of environmental contamination and persistence of biological agents; and

(E) provide advanced molecular diagnostics to State, local, Tribal, and territorial public health and other laboratories that support biological threat detection activities.

(4) A description of Federal interagency coordination related to biological threat detection.

(5) A description of efforts by Federal departments and agencies that utilize biological threat detection technology to collaborate with State, local, Tribal, and territorial public health laboratories and other users of biological threat detection systems, including collaboration regarding the development of—

(A) biological threat detection requirements or standards;

(B) a standardized integration strategy;

(C) training requirements or guidelines;

(D) guidelines for a coordinated public health response, including preparedness capabilities, and, as applicable, for coordination with public health surveillance systems; and

(E) a coordinated environmental remediation plan, as applicable.

(6) Recommendations related to research, advanced research, development, and procurement for Federal departments and agencies to improve and enhance biological threat detection systems, including recommendations on the transfer of biological threat detection technology among Federal departments and agencies, as necessary and appropriate.

SEC. 206. STRENGTHENING AND SUPPORTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY RAPID RESPONSE FUND.

Section 319 (42 U.S.C. 247d) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the first sentence, by inserting “or if the Secretary determines there is the significant potential for a public health emergency, to allow the Secretary to rapidly respond to the immediate needs resulting from such public health emergency or potential public health emergency” before the period; and

(ii) by inserting “The Secretary shall plan for the expedited distribution of funds to appropriate agencies and entities.” after the first sentence;

(B) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3);

(C) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) USES.—The Secretary may use amounts in the Fund established under paragraph (1), to—

“(A) facilitate coordination between and among Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial entities and public and private health care entities that the Secretary determines may be affected by a public health emergency or potential public health emergency referred to in paragraph (1) (including communication of such entities with relevant international entities, as applicable);

“(B) make grants, provide for awards, enter into contracts, and conduct supportive investigations pertaining to a public health emergency or potential public health emergency, including further supporting programs under section 319C-1, 319C-2, or 319C-3;

“(C) facilitate and accelerate, as applicable, advanced research and development of security countermeasures (as defined in section 319F-2), qualified countermeasures (as defined in section 319F-1), or qualified pandemic or epidemic products (as defined in section 319F-3), that are applicable to the public health emergency or potential public health emergency under paragraph (1);

“(D) strengthen biosurveillance capabilities and laboratory capacity to identify, collect, and analyze information regarding such public health emergency or potential public health emergency, including the systems under section 319D;

“(E) support initial emergency operations and assets related to preparation and deployment of intermittent disaster response personnel under section 2812 and the Medical Reserve Corps under section 2813; and

“(F) carry out other activities, as the Secretary determines applicable and appropriate.”; and

(D) by inserting after paragraph (3), as so redesignated, the following:

“(4) REVIEW.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing In-

novation Act of 2019, the Secretary, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, shall conduct a review of the Fund under this section and provide recommendations to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives on policies to improve such Fund for the uses described in paragraph (2).

“(5) GAO REPORT.—Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act of 2019, the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

“(A) conduct a review of the Fund under this section, including its uses and the resources available in the Fund; and

“(B) submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report on such review, including recommendations related to such review, as applicable.”;

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) by inserting “rapidly respond to public health emergencies or potential public health emergencies and” after “used to”; and

(B) by striking “section.” and inserting “Act or funds otherwise provided for emergency response.”.

SEC. 207. IMPROVING ALL-HAZARDS PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE BY PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY VOLUNTEERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 319I (42 U.S.C. 247d-7b) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking “HEALTH PROFESSIONS VOLUNTEERS” and inserting “VOLUNTEER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL”;

(2) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following: “Such health care professionals may include members of the National Disaster Medical System, members of the Medical Reserve Corps, and individual health care professionals.”;

(3) in subsection (i), by adding at the end the following: “In order to inform the development of such mechanisms by States, the Secretary shall make available information and material provided by States that have developed mechanisms to waive the application of licensing requirements to applicable health professionals seeking to provide medical services during a public health emergency. Such information shall be made publicly available in a manner that does not compromise national security.”; and

(4) in subsection (k), by striking “2014 through 2018” and inserting “2019 through 2023”.

(b) ALL-HAZARDS PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN.—Section 319C-1(b)(2)(A)(iv) (42 U.S.C. 247d-3a(b)(2)(A)(iv)) is amended to read as follows:

“(iv) a description of the mechanism the entity will implement to utilize the Emergency Management Assistance Compact, or other mutual aid agreement, for medical and public health mutual aid, and, as appropriate, the activities such entity will implement pursuant to section 319I to improve enrollment and coordination of volunteer health care professionals seeking to provide medical services during a public health emergency, which may include—

“(I) providing a public method of communication for purposes of volunteer coordination (such as a phone number);

“(II) providing for optional registration to participate in volunteer services during processes related to State medical licensing, registration, or certification or renewal of such licensing, registration, or certification; or

“(III) other mechanisms as the State determines appropriate.”.

SEC. 208. CLARIFYING STATE LIABILITY LAW FOR VOLUNTEER HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title II (42 U.S.C. 202 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 224 the following:

“SEC. 225. HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS ASSISTING DURING A PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY.

“(a) LIMITATION ON LIABILITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a health care professional who is a member of the Medical Reserve Corps under section 2813 or who is included in the Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals under section 319I and who—

“(1) is responding—

“(A) to a public health emergency determined under section 319(a), during the initial period of not more than 90 days (as determined by the Secretary) of the public health emergency determination (excluding any period covered by a renewal of such determination); or

“(B) to a major disaster or an emergency as declared by the President under section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170) or under section 201 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1621) during the initial period of such declaration;

“(2) is alleged to be liable for an act or omission—

“(A) during the initial period of a determination or declaration described in paragraph (1) and related to the treatment of individuals in need of health care services due to such public health emergency, major disaster, or emergency;

“(B) in the State or States for which such determination or declaration is made;

“(C) in the health care professional’s capacity as a member of the Medical Reserve Corps or a professional included in the Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals under section 319I; and

“(D) in the course of providing services that are within the scope of the license, registration, or certification of the professional, as defined by the State of licensure, registration, or certification; and

“(3) prior to the rendering of such act or omission, was authorized by the State’s authorization of deploying such State’s Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals described in section 319I or the Medical Reserve Corps established under section 2813, to provide health care services,

shall be subject only to the State liability laws of the State in which such act or omission occurred, in the same manner and to the same extent as a similar health care professional who is a resident of such State would be subject to such State laws, except with respect to the licensure, registration, and certification of such individual.

“(b) VOLUNTEER PROTECTION ACT.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect an individual’s right to protections under the Volunteer Protection Act of 1997.

“(c) PREEMPTION.—This section shall supersede the laws of any State that would subject a health care professional described in subsection (a) to the liability laws of any State other than the State liability laws to which such individual is subject pursuant to such subsection.

“(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) The term ‘health care professional’ means an individual licensed, registered, or certified under Federal or State laws or regulations to provide health care services.

“(2) The term ‘health care services’ means any services provided by a health care pro-

fessional, or by any individual working under the supervision of a health care professional, that relate to—

“(A) the diagnosis, prevention, or treatment of any human disease or impairment; or

“(B) the assessment or care of the health of human beings.

“(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—This section shall take effect 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act of 2019.

“(2) APPLICATION.—This section shall apply to a claim for harm only if the act or omission that caused such harm occurred on or after the effective date described in paragraph (1).”.

(b) GAO STUDY.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a review of—

(1) the number of health care providers who register under the Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals under section 319I of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-7b) in advance to provide services during a public health emergency;

(2) the number of health care providers who are credentialed to provide services during the period of a public health emergency declaration, including those who are credentialed through programs established in the Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals under such section 319I and those credentialed by authorities within the State in which the emergency occurred;

(3) the average time to verify the credentials of a health care provider during the period of a public health emergency declaration, including the average time pursuant to the Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals under such section 319I and for an individual’s credentials to be verified by an authority within the State; and

(4) the Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals program in States, including whether physician or medical groups, associations, or other relevant provider organizations utilize such program for purposes of volunteering during public health emergencies.

SEC. 209. REPORT ON ADEQUATE NATIONAL BLOOD SUPPLY.

Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit to Congress a report containing recommendations related to maintaining an adequate national blood supply, including—

(1) challenges associated with the continuous recruitment of blood donors (including those newly eligible to donate);

(2) ensuring the adequacy of the blood supply in the case of public health emergencies;

(3) implementation of the transfusion transmission monitoring system; and

(4) other measures to promote safety and innovation, such as the development, use, or implementation of new technologies, processes, and procedures to improve the safety and reliability of the blood supply.

SEC. 210. REPORT ON THE PUBLIC HEALTH PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE CAPABILITIES AND CAPACITIES OF HOSPITALS, LONG-TERM CARE FACILITIES, AND OTHER HEALTH CARE FACILITIES.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall enter into an agreement with an appropriate entity to conduct a study regarding the public health preparedness and response

capabilities and medical surge capacities of hospitals, long-term care facilities, and other health care facilities to prepare for, and respond to, public health emergencies, including natural disasters.

(2) CONSULTATION.—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the entity shall consult with Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial public health officials (as appropriate), and health care providers and facilities with experience in public health preparedness and response activities.

(3) EVALUATION.—The study under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) an evaluation of the current benchmarks and objective standards, as applicable, related to programs that support hospitals, long-term care facilities, and other health care facilities, and their effect on improving public health preparedness and response capabilities and medical surge capacities, including the Hospital Preparedness Program, the Public Health Emergency Preparedness cooperative agreements, and the Regional Health Care Emergency Preparedness and Response Systems under section 319C-3 of the Public Health Service Act (as added by section 203);

(B) the identification of gaps in preparedness, including with respect to such benchmarks and objective standards, such as those identified during recent public health emergencies, for hospitals, long-term care facilities, and other health care facilities to address future potential public health threats;

(C) an evaluation of coordination efforts between the recipients of Federal funding for programs described in subparagraph (A) and entities with expertise in emergency power systems and other critical infrastructure partners during a public health emergency, to ensure a functioning critical infrastructure, to the greatest extent practicable, during a public health emergency;

(D) an evaluation of coordination efforts between the recipients of Federal funding for programs described in subparagraph (A) and environmental health agencies with expertise in emergency preparedness and response planning for hospitals, long-term care facilities, and other health care facilities; and

(E) an evaluation of current public health preparedness and response capabilities and medical surge capacities related to at-risk individuals during public health emergencies, including an identification of gaps in such preparedness as they relate to such individuals.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The agreement under subsection (a) shall require the entity to submit to the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the congressional committees of jurisdiction, not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, a report on the results of the study conducted pursuant to this section.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) describe the findings and conclusions of the evaluation conducted pursuant to subsection (a); and

(B) provide recommendations for improving public health preparedness and response capability and medical surge capacity for hospitals, long-term care facilities, and other health care facilities, including—

(i) improving the existing benchmarks and objective standards for the Federal grant programs described in subsection (a)(3)(A) or developing new benchmarks and standards for such programs; and

(ii) identifying best practices for improving public health preparedness and response programs and medical surge capacity at hospitals, long-term care facilities, and other

health care facilities, including recommendations for the evaluation under subparagraphs (C) and (D) of subsection (a)(3).

TITLE III—REACHING ALL COMMUNITIES

SEC. 301. STRENGTHENING AND ASSESSING THE EMERGENCY RESPONSE WORK FORCE.

(a) NATIONAL DISASTER MEDICAL SYSTEM.—

(1) STRENGTHENING THE NATIONAL DISASTER MEDICAL SYSTEM.—Clause (ii) of section 2812(a)(3)(A) (42 U.S.C. 300hh-11(a)(3)(A)) is amended to read as follows:

“(ii) be present at locations, and for limited periods of time, specified by the Secretary on the basis that the Secretary has determined that a location is at risk of a public health emergency during the time specified, or there is a significant potential for a public health emergency.”.

(2) REVIEW OF THE NATIONAL DISASTER MEDICAL SYSTEM.—Section 2812(b)(2) (42 U.S.C. 300hh-11(b)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

(2) JOINT REVIEW AND MEDICAL SURGE CAPACITY STRATEGIC PLAN.—

“(A) REVIEW.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act of 2019, the Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall conduct a joint review of the National Disaster Medical System. Such review shall include—

“(i) an evaluation of medical surge capacity, as described in section 2803(a);

“(ii) an assessment of the available workforce of the intermittent disaster response personnel described in subsection (c);

“(iii) the capacity of the workforce described in clause (ii) to respond to all hazards, including capacity to simultaneously respond to multiple public health emergencies and the capacity to respond to a nationwide public health emergency;

“(iv) the effectiveness of efforts to recruit, retain, and train such workforce; and

“(v) gaps that may exist in such workforce and recommendations for addressing such gaps.

(B) UPDATES.—As part of the National Health Security Strategy under section 2802, the Secretary shall update the findings from the review under subparagraph (A) and provide recommendations to modify the policies of the National Disaster Medical System as necessary.”.

(3) NOTIFICATION OF SHORTAGE.—Section 2812(c) (42 U.S.C. 300hh-11(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary determines the number of intermittent disaster-response personnel of the National Disaster Medical System is insufficient to address a public health emergency or potential public health emergency, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional committees of jurisdiction a notification detailing—

“(A) the impact such shortage could have on meeting public health needs and emergency medical personnel needs during a public health emergency; and

“(B) any identified measures to address such shortage.

(4) CERTAIN APPOINTMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines that the number of intermittent disaster response personnel within the National Disaster Medical System under this section is insufficient to address a public health emergency or potential public health emergency, the Secretary may appoint candidates directly to personnel positions for intermittent disaster response within such system. The Secretary shall provide updates on the number of vacant or unfilled positions within such system to the congressional commit-

tees of jurisdiction each quarter for which this authority is in effect.

“(B) SUNSET.—The authority under this paragraph shall expire on September 30, 2021.”.

(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 2812(g) (42 U.S.C. 300hh-11(g)) is amended by striking “\$52,700,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018” and inserting “\$57,400,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023”.

(b) VOLUNTEER MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 2813(a) (42 U.S.C. 300hh-15(a)) is amended by striking the second sentence and inserting “The Secretary may appoint a Director to head the Corps and oversee the activities of the Corps chapters that exist at the State, local, Tribal, and territorial levels.”.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 2813(i) (42 U.S.C. 300hh-15(i)) is amended by striking “2014 through 2018” and inserting “2019 through 2023”.

(c) STRENGTHENING THE EPIDEMIC INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.—Section 317F (42 U.S.C. Sec. 247b-7) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by inserting “or preparedness and response activities, including rapid response to public health emergencies and significant public health threats” after “conduct prevention activities”; and

(ii) by striking “\$35,000” and inserting “\$50,000”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking “3 years” and inserting “2 years”; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking “For the purpose of carrying out this section” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of carrying out this section, except as described in paragraph (2); and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) EPIDEMIC INTELLIGENCE SERVICE PROGRAM.—For purposes of carrying out this section with respect to qualified health professionals serving in the Epidemic Intelligence Service, as authorized under section 317G, there is authorized to be appropriated \$1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023.”.

(d) SERVICE BENEFIT FOR NATIONAL DISASTER MEDICAL SYSTEM VOLUNTEERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 2812(c) (42 U.S.C. 300hh-11(c)), as amended by subsection (a)(3), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5) SERVICE BENEFIT.—Individuals appointed to serve under this subsection shall be considered eligible for benefits under part L of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. The Secretary shall provide notification to any eligible individual of any effect such designation may have on other benefits for which such individual is eligible, including benefits from private entities.”.

(2) PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER BENEFITS.—Section 1204(9) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10284(9)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (C)(ii), by striking “or” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period and inserting “; or”; and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (D) the following:

“(E) an individual appointed to the National Disaster Medical System under section 2812 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300hh-11) who is performing official duties of the Department of Health and Human Services, if those official duties are—

“(i) related to responding to a public health emergency or potential public health emergency, or other activities for which the

Secretary of Health and Human Services has activated such National Disaster Medical System; and

“(ii) determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to be hazardous.”.

(3) SUNSET.—The amendments made by paragraphs (1) and (2) shall cease to have force or effect on October 1, 2021.

(e) MISSION READINESS REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

(1) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this section, the Comptroller General of the United States (referred to in this subsection as the “Comptroller General”) shall submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, a report on the medical surge capacity of the United States in the event of a public health emergency, including the capacity and capability of the current health care workforce to prepare for, and respond to, the full range of public health emergencies or potential public health emergencies, and recommendations to address any gaps identified in such workforce.

(2) CONTENTS.—The Comptroller General shall include in the report under paragraph (1)—

(A) the number of health care providers who have volunteered to provide health care services during a public health emergency, including members of the National Disaster Medical System, the Disaster Medical Assistant Teams, the Medical Reserve Corps, and other volunteer health care professionals in the verification network pursuant to section 319I of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-7b);

(B) the capacity of the workforce described in subparagraph (A) to respond to a public health emergency or potential public health emergency, including the capacity to respond to multiple concurrent public health emergencies and the capacity to respond to a nationwide public health emergency;

(C) the preparedness and response capabilities and mission readiness of the workforce described in subparagraph (A) taking into account areas of health care expertise and considerations for at-risk individuals (as defined in section 2802(b)(4)(B) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300hh-1(b)(4)(B)));

(D) an assessment of the effectiveness of efforts to recruit, retain, and train such workforce; and

(E) identification of gaps that may exist in such workforce and recommendations for addressing such gaps, the extent to which the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response plans to address such gaps, and any recommendations from the Comptroller General to address such gaps.

SEC. 302. HEALTH SYSTEM INFRASTRUCTURE TO IMPROVE PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE.

(a) COORDINATION OF PREPAREDNESS.—Section 2811(b)(5) (42 U.S.C. 300hh-10(b)(5)) is amended by adding at the end the following: “Such logistical support shall include working with other relevant Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial public health officials and private sector entities to identify the critical infrastructure assets, systems, and networks needed for the proper functioning of the health care and public health sectors that need to be maintained through any emergency or disaster, including entities capable of assisting with, responding to, and mitigating the effect of a public health emergency, including a public health emergency determined by the Secretary pursuant to section 319(a) or an emergency or major disaster declared by the President under the

Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act or the National Emergencies Act, including by establishing methods to exchange critical information and deliver products consumed or used to preserve, protect, or sustain life, health, or safety, and sharing of specialized expertise.”.

(b) MANUFACTURING CAPACITY.—Section 2811(d)(2)(C) (42 U.S.C. 300hh-10(d)(2)(C)) is amended by inserting “, and ancillary medical supplies to assist with the utilization of such countermeasures or products,” after “products”.

(c) EVALUATION OF BARRIERS TO RAPID DELIVERY OF MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES.—

(1) RAPID DELIVERY STUDY.—The Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response may conduct a study on issues that have the potential to adversely affect the handling and rapid delivery of medical countermeasures to individuals during public health emergencies occurring in the United States.

(2) NOTICE TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 9 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response shall notify the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate if the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response does not plan to conduct the study under paragraph (1) and shall provide such committees a summary explanation for such decision.

(3) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response conducts the study under paragraph (1), such Assistant Secretary shall submit a report to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate containing the findings of such study.

SEC. 303. CONSIDERATIONS FOR AT-RISK INDIVIDUALS.

(a) AT-RISK INDIVIDUALS IN THE NATIONAL HEALTH SECURITY STRATEGY.—Section 2802(b)(4)(B) (42 U.S.C. 300hh-1(b)(4)(B)) is amended—

(1) by striking “this section and sections 319C-1, 319F, and 319L,” and inserting “this Act.”; and

(2) by striking “special” and inserting “access or functional”.

(b) COUNTERMEASURE CONSIDERATIONS.—Section 319L(c)(6) (42 U.S.C. 247d-7e(c)(6)) is amended—

(1) by striking “elderly” and inserting “older adults”; and

(2) by inserting “with relevant characteristics that warrant consideration during the process of researching and developing such countermeasures and products” before the period.

(c) BIOSURVEILLANCE OF EMERGING PUBLIC HEALTH THREATS.—Section 2814 is amended—

(1) in paragraph (7), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (8), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(9) facilitate coordination to ensure that, in implementing the situational awareness and biosurveillance network under section 319D, the Secretary considers incorporating data and information from Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial public health officials and entities relevant to detecting emerging public health threats that may affect at-risk individuals, such as pregnant and postpartum women and infants, including adverse health outcomes of such populations related to such emerging public health threats.”.

SEC. 304. IMPROVING EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE CONSIDERATIONS FOR CHILDREN.

Part B of title III (42 U.S.C. 243 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 319D the following:

“SEC. 319D-1. CHILDREN’S PREPAREDNESS UNIT.

“(a) ENHANCING EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS FOR CHILDREN.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (referred to in this subsection as the ‘Director’), shall maintain an internal team of experts, to be known as the Children’s Preparedness Unit (referred to in this subsection as the ‘Unit’), to work collaboratively to provide guidance on the considerations for, and the specific needs of, children before, during, and after public health emergencies. The Unit shall inform the Director regarding emergency preparedness and response efforts pertaining to children at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

“(b) EXPERTISE.—The team described in subsection (a) shall include one or more pediatricians, which may be a developmental-behavioral pediatrician, and may also include behavioral scientists, child psychologists, epidemiologists, biostatisticians, health communications staff, and individuals with other areas of expertise, as the Secretary determines appropriate.

“(c) DUTIES.—The team described in subsection (a) may—

“(1) assist State, local, Tribal, and territorial emergency planning and response activities related to children, which may include developing, identifying, and sharing best practices;

“(2) provide technical assistance, training, and consultation to Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial public health officials to improve preparedness and response capabilities with respect to the needs of children, including providing such technical assistance, training, and consultation to eligible entities in order to support the achievement of measurable evidence-based benchmarks and objective standards applicable to sections 319C-1 and 319C-2;

“(3) improve the utilization of methods to incorporate the needs of children in planning for and responding to a public health emergency, including public awareness of such methods;

“(4) coordinate with, and improve, public-private partnerships, such as health care coalitions pursuant to sections 319C-2 and 319C-3, to address gaps and inefficiencies in emergency preparedness and response efforts for children;

“(5) provide expertise and input during the development of guidance and clinical recommendations to address the needs of children when preparing for, and responding to, public health emergencies, including pursuant to section 319C-3; and

“(6) carry out other duties related to preparedness and response activities for children, as the Secretary determines appropriate.”.

SEC. 305. NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES ON DISASTERS.

(a) REAUTHORIZING THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN AND DISASTERS.—Section 2811A (42 U.S.C. 300hh-10a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(2), by inserting “, mental and behavioral,” after “medical”;

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “15” and inserting “25”; and

(B) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) REQUIRED NON-FEDERAL MEMBERS.—The Secretary, in consultation with such other heads of Federal agencies as may be appropriate, shall appoint to the Advisory Com-

mittee under paragraph (1) at least 13 individuals, including—

“(A) at least 2 non-Federal professionals with expertise in pediatric medical disaster planning, preparedness, response, or recovery;

“(B) at least 2 representatives from State, local, Tribal, or territorial agencies with expertise in pediatric disaster planning, preparedness, response, or recovery;

“(C) at least 4 members representing health care professionals, which may include members with expertise in pediatric emergency medicine; pediatric trauma, critical care, or surgery; the treatment of pediatric patients affected by chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear agents, including emerging infectious diseases; pediatric mental or behavioral health related to children affected by a public health emergency; or pediatric primary care; and

“(D) other members as the Secretary determines appropriate, of whom—

“(i) at least one such member shall represent a children’s hospital;

“(ii) at least one such member shall be an individual with expertise in schools or child care settings;

“(iii) at least one such member shall be an individual with expertise in children and youth with special health care needs; and

“(iv) at least one such member shall be an individual with expertise in the needs of parents or family caregivers, including the parents or caregivers of children with disabilities.

“(3) FEDERAL MEMBERS.—The Advisory Committee under paragraph (1) shall include the following Federal members or their designees (who may be nonvoting members, as determined by the Secretary):

“(A) The Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response.

“(B) The Director of the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority.

“(C) The Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

“(D) The Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

“(E) The Director of the National Institutes of Health.

“(F) The Assistant Secretary of the Administration for Children and Families.

“(G) The Administrator of the Health Resources and Services Administration.

“(H) The Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

“(I) The Administrator of the Administration for Community Living.

“(J) The Secretary of Education.

“(K) Representatives from such Federal agencies (such as the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and the Department of Homeland Security) as the Secretary determines appropriate to fulfill the duties of the Advisory Committee under subsections (b) and (c).

“(4) TERM OF APPOINTMENT.—Each member of the Advisory Committee appointed under paragraph (2) shall serve for a term of 3 years, except that the Secretary may adjust the terms of the Advisory Committee appointees serving on the date of enactment of the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act of 2019, or appointees who are initially appointed after such date of enactment, in order to provide for a staggered term of appointment for all members.

“(5) CONSECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS; MAXIMUM TERMS.—A member appointed under paragraph (2) may serve not more than 3 terms on the Advisory Committee, and not more than two of such terms may be served consecutively.”;

“(3) in subsection (e), by adding at the end “At least one meeting per year shall be an in-person meeting.”;

(4) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (g);

(5) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

“(f) COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall coordinate duties and activities authorized under this section in accordance with section 2811D.”; and

(6) in subsection (g), as so redesignated, by striking “2018” and inserting “2023”.

(b) AUTHORIZING THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SENIORS AND DISASTERS.—Subtitle B of title XXVIII (42 U.S.C. 300hh et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 2811A the following:

“SEC. 2811B. NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SENIORS AND DISASTERS.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall establish an advisory committee to be known as the National Advisory Committee on Seniors and Disasters (referred to in this section as the ‘Advisory Committee’).

“(b) DUTIES.—The Advisory Committee shall—

“(1) provide advice and consultation with respect to the activities carried out pursuant to section 2814, as applicable and appropriate;

“(2) evaluate and provide input with respect to the medical and public health needs of seniors related to preparation for, response to, and recovery from all-hazards emergencies; and

“(3) provide advice and consultation with respect to State emergency preparedness and response activities relating to seniors, including related drills and exercises pursuant to the preparedness goals under section 2802(b).

“(c) ADDITIONAL DUTIES.—The Advisory Committee may provide advice and recommendations to the Secretary with respect to seniors and the medical and public health grants and cooperative agreements as applicable to preparedness and response activities under this title and title III.

“(d) MEMBERSHIP.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with such other heads of agencies as appropriate, shall appoint not more than 17 members to the Advisory Committee. In appointing such members, the Secretary shall ensure that the total membership of the Advisory Committee is an odd number.

“(2) REQUIRED MEMBERS.—The Advisory Committee shall include Federal members or their designees (who may be nonvoting members, as determined by the Secretary) and non-Federal members, as follows:

“(A) The Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response.

“(B) The Director of the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority.

“(C) The Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

“(D) The Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

“(E) The Director of the National Institutes of Health.

“(F) The Administrator of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services.

“(G) The Administrator of the Administration for Community Living.

“(H) The Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

“(I) The Under Secretary for Health of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

“(J) At least 2 non-Federal health care professionals with expertise in geriatric medical disaster planning, preparedness, response, or recovery.

“(K) At least 2 representatives of State, local, Tribal, or territorial agencies with expertise in geriatric disaster planning, preparedness, response, or recovery.

“(L) Representatives of such other Federal agencies (such as the Department of Energy

and the Department of Homeland Security) as the Secretary determines necessary to fulfill the duties of the Advisory Committee.

“(e) MEETINGS.—The Advisory Committee shall meet not less frequently than biannually. At least one meeting per year shall be an in-person meeting.

“(f) COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall coordinate duties and activities authorized under this section in accordance with section 2811D.

“(g) SUNSET.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Advisory Committee shall terminate on September 30, 2023.

“(2) EXTENSION OF COMMITTEE.—Not later than October 1, 2022, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a recommendation on whether the Advisory Committee should be extended.”.

“(c) NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES AND DISASTERS.—Subtitle B of title XXVIII (42 U.S.C. 300hh et seq.), as amended by subsection (b), is further amended by inserting after section 2811B the following:

“SEC. 2811C. NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES AND DISASTERS.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall establish a national advisory committee to be known as the National Advisory Committee on Individuals with Disabilities and Disasters (referred to in this section as the ‘Advisory Committee’).

“(b) DUTIES.—The Advisory Committee shall—

“(1) provide advice and consultation with respect to activities carried out pursuant to section 2814, as applicable and appropriate;

“(2) evaluate and provide input with respect to the medical, public health, and accessibility needs of individuals with disabilities related to preparation for, response to, and recovery from all-hazards emergencies; and

“(3) provide advice and consultation with respect to State emergency preparedness and response activities, including related drills and exercises pursuant to the preparedness goals under section 2802(b).

“(c) MEMBERSHIP.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with such other heads of agencies and departments as appropriate, shall appoint not more than 17 members to the Advisory Committee. In appointing such members, the Secretary shall ensure that the total membership of the Advisory Committee is an odd number.

“(2) REQUIRED MEMBERS.—The Advisory Committee shall include Federal members or their designees (who may be nonvoting members, as determined by the Secretary) and non-Federal members, as follows:

“(A) The Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response.

“(B) The Administrator of the Administration for Community Living.

“(C) The Director of the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority.

“(D) The Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

“(E) The Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

“(F) The Director of the National Institutes of Health.

“(G) The Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

“(H) The Chair of the National Council on Disability.

“(I) The Chair of the United States Access Board.

“(J) The Under Secretary for Health of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

“(K) At least 2 non-Federal health care professionals with expertise in disability accessibility before, during, and after disasters,

medical and mass care disaster planning, preparedness, response, or recovery.

“(L) At least 2 representatives from State, local, Tribal, or territorial agencies with expertise in disaster planning, preparedness, response, or recovery for individuals with disabilities.

“(M) At least 2 individuals with a disability with expertise in disaster planning, preparedness, response, or recovery for individuals with disabilities.

“(d) MEETINGS.—The Advisory Committee shall meet not less frequently than biannually. At least one meeting per year shall be an in-person meeting.

“(e) DISABILITY DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘disability’ has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.

“(f) COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall coordinate duties and activities authorized under this section in accordance with section 2811D.

“(g) SUNSET.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Advisory Committee shall terminate on September 30, 2023.

“(2) RECOMMENDATION.—Not later than October 1, 2022, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a recommendation on whether the Advisory Committee should be extended.”.

“(d) ADVISORY COMMITTEE COORDINATION.—Subtitle B of title XXVIII (42 U.S.C. 300hh et seq.), as amended by subsection (c), is further amended by inserting after section 2811C the following:

“SEC. 2811D. ADVISORY COMMITTEE COORDINATION.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall coordinate duties and activities authorized under sections 2811A, 2811B, and 2811C, and make efforts to reduce unnecessary or duplicative reporting, or unnecessary duplicative meetings and recommendations under such sections, as practicable. Members of the advisory committees authorized under such sections, or their designees, shall annually meet to coordinate any recommendations, as appropriate, that may be similar, duplicative, or overlapping with respect to addressing the needs of children, seniors, and individuals with disabilities during public health emergencies. If such coordination occurs through an in-person meeting, it shall not be considered the required in-person meetings under any of sections 2811A(e), 2811B(e), or 2811C(d).

“(b) COORDINATION AND ALIGNMENT.—The Secretary, acting through the employee designated pursuant to section 2814, shall align preparedness and response programs or activities to address similar, dual, or overlapping needs of children, seniors, and individuals with disabilities, and any challenges in preparing for and responding to such needs.

“(c) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary shall annually notify the congressional committees of jurisdiction regarding the steps taken to coordinate, as appropriate, the recommendations under this section, and provide a summary description of such coordination.”.

SEC. 306. GUIDANCE FOR PARTICIPATION IN EXERCISES AND DRILLS.

Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall issue final guidance regarding the ability of personnel funded by programs authorized under this Act (including the amendments made by this Act) to participate in drills and operational exercises related to all-hazards medical and public health preparedness and response. Such drills and operational exercises may include activities that incorporate medical surge capacity planning, medical countermeasure distribution and administration, and preparing for and responding to identified threats for that region. Such personnel

may include State, local, Tribal, and territorial public health department or agency personnel funded under this Act (including the amendments made by this Act). The Secretary shall consult with the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Defense, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and other applicable Federal departments and agencies as necessary and appropriate in the development of such guidance. The Secretary shall make the guidance available on the internet website of the Department of Health and Human Services.

TITLE IV—PRIORITYZING A THREAT-BASED APPROACH

SEC. 401. ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE.

Section 2811(b) (42 U.S.C. 300hh-10(b)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting “utilize experience related to public health emergency preparedness and response, biodefense, medical countermeasures, and other relevant topics to” after “shall”; and

(2) in paragraph (4), by adding at the end the following:

“(I) THREAT AWARENESS.—Coordinate with the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, the Secretary of Defense, and other relevant Federal officials, such as the Secretary of Agriculture, to maintain a current assessment of national security threats and inform preparedness and response capabilities based on the range of the threats that have the potential to result in a public health emergency.”.

SEC. 402. PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES ENTERPRISE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title XXVIII is amended by inserting after section 2811 (42 U.S.C. 300hh-10) the following:

“SEC. 2811-1. PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES ENTERPRISE.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish the Public Health Emergency Medical Countermeasures Enterprise (referred to in this section as the ‘PHEMCE’). The Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response shall serve as chair of the PHEMCE.

“(b) MEMBERS.—The PHEMCE shall include each of the following members, or the designee of such members:

“(1) The Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response.

“(2) The Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

“(3) The Director of the National Institutes of Health.

“(4) The Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

“(5) The Secretary of Defense.

“(6) The Secretary of Homeland Security.

“(7) The Secretary of Agriculture.

“(8) The Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

“(9) The Director of National Intelligence.

“(10) Representatives of any other Federal agency, which may include the Director of the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority, the Director of the Strategic National Stockpile, the Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, and the Director of the Office of Public Health Preparedness and Response, as the Secretary determines appropriate.

“(c) FUNCTIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The functions of the PHEMCE shall include the following:

“(A) Utilize a process to make recommendations to the Secretary regarding research, advanced research, development, procurement, stockpiling, deployment, distribution, and utilization with respect to countermeasures, as defined in section 319F-

2(c), including prioritization based on the health security needs of the United States. Such recommendations shall be informed by, when available and practicable, the National Health Security Strategy pursuant to section 2802, the Strategic National Stockpile needs pursuant to section 319F-2, and assessments of current national security threats, including chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats, including emerging infectious diseases. In the event that members of the PHEMCE do not agree upon a recommendation, the Secretary shall provide a determination regarding such recommendation.

“(B) Identify national health security needs, including gaps in public health preparedness and response related to countermeasures and challenges to addressing such needs (including any regulatory challenges), and support alignment of countermeasure procurement with recommendations to address such needs under subparagraph (A).

“(C) Assist the Secretary in developing strategies related to logistics, deployment, distribution, dispensing, and use of countermeasures that may be applicable to the activities of the strategic national stockpile under section 319F-2(a).

“(D) Provide consultation for the development of the strategy and implementation plan under section 2811(d).

“(2) INPUT.—In carrying out subparagraphs (B) and (C) of paragraph (1), the PHEMCE shall solicit and consider input from State, local, Tribal, and territorial public health departments or officials, as appropriate.”.

“(b) PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES ENTERPRISE STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—Section 2811(d) (42 U.S.C. 300hh-10(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—
(A) by striking “Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, and every year thereafter” and inserting “Not later than March 15, 2020, and biennially thereafter”; and

(B) by striking “Director of the Biomedical” and all that follows through “Food and Drugs” and inserting “Public Health Emergency Medical Countermeasures Enterprise established under section 2811-1”; and

(2) in paragraph (2)(J)(v), by striking “one-year period” and inserting “2-year period”.

SEC. 403. STRATEGIC NATIONAL STOCKPILE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 319F-2(a) (42 U.S.C. 247d-6b(a)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively; and

(2) in paragraph (1)—
(A) by inserting “the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response and” after “collaboration with”;

(B) by inserting “and optimize” after “provide for”;

(C) by inserting “and, as informed by existing recommendations of, or consultations with, the Public Health Emergency Medical Countermeasure Enterprise established under section 2811-1, make necessary additions or modifications to the contents of such stockpile or stockpiles based on the review conducted under paragraph (2)” before the period of the first sentence; and

(D) by striking the second sentence;

(3) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) THREAT-BASED REVIEW.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct an annual threat-based review (taking into account at-risk individuals) of the contents of the stockpile under paragraph (1), including non-pharmaceutical supplies, and, in consultation with the Public Health Emergency Medical Countermeasures Enterprise established under section 2811-1, review contents within the stockpile and assess

whether such contents are consistent with the recommendations made pursuant to section 2811-1(c)(1)(A). Such review shall be submitted on June 15, 2019, and on March 15 of each year thereafter, to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, in a manner that does not compromise national security.

“(B) ADDITIONS, MODIFICATIONS, AND REPLENISHMENTS.—Each annual threat-based review under subparagraph (A) shall, for each new or modified countermeasure procurement or replenishment, provide—

“(i) information regarding—

“(I) the quantities of the additional or modified countermeasure procured for, or contracted to be procured for, the stockpile;

“(II) planning considerations for appropriate manufacturing capacity and capability to meet the goals of such additions or modifications (without disclosing proprietary information), including consideration of the effect such additions or modifications may have on the availability of such products and ancillary medical supplies in the health care system;

“(III) the presence or lack of a commercial market for the countermeasure at the time of procurement;

“(IV) the emergency health security threat or threats such countermeasure procurement is intended to address, including whether such procurement is consistent with meeting emergency health security needs associated with such threat or threats;

“(V) an assessment of whether the emergency health security threat or threats described in subclause (IV) could be addressed in a manner that better utilizes the resources of the stockpile and permits the greatest possible increase in the level of emergency preparedness to address such threats;

“(VI) whether such countermeasure is replenishing an expiring or expired countermeasure, is a different countermeasure with the same indication that is replacing an expiring or expired countermeasure, or is a new addition to the stockpile;

“(VII) a description of how such additions or modifications align with projected investments under previous countermeasures budget plans under section 2811(b)(7), including expected life-cycle costs, expenditures related to countermeasure procurement to address the threat or threats described in subclause (IV), replenishment dates (including the ability to extend the maximum shelf life of a countermeasure), and the manufacturing capacity required to replenish such countermeasure; and

“(VIII) appropriate protocols and processes for the deployment, distribution, or dispensing of the countermeasure at the State and local level, including plans for relevant capabilities of State and local entities to dispense, distribute, and administer the countermeasure; and

“(ii) an assurance, which need not be provided in advance of procurement, that for each countermeasure procured or replenished under this subsection, the Secretary completed a review addressing each item listed under this subsection in advance of such procurement or replenishment.”;

(4) in paragraph (3), as so redesignated—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “and the Public Health Emergency Medical Countermeasures Enterprise established under section 2811-1” before the semicolon;

(B) in subparagraph (C), by inserting “, and the availability, deployment, dispensing, and administration of countermeasures” before the semicolon;

(C) by amending subparagraph (E) to read as follows:

“(E) devise plans for effective and timely supply-chain management of the stockpile, in consultation with the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, the Secretary of Transportation, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies; State, local, Tribal, and territorial agencies; and the public and private health care infrastructure, as applicable, taking into account the manufacturing capacity and other available sources of products and appropriate alternatives to supplies in the stockpile.”;

(D) in subparagraph (G), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(E) in subparagraph (H), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(F) by adding at the end the following:

“(I) ensure that each countermeasure or product under consideration for procurement pursuant to this subsection receives the same consideration regardless of whether such countermeasure or product receives or had received funding under section 319L, including with respect to whether the countermeasure or product is most appropriate to meet the emergency health security needs of the United States; and

“(J) provide assistance, including technical assistance, to maintain and improve State and local public health preparedness capabilities to distribute and dispense medical countermeasures and products from the stockpile, as appropriate.”; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) GAO REPORT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act of 2019, and every 5 years thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a review of any changes to the contents or management of the stockpile since January 1, 2015. Such review shall include—

“(i) an assessment of the comprehensiveness and completeness of each annual threat-based review under paragraph (2), including whether all newly procured or replenished countermeasures within the stockpile were described in each annual review, and whether, consistent with paragraph (2)(B), the Secretary conducted the necessary internal review in advance of such procurement or replenishment;

“(ii) an assessment of whether the Secretary established health security and science-based justifications, and a description of such justifications for procurement decisions related to health security needs with respect to the identified threat, for additions or modifications to the stockpile based on the information provided in such reviews under paragraph (2)(B), including whether such review was conducted prior to procurement, modification, or replenishment;

“(iii) an assessment of the plans developed by the Secretary for the deployment, distribution, and dispensing of countermeasures procured, modified, or replenished under paragraph (1), including whether such plans were developed prior to procurement, modification, or replenishment;

“(iv) an accounting of countermeasures procured, modified, or replenished under paragraph (1) that received advanced research and development funding from the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority;

“(v) an analysis of how such procurement decisions made progress toward meeting emergency health security needs related to the identified threats for countermeasures

added, modified, or replenished under paragraph (1);

“(vi) a description of the resources expended related to the procurement of countermeasures (including additions, modifications, and replenishments) in the stockpile, and how such expenditures relate to the ability of the stockpile to meet emergency health security needs;

“(vii) an assessment of the extent to which additions, modifications, and replenishments reviewed under paragraph (2) align with previous relevant reports or reviews by the Secretary or the Comptroller General;

“(viii) with respect to any change in the Federal organizational management of the stockpile, an assessment and comparison of the processes affected by such change, including planning for potential countermeasure deployment, distribution, or dispensing capabilities and processes related to procurement decisions, use of stockpiled countermeasures, and use of resources for such activities; and

“(ix) an assessment of whether the processes and procedures described by the Secretary pursuant to section 403(b) of the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act of 2019 are sufficient to ensure countermeasures and products under consideration for procurement pursuant to subsection (a) receive the same consideration regardless of whether such countermeasures and products receive or had received funding under section 319L, including with respect to whether such countermeasures and products are most appropriate to meet the emergency health security needs of the United States.

“(B) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 6 months after completing a classified version of the review under subparagraph (A), the Comptroller General shall submit an unclassified version of the review to the congressional committees of jurisdiction.”.

(b) ADDITIONAL REPORTING.—In the first threat-based review submitted after the date of enactment of this Act pursuant to paragraph (2) of section 319F-2(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-6b(a)), as amended by subsection (a), the Secretary shall include a description of the processes and procedures through which the Director of the Strategic National Stockpile and the Director of the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority coordinate with respect to countermeasures and products procured under such section 319F-2(a), including such processes and procedures in place to ensure countermeasures and products under consideration for procurement pursuant to such section 319F-2(a) receive the same consideration regardless of whether such countermeasures or products receive or had received funding under section 319L of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-7e), and whether such countermeasures and products are the most appropriate to meet the emergency health security needs of the United States.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, STRATEGIC NATIONAL STOCKPILE.—Section 319F-2(f)(1) (42 U.S.C. 247d-6b(f)(1)) is amended by striking “\$533,800,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018” and inserting “\$610,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023, to remain available until expended”.

SEC. 404. PREPARING FOR PANDEMIC INFLUENZA, ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE, AND OTHER SIGNIFICANT THREATS.

(a) STRATEGIC INITIATIVES.—Section 319L(c)(4) (247d-7e(c)(4)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(F) STRATEGIC INITIATIVES.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of BARDA, may implement strategic initiatives, including by building on existing pro-

grams and by awarding contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements, or entering into other transactions, to support innovative candidate products in preclinical and clinical development that address priority, naturally occurring and man-made threats that, as determined by the Secretary, pose a significant level of risk to national security based on the characteristics of a chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear threat, or existing capabilities to respond to such a threat (including medical response and treatment capabilities and manufacturing infrastructure). Such initiatives shall accelerate and support the advanced research, development, and procurement of countermeasures and products, as applicable, to address areas including—

“(i) chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear threats, including emerging infectious diseases, for which insufficient approved, licensed, or authorized countermeasures exist, or for which such threat, or the result of an exposure to such threat, may become resistant to countermeasures or existing countermeasures may be rendered ineffective;

“(ii) threats that consistently exist or continually circulate and have a significant potential to become a pandemic, such as pandemic influenza, which may include the advanced research and development, manufacturing, and appropriate stockpiling of qualified pandemic or epidemic products, and products, technologies, or processes to support the advanced research and development of such countermeasures (including multiuse platform technologies for diagnostics, vaccines, and therapeutics; virus seeds; clinical trial lots; novel virus strains; and antigen and adjuvant material); and

“(iii) threats that may result primarily or secondarily from a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear agent, or emerging infectious diseases, and which may present increased treatment complications such as the occurrence of resistance to available countermeasures or potential countermeasures, including antimicrobial resistant pathogens.”.

(b) PROTECTION OF NATIONAL SECURITY FROM THREATS.—Section 2811 (42 U.S.C. 300hh-10) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(f) PROTECTION OF NATIONAL SECURITY FROM THREATS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out subsection (b)(3), the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response shall implement strategic initiatives or activities to address threats, including pandemic influenza and which may include a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear agent (including any such agent with a significant potential to become a pandemic), that pose a significant level of risk to public health and national security based on the characteristics of such threat. Such initiatives shall include activities to—

“(A) accelerate and support the advanced research, development, manufacturing capacity, procurement, and stockpiling of countermeasures, including initiatives under section 319L(c)(4)(F);

“(B) support the development and manufacturing of virus seeds, clinical trial lots, and stockpiles of novel virus strains; and

“(C) maintain or improve preparedness activities, including for pandemic influenza.

“(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—To carry out this subsection, there is authorized to be appropriated \$250,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023.

“(B) SUPPLEMENT, NOT SUPPLANT.—Amounts appropriated under this paragraph shall be used to supplement and not supplant

funds provided under sections 319L(d) and 319F-2(g).

“(C) DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED.—The Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, in accordance with subsection (b)(7), shall document amounts expended for purposes of carrying out this subsection, including amounts appropriated under the heading ‘Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund’ under the heading ‘Office of the Secretary’ under title II of division H of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115-141) and allocated to carrying out section 319L(c)(4)(F).”.

SEC. 405. REPORTING ON THE FEDERAL SELECT AGENT PROGRAM.

Section 351A(k) (42 U.S.C. 262a(k)) is amended—

(1) by striking “The Secretary” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FEDERAL EXPERTS SECURITY ADVISORY PANEL AND THE FAST TRACK ACTION COMMITTEE ON SELECT AGENT REGULATIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act of 2019, the Secretary shall report to the congressional committees of jurisdiction on the implementation of recommendations of the Federal Experts Security Advisory Panel concerning the select agent program.

“(B) CONTINUED UPDATES.—The Secretary shall report to the congressional committees of jurisdiction annually following the submission of the report under subparagraph (A) until the recommendations described in such subparagraph are fully implemented, or a justification is provided for the delay in, or lack of, implementation.”.

TITLE V—INCREASING COMMUNICATION IN MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURE ADVANCED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 501. MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURE BUDGET PLAN.

Section 2811(b)(7) (42 U.S.C. 300hh-10(b)(7)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “March 1” and inserting “March 15”;

(2) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) in clause (ii), by striking “; and” and inserting “; and”;

(B) by striking clause (iii) and inserting the following:

“(iii) procurement, stockpiling, maintenance, and potential replenishment (including manufacturing capabilities) of all products in the Strategic National Stockpile;

“(iv) the availability of technologies that may assist in the advanced research and development of countermeasures and opportunities to use such technologies to accelerate and navigate challenges unique to countermeasure research and development; and

“(v) potential deployment, distribution, and utilization of medical countermeasures; development of clinical guidance and emergency use instructions for the use of medical countermeasures; and, as applicable, potential postdeployment activities related to medical countermeasures;”;

(3) by redesignating subparagraphs (D) and (E) as subparagraphs (E) and (F), respectively; and

(4) by inserting after subparagraph (C), the following:

“(D) identify the full range of anticipated medical countermeasure needs related to research and development, procurement, and stockpiling, including the potential need for indications, dosing, and administration technologies, and other countermeasure needs as applicable and appropriate;”.

SEC. 502. MATERIAL THREAT AND MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURE NOTIFICATIONS.

(a) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION OF MATERIAL THREAT DETERMINATION.—Section 319F-2(c)(2)(C) (42 U.S.C. 247d-6b(c)(2)(C)) is amended by striking “The Secretary and the Homeland Security Secretary shall promptly notify the appropriate committees of Congress” and inserting “The Secretary and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall send to Congress, on an annual basis, all current material threat determinations and shall promptly notify the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives”.

(b) CONTRACTING COMMUNICATION.—Section 319F-2(c)(7)(B)(ii)(III) (42 U.S.C. 247d-6b(c)(7)(B)(ii)(III)) is amended by adding at the end the following: “The Secretary shall notify the vendor within 90 days of a determination by the Secretary to renew, extend, or terminate such contract.”.

SEC. 503. AVAILABILITY OF REGULATORY MANAGEMENT PLANS.

Section 565(f) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360bbb-4(f)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (6) as paragraphs (4) through (7), respectively;

(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

“(3) PUBLICATION.—The Secretary shall make available on the internet website of the Food and Drug Administration information regarding regulatory management plans, including—

“(A) the process by which an applicant may submit a request for a regulatory management plan;

“(B) the timeframe by which the Secretary is required to respond to such request;

“(C) the information required for the submission of such request;

“(D) a description of the types of development milestones and performance targets that could be discussed and included in such plans; and

“(E) contact information for beginning the regulatory management plan process.”;

(3) in paragraph (6), as so redesignated, in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(A) by striking “paragraph (4)(A)” and inserting “paragraph (5)(A)”;

(B) by striking “paragraph (4)(B)” and inserting “paragraph (5)(B)”;

(4) in paragraph (7)(A), as so redesignated, by striking “paragraph (3)(A)” and inserting “paragraph (4)(A)”.

SEC. 504. THE BIOMEDICAL ADVANCED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY AND THE BIOSHIELD SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.

(a) BIOSHIELD SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.—Section 319F-2(g)(1) (42 U.S.C. 247d-6b(g)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking “\$2,800,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2014 through 2018” and inserting “\$7,100,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2019 through 2028, to remain available until expended”; and

(2) by striking the second sentence.

(b) THE BIOMEDICAL ADVANCED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY.—Section 319L(d)(2) (42 U.S.C. 247d-7e(d)(2)) is amended by striking “\$415,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018” and inserting “\$611,700,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023”.

SEC. 505. ADDITIONAL STRATEGIES FOR COMBATING ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE.

(a) ADVISORY COUNCIL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) may con-

tinue the Presidential Advisory Council on Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria, referred to in this section as the “Advisory Council”.

(b) DUTIES.—The Advisory Council shall advise and provide information and recommendations to the Secretary regarding programs and policies intended to reduce or combat antibiotic-resistant bacteria that may present a public health threat and improve capabilities to prevent, diagnose, mitigate, or treat such resistance. Such advice, information, and recommendations may be related to improving—

(1) the effectiveness of antibiotics;

(2) research and advanced research on, and the development of, improved and innovative methods for combating or reducing antibiotic resistance, including new treatments, rapid point-of-care diagnostics, alternatives to antibiotics, including alternatives to animal antibiotics, and antimicrobial stewardship activities;

(3) surveillance of antibiotic-resistant bacterial infections, including publicly available and up-to-date information on resistance to antibiotics;

(4) education for health care providers and the public with respect to up-to-date information on antibiotic resistance and ways to reduce or combat such resistance to antibiotics related to humans and animals;

(5) methods to prevent or reduce the transmission of antibiotic-resistant bacterial infections, including stewardship programs; and

(6) coordination with respect to international efforts in order to inform and advance United States capabilities to combat antibiotic resistance.

(c) MEETINGS AND COORDINATION.—

(1) MEETINGS.—The Advisory Council shall meet not less than biannually and, to the extent practicable, in coordination with meetings of the Antimicrobial Resistance Task Force established in section 319E(a) of the Public Health Service Act.

(2) COORDINATION.—The Advisory Council shall, to the greatest extent practicable, coordinate activities carried out by the Council with the Antimicrobial Resistance Task Force established under section 319E(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-5(a)).

(d) FACA.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall apply to the activities and duties of the Advisory Council.

(e) EXTENSION OF ADVISORY COUNCIL.—Not later than October 1, 2022, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a recommendation on whether the Advisory Council should be extended, and in addition, identify whether there are other committees, councils, or task forces that have overlapping or similar duties to that of the Advisory Council, and whether such committees, councils, or task forces should be combined, including with respect to section 319E(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-5(a)).

TITLE VI—ADVANCING TECHNOLOGIES FOR MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES

SEC. 601. ADMINISTRATION OF COUNTERMEASURES.

Section 319L(c)(4)(D)(iii) (42 U.S.C. 247d-7e(c)(4)(D)(iii)) is amended by striking “and platform technologies” and inserting “platform technologies, technologies to administer countermeasures, and technologies to improve storage and transportation of countermeasures”.

SEC. 602. UPDATING DEFINITIONS OF OTHER TRANSACTIONS.

Section 319L (42 U.S.C. 247d-7e) is amend-

(1) in subsection (a)(3), by striking ‘‘, such as’’ and all that follows through ‘‘Code’’; and

(2) in subsection (c)(5)(A)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking ‘‘under this subsection’’ and all that follows through ‘‘Code’’ and inserting ‘‘(as defined in subsection (a)(3)) under this subsection’’; and

(B) in clause (ii)—

(i) by amending subclause (I) to read as follows:

‘‘(I) IN GENERAL.—To the maximum extent practicable, competitive procedures shall be used when entering into transactions to carry out projects under this subsection.’’;

(ii) in subclause (II)—

(I) by striking ‘‘\$20,000,000’’ and inserting ‘‘\$100,000,000’’;

(II) by striking ‘‘senior procurement executive for the Department (as designated for purpose of section 16(c) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 414(c)))’’ and inserting ‘‘Assistant Secretary for Financial Resources’’; and

(III) by striking ‘‘senior procurement executive under’’ and inserting ‘‘Assistant Secretary for Financial Resources under’’.

SEC. 603. MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURE MASTER FILES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The purpose of this section (including section 565B of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as added by subsection (b)) is to support and advance the development or manufacture of security countermeasures, qualified countermeasures, and qualified pandemic or epidemic products by facilitating and encouraging submission of data and information to support the development of such products, and through clarifying the authority to cross-reference to data and information previously submitted to the Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the ‘‘Secretary’’), including data and information submitted to medical countermeasure master files or other master files.

(b) MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURE MASTER FILES.—Chapter V of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 351 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 565A the following:

“SEC. 565B. MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURE MASTER FILES.

“(a) APPLICABILITY OF REFERENCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A person may submit data and information in a master file to the Secretary with the intent to reference, or to authorize, in writing, another person to reference, such data or information to support a medical countermeasure submission (including a supplement or amendment to any such submission), without requiring the master file holder to disclose the data and information to any such persons authorized to reference the master file. Such data and information shall be available for reference by the master file holder or by a person authorized by the master file holder, in accordance with applicable privacy and confidentiality protocols and regulations.

“(2) REFERENCE OF CERTAIN MASTER FILES.—In the case that data or information within a medical countermeasure master file is used only to support the conditional approval of an application filed under section 571, such master file may be relied upon to support the effectiveness of a product that is the subject of a subsequent medical countermeasure submission only if such application is supplemented by additional data or information to support review and approval in a manner consistent with the standards applicable to such review and approval for such countermeasure, qualified countermeasure, or qualified pandemic or epidemic product.

“(b) MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURE MASTER FILE CONTENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A master file under this section may include data or information to support—

“(A) the development of medical countermeasure submissions to support the approval, licensure, classification, clearance, conditional approval, or authorization of one or more security countermeasures, qualified countermeasures, or qualified pandemic or epidemic products; and

“(B) the manufacture of security countermeasures, qualified countermeasures, or qualified pandemic or epidemic products.

“(2) REQUIRED UPDATES.—The Secretary may require, as appropriate, that the master file holder ensure that the contents of such master file are updated during the time such master file is referenced for a medical countermeasure submission.

“(c) SPONSOR REFERENCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Each incorporation of data or information within a medical countermeasure master file shall describe the incorporated material in a manner in which the Secretary determines appropriate and that permits the review of such information within such master file without necessitating resubmission of such data or information. Master files shall be submitted in an electronic format in accordance with sections 512(b)(4), 571(a)(4), and 745A, as applicable, and as specified in applicable guidance.

“(2) REFERENCE BY A MASTER FILE HOLDER.—A master file holder that is the sponsor of a medical countermeasure submission shall notify the Secretary in writing of the intent to reference the medical countermeasure master file as a part of the submission.

“(3) REFERENCE BY AN AUTHORIZED PERSON.—A person submitting an application for review may, where the Secretary determines appropriate, incorporate by reference all or part of the contents of a medical countermeasure master file, if the master file holder authorizes the incorporation in writing.

“(d) ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF AND RELIANCE UPON A MASTER FILE BY THE SECRETARY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide the master file holder with a written notification indicating that the Secretary has reviewed and relied upon specified data or information within a master file and the purposes for which such data or information was incorporated by reference if the Secretary has reviewed and relied upon such specified data or information to support the approval, classification, conditional approval, clearance, licensure, or authorization of a security countermeasure, qualified countermeasure, or qualified pandemic or epidemic product. The Secretary may rely upon the data and information within the medical countermeasure master file for which such written notification was provided in additional applications, as applicable and appropriate and upon the request of the master file holder so notified in writing or by an authorized person of such holder.

“(2) CERTAIN APPLICATIONS.—If the Secretary has reviewed and relied upon specified data or information within a medical countermeasure master file to support the conditional approval of an application under section 571 to subsequently support the approval, clearance, licensure, or authorization of a security countermeasure, qualified countermeasure, or qualified pandemic or epidemic product, the Secretary shall provide a brief written description to the master file holder regarding the elements of the application fulfilled by the data or information within the master file and how such data or information contained in such application meets the standards of evidence under subsection (c) or (d) of section 505, subsection (d) of section 512, or section 351 of the Public Health Service Act (as applicable), which

shall not include any trade secret or confidential commercial information.

“(e) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to—

“(1) limit the authority of the Secretary to approve, license, clear, conditionally approve, or authorize drugs, biological products, or devices pursuant to, as applicable, this Act or section 351 of the Public Health Service Act (as such applicable Act is in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act of 2019), including the standards of evidence, and applicable conditions, for approval under the applicable Act;

“(2) alter the standards of evidence with respect to approval, licensure, or clearance, as applicable, of drugs, biological products, or devices under this Act or section 351 of the Public Health Service Act, including, as applicable, the substantial evidence standards under sections 505(d) and 512(d) or this Act and section 351(a) of the Public Health Service Act; or

“(3) alter the authority of the Secretary under this Act or the Public Health Service Act to determine the types of data or information previously submitted by a sponsor or any other person that may be incorporated by reference in an application, request, or notification for a drug, biological product, or device submitted under sections 505(i), 505(b), 505(j), 512(b)(1), 512(b)(2), 512(j), 564, 571, 520(g), 515(c), 513(f)(2), or 510(k) of this Act, or subsection (a) or (k) of section 351 of the Public Health Service Act, including a supplement or amendment to any such submission, and the requirements associated with such reference.

“(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) The term ‘master file holder’ means a person who submits data and information to the Secretary with the intent to reference or authorize another person to reference such data or information to support a medical countermeasure submission, as described in subsection (a).

“(2) The term ‘medical countermeasure submission’ means an investigational new drug application under section 505(i), a new drug application under section 505(b), or an abbreviated new drug application under section 505(j) of this Act, a biological product license application under section 351(a) of the Public Health Service Act or a biosimilar biological product license application under section 351(k) of the Public Health Service Act, a new animal drug application under section 512(b)(1) or abbreviated new animal drug application under section 512(b)(2), an application for conditional approval of a new animal drug under section 571, an investigational device application under section 520(g), an application with respect to a device under section 515(c), a request for classification of a device under section 513(f)(2), a notification with respect to a device under section 510(k), or a request for an emergency use authorization under section 564 to support—

“(A) the approval, licensure, classification, clearance, conditional approval, or authorization of a security countermeasure, qualified countermeasure, or qualified pandemic or epidemic product; or

“(B) a new indication to an approved security countermeasure, qualified countermeasure, or qualified pandemic or epidemic product.

“(3) The terms ‘qualified countermeasure’, ‘security countermeasure’, and ‘qualified pandemic or epidemic product’ have the meanings given such terms in sections 319F-1, 319F-2, and 319F-3, respectively, of the Public Health Service Act.”

“(c) STAKEHOLDER INPUT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this

Act, the Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of Food and Drugs and in consultation with the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, shall solicit input from stakeholders, including stakeholders developing security countermeasures, qualified countermeasures, or qualified pandemic or epidemic products, and stakeholders developing technologies to assist in the development of such countermeasures with respect to how the Food and Drug Administration can advance the use of tools and technologies to support and advance the development or manufacture of security countermeasures, qualified countermeasures, and qualified pandemic or epidemic products, including through reliance on cross-referenced data and information contained within master files and submissions previously submitted to the Secretary as set forth in section 565B of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as added by subsection (b).

(d) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, shall publish draft guidance about how reliance on cross-referenced data and information contained within master files under section 565B of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as added by subsection (b) or submissions otherwise submitted to the Secretary may be used for specific tools or technologies (including platform technologies) that have the potential to support and advance the development or manufacture of security countermeasures, qualified countermeasures, and qualified pandemic or epidemic products. The Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, shall publish the final guidance not later than 3 years after the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 604. ANIMAL RULE REPORT.

(a) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on the application of the requirements under subsections (c) and (d) of section 565 of the of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360bbb-4) (referred to in this section as the “animal rule”) as a component of medical countermeasure advanced development under the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority and regulatory review by the Food and Drug Administration. In conducting such study, the Comptroller General shall examine the following:

(1) The extent to which advanced development and review of a medical countermeasure are coordinated between the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority and the Food and Drug Administration, including activities that facilitate appropriate and efficient design of studies to support approval, licensure, and authorization under the animal rule, consistent with the recommendations in the animal rule guidance, issued pursuant to section 565(c) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360bbb-4(c)) and entitled “Product Development Under the Animal Rule: Guidance for Industry” (issued in October 2015), to resolve discrepancies in the design of adequate and well-controlled efficacy studies conducted in animal models related to the provision of substantial evidence of effectiveness for the product approved, licensed, or authorized under the animal rule.

(2) The consistency of the application of the animal rule among and between review divisions within the Food and Drug Administration.

(3) The flexibility pursuant to the animal rule to address variations in countermeasure development and review processes, including the extent to which qualified animal models are adopted and used within the Food and

Drug Administration in regulatory decision-making with respect to medical countermeasures.

(4) The extent to which the guidance issued under section 565(c) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360bbb-4(c)), entitled, “Product Development Under the Animal Rule: Guidance for Industry” (issued in October 2015), has assisted in achieving the purposes described in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3).

(b) CONSULTATIONS.—In conducting the study under subsection (a), the Comptroller General of the United States shall consult with—

(1) the Federal agencies responsible for advancing, reviewing, and procuring medical countermeasures, including the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority, the Food and Drug Administration, and the Department of Defense;

(2) manufacturers involved in the research and development of medical countermeasures to address biological, chemical, radiological, or nuclear threats; and

(3) other biodefense stakeholders, as applicable.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report containing the results of the study conducted under subsection (a) and recommendations to improve the application and consistency of the requirements under subsections (c) and (d) of section 565 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360bbb-4) to support and expedite the research and development of medical countermeasures, as applicable.

(d) PROTECTION OF NATIONAL SECURITY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct the study and issue the assessment and report under this section in a manner that does not compromise national security.

SEC. 605. REVIEW OF THE BENEFITS OF GENOMIC ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES AND THEIR POTENTIAL ROLE IN NATIONAL SECURITY.

(a) MEETING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) shall convene a meeting to discuss the potential role advancements in genomic engineering technologies (including genome editing technologies) may have in advancing national health security. Such meeting shall be held in a manner that does not compromise national security.

(2) ATTENDEES.—The attendees of the meeting under paragraph (1)—

(A) shall include—

(i) representatives from the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, the National Institutes of Health, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Food and Drug Administration; and

(ii) representatives from academic, private, and nonprofit entities with expertise in genome engineering technologies, biopharmaceuticals, medicine, or biodefense, and other relevant stakeholders; and

(B) may include—

(i) other representatives from the Department of Health and Human Services, as the Secretary determines appropriate; and

(ii) representatives from the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Defense, the Department of Agriculture, and

other departments, as the Secretary may request for the meeting.

(3) TOPICS.—The meeting under paragraph (1) shall include a discussion of—

(A) the current state of the science of genomic engineering technologies related to national health security, including—

(i) medical countermeasure development, including potential efficiencies in the development pathway and detection technologies; and

(ii) the international and domestic regulation of products utilizing genome editing technologies; and

(B) national security implications, including—

(i) capabilities of the United States to leverage genomic engineering technologies as a part of the medical countermeasure enterprise, including current applicable research, development, and application efforts underway within the Department of Defense;

(ii) the potential for state and non-state actors to utilize genomic engineering technologies as a national health security threat; and

(iii) security measures to monitor and assess the potential threat that may result from utilization of genomic engineering technologies and related technologies for the purpose of compromising national health security.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 270 days after the meeting described in subsection (a) is held, the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response shall issue a report to the congressional committees of jurisdiction on the topics discussed at such meeting, and provide recommendations, as applicable, to utilize innovations in genomic engineering (including genome editing) and related technologies as a part of preparedness and response activities to advance national health security. Such report shall be issued in a manner that does not compromise national security.

SEC. 606. REPORT ON VACCINES DEVELOPMENT.

Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report describing efforts and activities to coordinate with other countries and international partners during recent public health emergencies with respect to the research and advanced research on, and development of, qualified pandemic or epidemic products (as defined in section 319F-3 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-6d)). Such report may include information regarding relevant work carried out under section 319L(c)(5)(E) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-7e(c)(5)(E)), through public-private partnerships, and through collaborations with other countries to assist with or expedite the research and development of qualified pandemic or epidemic products. Such report shall not include information that may compromise national security.

SEC. 607. STRENGTHENING MOSQUITO ABATEMENT FOR SAFETY AND HEALTH.

(a) REAUTHORIZATION OF MOSQUITO ABATEMENT FOR SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM.—Section 317S (42 U.S.C. 247b-21) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)(B)—

(A) by inserting “including programs to address emerging infectious mosquito-borne diseases,” after “subdivisions for control programs,”; and

(B) by inserting “or improving existing control programs” before the period at the end;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting “, including improvement,” after “operation”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) in clause (ii), by striking “or” at the end;

(II) in clause (iii), by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting “, including an emerging infectious mosquito-borne disease that presents a serious public health threat; or”; and

(III) by adding at the end the following:

“(iv) a public health emergency due to the incidence or prevalence of a mosquito-borne disease that presents a serious public health threat;”; and

(ii) by amending subparagraph (D) to read as follows:

“(D)(i) is located in a State that has received a grant under subsection (a); or

“(ii) that demonstrates to the Secretary that the control program is consistent with existing State mosquito control plans or policies, or other applicable State preparedness plans.”;

(C) in paragraph (4)(C), by striking “that extraordinary” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following: “that—

“(i) extraordinary economic conditions in the political subdivision or consortium of political subdivisions involved justify the waiver; or

“(ii) the geographical area covered by a political subdivision or consortium for a grant under paragraph (1) has an extreme mosquito control need due to—

“(I) the size or density of the potentially impacted human population;

“(II) the size or density of a mosquito population that requires heightened control; or

“(III) the severity of the mosquito-borne disease, such that expected serious adverse health outcomes for the human population justify the waiver.”; and

(D) by amending paragraph (6) to read as follows:

“(6) NUMBER OF GRANTS.—A political subdivision or a consortium of political subdivisions may not receive more than one grant under paragraph (1).”; and

(3) in subsection (f)—

(A) in paragraph (1) by striking “for fiscal year 2003, and such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2004 through 2007” and inserting “for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023”;

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002” and inserting “this Act and other medical and public health preparedness and response laws”; and

(C) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking “2004” and inserting “2019”; and

(ii) by striking “2004,” and inserting “2019.”.

(b) EPIDEMIOLOGY-LABORATORY CAPACITY GRANTS.—Section 2821 (42 U.S.C. 300hh-31) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by inserting “, including mosquito and other vector-borne diseases,” after “infectious diseases”; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “2010 through 2013” and inserting “2019 through 2023”.

TITLE VII—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 701. REAUTHORIZATIONS AND EXTENSIONS.

(a) VETERANS AFFAIRS.—Section 8117(g) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking “2014 through 2018” and inserting “2019 through 2023”.

(b) VACCINE TRACKING AND DISTRIBUTION.—Section 319A(e) (42 U.S.C. 247d-1(e)) is amended by striking “2014 through 2018” and inserting “2019 through 2023”.

(c) TEMPORARY REASSIGNMENT.—Section 319(e)(8) (42 U.S.C. 247d(e)(8)) is amended by striking “2018” and inserting “2023”.

(d) STRATEGIC INNOVATION PARTNER.—Section 319L(c)(4)(E)(ix) (42 U.S.C. 247d-7e(c)(4)(E)(ix)) is amended by striking “2022” and inserting “2023”.

(e) LIMITED ANTITRUST EXEMPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 405 of the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act (Public Law 109-417; 42 U.S.C. 247d-6a note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(1)(A)—

(i) by striking “Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this subsection as the ‘Secretary’)” and inserting “Secretary”;

(ii) by striking “of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-6b)) (as amended by this Act”;

(iii) by striking “of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-6a)) (as amended by this Act”;

(iv) by striking “of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-6d))”;

(B) in subsection (b), by striking “12-year” and inserting “17-year”;

(C) by redesignating such section 405 as section 319L-1; and

(D) by transferring such section 319L-1, as redesignated, to the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 201 et seq.), to appear after section 319L of such Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-7e).

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act (Public Law 109-417) is amended by striking the item related to section 405.

(B) REFERENCE.—Section 319L(c)(4)(A)(iii) (42 U.S.C. 247d-7e) is amended by striking “section 405 of the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act” and inserting “section 319L-1”.

(f) INAPPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS.—Subsection (e)(1) of section 319L (42 U.S.C. 247d-7e(e)(1)) is amended—

(1) by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

“(A) NONDISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Information described in clause (ii) shall be deemed to be information described in section 552(b)(3) of title 5, United States Code.

(ii) INFORMATION DESCRIBED.—The information described in this clause is information relevant to programs of the Department of Health and Human Services that could compromise national security and reveal significant and not otherwise publicly known vulnerabilities of existing medical or public health defenses against chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear threats, and is comprised of—

“(I) specific technical data or scientific information that is created or obtained during the countermeasure and product advanced research and development carried out under subsection (e);

“(II) information pertaining to the location security, personnel, and research materials and methods of high-containment laboratories conducting research with select agents, toxins, or other agents with a material threat determination under section 319F-2(c)(2); or

“(III) security and vulnerability assessments.”;

(2) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (D);

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following:

“(C) REPORTING.—One year after the date of enactment of the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act of 2019, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall report to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives on the number of instances in which

the Secretary has used the authority under this subsection to withhold information from disclosure, as well as the nature of any request under section 552 of title 5, United States Code that was denied using such authority.”; and

(4) in subparagraph (D), as so redesignated, by striking “12” and inserting “17”.

SEC. 702. LOCATION OF MATERIALS IN THE STOCKPILE.

Subsection (d) of section 319F-2 (42 U.S.C. 247d-6b) is amended to read as follows:

“(d) DISCLOSURES.—No Federal agency may disclose under section 552 of title 5, United States Code any information identifying the location at which materials in the stockpile described in subsection (a) are stored, or other information regarding the contents or deployment capability of the stockpile that could compromise national security.”.

SEC. 703. CYBERSECURITY.

(a) STRATEGY FOR PUBLIC HEALTH PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE TO CYBERSECURITY THREATS.

(1) STRATEGY.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) shall prepare and submit to the relevant committees of Congress a strategy for public health preparedness and response to address cybersecurity threats (as defined in section 102 of Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. 1501)) that present a threat to national health security. Such strategy shall include—

(A) identifying the duties, functions, and preparedness goals for which the Secretary is responsible in order to prepare for and respond to such cybersecurity threats, including metrics by which to measure success in meeting preparedness goals;

(B) identifying gaps in public health capabilities to achieve such preparedness goals; and

(C) strategies to address identified gaps and strengthen public health emergency preparedness and response capabilities to address such cybersecurity threats.

(2) PROTECTION OF NATIONAL SECURITY.—The Secretary shall make such strategy available to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate, the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, and other congressional committees of jurisdiction, in a manner that does not compromise national security.

(b) COORDINATION OF PREPAREDNESS FOR AND RESPONSE TO ALL-HAZARDS PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCIES.—Subparagraph (D) of section 2811(b)(4) (42 U.S.C. 300hh-10(b)(4)) is amended to read as follows:

“(D) POLICY COORDINATION AND STRATEGIC DIRECTION.—Provide integrated policy coordination and strategic direction, before, during, and following public health emergencies, with respect to all matters related to Federal public health and medical preparedness and execution and deployment of the Federal response for public health emergencies and incidents covered by the National Response Plan described in section 504(a)(6) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 314(a)(6)), or any successor plan; and such Federal responses covered by the National Cybersecurity Incident Response Plan developed under section 228(c) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 149(c)), including public health emergencies or incidents related to cybersecurity threats that present a threat to national health security.”.

SEC. 704. STRATEGY AND REPORT.

Not later than 14 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in coordination

with the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response and the Assistant Secretary for the Administration on Children and Families or other appropriate office, and in collaboration with other departments, as appropriate, shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate, and other relevant congressional committees—

(1) a formal strategy, including inter-departmental actions and efforts to reunify children with their parents or guardians, in all cases in which such children have been separated from their parents or guardians as a result of the initiative announced on April 6, 2018, and due to prosecution under section 275(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1325(a)), if the parent or guardian chooses such reunification and the child—

(A) was separated from a parent or guardian and placed into a facility funded by the Department of Health and Human Services;

(B) as of the date of the enactment of this Act, remains in the care of the Department of Health and Human Services; and

(C) can be safely reunited with such parent or guardian; and

(2) a report on challenges and deficiencies related to the oversight of, and care for, unaccompanied alien children and appropriately reuniting such children with their parents or guardians, and the actions taken to address any challenges and deficiencies related to unaccompanied alien children in the custody of the Department of Health and Human Services, including deficiencies identified and publicly reported by Congress, the Government Accountability Office, or the inspectors general of the Department of Health and Human Services or other Federal departments.

SEC. 705. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT.—Title III (42 U.S.C. 241 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in paragraphs (1) and (5) of section 319F-1(a) (42 U.S.C. 247d-6a(a)), by striking “section 319F(h)” each place such term appears and inserting “section 319F(e)”; and

(2) in section 319K(a) (42 U.S.C. 247d-7d(a)), by striking “section 319F(h)(4)” and inserting “section 319F(e)(4)”.

(b) PUBLIC HEALTH SECURITY GRANTS.—Section 319C-1(b)(2) (42 U.S.C. 247d-3a(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by striking “individuals,” and inserting “individuals”; and

(2) in subparagraph (F), by striking “make satisfactory annual improvement and describe” and inserting “makes satisfactory annual improvement and describes”.

(c) EMERGENCY USE INSTRUCTIONS.—Subparagraph (A) of section 564A(e)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360bbb-3a(e)(2)) is amended by striking “subsection (a)(1)(C)(i)” and inserting “subsection (a)(1)(C)”.

(d) PRODUCTS HELD FOR EMERGENCY USE.—Section 564B(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360bbb-3b) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by inserting a comma after “505”; and

(2) in subparagraph (C), by inserting “or section 564A” before the period at the end.

(e) TRANSPARENCY.—Section 507(c)(3) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 357(c)(3)) is amended—

(1) by striking “Nothing in” and inserting the following:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in”;

(2) by inserting “or directing” after “authorizing”;

(3) by striking “disclose any” and inserting “disclose—

“(i) any”; (4) by striking the period and inserting “; or”; and (5) by adding at the end the following: “(ii) in the case of a drug development tool that may be used to support the development of a qualified countermeasure, security countermeasure, or qualified pandemic or epidemic product, as defined in sections 319F-1, 319F-2, and 319F-3, respectively, of the Public Health Service Act, any information that the Secretary determines has a significant potential to affect national security.”

“(B) PUBLIC ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—In the case that the Secretary, pursuant to subparagraph (A)(ii), does not make information publicly available, the Secretary shall provide on the internet website of the Food and Drug Administration an acknowledgment of the information that has not been disclosed, pursuant to subparagraph (A)(ii).”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO) and the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. BROOKS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 1379.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this bipartisan legislation, the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act, fondly called PAHPA, so that is the way I am going to refer to it.

In January of this year, the House passed a version of this legislation by a vote of 401-17. It was the first suspension that was considered in this new Congress, and so I am really very, very pleased that the Senate finally took up this critical legislation and sent it back to the House for us to consider once again.

The bill strips out an unrelated issue that the Senate had to struggle with, and it simply includes the public health emergency and response legislation that my wonderful partner, Representative SUSAN BROOKS, and I have worked on for over a year. Imagine how relieved we are and thrilled we are to be on the floor today with this. Our legislation reflects months of negotiations and compromise reached by the House and Senate.

We know the importance of the bill we are considering today, and it actually is critical to our national security.

In 2001, our country endured the horrific attacks on September 11 and the anthrax attacks that followed shortly thereafter. Congress realized at that time that our country was not prepared to coordinate responses to mass casualty events or chemical attacks, and it is why I wrote the legislation with then-Representative RICHARD BURR to

address these shortfalls. This bill updates that original legislation by directing Federal agencies to respond to new and emerging threats and also strengthen our Nation’s existing preparedness and response programs.

This bill reauthorizes critical programs that ensure our Nation is prepared to respond to naturally occurring and manmade disasters. Events over the past few years—the ongoing measles outbreak, destructive wildfires and hurricanes, and the reemergence of Ebola—as well as the constant looming threat of a biological attack by another nation or a hostile state enemy underscore the importance of this legislation.

These threats are real, and our country must be prepared to adequately respond to them. Our experience with each one of those hazards reminds us that our country is not yet adequately prepared to deal with potentially devastating, widespread public health crises. That is why this legislation is so critical, and this reauthorization meets the challenges that we face today and those we anticipate facing in the future.

The bill provides the authorization and Federal resources to invest in programs that allow the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority, or BARDA, to develop medical countermeasures for use after a public health emergency and to address antimicrobial resistance. PAHPA-I reauthorizes the HHS National Advisory Committee on Children and Disasters and also authorizes the Children’s Preparedness Unit at the CDC.

It also establishes an advisory council for people with disabilities and an advisory council on seniors to focus on the needs of these special populations during a public health emergency.

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It also, very importantly, includes a proposal to prioritize bringing nursing homes back onto the power grid at the same time as hospitals after a disaster, and it includes provisions related to regional health partnerships, pregnant and postpartum women, and environmental health.

PAHPA expired last September 30—that is, September 30 of 2018—so reauthorizing these programs is imperative to our national security.

Madam Speaker, I am proud of the legislation. I urge my colleagues to once again vote for it.

I have said this many times, but it is worth restating again: I salute and couldn’t have had a better, more dedicated partner in this effort than Congresswoman SUSAN BROOKS. We look forward to the bill going directly to the President’s desk and being signed into law so we can get to work on other things.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act of 2019, or PAHPA.

I am proud to have worked with my dear friend and colleague from California, Representative ESHOO, who was one of the original authors and a leader in the 2006 PAHPA bill and the lead author of the last reauthorization in 2013.

Along with Representative ESHOO, this work would not have been done without Chairman PALLONE, Ranking Member WALDEN, and Representative Dr. BURGESS. We have worked closely with Senators BURR, ALEXANDER, CASEY, and MURRAY to craft this reauthorization of PAHPA.

PAHPA is a bipartisan public health and national security effort to ensure our Nation is better prepared to respond to public health emergencies resulting from chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear attacks, whether it be from a terrorist group or nation-state, a natural disaster or emerging infectious diseases.

I was the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana during the 2001 anthrax attacks. In September of '01, shortly after 9/11, the anthrax attacks infected more than 17 people and killed 5.

Not only was Congress a target, with letters containing anthrax spores sent to Senators Daschle and Leahy, but even my own U.S. attorney's office in Indiana dealt with a hoax when we received a letter with powder inside.

It was a scary time because those types of letters were sent all across the country. It was a very scary time for our Nation, the hoaxes that I and others received, but it helped illustrate the importance of having accurate diagnostics.

In the 18 years since then, these types of threats—the actual threats of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear—continue to grow. In fact, every day, our adversaries are looking for more effective and faster ways to produce a threat. It is not a question of if we will face a threat; it is a question of when.

People may not realize, but a single gallon of concentrated anthrax can contain enough spores to kill every individual on the planet.

According to a 2017 report from the Harvard Kennedy School, the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs, in 2015, the North Korean State media released a series of photographs of the Pyongyang Biotechnical Institute. The photos revealed that North Korea could produce military-sized batches of biological weapons—specifically, anthrax—at this facility.

North Korea is believed to have started a biological weapons program in the sixties and is now assumed to have several pathogens in possession.

Smallpox is highly contagious, and individuals remain contagious until that last smallpox scab falls off. Untreated smallpox is twice as contagious as the flu and more than three times as

deadly, potentially killing every third person infected.

But, thanks to PAHPA and the work of the Energy and Commerce Committee with the 21st Century Cures Act, we are more prepared for biological threats and attacks. Last year, the FDA approved the first drug ever to treat smallpox and approved an autoinjector which provides that one-time dose of an antidote to block the effects of nerve agents. The approval of TPOXX and Seizalam will help protect Americans from biological attacks.

But the threats we are facing are not hypothetical. The ongoing Ebola outbreak—and it is ongoing—is now the second largest outbreak in history. Since August of 2018, more than 1,000 people in the DRC, Democratic Republic of the Congo, have died from Ebola. More than 2,000 cases have been reported, with 14 new, confirmed cases just within the last week.

We also know that Zika virus continues to be a threat. The majority of people infected with Zika don't develop symptoms, but the Zika infection during pregnancy can cause horrible congenital abnormalities. Eighty-six countries have reported evidence of mosquito-transmitted Zika.

I share this because of the threats like Ebola and Zika. Reauthorizing and increasing funding for the BioShield Special Reserve Fund and BARDA, the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority, are critically important.

PAHPA increases funding for BARDA from \$2.8 billion to \$7.1 billion over 10 years because BARDA's work over the last decade has resulted in FDA approvals of more than 42 different medical countermeasures.

Development of medical countermeasures is lengthy. It is a risky endeavor. It is why sending a clear signal that BARDA remains a strong and committed partner with academic institutions and the private sector in these efforts is so important.

So, while the investments BARDA is making into innovative research and new treatments are critical, it is also important that we continue to address the threats that have been around for years.

In 1918, the pandemic influenza killed about 20 to 50 million people around the globe, including 675,000 people here in the United States. Experts predict we are due for another global pandemic influenza.

Research funded by BARDA has already significantly expanded our domestic vaccine production capability, and the bill we are considering today will authorize \$250 million more for the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, or the ASPR, to address threats like pandemic influenza.

Specifically, PAHPA directs the ASPR to work to increase manufacturing capacity and stockpile these medical countermeasures. While the PAHPA bill we are considering today authorizes funding for research into

known threats like pan flu, it maintains the flexibility that is the foundation of our medical countermeasure enterprise to deal with the unknown threats for which we may have no defense.

PAHPA also improves State and local public health security by reauthorizing the National Disaster Medical System so that we have the needed workforce, the experts in the workforce, when facing a public health emergency like we currently face right now with 981 measles cases across 26 States.

The current number of measles cases is the highest number of cases in the United States in nearly three decades, with just 41 new cases reported last week. So this allows the ASPR to redesign and move health professionals during public health emergencies.

PAHPA also ensures a coordinated healthcare response to natural disasters. The many hurricanes—Florence, Harvey, Irma, Jose, and Maria—killed hundreds of Americans and showed us we have to do better to prioritize the needs of every person in our community. PAHPA does that by prioritizing our most vulnerable populations: children, seniors, and people with disabilities.

We can't forget about the volunteers who work to save lives in the wake of natural disasters. In addition to Good Samaritan provisions within PAHPA that will provide new liability protections for medical professionals who volunteer after a disaster, this bill also ensures that more healthcare professionals, like nurses and doctors, can be hired and trained when facing a public health crisis by strengthening our National Disaster Medical System.

And, very importantly, it ensures we have a robust supply of vaccines; basic equipment like gloves, Hazmat suits, and masks; and more in our strategic national stockpile located all across the country so that these professionals have the equipment and the tools that they need.

Finally, PAHPA includes provisions from the Subcommittee on Health Ranking Member BURGESS' MISSION ZERO bill. Today will be the fifth time the House has passed these provisions that authorize grants to trauma centers to enable military trauma teams to provide care at our centers.

These important provisions will integrate military trauma providers into trainings and drills for public health emergencies to not only allow civilians the chance to learn about the military's best practices, but give our military trauma care providers the opportunity to use their cutting-edge expertise without leaving the military.

This public health, national security bill is the result of months of work, and I want to commend the Energy and Commerce staff on both sides of the aisle and, particularly, our staffs—Catherine Knowles and Rachel Fybel—for their tireless work in ensuring that this got through both the House and the Senate.

Madam Speaker, I cannot emphasize enough how important it is to reauthorize PAHPA. I urge all Members to support this piece of critical legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN), ranking member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce. He had been chair at one time, when it passed one time out of the House, but now is ranking. I want to thank him so much for his work.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Speaker, I thank both my friend from California and my friend from Indiana, who really did amazing work on this legislation—not once, but twice, and probably a few times in between—to get it to this point.

I am delighted to stand on this House floor once again and support PAHPA, the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act.

This is really important. I think my colleagues have spoken of the specific reasons that we can talk about here on the House floor. In the classified settings that we have had, we all know how serious this threat is and how important it is for us to work together to address it, and we have done that in the last Congress and now in this Congress.

So, I want to thank my friend Mr. PALLONE, who chairs the committee now, for continuing this effort to advance this bill forward, and especially thank Representatives BROOKS and ESHOO for their tireless work to really get this across the finish line.

PAHPA does enable critical partnerships between the Federal Government and State and local authorities and the private sector. This will help ensure that our country is responsibly prepared for and able to respond to public health emergencies.

It is not a matter of if, as everyone said already, but when the next pandemic or emergency will strike. From pandemic flu to cybersecurity incidents, our government agencies at all levels must have the tools to respond to these threats, and we must make sure they have them.

In my own State of Oregon, we face a constant threat from wildfires, floods, air quality issues, and other things. But we also have begun to prepare for what we are told will be a devastating earthquake at some point, known as Cascadia, which could take thousands of lives in Oregon and leave behind tens of billions of dollars worth of damage and disable our major airport, take down bridges. Basically, everybody on the west side of the State would have to come over to the east side. This is predicted. Earthquakes have happened before; recorded history shows it; and we are overdue.

So this is the kind of legislation that would help. It would make sure that

they can put a pallet load of the right drugs and medicines on a plane and get it right there, and they will have a system all ready to distribute that. That is just one of many things that this legislation accomplishes.

Sending this to the President's desk is long overdue. I am glad we are going to have this vote today. Our government officials need these tools at their disposal, and I thank my colleagues for the terrific work they have done to get us to this point.

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER), a fellow Energy and Commerce Committee member, the only pharmacist in Congress, who knows more about these issues than most. I appreciate his partnership and work on this important piece of legislation.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act, also known as PAHPA.

It is a good thing we are here to vote on this bill today, but the work on this issue has been going on for a while.

We held reauthorization hearings in the Energy and Commerce Committee in June of last year and were able to pass the bill through the committee and out of the House shortly thereafter.

We again passed PAHPA in January, which has continued to be championed by my good friend Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.

PAHPA is important legislation that will improve our Nation's public health, medical preparedness, and response capabilities for emergencies. Whether it is a natural disaster, an accidental catastrophe, or a deliberate act of terror, it is the contents of this bill that will keep Americans safe.

This bill will upgrade our preparedness by boosting our domestic biological surveillance systems and help upgrade our medical countermeasures.

This bill also takes a particular look at how we address antimicrobial resistance so we can help protect future generations from the threat of widespread pandemic.

□ 1500

Living on the Georgia coast, my district understands the threat of natural disasters in the form of hurricanes all too well. This bill improves our disaster response coordination, so we minimize the human toll of these deadly storms.

Since funding expired on September 30th of last year, the House has voted multiple times to reauthorize PAHPA. I look forward to President Trump signing this vital, lifesaving legislation into law.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close.

I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I appreciate my colleagues for speaking out and their support of this important legislation.

The provisions in PAHPA we are reauthorizing today do complement the National Biodefense Strategy the administration released last fall, and it will ensure that our Nation is better prepared. The administration's National Biodefense Strategy is designed to improve the coordination and communication between agencies, so the United States is better protected against naturally-occurring threats, or whether they might be deliberate attacks.

Again, I urge my colleagues to support this critical piece of legislation. It would not have been possible but for the incredible partnership of Congresswoman ESHOO and the leadership that she and her office and the Energy and Commerce Committee has demonstrated in this very important piece of public health and national security legislation.

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

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would just like to make a few comments in closing because I don't have any more speakers and assert my right to close last.

I think every good word that could be said about this legislation has already been stated, so I want to urge all of my colleagues to vote "aye" on this. It is legislation that has been scrutinized and re-scrutinized, and even though it has taken time and gone past its reauthorization date, that makes it all the more important that it be passed because the agencies really cannot do what we have been describing, and this has gone on since last October.

I think that the bookends on this are national security and public health preparedness for manmade disasters and others, and neither one of these can be addressed by any individual. This has to be done by us on behalf of our country.

So I want to thank Catherine Knowles for her very fine work in working with Rachel Fybel from my office. We really pay tribute to you because they have worked so hard every single day, not just for weeks, not just for months, but well over a year to get us to this point.

I urge all colleagues to support this legislation. We are proud to recommend it to them.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 1379, the "Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act of 2019" (PAHPAI), which increases our essential efforts to ensure the United States is prepared to respond to national disasters and crises.

After the horrific terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 and the preceding anthrax attacks, Congress recognized that the United

States was underprepared to respond to public health emergencies and national disasters and passed the original Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act, Pub. L. 109–417 to address this weakness.

PAHPAI was reauthorized in 2013, but in recent years, the threats to our country have changed, and PAHPAI must be updated to ensure that we are prepared to respond to increasing natural disasters, emerging infectious diseases, and chemical, biological, and nuclear attacks.

S. 1379 has been adapted to meet the mounting challenges that face us today and those that will face our children tomorrow.

As a biodefense bill, PAHPAI will further protect our country from internal and external terrorists.

As a health care response bill, PAHPAI creates and ensures coordinated healthcare efforts in the face of natural disasters such as hurricanes.

This bill also addresses the nation's need for pandemic preparedness.

Texas has experienced pandemics first hand—with the first diagnosed case of Ebola in the United States in 2014.

Thomas Eric Duncan after traveling from Africa to visit family members in Dallas, Texas became ill.

He went to Texas Health Presbyterian Hospital Dallas for care but was not admitted after presenting with a 103-degree temperature, and Ebola symptoms.

At the time the CDC had alerted all doctors, hospitals, clinics, and pharmacies with alerts to screen all patients for Ebola symptoms.

Mr. Duncan's Ebola symptoms worsened over the days following his visit to Texas Health Presbyterian Hospital Dallas, and he returned by ambulance to the hospital and only then was he finally admitted for treatment.

By that time his condition had worsened, and Mr. Duncan died from Ebola.

His death was a tragedy and the two nurses who were infected while trying to care for him are heroes.

Two years later, in 2016, the Zika Virus pandemic reached Texas carried by mosquitoes.

This disease attacked babies while developing in their mother's womb, which destroyed brain tissue, resulting in severe brain and cranial deformities.

Houston, Texas, has a tropical climate with many climatic similarities with other states along the Gulf Coast, parts of Central and South America as well as the Caribbean. Tropical climates are hospitable to mosquitoes that carry the Zika Virus.

I have shared concerns among Federal, state, and local agency officials regarding a need to have a plan to address future pandemics our nation may face.

This bill will pave the way for much needed work in pandemic preparedness.

PAHPAI will ensure that more health care professionals can be hired and trained to prioritize vulnerable populations such as children, the elderly, and people with disabilities.

To incentivize and protect practitioners, this bill will also provide health care professionals who volunteer after natural disasters with liability coverage.

To support disaster workers and devastated communities, PAHPAI will also ensure the availability of health care supplies by stocking

the Strategic National Stockpiles, located across the United States, with vaccines, gloves, masks, and more.

PAHPAI also renews and increases funding to the BioShield Special Reserve Fund and Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA), which is invaluable to our response capabilities.

S. 1379 is essential to ensuring that the United States is prepared to provide quality care to those in need after devastating events.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting S. 1379 to establish and strengthen the nation's emergency preparedness in the face of health crises and national disasters.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1379.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMERICAN DREAM AND PROMISE ACT OF 2019

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 415, I call up the bill (H.R. 6) to authorize the cancellation of removal and adjustment of status of certain aliens, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 415, the amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116–16, modified by the amendment printed in House Report 116–102, is adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 6

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the ‘‘American Dream and Promise Act of 2019’’.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—DREAM ACT

Sec. 101. Short title.

Subtitle A—Treatment of Certain Long-term Residents Who Entered the United States as Children

Sec. 111. Permanent resident status on a conditional basis for certain long-term residents who entered the United States as children.

Sec. 112. Terms of permanent resident status on a conditional basis.

Sec. 113. Removal of conditional basis of permanent resident status.

Subtitle B—General Provisions

Sec. 121. Definitions.

Sec. 122. Submission of biometric and biographic data; background checks.

Sec. 123. Limitation on removal; application and fee exemption; waiver of grounds for inadmissibility and other conditions on eligible individuals.

Sec. 124. Determination of continuous presence and residence.

Sec. 125. Exemption from numerical limitations.

Sec. 126. Availability of administrative and judicial review.

Sec. 127. Documentation requirements.

Sec. 128. Rule making.

Sec. 129. Confidentiality of information.

Sec. 130. Grant program to assist eligible applicants.

Sec. 131. Provisions affecting eligibility for adjustment of status.

Sec. 132. Supplementary surcharge for appointed counsel.

Sec. 133. Annual report on provisional denial authority.

TITLE II—AMERICAN PROMISE ACT

Sec. 201. Short title.

Subtitle A—Treatment of Certain Nationals of Certain Countries Designated for Temporary Protected Status or Deferred Enforced Departure

Sec. 211. Adjustment of status for certain nationals of certain countries designated for temporary protected status or deferred enforced departure.

Subtitle B—General Provisions

Sec. 221. Definitions.

Sec. 222. Submission of biometric and biographic data; background checks.

Sec. 223. Limitation on removal; application and fee exemption; waiver of grounds for inadmissibility and other conditions on eligible individuals.

Sec. 224. Determination of continuous presence.

Sec. 225. Exemption from numerical limitations.

Sec. 226. Availability of administrative and judicial review.

Sec. 227. Documentation requirements.

Sec. 228. Rule making.

Sec. 229. Confidentiality of information.

Sec. 230. Grant program to assist eligible applicants.

Sec. 231. Provisions affecting eligibility for adjustment of status.

TITLE I—DREAM ACT

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ‘‘Dream Act of 2019’’.

Subtitle A—Treatment of Certain Long-term Residents Who Entered the United States as Children

SEC. 111. PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS ON A CONDITIONAL BASIS FOR CERTAIN LONG-TERM RESIDENTS WHO ENTERED THE UNITED STATES AS CHILDREN.

(a) **CONDITIONAL BASIS FOR STATUS.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and except as provided in section 113(c)(2), an alien shall be considered, at the time of obtaining the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence under this section, to have obtained such status on a conditional basis subject to the provisions of this title.

(b) **REQUIREMENTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary or the Attorney General shall cancel the removal of, and adjust to the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence on a conditional basis, or without the conditional basis as provided in section 113(c)(2), an alien who is inadmissible or deportable from the United States (or is under a grant of Deferred Enforced Departure or has temporary protected status under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1255a)) if—

(A) the alien has been continuously physically present in the United States since the date that is 4 years before the date of the enactment of this Act;

(B) the alien was younger than 18 years of age on the date on which the alien entered the

United States and has continuously resided in the United States since such entry;

(C) the alien—

(i) subject to section 123(d), is not inadmissible under paragraph (1), (6)(E), (6)(G), (8), or (10) of section 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a));

(ii) has not ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in the persecution of any person on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion; and

(iii) is not barred from adjustment of status under this title based on the criminal and national security grounds described under subsection (c), subject to the provisions of such subsection; and

(D) the alien—

(i) has been admitted to an institution of higher education;

(ii) has been admitted to an area career and technical education school at the postsecondary level;

(iii) in the United States, has obtained—

(I) a high school diploma or a commensurate alternative award from a public or private high school;

(II) a General Education Development credential, a high school equivalency diploma recognized under State law, or another similar State-authorized credential;

(III) a credential or certificate from an area career and technical education school at the secondary level; or

(IV) a recognized postsecondary credential; or

(iv) is enrolled in secondary school or in an education program assisting students in—

(I) obtaining a high school diploma or its recognized equivalent under State law;

(II) passing the General Education Development test, a high school equivalence diploma examination, or other similar State-authorized exam;

(III) obtaining a certificate or credential from an area career and technical education school providing education at the secondary level; or

(IV) obtaining a recognized postsecondary credential.

(2) APPLICATION FEE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may, subject to an exemption under section 123(c), require an alien applying under this section to pay a reasonable fee that is commensurate with the cost of processing the application but does not exceed \$495.00.

(B) SPECIAL PROCEDURE FOR APPLICANTS WITH DACA.—The Secretary shall establish a streamlined procedure for aliens who have been granted DACA and who meet the requirements for renewal (under the terms of the program in effect on January 1, 2017) to apply for cancellation of removal and adjustment of status to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence on a conditional basis under this section, or without the conditional basis as provided in section 113(c)(2). Such procedure shall not include a requirement that the applicant pay a fee, except that the Secretary may require an applicant who meets the requirements for lawful permanent residence without the conditional basis under section 113(c)(2) to pay a fee that is commensurate with the cost of processing the application, subject to the exemption under section 123(c).

(3) BACKGROUND CHECKS.—The Secretary may not grant an alien permanent resident status on a conditional basis under this section until the requirements of section 122 are satisfied.

(4) MILITARY SELECTIVE SERVICE.—An alien applying for permanent resident status on a conditional basis under this section, or without the conditional basis as provided in section 113(c)(2), shall establish that the alien has registered under the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.), if the alien is subject to registration under such Act.

(c) CRIMINAL AND NATIONAL SECURITY BARS.—

(1) GROUNDS OF INELIGIBILITY.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), an alien is ineligible

for adjustment of status under this title (whether on a conditional basis or without the conditional basis as provided in section 113(c)(2)) if any of the following apply:

(A) The alien is inadmissible under paragraph (2) or (3) of section 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)).

(B) Excluding any offense under State law for which an essential element is the alien's immigration status, and any minor traffic offense, the alien has been convicted of—

(i) any felony offense;

(ii) 3 or more misdemeanor offenses (excluding simple possession of cannabis or cannabis-related paraphernalia, any offense involving cannabis or cannabis-related paraphernalia which is no longer prosecutable in the State in which the conviction was entered, and any offense involving civil disobedience without violence) not occurring on the same date, and not arising out of the same act, omission, or scheme of misconduct; or

(iii) a misdemeanor offense of domestic violence, unless the alien demonstrates that such crime is related to the alien having been—

(I) a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, child abuse or neglect, abuse or neglect in later life, or human trafficking;

(II) battered or subjected to extreme cruelty; or

(III) a victim of criminal activity described in section 101(a)(15)(U)(iii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(U)(iii)).

(2) WAIVERS FOR CERTAIN MISDEMEANORS.—

For humanitarian purposes, family unity, or if otherwise in the public interest, the Secretary may—

(A) waive the grounds of inadmissibility under subparagraphs (A), (C), and (D) of section 212(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(2)), unless the conviction forming the basis for inadmissibility would otherwise render the alien ineligible under paragraph (1)(B) (subject to subparagraph (B)); and

(B) for purposes of clauses (ii) and (iii) of paragraph (1)(B), waive consideration of—

(i) one misdemeanor offense if the alien has not been convicted of any offense in the 5-year period preceding the date on which the alien applies for adjustment of status under this title; or

(ii) up to two misdemeanor offenses if the alien has not been convicted of any offense in the 10-year period preceding the date on which the alien applies for adjustment of status under this title.

(3) AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT SECONDARY REVIEW.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding an alien's eligibility for adjustment of status under this title, and subject to the procedures described in this paragraph, the Secretary of Homeland Security may, as a matter of non-delegable discretion, provisionally deny an application for adjustment of status (whether on a conditional basis or without the conditional basis as provided in section 113(c)(2)) if the Secretary, based on clear and convincing evidence, which shall include credible law enforcement information, determines that the alien is described in subparagraph (B) or (D).

(B) PUBLIC SAFETY.—An alien is described in this subparagraph if—

(i) excluding simple possession of cannabis or cannabis-related paraphernalia, any offense involving cannabis or cannabis-related paraphernalia which is no longer prosecutable in the State in which the conviction was entered, any offense under State law for which an essential element is the alien's immigration status, any offense involving civil disobedience without violence, and any minor traffic offense, the alien—

(I) has been convicted of a misdemeanor offense punishable by a term of imprisonment of more than 30 days; or

(II) has been adjudicated delinquent in a State or local juvenile court proceeding that resulted in a disposition ordering placement in a secure facility; and

(ii) the alien poses a significant and continuing threat to public safety related to such conviction or adjudication.

(C) PUBLIC SAFETY DETERMINATION.—For purposes of subparagraph (B)(ii), the Secretary shall consider the recency of the conviction or adjudication; the length of any imposed sentence or placement; the nature and seriousness of the conviction or adjudication, including whether the elements of the offense include the unlawful possession or use of a deadly weapon to commit an offense or other conduct intended to cause serious bodily injury; and any mitigating factors pertaining to the alien's role in the commission of the offense.

(D) GANG PARTICIPATION.—An alien is described in this subparagraph if the alien has, within the 5 years immediately preceding the date of the application, knowingly, willfully, and voluntarily participated in offenses committed by a criminal street gang (as described in subsections (a) and (c) of section 521 of title 18, United States Code) with the intent to promote or further the commission of such offenses.

(E) EVIDENTIARY LIMITATION.—For purposes of subparagraph (D), allegations of gang membership obtained from a State or Federal in-house or local database, or a network of databases used for the purpose of recording and sharing activities of alleged gang members across law enforcement agencies, shall not establish the participation described in such paragraph.

(F) NOTICE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Prior to rendering a discretionary decision under this paragraph, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide written notice of the intent to provisionally deny the application to the alien (or the alien's counsel of record, if any) by certified mail and, if an electronic mail address is provided, by electronic mail (or other form of electronic communication). Such notice shall—

(I) articulate with specificity all grounds for the preliminary determination, including the evidence relied upon to support the determination; and

(II) provide the alien with not less than 90 days to respond.

(ii) SECOND NOTICE.—Not more than 30 days after the issuance of the notice under clause (i), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide a second written notice that meets the requirements of such clause.

(iii) NOTICE NOT RECEIVED.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if an applicant provides good cause for not contesting a provisional denial under this paragraph, including a failure to receive notice as required under this subparagraph, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall, upon a motion filed by the alien, reopen an application for adjustment of status under this title and allow the applicant an opportunity to respond, consistent with clause (i)(II).

(G) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—An alien is entitled to judicial review of the Secretary's decision to provisionally deny an application under this paragraph in accordance with the procedures described in section 126(c).

(4) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection—

(A) the term "felony offense" means an offense under Federal or State law that is punishable by a maximum term of imprisonment of more than 1 year;

(B) the term "misdemeanor offense" means an offense under Federal or State law that is punishable by a term of imprisonment of more than 5 days but not more than 1 year;

(C) the term "crime of domestic violence" means any offense that has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against a person committed by a current or former spouse of the person, by an individual with whom the person shares a child in common, by an individual who is cohabiting with or has cohabited with the person as a spouse, by an individual similarly situated to a

spouse of the person under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction where the offense occurs, or by any other individual against a person who is protected from that individual's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the United States or any State, Indian tribal government, or unit of local government; and

(D) the term 'convicted', 'conviction', 'adjudicated', or 'adjudication' does not include a judgment that has been expunged or set aside, that resulted in a rehabilitative disposition, or the equivalent.

(d) **LIMITATION ON REMOVAL OF CERTAIN ALIEN MINORS.**—An alien who is under 18 years of age and meets the requirements under subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of subsection (b)(1) shall be provided a reasonable opportunity to meet the educational requirements under subparagraph (D) of such subsection. The Attorney General or the Secretary may not commence or continue with removal proceedings against such an alien.

(e) **WITHDRAWAL OF APPLICATION.**—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall, upon receipt of a request to withdraw an application for adjustment of status under this section, cease processing of the application, and close the case. Withdrawal of the application under this subsection shall not prejudice any future application filed by the applicant for any immigration benefit under this title or under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

SEC. 112. TERMS OF PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS ON A CONDITIONAL BASIS.

(a) **PERIOD OF STATUS.**—Permanent resident status on a conditional basis is—

(1) valid for a period of 10 years, unless such period is extended by the Secretary; and

(2) subject to revocation under subsection (c).

(b) **NOTICE OF REQUIREMENTS.**—At the time an alien obtains permanent resident status on a conditional basis, the Secretary shall provide notice to the alien regarding the provisions of this title and the requirements to have the conditional basis of such status removed.

(c) **REVOCATION OF STATUS.**—The Secretary may revoke the permanent resident status on a conditional basis of an alien only if the Secretary—

(1) determines that the alien ceases to meet the requirements under section 111(b)(1)(C); and

(2) prior to the revocation, provides the alien—

(A) notice of the proposed revocation; and

(B) the opportunity for a hearing to provide evidence that the alien meets such requirements or otherwise to contest the proposed revocation.

(d) **RETURN TO PREVIOUS IMMIGRATION STATUS.**—An alien whose permanent resident status on a conditional basis expires under subsection (a)(1) or is revoked under subsection (c), shall return to the immigration status that the alien had immediately before receiving permanent resident status on a conditional basis.

SEC. 113. REMOVAL OF CONDITIONAL BASIS OF PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS.

(a) **ELIGIBILITY FOR REMOVAL OF CONDITIONAL BASIS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary shall remove the conditional basis of an alien's permanent resident status granted under this title and grant the alien status as an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence if the alien—

(A) is described in section 111(b)(1)(C);

(B) has not abandoned the alien's residence in the United States during the period in which the alien has permanent resident status on a conditional basis; and

(C)(i) has obtained a degree from an institution of higher education, or has completed at least 2 years, in good standing, of a program in the United States leading to a bachelor's degree or higher degree or a recognized postsecondary credential from an area career and technical

education school providing education at the postsecondary level;

(ii) has served in the Uniformed Services for at least 2 years and, if discharged, received an honorable discharge; or

(iii) demonstrates earned income for periods totaling at least 3 years and at least 75 percent of the time that the alien has had a valid employment authorization, except that, in the case of an alien who was enrolled in an institution of higher education, an area career and technical education school to obtain a recognized postsecondary credential, or an education program described in section 111(b)(1)(D)(iii), the Secretary shall reduce such total 3-year requirement by the total of such periods of enrollment.

(2) **HARDSHIP EXCEPTION.**—The Secretary shall remove the conditional basis of an alien's permanent resident status and grant the alien status as an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence if the alien—

(A) satisfies the requirements under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1);

(B) demonstrates compelling circumstances for the inability to satisfy the requirements under subparagraph (C) of such paragraph; and

(C) demonstrates that—

(i) the alien has a disability;

(ii) the alien is a full-time caregiver; or

(iii) the removal of the alien from the United States would result in hardship to the alien or the alien's spouse, parent, or child who is a national of the United States or is lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

(3) **CITIZENSHIP REQUIREMENT.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the conditional basis of an alien's permanent resident status granted under this title may not be removed unless the alien demonstrates that the alien satisfies the requirements under section 312(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1423(a)).

(B) **EXCEPTION.**—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to an alien who is unable to meet the requirements under such section 312(a) due to disability.

(4) **APPLICATION FEE.**—The Secretary may, subject to an exemption under section 123(c), require aliens applying for removal of the conditional basis of an alien's permanent resident status under this section to pay a reasonable fee that is commensurate with the cost of processing the application.

(5) **BACKGROUND CHECK.**—The Secretary may not remove the conditional basis of an alien's permanent resident status until the requirements of section 122 are satisfied.

(b) **TREATMENT FOR PURPOSES OF NATURALIZATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—For purposes of title III of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1401 et seq.), an alien granted permanent resident status on a conditional basis shall be considered to have been admitted to the United States, and be present in the United States, as an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

(2) **LIMITATION ON APPLICATION FOR NATURALIZATION.**—An alien may not apply for naturalization while the alien is in permanent resident status on a conditional basis.

(c) **TIMING OF APPROVAL OF LAWFUL PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—An alien granted permanent resident status on a conditional basis under this title may apply to have such conditional basis removed at any time after such alien has met the eligibility requirements set forth in subsection (a).

(2) **APPROVAL WITH REGARD TO INITIAL APPLICATIONS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary or the Attorney General shall cancel the removal of, and adjust to the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent resident status without conditional basis, any alien who—

(i) demonstrates eligibility for lawful permanent residence status on a conditional basis under section 111(b); and

(ii) subject to the exceptions described in subsections (a)(2) and (a)(3)(B) of this section, already has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1) and (3) of subsection (a) of this section at the time such alien first submits an application for benefits under this title.

(B) **BACKGROUND CHECKS.**—Subsection (a)(5) shall apply to an alien seeking lawful permanent resident status without conditional basis in an initial application in the same manner as it applies to an alien seeking removal of the conditional basis of an alien's permanent resident status. Section 111(b)(3) shall not be construed to require the Secretary to conduct more than one identical security or law enforcement background check on such an alien.

(C) **APPLICATION FEES.**—In the case of an alien seeking lawful permanent resident status without conditional basis in an initial application, the alien shall pay the fee required under subsection (a)(4), subject to the exemption allowed under section 123(c), but shall not be required to pay the application fee under section 111(b)(2).

Subtitle B—General Provisions

SEC. 121. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as otherwise specifically provided, any term used in this title that is used in the immigration laws shall have the meaning given such term in the immigration laws.

(2) **APPROPRIATE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**—The term "appropriate United States district court" mean the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or the United States district court with jurisdiction over the alien's principal place of residence.

(3) **AREA CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION SCHOOL.**—The term "area career and technical education school" has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2302).

(4) **DACA.**—The term "DACA" means deferred action granted to an alien pursuant to the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals policy announced by the Secretary of Homeland Security on June 15, 2012.

(5) **DISABILITY.**—The term "disability" has the meaning given such term in section 3(1) of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12102(1)).

(6) **FEDERAL POVERTY LINE.**—The term "Federal poverty line" has the meaning given such term in section 213A(h) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1183a).

(7) **HIGH SCHOOL; SECONDARY SCHOOL.**—The terms "high school" and "secondary school" have the meanings given such terms in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

(8) **IMMIGRATION LAWS.**—The term "immigration laws" has the meaning given such term in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17)).

(9) **INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.**—The term "institution of higher education"—

(A) except as provided in subparagraph (B), has the meaning given such term in section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002); and

(B) does not include an institution of higher education outside of the United States.

(10) **RECOGNIZED POSTSECONDARY CREDENTIAL.**—The term "recognized postsecondary credential" has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102).

(11) **SECRETARY.**—Except as otherwise specifically provided, the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(12) **UNIFORMED SERVICES.**—The term "Uniformed Services" has the meaning given the term "uniformed services" in section 101(a) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 122. SUBMISSION OF BIOMETRIC AND BIOGRAPHIC DATA; BACKGROUND CHECKS.

(a) **SUBMISSION OF BIOMETRIC AND BIOGRAPHIC DATA.**—The Secretary may not grant an alien adjustment of status under this title, on either a conditional or permanent basis, unless the alien submits biometric and biographic data, in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary. The Secretary shall provide an alternative procedure for aliens who are unable to provide such biometric or biographic data because of a physical impairment.

(b) **BACKGROUND CHECKS.**—The Secretary shall use biometric, biographic, and other data that the Secretary determines appropriate to conduct security and law enforcement background checks and to determine whether there is any criminal, national security, or other factor that would render the alien ineligible for adjustment of status under this title, on either a conditional or permanent basis. The status of an alien may not be adjusted, on either a conditional or permanent basis, unless security and law enforcement background checks are completed to the satisfaction of the Secretary.

SEC. 123. LIMITATION ON REMOVAL; APPLICATION AND FEE EXEMPTION; WAIVER OF GROUNDS FOR INADMISSIBILITY AND OTHER CONDITIONS ON ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS.

(a) **LIMITATION ON REMOVAL.**—An alien who appears to be *prima facie* eligible for relief under this title shall be given a reasonable opportunity to apply for such relief and may not be removed until, subject to section 126(c), a final decision establishing ineligibility for relief is rendered.

(b) **APPLICATION.**—An alien present in the United States who has been ordered removed or has been permitted to depart voluntarily from the United States may, notwithstanding such order or permission to depart, apply for adjustment of status under this title. Such alien shall not be required to file a separate motion to reopen, reconsider, or vacate the order of removal. If the Secretary approves the application, the Secretary shall cancel the order of removal. If the Secretary renders a final administrative decision to deny the application, the order of removal or permission to depart shall be effective and enforceable to the same extent as if the application had not been made, only after all available administrative and judicial remedies have been exhausted.

(c) **FEES EXEMPTION.**—An applicant may be exempted from paying an application fee required under this title if the applicant—

(1) is younger than 18 years of age;

(2) received total income, during the 12-month period immediately preceding the date on which the applicant files an application under this title, that is less than 150 percent of the Federal poverty line;

(3) is in foster care or otherwise lacks any parental or other familial support; or

(4) cannot care for himself or herself because of a serious, chronic disability.

(d) **WAIVER OF GROUNDS OF INADMISSIBILITY.**—With respect to any benefit under this title, and in addition to the waivers under section 111(c)(2), the Secretary may waive the grounds of inadmissibility under paragraph (1), (6)(E), (6)(G), or (10)(D) of section 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)) for humanitarian purposes, for family unity, or because the waiver is otherwise in the public interest.

(e) **ADVANCE PAROLE.**—During the period beginning on the date on which an alien applies for adjustment of status under this title and ending on the date on which the Secretary makes a final decision regarding such application, the alien shall be eligible to apply for advance parole. Section 101(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(g)) shall not apply to an alien granted advance parole under this section.

(f) **EMPLOYMENT.**—An alien whose removal is stayed pursuant to this title, who may not be

placed in removal proceedings pursuant to this title, or who has pending an application under this title, shall, upon application to the Secretary, be granted an employment authorization document.

SEC. 124. DETERMINATION OF CONTINUOUS PRESENCE AND RESIDENCE.

(a) **EFFECT OF NOTICE TO APPEAR.**—Any period of continuous physical presence or continuous residence in the United States of an alien who applies for permanent resident status under this title (whether on a conditional basis or without the conditional basis as provided in section 113(c)(2)) shall not terminate when the alien is served a notice to appear under section 239(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1229(a)).

(b) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN BREAKS IN PRESENCE OR RESIDENCE.

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), an alien shall be considered to have failed to maintain—

(A) continuous physical presence in the United States under this title if the alien has departed from the United States for any period exceeding 90 days or for any periods, in the aggregate, exceeding 180 days; and

(B) continuous residence in the United States under this title if the alien has departed from the United States for any period exceeding 180 days, unless the alien establishes to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Homeland Security that the alien did not in fact abandon residence in the United States during such period.

(2) **EXTENSIONS FOR EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES.**—The Secretary may extend the time periods described in paragraph (1) for an alien who demonstrates that the failure to timely return to the United States was due to extenuating circumstances beyond the alien's control, including the serious illness of the alien, or death or serious illness of a parent, grandparent, sibling, or child of the alien.

(3) **TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY THE SECRETARY.**—Any period of travel outside of the United States by an alien that was authorized by the Secretary may not be counted toward any period of departure from the United States under paragraph (1).

(c) **WAIVER OF PHYSICAL PRESENCE.**—With respect to aliens who were removed or departed the United States on or after January 20, 2017, and who were continuously physically present in the United States for at least 4 years prior to such removal or departure, the Secretary may, as a matter of discretion, waive the physical presence requirement under section 111(b)(1)(A) for humanitarian purposes, for family unity, or because a waiver is otherwise in the public interest. The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall establish a procedure for such aliens to apply for relief under section 111 from outside the United States if they would have been eligible for relief under such section, but for their removal or departure.

SEC. 125. EXEMPTION FROM NUMERICAL LIMITATIONS.

Nothing in this title or in any other law may be construed to apply a numerical limitation on the number of aliens who may be granted permanent resident status under this title (whether on a conditional basis, or without the conditional basis as provided in section 113(c)(2)).

SEC. 126. AVAILABILITY OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND JUDICIAL REVIEW.

(a) **ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide to aliens who have applied for adjustment of status under this title a process by which an applicant may seek administrative appellate review of a denial of an application for adjustment of status, or a revocation of such status.

(b) **JUDICIAL REVIEW.**—Except as provided in subsection (c), and notwithstanding any other provision of law, an alien may seek judicial review of a denial of an application for adjust-

ment of status, or a revocation of such status, under this title in an appropriate United States district court.

(c) JUDICIAL REVIEW OF A PROVISIONAL DENTIAL.

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if, after notice and the opportunity to respond under section 111(c)(3)(E), the Secretary provisionally denies an application for adjustment of status under this title, the alien shall have 60 days from the date of the Secretary's determination to seek review of such determination in an appropriate United States district court.

(2) **SCOPE OF REVIEW AND DECISION.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, review under paragraph (1) shall be *de novo* and based solely on the administrative record, except that the applicant shall be given the opportunity to supplement the administrative record and the Secretary shall be given the opportunity to rebut the evidence and arguments raised in such submission. Upon issuing its decision, the court shall remand the matter, with appropriate instructions, to the Department of Homeland Security to render a final decision on the application.

(3) **APPOINTED COUNSEL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an applicant seeking judicial review under paragraph (1) shall be represented by counsel. Upon the request of the applicant, counsel shall be appointed for the applicant, in accordance with procedures to be established by the Attorney General within 90 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, and shall be funded in accordance with fees collected and deposited in the Immigration Counsel Account under section 132.

(d) STAY OF REMOVAL.

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), an alien seeking administrative or judicial review under this title may not be removed from the United States until a final decision is rendered establishing that the alien is ineligible for adjustment of status under this title.

(2) **EXCEPTION.**—The Secretary may remove an alien described in paragraph (1) pending judicial review if such removal is based on criminal or national security grounds described in this title. Such removal shall not affect the alien's right to judicial review under this title. The Secretary shall promptly return a removed alien if a decision to deny an application for adjustment of status under this title, or to revoke such status, is reversed.

SEC. 127. DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS.

(a) **DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING IDENTITY.**—An alien's application for permanent resident status under this title (whether on a conditional basis, or without the conditional basis as provided in section 113(c)(2)) may include, as evidence of identity, the following:

(1) A passport or national identity document from the alien's country of origin that includes the alien's name and the alien's photograph or fingerprint.

(2) The alien's birth certificate and an identity card that includes the alien's name and photograph.

(3) A school identification card that includes the alien's name and photograph, and school records showing the alien's name and that the alien is or was enrolled at the school.

(4) A Uniformed Services identification card issued by the Department of Defense.

(5) Any immigration or other document issued by the United States Government bearing the alien's name and photograph.

(6) A State-issued identification card bearing the alien's name and photograph.

(7) Any other evidence determined to be credible by the Secretary.

(b) **DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING ENTRY, CONTINUOUS PHYSICAL PRESENCE, LACK OF ABANDONMENT OF RESIDENCE.**—To establish that an alien was younger than 18 years of age on the date on which the alien entered the United States, and

has continuously resided in the United States since such entry, as required under section 111(b)(1)(B), that an alien has been continuously physically present in the United States, as required under section 111(b)(1)(A), or that an alien has not abandoned residence in the United States, as required under section 113(a)(1)(B), the alien may submit the following forms of evidence:

(1) Passport entries, including admission stamps on the alien's passport.

(2) Any document from the Department of Justice or the Department of Homeland Security noting the alien's date of entry into the United States.

(3) Records from any educational institution the alien has attended in the United States.

(4) Employment records of the alien that include the employer's name and contact information, or other records demonstrating earned income.

(5) Records of service from the Uniformed Services.

(6) Official records from a religious entity confirming the alien's participation in a religious ceremony.

(7) A birth certificate for a child who was born in the United States.

(8) Hospital or medical records showing medical treatment or hospitalization, the name of the medical facility or physician, and the date of the treatment or hospitalization.

(9) Automobile license receipts or registration.

(10) Deeds, mortgages, or rental agreement contracts.

(11) Rent receipts or utility bills bearing the alien's name or the name of an immediate family member of the alien, and the alien's address.

(12) Tax receipts.

(13) Insurance policies.

(14) Remittance records, including copies of money order receipts sent in or out of the country.

(15) Travel records.

(16) Dated bank transactions.

(17) Two or more sworn affidavits from individuals who are not related to the alien who have direct knowledge of the alien's continuous physical presence in the United States, that contain—

(A) the name, address, and telephone number of the affiant; and

(B) the nature and duration of the relationship between the affiant and the alien.

(18) Any other evidence determined to be credible by the Secretary.

(c) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING ADMISSION TO AN INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—To establish that an alien has been admitted to an institution of higher education, the alien may submit to the Secretary a document from the institution of higher education certifying that the alien—

(1) has been admitted to the institution; or

(2) is currently enrolled in the institution as a student.

(d) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING RECEIPT OF A DEGREE FROM AN INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—To establish that an alien has acquired a degree from an institution of higher education in the United States, the alien may submit to the Secretary a diploma or other document from the institution stating that the alien has received such a degree.

(e) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING RECEIPT OF A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA, GENERAL EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CREDENTIAL, OR A RECOGNIZED EQUIVALENT.—To establish that in the United States an alien has earned a high school diploma or a commensurate alternative award from a public or private high school, has obtained the General Education Development credential, or otherwise has satisfied section 111(b)(1)(D)(iii), the alien may submit to the Secretary the following:

(1) A high school diploma, certificate of completion, or other alternate award.

(2) A high school equivalency diploma or certificate recognized under State law.

(3) Evidence that the alien passed a State-authorized exam, including the General Education Development test, in the United States.

(4) Evidence that the alien successfully completed an area career and technical education program, such as a certification, certificate, or similar alternate award.

(5) Evidence that the alien obtained a recognized postsecondary credential.

(6) Any other evidence determined to be credible by the Secretary.

(f) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING ENROLLMENT IN AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM.—To establish that an alien is enrolled in any school or education program described in section 111(b)(1)(D)(iv) or 113(a)(1)(C), the alien may submit school records from the United States school that the alien is currently attending that include—

(1) the name of the school; and

(2) the alien's name, periods of attendance, and current grade or educational level.

(g) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING EXEMPTION FROM APPLICATION FEES.—To establish that an alien is exempt from an application fee under section 123(c), the alien may submit to the Secretary the following relevant documents:

(1) DOCUMENTS TO ESTABLISH AGE.—To establish that an alien meets an age requirement, the alien may provide proof of identity, as described in subsection (a), that establishes that the alien is younger than 18 years of age.

(2) DOCUMENTS TO ESTABLISH INCOME.—To establish the alien's income, the alien may provide—

(A) employment records or other records of earned income, including records that have been maintained by the Social Security Administration, the Internal Revenue Service, or any other Federal, State, or local government agency;

(B) bank records; or

(C) at least 2 sworn affidavits from individuals who are not related to the alien and who have direct knowledge of the alien's work and income that contain—

(i) the name, address, and telephone number of the affiant; and

(ii) the nature and duration of the relationship between the affiant and the alien.

(3) DOCUMENTS TO ESTABLISH FOSTER CARE, LACK OF FAMILIAL SUPPORT, OR SERIOUS, CHRONIC DISABILITY.—To establish that the alien is in foster care, lacks parental or familial support, or has a serious, chronic disability, the alien may provide at least 2 sworn affidavits from individuals who are not related to the alien and who have direct knowledge of the circumstances that contain—

(A) a statement that the alien is in foster care, otherwise lacks any parental or other familiar support, or has a serious, chronic disability, as appropriate;

(B) the name, address, and telephone number of the affiant; and

(C) the nature and duration of the relationship between the affiant and the alien.

(h) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING QUALIFICATION FOR HARDSHIP EXEMPTION.—To establish that an alien satisfies one of the criteria for the hardship exemption set forth in section 113(a)(2)(C), the alien may submit to the Secretary at least 2 sworn affidavits from individuals who are not related to the alien and who have direct knowledge of the circumstances that warrant the exemption, that contain—

(1) the name, address, and telephone number of the affiant; and

(2) the nature and duration of the relationship between the affiant and the alien.

(i) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING SERVICE IN THE UNIFORMED SERVICES.—To establish that an alien has served in the Uniformed Services for at least 2 years and, if discharged, received an honorable discharge, the alien may submit to the Secretary—

(1) a Department of Defense form DD-214;

(2) a National Guard Report of Separation and Record of Service form 22;

(3) personnel records for such service from the appropriate Uniformed Service; or

(4) health records from the appropriate Uniformed Service.

(j) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING EARNED INCOME.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An alien may satisfy the earned income requirement under section 113(a)(1)(C)(iii) by submitting records that—

(A) establish compliance with such requirement; and

(B) have been maintained by the Social Security Administration, the Internal Revenue Service, or any other Federal, State, or local government agency.

(2) OTHER DOCUMENTS.—An alien who is unable to submit the records described in paragraph (1) may satisfy the earned income requirement by submitting at least 2 types of reliable documents that provide evidence of employment or other forms of earned income, including—

(A) bank records;

(B) business records;

(C) employer or contractor records;

(D) records of a labor union, day labor center, or organization that assists workers in employment;

(E) sworn affidavits from individuals who are not related to the alien and who have direct knowledge of the alien's work, that contain—

(i) the name, address, and telephone number of the affiant; and

(ii) the nature and duration of the relationship between the affiant and the alien;

(F) remittance records; or

(G) any other evidence determined to be credible by the Secretary.

(k) AUTHORITY TO PROHIBIT USE OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS.—If the Secretary determines, after publication in the Federal Register and an opportunity for public comment, that any document or class of documents does not reliably establish identity or that permanent resident status under this title (whether on a conditional basis, or without the conditional basis as provided in section 113(c)(2)) is being obtained fraudulently to an unacceptable degree, the Secretary may prohibit or restrict the use of such document or class of documents.

SEC. 128. RULE MAKING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register interim final rules implementing this title, which shall allow eligible individuals to immediately apply for relief under section 111 or 113(c)(2). Notwithstanding section 553 of title 5, United States Code, the regulation shall be effective, on an interim basis, immediately upon publication, but may be subject to change and revision after public notice and opportunity for a period of public comment. The Secretary shall finalize such rules not later than 180 days after the date of publication.

(b) PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT.—The requirements under chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, (commonly known as the "Paperwork Reduction Act") shall not apply to any action to implement this title.

SEC. 129. CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may not disclose or use information (including information provided during administrative or judicial review) provided in applications filed under this title or in requests for DACA for the purpose of immigration enforcement.

(b) REFERRALS PROHIBITED.—The Secretary, based solely on information provided in an application for adjustment of status under this title (including information provided during administrative or judicial review) or an application for DACA, may not refer an applicant to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, or any designee of either such entity.

(c) LIMITED EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b), information provided in an application for adjustment of status under this title may be shared with Federal security and law enforcement agencies—

(1) for assistance in the consideration of an application for adjustment of status under this title;

(2) to identify or prevent fraudulent claims;

(3) for national security purposes; or

(4) for the investigation or prosecution of any felony offense not related to immigration status.

(d) PENALTY.—Any person who knowingly uses, publishes, or permits information to be examined in violation of this section shall be fined not more than \$10,000.

SEC. 130. GRANT PROGRAM TO ASSIST ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall establish, within U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, a program to award grants, on a competitive basis, to eligible nonprofit organizations that will use the funding to assist eligible applicants under this title by providing them with the services described in subsection (b).

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—Grant funds awarded under this section shall be used for the design and implementation of programs that provide—

(1) information to the public regarding the eligibility and benefits of permanent resident status under this title (whether on a conditional basis, or without the conditional basis as provided in section 113(c)(2)), particularly to individuals potentially eligible for such status;

(2) assistance, within the scope of authorized practice of immigration law, to individuals submitting applications for adjustment of status under this title (whether on a conditional basis, or without the conditional basis as provided in section 113(c)(2)), including—

(A) screening prospective applicants to assess their eligibility for such status;

(B) completing applications and petitions, including providing assistance in obtaining the requisite documents and supporting evidence; and

(C) providing any other assistance that the Secretary or grantee considers useful or necessary to apply for adjustment of status under this title (whether on a conditional basis, or without the conditional basis as provided in section 113(c)(2)); and

(3) assistance, within the scope of authorized practice of immigration law, and instruction, to individuals—

(A) on the rights and responsibilities of United States citizenship;

(B) in civics and English as a second language;

(C) in preparation for the General Education Development test; and

(D) in applying for adjustment of status and United States citizenship.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) AMOUNTS AUTHORIZED.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2020 through 2030 to carry out this section.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—Any amounts appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1) shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 131. PROVISIONS AFFECTING ELIGIBILITY FOR ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS.

An alien's eligibility to be lawfully admitted for permanent residence under this title (whether on a conditional basis, or without the conditional basis as provided in section 113(c)(2)) shall not preclude the alien from seeking any status under any other provision of law for which the alien may otherwise be eligible.

SEC. 132. SUPPLEMENTARY SURCHARGE FOR APPOINTED COUNSEL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in section 122 and in cases where the applicant is exempt from paying a fee under section 123(c), in any case in which a fee is charged pursuant to this title, an additional surcharge of \$25 shall be imposed and collected for the purpose of providing appointed counsel to applicants seeking judicial review of the Secretary's decision to provisionally deny an application under section 126(c)(3).

(b) IMMIGRATION COUNSEL ACCOUNT.—There is established in the general fund of the Treasury a separate account which shall be known as the "Immigration Counsel Account". Fees collected under subsection (a) shall be deposited into the Immigration Counsel Account and shall remain available until expended for purposes of providing appointed counsel as required under this title.

(c) REPORT.—At the end of each 2-year period, beginning with the establishment of this account, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a report to the Congress concerning the status of the account, including any balances therein, and recommend any adjustment in the prescribed fee that may be required to ensure that the receipts collected from the fee charged for the succeeding two years equal, as closely as possible, the cost of providing appointed counsel as required under this title.

SEC. 133. ANNUAL REPORT ON PROVISIONAL DENTAL AUTHORITY.

Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Congress a report detailing the number of applicants that receive—

- (1) a provisional denial under this title;
- (2) a final denial under this title without seeking judicial review;
- (3) a final denial under this title after seeking judicial review; and
- (4) an approval under this title after seeking judicial review.

TITLE II—AMERICAN PROMISE ACT

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "American Promise Act of 2019".

Subtitle A—Treatment of Certain Nationals of Certain Countries Designated for Temporary Protected Status or Deferred Enforced Departure

SEC. 211. ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS FOR CERTAIN NATIONALS OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES DESIGNATED FOR TEMPORARY PROTECTED STATUS OR DEFERRED ENFORCED DEPARTURE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary or the Attorney General shall cancel the removal of, and adjust to the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, an alien described in subsection (b) if the alien—

(1) applies for such adjustment, including submitting any required documents under section 227, not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act;

(2) has been continuously physically present in the United States for a period of not less than 3 years before the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(3) is not inadmissible under paragraph (1), (2), (3), (6)(D), (6)(E), (6)(F), (6)(G), (8), or (10) of section 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)).

(b) ALIENS ELIGIBLE FOR ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS.—An alien shall be eligible for adjustment of status under this section if the alien is an individual—

(1) who—

(A) is a national of a foreign state (or part thereof) (or in the case of an alien having no nationality, is a person who last habitually resided in such state) with a designation under subsection (b) of section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)) on January 1, 2017, who had or was otherwise eligible for temporary protected status on such date notwithstanding subsections (c)(1)(A)(iv) and (c)(3)(C) of such section; and

(B) has not engaged in conduct since such date that would render the alien ineligible for temporary protected status under section 244(c)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1254a(c)(2)); or

(2) who was eligible for Deferred Enforced Departure as of January 1, 2017, and has not en-

gaged in conduct since that date that would render the alien ineligible for Deferred Enforced Departure.

(c) APPLICATION.—

(1) FEE.—The Secretary shall, subject to an exemption under section 223(c), require an alien applying for adjustment of status under this section to pay a reasonable fee that is commensurate with the cost of processing the application, but does not exceed \$1,140.

(2) BACKGROUND CHECKS.—The Secretary may not grant an alien permanent resident status on a conditional basis under this section until the requirements of section 222 are satisfied.

(3) WITHDRAWAL OF APPLICATION.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall, upon receipt of a request to withdraw an application for adjustment of status under this section, cease processing of the application and close the case. Withdrawal of the application under this subsection shall not prejudice any future application filed by the applicant for any immigration benefit under this title or under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

Subtitle B—General Provisions

SEC. 221. DEFINITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In this title:

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise specifically provided, any term used in this title that is used in the immigration laws shall have the meaning given such term in the immigration laws.

(2) DISABILITY.—The term "disability" has the meaning given such term in section 3(1) of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12102(1)).

(3) FEDERAL POVERTY LINE.—The term "Federal poverty line" has the meaning given such term in section 213A(h) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1183a).

(4) IMMIGRATION LAWS.—The term "immigration laws" has the meaning given such term in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17)).

(5) SECRETARY.—Except as otherwise specifically provided, the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(6) UNIFORMED SERVICES.—The term "Uniformed Services" has the meaning given the term "uniformed services" in section 101(a) of title 10, United States Code.

(b) TREATMENT OF EXPUNGED CONVICTIONS.—For purposes of adjustment of status under this title, the terms "convicted" and "conviction", as used in sections 212 and 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182, 1254a), do not include a judgment that has been expunged or set aside, that resulted in a rehabilitative disposition, or the equivalent.

SEC. 222. SUBMISSION OF BIOMETRIC AND BIOGRAPHIC DATA; BACKGROUND CHECKS.

(a) SUBMISSION OF BIOMETRIC AND BIOGRAPHIC DATA.—The Secretary may not grant an alien adjustment of status under this title unless the alien submits biometric and biographic data, in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary. The Secretary shall provide an alternative procedure for aliens who are unable to provide such biometric or biographic data because of a physical impairment.

(b) BACKGROUND CHECKS.—The Secretary shall use biometric, biographic, and other data that the Secretary determines appropriate to conduct security and law enforcement background checks and to determine whether there is any criminal, national security, or other factor that would render the alien ineligible for adjustment of status under this title. The status of an alien may not be adjusted unless security and law enforcement background checks are completed to the satisfaction of the Secretary.

SEC. 223. LIMITATION ON REMOVAL; APPLICATION AND FEE EXEMPTION; WAIVER OF GROUNDS FOR INADMISSIBILITY AND OTHER CONDITIONS ON ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS.

(a) LIMITATION ON REMOVAL.—An alien who appears to be *prima facie* eligible for relief under

this title shall be given a reasonable opportunity to apply for such relief and may not be removed until, subject to section 226(c), a final decision establishing ineligibility for relief is rendered.

(b) APPLICATION.—An alien present in the United States who has been ordered removed or has been permitted to depart voluntarily from the United States may, notwithstanding such order or permission to depart, apply for adjustment of status under this title. Such alien shall not be required to file a separate motion to re-open, reconsider, or vacate the order of removal. If the Secretary approves the application, the Secretary shall cancel the order of removal. If the Secretary renders a final administrative decision to deny the application, the order of removal or permission to depart shall be effective and enforceable to the same extent as if the application had not been made, only after all available administrative and judicial remedies have been exhausted.

(c) FEE EXEMPTION.—An applicant may be exempted from paying an application fee required under this title if the applicant—

(1) is younger than 18 years of age;

(2) received total income, during the 12-month period immediately preceding the date on which the applicant files an application under this title, that is less than 150 percent of the Federal poverty line;

(3) is in foster care or otherwise lacks any parental or other familial support; or

(4) cannot care for himself or herself because of a serious, chronic disability.

(d) WAIVER OF GROUNDS OF INADMISSIBILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), with respect to any benefit under this title, and in addition to any waivers that are otherwise available, the Secretary may waive the grounds of inadmissibility under paragraph (1), subparagraphs (A), (C), and (D) of paragraph (2), subparagraphs (D) through (G) of paragraph (6), or paragraph (10)(D) of section 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)) for humanitarian purposes, for family unity, or because the waiver is otherwise in the public interest.

(2) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary may not waive a ground described in paragraph (1) if such inadmissibility is based on a conviction or convictions, and such conviction or convictions would otherwise render the alien ineligible under section 244(c)(2)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1254a(c)(2)(B)).

(e) ADVANCE PAROLE.—During the period beginning on the date on which an alien applies for adjustment of status under this title and ending on the date on which the Secretary makes a final decision regarding such application, the alien shall be eligible to apply for advance parole. Section 101(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(g)) shall not apply to an alien granted advance parole under this section.

(f) EMPLOYMENT.—An alien whose removal is stayed pursuant to this title, or who has pending an application under this title, shall, upon application to the Secretary, be granted an employment authorization document.

SEC. 224. DETERMINATION OF CONTINUOUS PRESENCE.

(a) EFFECT OF NOTICE TO APPEAR.—Any period of continuous physical presence in the United States of an alien who applies for adjustment of status under this title shall not terminate when the alien is served a notice to appear under section 239(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1229(a)).

(b) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN BREAKS IN PRESENCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), an alien shall be considered to have failed to maintain continuous physical presence in the United States under this title if the alien has departed from the United States for any period exceeding 90 days or for any periods, in the aggregate, exceeding 180 days.

(2) EXTENSIONS FOR EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES.—The Secretary may extend the time periods described in paragraph (1) for an alien who demonstrates that the failure to timely return to the United States was due to extenuating circumstances beyond the alien's control, including the serious illness of the alien, or death or serious illness of a parent, grandparent, sibling, or child of the alien.

(3) TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY THE SECRETARY.—Any period of travel outside of the United States by an alien that was authorized by the Secretary may not be counted toward any period of departure from the United States under paragraph (1).

(c) WAIVER OF PHYSICAL PRESENCE.—With respect to aliens who were removed or departed the United States on or after January 20, 2017, and who were continuously physically present in the United States for at least 3 years prior to such removal or departure, the Secretary may, as a matter of discretion, waive the physical presence requirement under section 211(a)(2) for humanitarian purposes, for family unity, or because a waiver is otherwise in the public interest. The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall establish a procedure for such aliens to apply for relief under section 211 from outside the United States if they would have been eligible for relief under such section, but for their removal or departure.

SEC. 225. EXEMPTION FROM NUMERICAL LIMITATIONS.

Nothing in this title or in any other law may be construed to apply a numerical limitation on the number of aliens who may be granted permanent resident status under this title.

SEC. 226. AVAILABILITY OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND JUDICIAL REVIEW.

(a) ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide to aliens who have applied for adjustment of status under this title a process by which an applicant may seek administrative appellate review of a denial of an application for adjustment of status, or a revocation of such status.

(b) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an alien may seek judicial review of a denial of an application for adjustment of status, or a revocation of such status, under this title in the United States district court with jurisdiction over the alien's residence.

(c) STAY OF REMOVAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), an alien seeking administrative or judicial review under this title may not be removed from the United States until a final decision is rendered establishing that the alien is ineligible for adjustment of status under this title.

(2) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary may remove an alien described in paragraph (1) pending judicial review if such removal is based on criminal or national security grounds. Such removal does not affect the alien's right to judicial review under this title. The Secretary shall promptly return a removed alien if a decision to deny an application for adjustment of status under this title, or to revoke such status, is reversed.

SEC. 227. DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS.

(a) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING IDENTITY.—An alien's application for permanent resident status under this title may include, as evidence of identity, the following:

(1) A passport or national identity document from the alien's country of origin that includes the alien's name and the alien's photograph or fingerprint.

(2) The alien's birth certificate and an identity card that includes the alien's name and photograph.

(3) A school identification card that includes the alien's name and photograph, and school records showing the alien's name and that the alien is or was enrolled at the school.

(4) A Uniformed Services identification card issued by the Department of Defense.

(5) Any immigration or other document issued by the United States Government bearing the alien's name and photograph.

(6) A State-issued identification card bearing the alien's name and photograph.

(7) Any other evidence determined to be credible by the Secretary.

(b) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING CONTINUOUS PHYSICAL PRESENCE.—An alien's application for permanent resident status under this title may include, as evidence that the alien has been continuously physically present in the United States, as required under section 211(a)(2), the following:

(1) Passport entries, including admission stamps on the alien's passport.

(2) Any document from the Department of Justice or the Department of Homeland Security noting the alien's date of entry into the United States.

(3) Records from any educational institution the alien has attended in the United States.

(4) Employment records of the alien that include the employer's name and contact information.

(5) Records of service from the Uniformed Services.

(6) Official records from a religious entity confirming the alien's participation in a religious ceremony.

(7) A birth certificate for a child who was born in the United States.

(8) Hospital or medical records showing medical treatment or hospitalization, the name of the medical facility or physician, and the date of the treatment or hospitalization.

(9) Automobile license receipts or registration.

(10) Deeds, mortgages, or rental agreement contracts.

(11) Rent receipts or utility bills bearing the alien's name or the name of an immediate family member of the alien, and the alien's address.

(12) Tax receipts;

(13) Insurance policies.

(14) Remittance records, including copies of money order receipts sent in or out of the country.

(15) Travel records.

(16) Dated bank transactions.

(17) Two or more sworn affidavits from individuals who are not related to the alien who have direct knowledge of the alien's continuous physical presence in the United States, that contain—

(A) the name, address, and telephone number of the affiant; and

(B) the nature and duration of the relationship between the affiant and the alien.

(18) Any other evidence determined to be credible by the Secretary.

(c) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING EXEMPTION FROM APPLICATION FEES.—An alien's application for permanent resident status under this title may include, as evidence that the alien is exempt from an application fee under section 223(c), the following:

(1) DOCUMENTS TO ESTABLISH AGE.—To establish that an alien meets an age requirement, the alien may provide proof of identity, as described in subsection (a), that establishes that the alien is younger than 18 years of age.

(2) DOCUMENTS TO ESTABLISH INCOME.—To establish the alien's income, the alien may provide—

(A) employment records or other records of earned income, including records that have been maintained by the Social Security Administration, the Internal Revenue Service, or any other Federal, State, or local government agency;

(B) bank records; or

(C) at least 2 sworn affidavits from individuals who are not related to the alien and who have direct knowledge of the alien's work and income that contain—

(i) the name, address, and telephone number of the affiant; and

(ii) the nature and duration of the relationship between the affiant and the alien.

(3) DOCUMENTS TO ESTABLISH FOSTER CARE, LACK OF FAMILIAL SUPPORT, OR SERIOUS, CHRONIC DISABILITY.—To establish that the alien is in foster care, lacks parental or familial support, or has a serious, chronic disability, the alien may provide at least 2 sworn affidavits from individuals who are not related to the alien and who have direct knowledge of the circumstances that contain—

(A) a statement that the alien is in foster care, otherwise lacks any parental or other familial support, or has a serious, chronic disability, as appropriate;

(B) the name, address, and telephone number of the affiant; and

(C) the nature and duration of the relationship between the affiant and the alien.

(d) AUTHORITY TO PROHIBIT USE OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS.—If the Secretary determines, after publication in the Federal Register and an opportunity for public comment, that any document or class of documents does not reliably establish identity or that permanent resident status under this title is being obtained fraudulently to an unacceptable degree, the Secretary may prohibit or restrict the use of such document or class of documents.

SEC. 228. RULE MAKING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register interim final rules implementing this title, which shall allow eligible individuals to immediately apply for relief under section 211. Notwithstanding section 553 of title 5, United States Code, the regulation shall be effective, on an interim basis, immediately upon publication, but may be subject to change and revision after public notice and opportunity for a period of public comment. The Secretary shall finalize such rules not later than 180 days after the date of publication.

(b) PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT.—The requirements under chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, (commonly known as the “Paperwork Reduction Act”) shall not apply to any action to implement this title.

SEC. 229. CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may not disclose or use information provided in applications filed under this title (including information provided during administrative or judicial review) for the purpose of immigration enforcement.

(b) REFERRALS PROHIBITED.—The Secretary, based solely on information provided in an application for adjustment of status under this title (including information provided during administrative or judicial review), may not refer an applicant to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, or any designee of either such entity.

(c) LIMITED EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b), information provided in an application for adjustment of status under this title may be shared with Federal security and law enforcement agencies—

(1) for assistance in the consideration of an application for adjustment of status under this title;

(2) to identify or prevent fraudulent claims;

(3) for national security purposes; or

(4) for the investigation or prosecution of any felony not related to immigration status.

(d) PENALTY.—Any person who knowingly uses, publishes, or permits information to be examined in violation of this section shall be fined not more than \$10,000.

SEC. 230. GRANT PROGRAM TO ASSIST ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall establish, within U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, a program to award grants, on a competitive basis, to eligible nonprofit organizations that will use the funding to assist eligible applicants under this title by providing them with the services described in subsection (b).

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—Grant funds awarded under this section shall be used for the design and implementation of programs that provide—

(1) information to the public regarding the eligibility and benefits of permanent resident status under this title, particularly to individuals potentially eligible for such status;

(2) assistance, within the scope of authorized practice of immigration law, to individuals submitting applications for adjustment of status under this title, including—

(A) screening prospective applicants to assess their eligibility for such status;

(B) completing applications and petitions, including providing assistance in obtaining the requisite documents and supporting evidence; and

(C) providing any other assistance that the Secretary or grantee considers useful or necessary to apply for adjustment of status under this title; and

(3) assistance, within the scope of authorized practice of immigration law, and instruction, to individuals—

(A) on the rights and responsibilities of United States citizenship;

(B) in civics and English as a second language;

(C) in preparation for the General Education Development test; and

(D) in applying for adjustment of status and United States citizenship.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) AMOUNTS AUTHORIZED.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2020 through 2030 to carry out this section.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—Any amounts appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1) shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 231. PROVISIONS AFFECTING ELIGIBILITY FOR ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS.

An alien's eligibility to be lawfully admitted for permanent residence under this title shall not preclude the alien from seeking any status under any other provision of law for which the alien may otherwise be eligible.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 2 hours, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

The gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) each will control 1 hour.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 6.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 4 minutes.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 6, the American Dream and Promise Act of 2019, is vital legislation that provides a path to lawful permanent resident, or LPR, status for two groups of people who enrich our Nation and who are in dire need of protection, Dreamers, and long-term recipients of humanitarian relief, known as Temporary Protected Status, or TPS, and Deferred Enforcement Departure, or DED.

Dreamers are undocumented immigrants who came to the United States

as children and have embraced this country as their own. They are our neighbors and coworkers; they are the classmates of our children; and they serve in our military with distinction. Many did not even know they were not born here and were not American citizens until they found they could not get drivers licenses or in-state tuition rates for college.

That is why it was so devastating when the Trump administration announced that it was ending the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, also known as DACA, which enabled approximately 800,000 Dreamers to work lawfully, attend school, and plan their lives without the constant threat of deportation.

Although less is known or understood about long-time TPS and DED recipients, there is no doubt that they are equally deserving of our protection and support. Broadly speaking, TPS and DED provide humanitarian relief to individuals from countries facing dangerous conditions or experiencing upheaval, such as ongoing armed conflict, natural disasters, or other extraordinary conditions.

TPS and DED recipients have lived in the United States, on average, for decades, laying down deep roots in our communities. They also contribute to the U.S. economy by making up a significant portion of the workforce in key industries, including construction and food service, as well as through consumer spending and tax revenue.

Unfortunately, like Dreamers, their futures now hang in the balance as a result of the Trump administration's anti-immigrant, enforcement-only approach to immigration policy. Since September 2017, the administration has announced the termination of TPS and DED for seven affected countries.

Fortunately, the courts have issued multiple injunctions preventing efforts to terminate DACA and TPS from moving forward. But even if the courts ultimately rule against the administration, only a fraction of Dreamers and TPS recipients will benefit from a reprieve that is itself only temporary. That is why we must pass H.R. 6 today to provide Dreamers and TPS recipients the permanent protections they need and deserve.

The American Dream and Promise Act is carefully crafted legislation that delivers needed protections, while creating rigorous eligibility standards, including specifically restricting eligibility to those individuals who pose no public safety or national security concerns.

I want to congratulate my colleagues, Representatives LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, NYDIA VELÁZQUEZ, and you, Madam Speaker, YVETTE CLARKE, for introducing this important legislation.

I would also like to thank the distinguished chair and vice chair of the Immigration Subcommittee, Representatives ZOE LOFGREN and PRAMILA JAYAPAL. Their steadfast support for

the Dreamer and TPS/DED populations, and their tireless efforts, have been essential in bringing this bill to the floor today.

Dreamers and TPS and DED recipients contribute to our thriving economy, and they make America a stronger, more united, and more diverse nation. Failing to provide permanent protections for them at this critical juncture would be a travesty, not only for these individuals, but also for us as a country.

I hope that all of my colleagues will stand up for these vital members of our society when it truly counts by supporting H.R. 6 today.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in opposition to H.R. 6, the American Dream and Promise Act of 2019.

Last week, I went to El Paso to see what was going on on our southern border. I can tell my colleagues today that our border is an utter disaster.

Last month, Customs and Border Protection apprehended an average of 4,500 people every day. During the first 7 months of the fiscal year, CBP has apprehended more individuals than in any full fiscal year since 2009.

While I was in El Paso, a single group of more than 1,000 aliens illegally walked across the border from Juarez. A group of migrants the size of a high school strolled right into downtown El Paso and surrendered to Border Patrol. I personally witnessed hundreds of others in smaller groups do the same thing.

The number of family unit members and unaccompanied alien minors apprehended in April set records, and May numbers eclipsed those records. The number of single-adult apprehensions has now reached a 5-year high.

So far this year, Border Patrol has encountered over 180 large groups, those with over 100 people. With so many people entering illegally, it is no wonder Border Patrol processing centers are far beyond capacity and ICE detention facilities are full.

Even the NGOs providing shelter and other aid to migrants are completely overwhelmed by the unending surge of people who have learned we are rewarding those who break our laws and endangering vulnerable men, women, and children in the process.

Perhaps the worst part of this humanitarian crisis is the toll it takes on children. CBP has identified over 3,000 potentially fraudulent family units arriving at the border. As unbelievable as it may sound, aliens admitted that they have “borrowed,” “rented,” or “bought,” yes, “bought” a child because they know showing up with a child at the border all but guarantees release into America’s interior.

It is a crisis. One of the overworked, overwhelmed agents that I met last week told me, after I thanked him for

doing his work and being there, he looked at me and he said: “I’m doing my job; now y’all go do yours.”

I took that to heart. I believe that the surge of migrants can be all but ended by enacting a legislation to fix the Flores settlement, which the Obama administration agreed with me on; amend the Trafficking Victims Protection Act and raise the credible fear standard of asylum.

But what are my Democratic colleagues going to do to address this situation? Nothing.

Democrats have the chance to help the overworked DHS heroes, overwhelmed NGOs, and the American people who believe in our country’s sovereignty.

Sadly, the Democrats are making us consider a bill that will worsen, give a green light to the border crisis, incentivizing more people to cross our borders illegally in hopes of getting a piece of the amnesty pie.

No doubt, at this very minute, the smuggling cartels are getting the word out—just as we heard from migrants walking across our border, they were told it’s open—that there’s availability, to come across. They are telling them Congress is going to legalize millions. Just get there. They will do it for you.

I have repeatedly implored my committee chairman to give us a bill legalizing some of the illegal immigrant population and include enforcement measures to secure our border and enforce our laws inside our country.

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Sadly, Democrats refuse. They had a chance to show they are serious about an immigration solution for DACA recipients and perhaps even for the Dreamers they have talked about protecting for years. Instead, today, we are considering a political messaging bill. The message is that America won’t enforce its laws or protect its people.

H.R. 6 provides a special path to citizenship for millions of illegal immigrants as well as hundreds of thousands of TPS and DED, or deferred enforced departure, recipients. It places the interests of those who have violated our laws before those people who have waited patiently for green cards to become available. Because the bill provides that same path to some legal nonimmigrants and even people living outside America, the number of potential beneficiaries is completely unknown.

H.R. 6 allows criminal aliens and those who have committed immigration fraud to receive green cards. It rewards with green cards and eventual citizenship the parents who knowingly brought children to the U.S. illegally. It incentivizes fraud through lax documentation requirements, allowing affidavits to show compliance with some of those requirements and allowing people to withdraw an application at any time without prejudice.

H.R. 6 pretends to prevent alien gang members from getting green cards, but the prohibition is so deliberately narrow, it is virtually unworkable.

H.R. 6 actually provides U.S. taxpayer funds to NGOs, in the form of grant programs, to help illegal aliens apply for green cards.

It has been said by my colleagues across the aisle to not worry, that the Department of Homeland Security Secretary will have the nondelegable ability to review these. I am not sure what my colleagues across the aisle believe the Secretary does all day except review these applications. It is the most amazing thought and statement I have ever heard.

If enacted, H.R. 6 would overwhelm U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the point where adjudicators will be pulled off of processing legal immigration benefits to process the millions of applications resulting from this bill. There will be several million applications for amnesty because H.R. 6 has no consequence for filing a false or frivolous application.

Hear me clearly: A person could file a false or frivolous application, and there is no consequence to it.

CBO has estimated that over the 2020 to 2029 period, the two bills combined to make H.R. 6 would cost \$26.3 billion and \$8.3 billion respectively, and that is, frankly, I believe, an underestimate.

As evidenced by the two floor votes last year, Republicans want to provide legal status for DACA recipients. We want to do it the right way, to minimize fraud, to ensure criminals cannot get legal status, and to bolster border security. Without these commonsense measures and compassionate measures, we will find ourselves repeating this conversation a few years from now.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 6 does none of these things, so I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN), the distinguished chairperson of the Immigration and Citizenship Subcommittee.

Ms. LOFGREN. Madam Speaker, today, we have the privilege of voting for the American Dream and Promise Act of 2019. This vote will bring Dreamers, young immigrants who came to the country as children, as well as individuals who have lived here lawfully for years under temporary protected status or deferred enforced departure, another step closer to being fully recognized as American.

Many of us, both inside and outside this room, have been working to advance this legislation for almost two decades. It is hard to believe that 18 years have passed since the Dream Act was first introduced, and 9 years have passed since the House last voted on it.

Yet, despite bipartisan support in Congress as well as the support of almost 90 percent of the American people, we have thus far been unable to get this bill enacted into law.

I am proud to stand here with so many colleagues who worked with determination over the years to bring this bill to the floor, as well as all the young people and their allies who persisted through setbacks and never gave up on their call for lawful permanent residence.

Madam Speaker, our work has paid off. Today, I urge my colleagues to support the American Dream and Promise Act.

In September 2017, President Trump announced the end of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program, otherwise known as DACA, which provided temporary relief from removal to approximately 800,000 Dreamers. Over the next few months, the administration announced plans to terminate the TPS designation for six countries, as well as DED for Liberia. These actions have upended the lives of hundreds of thousands of Dreamers and TPS and DED holders.

They have come to the United States in different ways, and they have had different opportunities once they arrived. But today, they are united not only by the passage of time but also by the uncertainty of the future. Congress has the power to bring certainty to their lives by passing this act.

The bill provides a fair and reasonable opportunity for Dreamers to apply for lawful permanent residence with tough eligibility standards and discretion to consider unique situations on a case-by-case basis. The TPS and DED holders must continue to meet the strict eligibility requirements that already apply to them.

Based on comments made earlier during the rules debate, comments that I assume may be repeated during this debate, I feel the need to remind everyone just how tough this bill is.

To begin with, the bill applies criminal bars that apply to any other immigrant seeking admission to the United States. It then adds to current law by disqualifying anyone convicted of any felony or more than two misdemeanors.

On top of that, it authorizes the Secretary to deny individuals who pose a threat to public safety based on a single misdemeanor conviction, a juvenile delinquency adjudication, or proof of gang-related activities.

This is a very tough bill. Anyone who poses a threat to public safety is simply ineligible under this bill.

This legislation should not be controversial. The Dream Act has enjoyed bipartisan support in the past, with many of the same provisions. TPS and DED holders are integral parts of our communities and have been contributing to our economy for years, if not decades.

On this point, I also want to stress the important economic benefits that Dreamers and TPS and DED holders provide to our country.

Immigrants eligible for the American Dream and Promise Act own 215,400 homes in the United States and pay an

estimated \$2.5 billion in annual mortgage payments. If these individuals were to lose their homes, be deported, and default, it would certainly shock housing markets around the country and cause serious damage to cities, States, and the economy as a whole.

Eligible immigrants and their households currently contribute around \$17.4 billion per year in Federal taxes and \$9.7 billion per year in State and local taxes.

Annually, these households generate over \$75 billion in spending power. That money helps to fuel local economies, creating new jobs and bringing new economic prosperity to everyone living and working with H.R. 6 beneficiaries across the country.

Without this bill, these individuals would lose their status and be kicked out of the workforce, creating a major hole in the American economy.

That may be why the U.S. Chamber of Commerce has indicated it may make this bill a key vote for its scoring purposes and why hundreds of major business leaders are urging us to pass this bill in order to grow the economy and bolster our global competitiveness.

We must set aside partisanship and move this bill forward so that Dreamers and long-term TPS and DED recipients can finally have the peace of mind they deserve and so that our country can have the contributions that they are ready to make.

Madam Speaker, I urge a “yes” vote for the bill.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

Madam Speaker, just quickly, if their criminality keeps them simply ineligible, then why does the bill have an entire section devoted to the Secretary’s provisional authority of those who conduct a public safety determination?

By the way, again, going to the Secretary of Homeland Security, I am not sure what they believe that person does, but it is definitely not to review these every day.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS), the ranking member of the Committee on Homeland Security.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding and for his leadership on this issue.

Madam Speaker, there is a crisis at our southwest border. In fact, we are on track to break nearly every record from recent history.

Just last week, CBP apprehended a single group, one group, with 1,036 people in it at the border. Madam Speaker, we couldn’t fit that many people in this Chamber, and we certainly can’t fit them in a single Border Patrol station.

This bill does nothing to address this crisis. Instead, it tells an entire generation of illegal immigrants that breaking our laws is rewarded.

This is not rocket science. We have seen this before. In 2014, a wave of unaccompanied children came to our borders, driven by smuggler propaganda citing DACA and other amnesty policies.

The smugglers have doubled down. They call children permisos, or permits, and use them to get scores of adults, unrelated to the children, across the border.

Securing our border and enforcing our laws is the only way to break this cycle.

Ranking Member COLLINS introduced legislation to close the asylum loopholes that are fueling this crisis. That is the bill that should be on the floor today.

We also desperately need to provide supplemental funding to get us through this crisis. Last month, I asked the House to provide \$4.5 billion that DHS requested to address this humanitarian and security crisis. Despite urgent pleas for additional funds from frontline personnel responsible for caring for unaccompanied children, Democrats refused to add the funds to the supplemental.

Today, the majority again rejected those funds during the previous question vote. Democrats haven’t approved a dime to address this crisis.

Because of the political dysfunction in their own Caucus, they stubbornly refuse to put forward real solutions. Instead, they put forward a bill today that is sending a clear message: Democrats would rather reward illegal immigrants than secure our border, enforce our laws, and fix this crisis. It is disgraceful.

Madam Speaker, I oppose this bill.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD), the chief sponsor of this bill.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Speaker, let me begin by thanking my cosponsors, NYDIA VELÁZQUEZ and YVETTE CLARKE, Judiciary Chairman NADLER, Chairman LOFGREN, the Judiciary Committee, and especially Congresswoman PRAMILA JAYAPAL for the extraordinary work they did in bringing this bill to the floor.

Today is truly a historic day for our country. It will be the first time the House of Representatives will pass a Dream Act under regular order, sending a strong message that Dreamers and TPS and DED recipients truly belong in America and contribute greatly to its success.

The American Dream and Promise Act is landmark legislation that will provide 2.1 million Dreamers with hope, security, and the opportunity to become American citizens.

We would not be here today without the tireless work of Dreamers and TPS and DED recipients who bravely and publicly shared their stories with Members of Congress and our Nation. Their stories of endurance, resourcefulness, and heartbreak, coupled with their love of America, is what inspired me in 2001

to introduce the first Dream bill, a bipartisan bill known as the Student Adjustment Act, with former Congressmen Howard Berman and Chris Cannon.

One such story is of Josue, a student studying aerospace engineering. He dreams of contributing to the advancement of space exploration and is one of many Dreamers who will produce a new generation of scientific research that will help shape our country's future.

Another Dreamer is Carolina, who hopes to become a teacher, serving as a role model, as her high school teacher did for her.

And there is Julio, who is working toward a psychology degree and whose goal is to serve historically underrepresented and marginalized students as a community college counselor.

This is just a sampling of Dreamers whose stories exemplify American values, talents, and a desire to give back to their community and the only country they know as home.

Although Dreamers live under the veil of fear and uncertainty, they still contribute over \$17.3 billion in Federal taxes and nearly \$9.7 billion in State and local taxes each year. Their households have \$75 billion in buying power.

The reality is TPS and DED recipients and our Nation's Dreamers make our Nation stronger with the contributions they make to our economy and our American society. We cannot afford to lose or hinder their talents, resilience, and contributions to our Nation.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. BUCK), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship.

Mr. BUCK. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS), the ranking member, for yielding.

Madam Speaker, this bill we are debating today is fatally flawed. Republicans are for a compassionate solution to help DACA recipients, but that solution must be paired with commonsense border security, interior enforcement, and changes in policy to stem the tide of illegal border crossings, human smuggling, and frivolous claims of asylum. Tragically, this bill does nothing to address the crisis at our southern border.

□ 1530

Ninety-nine days ago, Chief of the Border Patrol Carla Provost testified before the Judiciary Committee that "a humanitarian and immigration crisis" was occurring at the border. By any measure, Chief Provost is correct.

Border Patrol stats show that total apprehensions in the first 7 months of the current fiscal year have already exceeded the total apprehensions from last fiscal year.

What does this bill do to address that reality and stem the tide of illegal border crossings? Nothing.

This year, the Border Patrol has also seen a 266 percent increase in apprehensions of aliens wanted by law enforcement.

What does this bill do to address that? Nothing. In fact, this bill contains weak screening requirements that will almost certainly put criminals on a path to citizenship. Republicans tried to fix this at committee, but our efforts were rejected by the majority.

The Border Patrol also reports a sharp increase in the apprehension of gang members.

What does this bill to address that? Nothing. The bill contains no additional enforcement resources, not even to apprehend and remove known gang members. This bill will certainly give green cards to gang members.

Republicans tried to fix this in committee. Democrats rejected the amendment, impugning the integrity of police departments across America in the process by suggesting that America's cops indiscriminately add people to gang databases.

Chief Provost also noted in her February testimony that the nature of illegal border crossings has changed significantly. A decade ago, the Border Patrol used to apprehend, primarily, single adult males. Today, there is an unprecedented influx in family units and unaccompanied minors.

Over the past 5 years, family unit apprehensions are up 621 percent. Unaccompanied minor apprehensions are up 105 percent. The Border Patrol has evidence showing that transnational criminal organizations are exploiting the law to traffic children, using a child repeatedly to aid in the smuggling of adults into the U.S.

Why is there a crisis involving family units and children? What changed? The law.

In 2008, a Democratic Congress enacted the Unaccompanied Alien Child Protection Act, a law that offers perverse incentives, leading to the very problems we see today. In 2008, there were 8,041 unaccompanied minors apprehended at the border; last year, 50,036 apprehensions.

While the nature of the immigrants detained has changed, Congress has not kept pace with these changes. The Border Patrol is now in need of diapers, formula, meals, and medical care appropriate for children. Madam Speaker, you would think that Democrats could at least include more resources to care for young children at the border, but you would be wrong. This bill doesn't do that either.

Homeland Security is also hampered by a 2014 court order limiting how long Immigration and Customs Enforcement can detain not only unaccompanied minors, but also children traveling with parents and, in some cases, child traffickers. This means entire family units and criminals are released into the U.S. after 20 days of detention.

DHS desperately needs Congress to address this critical issue. Does this bill fix this issue? No, it does not.

We also know that there is abuse of our generous asylum laws. Aliens encountered at the border are being coached to claim fear, guaranteeing they will be released into the U.S.

Does this bill do anything to reduce frivolous asylum claims? No.

Does it require asylum seekers to apply at a legal port of entry? No.

Does it hold people accountable for filing or assisting in filing fraudulent claims? No.

Does it impose any kind of asylum quota? No. This bill fails to advance even basic asylum fixes.

Make no mistake about it, Madam Speaker: The policies passed by this House, even if they never become law, will send a message.

If the House passes this bill, Democrats will be sending a clear message to DACA recipients, those young adults brought here by their parents illegally, that Democrats are willing to hold these young adults hostage in the push for open borders.

If the House passes this bill, we will incentivize illegal immigration, just as Congress did in 2008, and we will certainly get more of it. That is exactly what this bill will do.

This is not compassionate. It is reckless. It is misguided.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ), a sponsor of the bill.

Ms. VELAZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation.

Let me thank Speaker PELOSI, Chairman NADLER, Chairwoman LOFGREN, LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, and YVETTE CLARKE for all their work on this legislation.

Today, because of Donald Trump's anti-immigration policies, millions of immigrants across the country live in constant fear that they will face deportation and potentially be separated from their families. Among these immigrant communities are recipients of TPS, or temporary protected status, or DED, deferred enforced departure.

The portions of this bill I authored say, if you have been here in the U.S. for 3 years and have been here since January 2017, then you can apply for legal permanent residence and, from there, pursue citizenship.

When we talk about our TPS and DED populations, we are talking about some of our most vulnerable neighbors. These are people who fled natural disasters or political violence. They came here with the heartfelt belief that the words inscribed at the base of the Statue of Liberty, "Give me . . . your huddled masses yearning to breathe free," are not a hollow tourist attraction.

Those words are a sacred American compact, etched into the character of our Nation. And, today, as we launch Immigrant Heritage Month, House Democrats are going to prove to the Dreamers, TPS recipients, and those in the DED program the words on the base of the statue are a promise we will honor.

Madam Speaker, those in the TPS community are our neighbors. The average TPS recipient has been in the Nation for two decades, and almost a third arrived in the U.S. younger than age 18; they have built entire lives here, many have American-born children.

Deporting them will be cruel; it will be inhumane; it will cause enormous economic disruption; and it would not be the America that we love and that we know. We cannot let that happen.

For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to do what they know is right. Vote “yes” on this bill. Let’s send a strong message to the world that we recognize that immigrants make America America.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, it is my privilege to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. RESCHENTHALER), another member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Madam Speaker, this week, as the humanitarian crisis at our southern border escalates, House Democrats want to pass a bill that will actually make this situation even worse.

Daily border crossings at our southern border have hit record highs in a decade. Until just a few weeks ago, my colleagues across the aisle were calling this a manufactured crisis, but the numbers don’t lie. On average, 4,500 individuals are apprehended each day trying to illegally cross our southern border.

Border Patrol is completely overwhelmed; ICE facilities are full; and HHS is at risk of running out of the resources necessary to take care of unaccompanied children. Yet my colleagues across the aisle want to just ignore this humanitarian crisis and, instead, pass a bill to actually encourage and reward illegal entrants and incentivize further illegal immigration.

H.R. 6 provides amnesty to millions of people, placing the interests of those who broke our laws above the interests of those who followed our laws.

The bill also has no enforcement provisions and includes loopholes that make gang members and other criminals eligible for green cards. It even requires that U.S. taxpayers fund grant programs to help illegal immigrants obtain green cards.

Most notably, it fails to provide any additional resources for law enforcement personnel at our border.

And let’s be realistic about this. We all know this is dead on arrival at the Senate, and here we are just wasting our time.

Congress actually has the power and the responsibility to address the humanitarian crisis at our southern border. Unfortunately, my colleagues across the aisle are too busy playing party politics.

I want to thank Ranking Member DOUG COLLINS for introducing legislation that will actually fix the root causes of the problem at our southern

border, and I ask my colleagues across the aisle to end this desperate political showmanship and, instead, just work with us to address this devastating security and humanitarian crisis at our southern border.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN), and I ask unanimous consent that she may control the time for the majority.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. LEE of California). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Ms. LOFGREN. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. CLARKE), the sponsor of the bill.

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Madam Speaker, to Speaker PELOSI, Chair NADLER, and Chair LOFGREN, my colleagues Representative ROYBAL-ALLARD, Representative VELÁZQUEZ, Representative JAYAPAL, and Representative CHU, their leadership has been tremendous in bringing forth H.R. 6, the Dream and Promise Act.

2.5 million, this is how many of our neighbors, our friends, and our family members will be able to officially call themselves American citizens because of the Dream and Promise Act as they obtain legal permanent residency on the pathway to citizenship.

I am proud to sponsor H.R. 6, the Dream and Promise Act, which provides 2.5 million Dreamers, persons with temporary protected status, and deferred enforcement departure recipients with a pathway to citizenship—2.5 million people who already call America home and are mightily contributing to our society.

As chair of the Congressional Black Caucus Immigration Task Force and as a second-generation American myself, it is my passion and my duty to stand up for immigrants.

From rural America to urban America, like in my district in Brooklyn, New York, immigrants are part of all of our communities. Immigrants own, operate, and shop at our corner shops and bodegas; immigrants cheer on their kids at neighborhood soccer games; and immigrants worship with us at our places of worship. Simply put, immigrants are woven into the fabric of our society.

The Dream and Promise Act is commonsense immigration policy, commonsense immigration policy that recognizes today’s immigrant dilemmas—Dreamers and TPS and DED recipients who are contributing to our communities and are part of our blended status families—and provides them with a long, overdue pathway to citizenship.

In New York City alone, where my district is located, more than 109,000 people are eligible for the Dream and Promise Act. That number balloons to more than 180,000 people when you take into account the entire State of New York. These immigrants are not only a

part of our social fabric, but they directly boost our economy.

I look around in this Chamber and I would be hard-pressed to find anyone who hasn’t been positively impacted, directly or indirectly, by the multitude of ways that these immigrants have added value to our communities.

For example, in my home State of New York, immigrants eligible for the Dream and Promise Act own 9,500 homes and pay \$228,300,000 each year in mortgage payments. These same immigrants contribute more than \$1.6 billion each year in Federal taxes and more.

Having said that, Madam Speaker, I am proud to stand shoulder to shoulder with my colleagues.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings is in violation of the rules of the House.

□ 1545

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. McCLINTOCK).

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, as we dither and posture and virtue signal here today, our southern border is collapsing.

The border patrol warns that before this year is out, they will have apprehended over 1 million illegal aliens making a mockery of our sovereignty and our asylum laws. Unless Congress acts, these illegals will have to be released into our country; that is the population of the cities of Atlanta and Sacramento combined.

Now, instead of taking simple measures necessary to secure our borders and reserve our asylum laws for the truly persecuted, the House meets today to grant blanket amnesty to roughly 2.5 million illegal aliens, encouraging millions more that they, too, can violate our borders with impunity.

Now, the Democrats have long-advocated free services for illegals: free healthcare, legal counsel, education, food, housing—all paid by American taxpayers.

Now, they deny they support illegal immigration; yet, they heap rewards on those who illegally immigrate.

Many have gone so far as to advocate abolishing the agencies that defend our borders.

Democrats long ago ceased to call illegal immigration for what it is—illegal. They have supported allowing illegal aliens to vote in our elections and opposed visa tracking of foreign nationals entering our country.

They have even enacted sanctuary laws that require dangerous criminal illegal aliens to be released back into our communities rather than to be deported, as Federal law requires.

Now, the real tragedy today is that there are hundreds of thousands of

children who were brought here illegally and, in effect, stranded here without a country.

They have no legal status here, yet little familiarity with their birth country. And there is broad bipartisan support to remedy this situation today, but we cannot do that until we first fully secure our border and fully enforce our immigration laws. Otherwise, we simply encourage more children be brought here illegally, producing yet another generation who will come to us in a few years with the same demands that we hear today.

We could address both issues right now, right here and now. If full funding of the border wall and reform of our asylum laws were to be combined with legalizing the status of children who were brought here and raised here, through no fault of their own, this bill could become law in a matter of days.

Within days, we could bring these young people out of legal limbo and restore the integrity of our borders—within days.

But by forcing the completely one-sided partisan approach, the Democrats end up with precisely nothing.

This is not legislating. This is farce.

And history is screaming this warning at us that nations that either cannot or will not secure their borders simply aren't around very long.

Madam Speaker, let that not be the epitaph of the American republic.

Ms. LOFGREN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL), the vice chair of the Immigration Subcommittee, and a fierce proponent of this bill.

Ms. JAYAPAL. Madam Speaker, I am so very proud to rise in strong support of H.R. 6, the American Dream and Promise Act.

At the heart and the core of this bill are 2.5 million people who are American in every single way but paper. Dreamers, and those with temporary protective status and DED, are integral parts of our communities and families; a community of strivers who have given and will continue to contribute to America in the finest of our traditions as a Nation.

Over 400,000 U.S. citizens live in a household with TPS holders. They own homes in our communities and fill critical workforce gaps central to our economic and community development, including in construction, food service and landscaping.

And Dreamers, too, have long-called the United States their home. One of those Dreamers is Esther, who interned in my office last year.

Esther came to the United States on a visa when she was 3 years old from South Korea. Her parents sought to obtain more permanent legal status. They gave an immigration lawyer most of their money, and he ran away with all of it. Esther's parents' visas expired.

They pushed their kids around in a shopping cart because a stroller was

too expensive. But they started over and they built their lives here, raising a smart, passionate daughter who went to Harvard.

The DACA status that Esther obtained in 2013 helped her to pursue her own American dream. And this bill would give her, and so many millions more, true freedom.

At the core of this bill, Madam Speaker, is the dignity and respect that we accord to human beings, the way in which we see people and exercise our own compassion.

We have a rare opportunity today to provide permanent protections for Dreamers and TPS and DED holders, not just for them, but also for the approximately 1 million U.S.-born children whose parents would get permanent protection.

This is a first step, not a last. We must stop criminalizing immigrants at every turn, even as we willingly accept their labor and contributions.

We cannot allow xenophobia and racism to permeate our country from its top ranks. We must continue the work to pass germane and just, comprehensive immigration reform that provides a roadmap to citizenship for 11 million undocumented immigrants, strengthens family-based immigration, and protects workers' rights on the job.

But today, Madam Speaker, we have a chance to right real wrongs for these young people and TPS and DED holders. And I thank Chairman NADLER, the incredible Immigration and Citizenship Subcommittee Chairwoman, ZOE LOFGREN, and my colleagues, Representatives ROYBAL-ALLARD, VELÁZQUEZ, and CLARKE for their hard work to bring this forward.

I also thank our staffers—including mine—Jennifer Chan in my office, but most of all, Madam Speaker, I thank the Dreamers, TPS and DED holders, families, friends, and advocates, many of whom are here in this Chamber.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. CLARKE of New York). The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Ms. LOFGREN. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 15 seconds to the gentlewoman.

Ms. JAYAPAL. Madam Speaker, I thank the Dreamers, TPS and DED holders, the families, friends and advocates, many of whom are right here in this Chamber with us.

Thank you for your courage in speaking out.

Thank you for demanding a different and more just future for our country.

Thank you for knowing that we always make the road by walking and for never giving up.

Madam Speaker, we have a chance to affirm the hope and promise of America. I urge a "yes" vote on this bill.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings is in violation of the rules of the House.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS), another committee member.

Mr. BIGGS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia.

I can't help but to be struck here as I reflect on the markup that we had, as we have listened to the Rules debate earlier, plus this debate.

I can't help but be struck by the very notion of this is kind of what happens whenever you start moving the goalposts on what a law should be.

So under the Obama Administration, deferred action was provided for children who were brought into the country by a certain date and time, through no fault of their own, and that number was about 800,000 people applied for that.

Now, the estimate is somewhere in the neighborhood of an additional 1 million who might have qualified who didn't file the requisite application. And now, this particular bill, as several of my colleagues across the aisle have said, will apply to anywhere from 2.2 to 2.7 million people.

You can see the number starts creeping as we go forward here, as we change laws, and we acknowledge certain ideas about what the law should be.

So this actually is not about DACA. We left DACA a long time ago. And, quite frankly, there is no age limit here. So even an alien who entered the U.S. illegally 30 or 40 years ago, could be granted a green card under this bill. So we see that it has other problems as well.

So then we start talking about gang members, and we say, Oh, yeah, no, no, this is really tough on gang members.

But in fact, the denial provision is written so narrowly that it will almost never exclude gang members. In fact, it actually prohibits the use of gang databases to establish gang participation in order to deny green cards to gang members.

You got that? You can't use gang databases.

And moreover, only the Secretary of Homeland Security—and he or she cannot delegate that authority to other officials—can provisionally deny an applicant.

And what makes this particularly intriguing is if there is a denial, we are charging a fee, so that free attorneys can be hired on to represent these gang members who are provisionally denied. So they can challenge the Secretary's determination, and that is done by a de novo review.

So this is a real problem. It is too narrowly crafted in this area. And there are some other areas—and some of my colleagues have talked about it—but ultimately, we get to the heart of this, and it is just this: There is a border crisis. This bill does nothing to stop that border crisis. It will do nothing to slow the number of people who are entering this country illegally. In fact, it will do just the opposite, because it provides an incentive.

People respond to incentives. I respond to incentives. You respond to incentives.

We also respond to deterrence. We remove deterrence here. Instead, we buttressed incentives.

And so we will have a year where we are going to apprehend about 1.2 million people, at the low end. We know that a year ago we were getting about half; we were apprehending about half the people.

And we know about 4 months ago, we were getting only about a third of the people. Now, we have no idea what the getaways are.

You can talk to border patrol agents, ICE agents—whoever you want to talk to down at the border—and they will tell you, “we have no idea the numbers coming in because we are overwhelmed.”

When I was down in Yuma, the Yuma facility is designed for 250 people. A month and a half ago, it held 750 people in inhumane conditions.

No question. Inhumane conditions.

Today, that number is over 1,000, going through that same facility. That is inhumane.

And so we are just releasing them. We are releasing them, and we are saying, Come back in a couple of years.

And you know what? We have got a million people who have absconded from their court dates. We have got another million people with active removal orders.

You think this is going to serve this problem long-term? I am sad to tell you, it won’t.

You are going to see more people come because you have got the incentives in place. And they are not just coming from Mexico or the Northern Triangle. They are coming from Venezuela; they are coming from Cuba; they are coming from Africa; they are coming from China.

They are coming from all over the world today. And they are coming because they know that we have no place for them. They will be released into the interior, and we will continue to be overwhelmed.

This bill will contribute to that problem.

Ms. LOFGREN. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), a long-serving member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

□ 1600

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I thank the gentlewoman from California, and I acknowledge all the dynamic leadership that has generated where we are today, including all the sponsors whose names I recognized earlier and, of course, the magnificent persons who have met with us over and over again, who met with me. I remember the roundtable that I had of Dreamers in Houston, and their stories are powerful.

Let me say to my bipartisan friends, friends from Texas, let us work together. One gentleman was up speaking

about the need for Border Patrol and CBP. As someone who has introduced comprehensive immigration reform, as a former ranking member of the Judiciary Committee’s Immigration Subcommittee, I can tell you that we are ready to work. That work, of course, is done in the Homeland Security Committee.

Let’s fund and write the legislation for our leader there, Chairman THOMPSON, to be able to provide the resources that CBP is asking for, which the administration is not giving to them, and that is more staff, more health facilities, better physical plants, and more judges to help with the asylum cases.

I am ready to work. Today, we have a job to do. We have a job to do for the 386,300 immigrants who are eligible in my State, the same State that my colleagues represent.

These individuals live with 845,300 family members. Interestingly, they provide some \$340 million in mortgage payments, \$2 trillion in Federal taxes, and \$1 trillion in State and local taxes. We are looking at people who are working. Let me also indicate that the economic opportunities for these individuals are enormous.

One thing I want to indicate is that it is not DACA that is driving people. The surge is being driven by the violence in El Salvador and other places, not by DACA. It is also being driven by wrong-headed State legislators or State officials like the Texas attorney general, Ken Paxton, who threatened a lawsuit, which he did, if they didn’t stop DACA.

When they stopped DACA, they put millions of young people in jeopardy. They even ignored the tragedy of Alonso, who lost his life coming down to Houston, in Harris County, to save people who were suffering from Hurricane Harvey.

Which of us on this floor went down to try and save anyone? Who sacrificed and lost their lives? What about the millions of young people who are doctors and lawyers and teachers in our districts or the paramedic whom I met in my roundtable discussion who is saving lives every day?

These false premises are killing us because we are the land of laws and the land of immigrants. I am reminded of the Statue of Liberty.

Let’s pass this bill. Let’s grant TPS. Let’s be Americans who love this country and value the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, and the equality of all people.

Madam Speaker, as a senior member of the Committees on the Judiciary and on Homeland Security, and a representative of a state on the southern border, I rise in strong support of the rule governing debate of H.R. 6, the “American Dream and Promise Act of 2019,” and the underlying legislation.

Today’s debate and consideration of this bill is a historic step for this vital piece of legislation.

The American Dream and Promise Act of 2019 establishes a roadmap to U.S. citizenship for (1) immigrant youth and current or po-

tential holders of (a) temporary protected status (TPS) or (b) deferred enforced departure (DED).

Today’s vote is not the end of the work we have to do. It is the beginning.

We are here on behalf of all of the Dreamers all across the country and in each of our Congressional districts.

For example, in the Eighteenth Congressional District, there are 13,600 Dreamers eligible for DACA protections.

I have met with these individuals and heard the fear in their voices as they speak about the jeopardy they feel as a result of their unprotected status.

Just a few weeks ago, I met with recipients of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals—our nation’s dreamers. This was one of many events I have had that engages residents of Houston.

It is through these events that I meet advocates on this vital issue.

I think of my good friend Cesar Espinoza, whom I know through a group called FIEL.

Cesar has a younger brother and a younger sister. His brother was able to get citizenship because as a minor, his citizenship was automatic when his mother became a citizen.

But Cesar himself is a recipient of DACA and so is his sister.

With the President’s rescission of this program, he has placed in peril families like Cesar’s family.

The Dream and Promise Act would add certainty to the lives of these individuals so that they can pursue their lives without having to account for a circumstances placed on them by their parents.

Today’s vote represents the first time that the Dream Act is being considered.

It is the product of years of determination, grit, and perseverance.

The bill is supported by the business community as well as human rights groups.

The DREAM Act is supported by traditionally conservative groups like the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the CATO institute.

The bill is one of the most significant pieces of pro-immigrant legislation to be voted on—and passed—in years, and many advocates across the country spent the day watching the progress of the bill through committee.

When we considered this bill in the Judiciary Committee, it was a markup that lasted over 8 hours.

During that time, we did not consider any legislation that would strengthen the bill consistent with its charge to bring peace of mind and security to our nation’s Dreamers.

Instead, we sat there as members of the Committee from the other side of the aisle, tried to deny the country and the nation’s hundreds of thousands of Dreamers the peace of mind that they are owed.

Under the Dream Act, undocumented immigrants who were under the age of 18 upon arrival in the United States and have lived in the country for at least four years, would be eligible for a conditional permanent resident (CPR) status if they are enrolled in secondary school or have a high school diploma, equivalent, or industry recognized credential, and pass a background check.

Under this bill, 1.8 million immigrants will be immediately eligible for this CPR status.

Ensuring a path to earned citizenship is a non-negotiable principle for me and the sine qua non of meaningful immigration reform legislation.

Indeed, providing a path to earned access to citizenship has been a central feature of every comprehensive immigration reform bill I have co-sponsored or sponsored in the Congress since 2007 when I became Ranking Member of the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration and introduced the “Save America Comprehensive Immigration Reform Act, (H.R. 1525),” which I have reintroduced in each succeeding Congress.

Like H.R. 6, Section 501 of my legislation provides a path to earned legalization status to those undocumented immigrants who have resided in the United States for 5 years and meet other eligibility requirements.

Madam Speaker, as we stand today on the precipice of passing the American Dream and Promise Act of 2019, I am thinking of the hundreds of thousands of young immigrants whose lives will be changed for the better by keeping our promise to them, so they can realize their dreams and making America better, stronger, and more prosperous.

And at this moment, I am thinking of Alonso Guillen, an heroic DREAMER who lived in my congressional district, and who came to the United States from Mexico as a child and died when his boat capsized while he was rescuing survivors of the flooding caused by Hurricane Harvey in the Houston area.

That is the type of courage, honor, and commitment to service we are talking when we speak of DREAMERS.

Madam Speaker, Title I of H.R. 6, the Dream Act of 2019, contains provisions regarding relief for immigrant youth.

Title II of the bill, American Promise Act of 2019, contains provisions related to persons eligible Temporary Protected Status (TPS) or Deferred Enforcement Departure; the third and final title contains general provisions that apply to both Titles I & II.

Madam Speaker, I support H.R. 6 because it keeps America’s word to the more than 800,000 young people we asked to come out of the shadows and walk proudly and unashamedly as legitimate members of the American community.

The legislation does this by providing conditional permanent resident (CPR) status and a roadmap to lawful permanent resident (LPR) status and, eventually, earned U.S. citizenship for immigrant youth who entered the U.S. before age 18, have four or more years of residency, and graduated from high school (or the equivalent).

H.R. 6 also provides an opportunity to apply for LPR status for people who currently have or who may be eligible for TPS or DED and who have three or more years of residency.

Madam Speaker, individuals who are eligible for protection under the bill have lived in the United States for much of their lives; the average Dreamer came to the United States at the age of 8, while the average TPS- or DED-eligible person arrived in 1997.

Without permanent protections such as those in H.R. 6, these immigrants’ and their families’ futures in the United States—as well as the fiscal and economic contributions they make—are at risk.

Passing this legislation is the right thing to do and now is the time to do it; in fact, it is long overdue.

I am mindful also Madam Speaker that in addition to helping restore America’s reputation as the most welcoming nation on earth, the legislation the House will pass also posi-

tions America to better compete and win in the global economy of the 21st century.

According to expert studies, including one by the Center for American Progress, ending deferred action for childhood arrivals would result in a loss of \$460.3 billion from the national GDP over the ensuing decade and would remove an estimated 685,000 workers from the nation’s economy and workforce at a time when more, not fewer, workers are desperately needed.

And 10 states, including my home state of Texas, would stand to lose more than \$8 billion annually in state GDP.

Madam Speaker, immigrants eligible for protection under H.R. 6 are part of Texas’s social fabric.

Texas is home to 386,300 immigrants who are eligible for protection under the Dream and Promise Act, 112,000 of whom reside in Harris County.

These individuals live with 845,300 family members and among those family members, 178,700 are U.S.-born citizen children.

Dreamers in Texas who are eligible for protection under the bill arrived in the United States at the average age of 8.

TPS- and DED-eligible immigrants in Texas who would be eligible for protection under H.R. 6 have on average lived in the United States since 1996.

Immigrants eligible for the Dream and Promise Act own 43,500 homes in Texas and pay \$340,500,000 in annual mortgage payments.

Eligible immigrants in Texas and their households contribute \$2,234,800,000 in federal taxes and \$1,265,200,000 in state and local taxes each year.

Annually, these households generate \$10,519,000,000 in spending power in Texas and help power the national economy.

Madam Speaker, during general debate on H.R. 6, I will have more to discuss about the salient features of this long overdue legislation that fulfills the American promise that all of its residents who share our values and respect for the Constitution and laws have an opportunity to realize their dreams.

But in the limited time I have now, let me highlight some of the more important provisions of the American Dream and Promise Act.

H.R. 6 helps young persons in the following ways:

1. Extends the length of conditional permanent resident (CPR) status from eight to ten years to give applicants more time to fulfill requirements;

2. Stays the removal of minors who are not yet eligible for relief but may become eligible in the future and who temporarily unenroll from school;

3. Permits people with CPR to obtain legal permanent resident (LPR) status without satisfying the employment, military, or educational tracks if their deportation would cause “hardship” to themselves or immediate family members (instead of “extreme hardship”);

4. Includes apprenticeship programs as a qualifying education to obtain CPR status;

5. Eliminates the costly medical examination for applicants;

6. Establishes a fee ceiling of \$495 for immigrant youth applying for CPR status;

7. Clarifies that people with CPR can access professional, commercial, and business licenses;

8. Permits people with CPR who obtain a certificate or credential from an area career

and technical education school to obtain LPR status; and

9. Updates the criminal background bars and inadmissibility requirements.

Additionally, H.R. 6 provides LPR status to CPR holders who (1) serve in the uniformed services for two years; (2) complete two years at or obtain a degree from an institution of higher education; or (3) work 75 percent of the time in CPR.

Another important feature of this legislation is that makes it easier for states to provide in-state tuition to immigrant students and establishes that CPR-holders are eligible for federal loans, work study, services, and grants.

I mentioned earlier that we sat through a marathon session of the Judiciary Committee.

That’s because some on the committee could not bring themselves to see our nation’s Dreamers as anything other than criminals.

They see the act that brought them here with their parents as nothing more than a crime.

Indeed if you did not know better, and you listened to the parade of horribles put forth by the other side.

You would think that if we merely deported all of our nation’s Dreamers—hardworking young people seeking to make their lives in America—all crime in the nation would stop.

In Committee we heard all sorts of dramatic stories. We heard of gang members who would feel liberated to take advantage of this program.

We heard this was amnesty. We heard that this bill perpetrates a crisis. We heard this would enable a humanitarian crisis. We have heard that this legislation was a disgrace.

We heard horror stories of criminals who would take the Dream Act to serve their own ends.

This is wrong.

They cannot see that these children are American in every way except for that piece of paper.

For persons with TPS or DED status, the American Dream and Promise Act provides much needed relief.

First, H.R. 6 provides LPR status for people with TPS or DED (and those who were eligible but did not apply) who apply within three years from the date of enactment if they (1) had at least three years of continuous residence (as well as residence since the date required the last time that the person’s nation of origin was designated) and (2) were eligible for or had (a) TPS on September 25, 2016, or (b) DED on September 28, 2016.

This protection covers nationals of 13 countries: El Salvador, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen.

I believe similar protections should be extended to Guatemalan nationals in our country, which is why I will soon reintroduce the “Continue American Safety Act,” which extends TPS status to Guatemala and I look forward to working with my colleagues to achieve this outcome.

Second, H.R. 6 classifies people with TPS or DED as inspected and admitted for the purposes of Immigration & Nationality Act (INA) section 245(a), making it easier to obtain LPR status through existing channels (e.g., a family-based petition).

Third, H.R. 6 stays the removal or deportation of an individual while an application is pending.

Fourth, the American Dream and Promise Act establishes a fee ceiling of \$1,140 for people with TPS or DED applying for LPR status.

Fifth, the legislation provides greater transparency by requiring the Secretary of the Homeland Security (DHS) to provide an explanation for and report within three days of publishing notice to terminate TPS designation for certain nationals.

I have one the gentleman from North Carolina remarked on the bill—he indicated that legislation with great names does not make it great legislation and we should not pass a bill that does not have a chance of passage in the Senate.

We cannot let the fact that this House of Representatives has passed countless pieces of legislation and that they have gone to the graveyard in the Senate.

Acting for the people, in order to deliver a better deal, House Democrats have passed legislation to strengthen our democracy, with H.R. 1, the For the People Act.

We have passed legislation to end anti-LGBT discrimination with H.R. 5, the Equality Act.

We have passed a nonbinding resolution to pass the full Mueller Report.

We have passed legislation to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act, landmark legislation which—through policy reforms, interstate cooperation and grant allocation—has been pivotal in providing a national response to protecting half of the population.

And, as this week dawned, it did so with flags at half-staff, a recognition of the 12 people who were shot and killed in just the latest incident of mass shootings.

That is why the House of Representatives passed H.R. 8, the first piece of gun safety legislation, the first piece of gun safety legislation to pass the House in a quarter-century.

Put simply we cannot accept Senate inaction as a reason not to do anything.

The Senate must act for the American People, in not just passing the bills I just mentioned above, but also passing the Dream and Promise Act. Indeed, in a recent public opinion poll, protections for Dreamers received 83% support from Americans.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 6 is exceptional legislation and a welcome development but is not a substitute for undertaking the comprehensive reform and modernization of the nation's immigration laws supported by the American people.

Only Congress can do that and passage of H.R. 6 shows that this House has the will and is up to the challenge.

Comprehensive immigration reform is desperately needed to ensure that Lady Liberty's lamp remains the symbol of a land that welcomes immigrants to a community of immigrants and does so in a manner that secures our borders and protects our homeland.

Madam Speaker, let us build on the historic legislation that is the American Dream and Promise Act and seize the opportunity to pass legislation that secures our borders, preserves America's character as the most open and welcoming country in the history of the world, and will yield hundreds of billions of dollars in economic growth.

I urge all Members to support the rule governing debate of H.R. 6 and the underlying bill.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I would remind the gentle-

woman from Texas that, as Americans, we also have rule of law. We stand for that and have wanted to fix the DACA situation, not just give a green light to continue a problem on the border that we are continually seeing.

There are problems with this bill. It is not a perfect bill and doesn't fit, in many ways. We are pointing that out. The pride that we take in that is not that we are seeing something broken. It is the pride that we need to fix something in this. We want to see these recipients be here and be able to participate in a legal fashion.

The legal immigration system is being overwhelmed by the illegal population coming across, which we are not fixing, and don't say that we are because we are not. Nothing has come to this floor, and it happens every day.

Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE), another member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CLINE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Texas for her remarks. She alluded to a number of reforms to our legal immigration process, and yes, I stand ready to work with the gentlewoman on those issues, but none of the legal reforms that are necessary to balance this legislation are in this bill.

In fact, this bill is called the American Dream and Promise Act, but if we are looking for reforms that will secure our border, we are dreaming. The only promise being kept is the promise to put people who are here illegally ahead of legal immigrants in line for citizenship. It is a grave disappointment and a violation of this document, the Constitution of the United States.

The American people might think, when tuning in, hey, great, we are finally addressing immigration, so maybe we will find a way to secure our borders. But this bill has no language to secure our borders, no language to build the wall, no language to help children and families in terrible conditions at the border, no language to reform our asylum programs or our visa programs to make them more efficient, and no language to stop the thousands of caravans of illegals crossing over the border, over 5,000 each and every day.

Instead, it does the exact opposite. It incentivizes illegal immigration. It incentivizes the dangerous journey that these families are taking.

We have heard a lot from the other side about individuals here illegally who are achieving, but we can cite every individual who is currently facing enormous danger, children facing enormous danger on this journey to the border, one in three women who are facing sexual assault on this journey to the border, families right now who are deciding whether or not to put their children at risk of death by marching up to the United States because they are hoping that there is an incentivized program like this in place when they get here.

We need to take action to control our border. We will never stop the flow of

illegal immigration coming into this country until we get serious about securing the border and until we follow through on the enforcement mechanisms that Congress has and continues to put in place. Until we do that, human trafficking, drug smuggling, and cartels will continue to thrive.

This bill is unfair to immigrants who have obeyed the law to enter our country legally. America welcomes all who are coming to our Nation who respect the rule of law and want to contribute to our society. Unfortunately, they will be left to wait while USCIS attempts to process the millions of applications that today's legislation would authorize.

It creates a system that is ripe for fraud and abuse. It includes a laundry list of unverifiable documents that can be used to obtain green cards.

Mr. Speaker, there is nothing in this legislation that fixes what is wrong with our immigration laws. This is the wrong way to go. I hope that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle will quit playing politics with people's lives and work with this side of the aisle to fix our broken immigration system and replace it with a system based on merit.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. I thank the bold and courageous women of the House of Representatives with the Democratic Party for their strong hearts, minds, and leadership in pressing the action for passage of H.R. 6, which will help millions of people—men, women, and children—who by all accounts are already Americans.

They pay taxes, serve in our military, and attend our schools. They should not be dehumanized by calling them illegals or illegal aliens. Don't stereotype them as drug dealers, rapists, and murderers. They are real people contributing to America's greatness.

My district alone has over 7,000 constituents who would benefit from these Dream, TPS, and DED reforms. These are Americans whom the system is failing, people who grew up on the foundational American principle that if you work hard, you can improve the future for your children. And they do work hard.

But Republican inaction and hostility have put their American Dream at risk, and they face deportation to a country they have never known.

My Republican colleagues should recognize that this is a good bill. It is a necessary bill. It is a bill that will improve the country we all love. Have a heart. Pass H.R. 6.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING).

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, the ranking member, for yielding.

Listening to the debate here, the first thing that I think was missed in

this discussion was the subject of amnesty. This bill is clearly amnesty, and it is amnesty for a large chunk of people, whether they do the math at 2 million, 2.2 million, 2.7 million, or whatever that number may be north of that. Whenever we have had amnesty in this country, it has always been a lot more than was calculated.

I recall those days back in 1986 when Ronald Reagan let me down. He only did it twice in 8 years, but this was one time.

I watched the debate in the House and the Senate on whether to grant amnesty to roughly a million people. All along, I believed that the wisdom of the House and Senate would prevail, and they would understand that amnesty destroys the rule of law.

I listened carefully, and the debate went the other way. The bill was sent to the President's desk.

But I was confident that Ronald Reagan would see the principle and protect the rule of law and veto the amnesty act. Well, we all know he signed it that day in 1986. He regretted it after that, as did many of his Cabinet members, but that was a big mistake.

This is an amnesty bill, and it goes a long way toward the destruction of immigration law. When you send out an advertisement that if you can get into America, you get to stay in America, people are going to keep coming here. It doesn't stop until they have to go back home again to tell those folks whom they had recently left that they didn't get to stay in America, to discourage the rest of them.

Here is an example: In a briefing from Francis Cissna, the recently retired Director of USCIS, he gave us these numbers. He said of 100 percent of those who apply for asylum, there will be 60 percent who show up for their asylum hearings. That surprised me. I thought the number would be maybe 95 percent that wouldn't show up. Sixty percent show up; 40 percent do not.

Of the 60 percent, 10 percent get asylum. That amounts to 6 percent of the whole. Forty percent don't show up. Fifty-four percent then get assigned a deportation hearing, and they don't show up at all.

When you add 40 percent, 54 percent, and 6 percent, that is 100 percent of them who get to stay in America.

I recall a night when I was in Serbia in the middle of that huge, epic migration. I asked the chief of police, who was directing traffic, loading trains to go off to Germany out of Serbia, when and why this ever stops. The first thing he said was the international answer of, "That is beyond my pay grade." But then, as I pressed him, he said it only stops when the people receiving them stop receiving them.

That is the principle here. We have to decide what we are going to do here. Whom are we going to say no to? I haven't heard anybody define, especially on the other side, whom we might say no to. This is just the people

that we want to say yes to, or at least as far as the left wants to say yes to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. AGUILAR). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. KING of Iowa. There is a report that, before the last census, with an average 710,000 in a Member's congressional district, at least six districts in California were comprised, figuratively, of illegal aliens. That means that illegal aliens in California had more representation in the United States Congress than any one of 23 States that have less representation. That is something to keep in mind as this debate moves on.

Mr. Speaker, I don't think this bill goes anywhere, but if it does, it could be the destruction of the rule of law and the fracture of the United States of America.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE), a member of our Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CICILLINE. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

I rise in strong support of H.R. 6, the American Dream and Promise Act.

This legislation will protect 2.5 million people as American as everyone in this Chamber but for a piece of paper, young people who came here as children, brought by their families to pursue the American Dream. That is why we call them Dreamers.

They did what we would expect of any other good American. They worked hard. They served in our communities. They served in our military. They studied at our schools. They strengthened our communities.

□ 1615

We had a hearing of examples of Dreamers, these young people who did extraordinary things, who enriched the lives of their own communities, who are scholars, community activists, teachers, doctors, and lawyers, people making incredible contributions.

I have met with Dreamers in my home State, where 6,000 people will be protected by this legislation. They are valued and productive members of our community.

There is also protection in here for TPS designees. In the State of Rhode Island, we have the largest Liberian community, who make unbelievable contributions and live with such uncertainty.

We, of course, need comprehensive immigration reform, but protecting Dreamers is first.

We have heard a lot of arguments about other problems with our immigration system. We agree, but I haven't heard anyone say that these young people don't deserve protection in this debate today.

This bill doesn't solve all the problems, but it solves three specific problems: TPS, DED, and Dreamers. It is

voting to give protections to these young people.

This is a very powerful symbol of our patriotism and our love of our country because we are a stronger and better America because of these young people and because of the magnificent contributions of these Dreamers. There is nothing more American than passing the Dream Act and ending the uncertainty in the lives of these young people and acknowledging they represent the best of America.

I wish everyone in this country could have watched that hearing of just some examples of the differences these young people have made in the lives of their communities.

Let's do the right thing. Let's pass this in a bipartisan way and give certainty to the lives of these young people who know no other country but this great country.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I agree with the gentleman, the speaker, Mr. CICILLINE. I agree with him that we need to fix this, but this is not the way to fix this. There is a bipartisan way to fix this, and this simply just gives a green light.

It is a powerful symbol. This bill is a very powerful symbol to those who want to come here and know that there will be no consequence for coming and will continue to overload our border. That is the symbolism that comes from this bill today.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN).

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, our immigrants have always been our future. Wave after wave of moral, patriotic, hardworking, and law-abiding immigrants have kept America vibrant. Today, the majority party intends to put another 2 to 3 million people on the path to citizenship.

I think it is accurate to say that America does want some form of relief for some DACA folks and some way to make them made legal, but this bill would do a lot. This bill, in my mind, would ruin America.

First of all, I think America would want to restrict this bill to the law-abiding, including law-abiding DACA folks. This bill does not do that. You can commit two crimes and still be here. You can be on a list of gang members and still be here.

As far as self-supporting, this bill doesn't begin to deal with the problem of people who are already taking advantage of our generous welfare safety net. They are going to be staying here under this bill.

Like I said, you can already be on a variety of public assistance programs; it is not dealt with. You can be a bad role model for your kids; it is not dealt with. You don't have to learn English.

People always say: Oh, all the DACA members all know English. That is not true. You do not have to learn English and you are set on a path to citizenship.

We can continue the divisive policy of having people who come here illegally and once made legal get preferences over people who are here native born.

I was in Texas last week, Mr. Speaker. As you know, we have over 100,000 people streaming across our border every month. The majority party does nothing about this.

Yesterday, we passed another welfare bill continuing another, to a large extent, failed welfare program, but we do nothing in that bill to make sure the current welfare programs aren't being abused by illegal or legal immigrants. That is what we should be focusing on at this time.

A lot of people have been trying to destroy America over many years. Go back 100 years, and people realized America is the light of the world. America is the hope for civilization. If I wanted to destroy America, I would craft a bill like this. I would craft a bill saying that we have got people here on the welfare system, path to citizenship; criminal background, path to citizenship; and we put these folks ahead of so many wonderful, hardworking people who are trying to do the system the right way and trying to come here legally.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA), who is a member of our Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, if I may call your attention to this poster here to my right. This is a photo of brave Americans out of Orange County who have made the ultimate sacrifice since 9/11. Among them are Navy SEAL Michael Monsoor, Army Ranger Sergeant Tyler Holtz, and right here in the middle is a picture of Corporal Jose Angel Garibay, a Dreamer and a marine without status who joined the Marine Corps and made the ultimate sacrifice in 2003. Later on, he was given American citizenship posthumously. This is a Dreamer, Jose Angel Garibay.

I want to also take a moment to talk about another Dreamer, Police Officer Germain Martinez Garcia, who grew up in southern Illinois. In the words of his police chief:

Germain is a part of our community. He's a good citizen. He's a good person, and we need him.

He is a Dreamer.

Two other Dreamers are two brothers, John and James, who both grew up in L.A. They are both Dreamers. They joined the U.S. Army last year, and they are out in basic training right now. These two want nothing more than to defend our country, and today's legislation will ensure that these brothers, John and James, can come home to the United States after serving our country.

Another Dreamer, Gloria, grew up in the center of my district, Santa Ana. She is a Dreamer who attended Harvard and is now getting her Ph.D. at Claremont University.

All these are Dreamers, and for the life of me, I don't understand how these

individuals do not add to the greatness of America.

Dreamers have been vetted. Dreamers are hardworking. They pay taxes; they follow the law; and many, many of them are defending our country all over the world.

Mr. Speaker, let's give Dreamers the opportunity to earn the American Dream. I ask for a vote of "aye" on H.R. 6.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT), who is a member of our committee.

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

I claim the time in opposition to this very flawed piece of legislation here this afternoon. It is flawed in many ways.

First of all, it doesn't do anything to get more control at our southern border. We have thousands of people streaming across that border in various places on the border. It does nothing about that.

It does nothing to improve on our asylum system, which is very flawed right now.

The drug cartels make huge amounts of money by the people who are coming in illegally. They are told the magic words, which are basically to say that they fear if they return to their country, so they are let into our country.

They are put on a bus or they are put on a plane and shipped somewhere around the country, to some city. They are given a court date 2 years out, 3 years out, 5 years out. Very seldom do they show up for that court date, so they basically disappear into the population.

This legislation does nothing to reform our asylum laws or to protect the American people. It does nothing to basically protect folks around the world who are trying to come here the right way.

The DACA amnesty program which is being created here will allow people to cut in front of the line for people who are trying to do it the right way.

Not only does it not do things to improve the existing law—and it certainly doesn't do it in a bipartisan manner—but it is dangerous, and I will tell you why.

In the Judiciary Committee—I have been on that committee for many years now—I offered an amendment. I think we all know that far too many people are killed or injured in this country by drunk drivers, by people who have, in some States they call it a DUI, in some States they call it a DWI, driving, basically, impaired, either drugs or alcohol.

I offered a commonsense amendment which said, basically, that you would not be eligible for this if you were convicted—not just that you have driven, but you were convicted—of drunk driving and you either killed a person or the person was seriously injured. Serious bodily harm could be loss of an eye or a limb. Or, if you had multiple DUIs,

two or more DUIs, you wouldn't be eligible for these.

All the Republicans on the committee voted for it; all the Democrats voted against it.

Mothers Against Drunk Driving, MADD, indicates that there are over 10,000 people killed every year in America by drunk drivers. Over 300,000 every year are injured by drunk drivers.

In my amendment, we are talking about people convicted of it. Mothers Against Drunk Drivers indicates, for every time a person is convicted, on average, they think they have probably driven drunk 80 times.

So we are allowing folks to be eligible for this program. All the Democrats on the committee voted against this amendment that would have basically made us safer in this country against drunk drivers. But they refused to go along with that, so I think it is really dangerous to pass it. It could have been much safer.

The people who are injured are our sons. They are our daughters, wives, spouses, brothers, sisters, mothers, and fathers. But this bill doesn't make them safer. It had an opportunity to do so, but all my colleagues on the other side of the aisle voted against it.

That is just one reason why I think this is a very flawed bill, and I would urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this bill.

We could, in a bipartisan manner, actually do something for these Dreamers, these DACA folks, but Democrats said: No, we are not going to do this bipartisan. We are going to ram this thing through.

It is really unfortunate because we could have done something good for the country, but that is not what this bill does.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time remains on each side.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from California has 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Georgia has 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ minutes remaining.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER). The majority leader has been such a supporter of Dreamers for these many years.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding. More than that, I thank her for the thousands of hours that she has put in over the years in trying to address in a positive, constructive way our broken immigration system and for her leadership in forging a bill that is a step—just a step.

I want to thank Mr. NADLER, the chairman of the committee, for ensuring that this bill came forward.

Mr. Speaker, I have been sitting here for a few minutes, and I have heard a number of my Republican colleagues bemoaning the fact that we could have done this in a bipartisan fashion and come up with a much better bill. Many of those folks who said that have

been serving here over the last 8 years in the majority, and we have been pleading with them over those 8 years: Bring us a bill, a bipartisan bill.

Mr. Speaker, as you so well know, you and Mr. HURD, a Republican from Texas, worked tirelessly in fashioning a bipartisan bill, and the Republicans refused to bring it to the floor; although, in my view it had a majority of votes on this floor.

Indeed, it was about to be petitioned out of the committee and brought to the floor in a process that you can do that without the committee's voting for it. Just short of the 218 votes necessary to do that, the Republican leadership put all sorts of pressure to assure that that bill was not discharged from the committee.

So spare me the crocodile tears about a bipartisan bill. We tried to do a bipartisan bill. The Senate did a bipartisan bill in 2013, and we pleaded for the Republicans to bring it to the floor, a bipartisan Senate bill, and they refused, all the time saying the immigration system was broken. But they refused to fix it.

□ 1630

So, now they come to the floor, bemoaning the fact that a bipartisan bill did not come forward. If they had intended to work on a bipartisan bill, as the majority leader, I will tell you, Mr. Speaker, a bipartisan bill would have come forward.

So sad, so unfortunate that that didn't happen.

Mr. Speaker, I want to read something:

“We’re going to work something out that’s going to make people happy and proud.

“They”—referring to the Dreamers—“got brought here at a very young age”—1, 2, 3 years of age.

“They’ve worked here. They’ve gone to school here. Some were good students. Some have wonderful jobs. And they’re in never-never land because they don’t know what’s going to happen.”

Who said that? Donald Trump said it.

When did he say it? After he was elected, but before he was sworn in as President of the United States.

I met with the President, along with a few others, at the White House, and he said to us: “Send us a bill,” then he created the problem we are confronting today. And he said: “Congress, fix it, and I will sign it.”

Well, today, Mr. Speaker, we are fixing it. And I hope that my Republican colleagues would join us and that the President of the United States would sign a bill which will take these folks out of never-never land.

The bill we have on the floor today is called the American Dream and Promise Act—the American dream and American promise.

We lift our lamp beside the golden door. That is what we have said to the world. That dream is to see hard work rewarded with opportunity.

My father came here at the age of 32 in 1934, an immigrant from Denmark. That promise is the commitment of our Founders and every generation since to ensure that this Nation makes that dream a reality for all.

Today, more than a million people who grew up in America don’t know any other home, yet they live in fear of being sent to a home they never knew. They live in fear of being deported to countries they never or barely knew.

These Dreamers, these yearners for justice and opportunity, deserve to live without fear. They deserve to access the opportunities of America that they have been helping to build already—a Nation of immigrants, made great by immigrants.

This bill will remove that fear. It will give them the opportunity to stay in the country they know and love and to know their hard work and contributions will give them a chance to make it in America and that they can give back by serving in our military or creating jobs or working in their communities; that they can have a pathway to citizenship, which is in their interest and in the interest of our country.

This bill will keep the promise of our Founders and our forebears, and it will keep the promise of policymakers from both sides of the aisle who agree they should stay, along, I might add, with 86 percent of the American people.

They are American in every sense. They are patriots and dreamers.

President Trump campaigned on a promise to help Dreamers—a promise he broke. It was President Trump who created the crisis we now face by rescinding the DACA program 2 years ago and allowing the Republican-controlled House to stand in the way of a legislative solution.

Now, the Democrat-led House is taking action. With this bill, we proclaim to the Senate and President: Take the advice of the American people. Pass this bill.

For these Dreamers are, in all but a certificate of citizenship, brothers and sisters.

One of them from my district, Gabby Hernandez, is here today, Mr. Speaker, to watch us take this important vote. She arrived in this country from El Salvador at the age of 4. She attended school in Prince George’s County, Maryland, which I represent, and she has been studying these last few years to be a social worker and help people in our community.

I hope we can give Dreamers like Gabby reassurance that their country, America, will not abandon them.

In addition, this bill would also allow those who have been on temporary protected status and deferred enforced departure to remain as permanent residents.

One of them has a business in my district. He employs 40 people. Forty families would be affected by his leaving. He has been here for 25 years. He is, in every sense, a member of our community.

These are people who fled a natural disaster and violence and were welcomed into our country as refugees. Here, they have helped build a stronger community and have participated in building our economy.

I am proud to represent a strong community of Liberians in my district, many of whom fled war and disease outbreak and built new lives here. We should not allow them to be uprooted from their homes a second time.

Some of them are here today in the gallery as well.

Let’s show them. Let’s show them that we stand together with them and cherish their contributions to America.

Whether we are Irish or Danish or Italian or Jews or Poles or Germans, all who came here in great numbers immigrated to this country and have made us great.

This bill is not perfect. No bill is perfect. But it is a step, a very important step, a down payment on fulfilling that promise.

But change happens most often in steps, and today the Democrat-led House is taking that step forward by keeping our promise to Dreamers.

I want to thank LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, NYDIA VELÁZQUEZ, YVETTE CLARKE, JERRY NADLER, and—yes, once again—ZOE LOFGREN for all the work that they have done to get us to a place where we have a fair bill—not amnesty, a fair bill for America.

I hope my Republican colleagues will join us in voting for this bill. Together, let’s send a message of inclusion and acceptance of these Dreamers, whose dreams are the same as ours, whose patriotism is the same as ours, and whose Nation is the same as ours.

Vote “aye.” Vote for America.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from references to occupants of the gallery.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I always appreciate the majority leader coming down. It is amazing to me, though, that as we come down and talk about this bill, if there really was a desire to have a bipartisan bill, then maybe we would have brought the bill that actually did get close, as the gentleman did bring up last Congress, and actually ask some of those cosponsors on the Republican side who were sponsoring it last time to be a part, who have said they have been frozen out.

Let’s face reality. So spare me the discussion on getting a bipartisan bill and the disdain for it and saying that this bill actually helps.

This is a bill written for a promise, as was just said. Let’s, at least, be honest about why it was written and the fact that it will not help the situation on the border and, frankly, is not going to help us get a bill passed, because this will not pass because, as the President has said, he wants to see some security attached to this, so that we have a safe and secure legal immigration system.

Mr. Speaker, I would agree with him. Spare me those discussions because that didn't happen here, as is painfully obvious.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHO).

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Speaker, I have the utmost respect for the majority leader.

What I see as a problem here, that we see over and over again, is finger pointing.

Yes, we did have the majority and the Republican Party didn't do anything. But the Democrats had the majority back in President Obama's first 2 years; they did nothing. But fingers get pointed. Nothing gets done.

I rise today in opposition to this bill, but that is not to say I am against legal immigration. In fact, I don't believe anyone in this Chamber or up in the gallery, even though we can't reference them, is against legal immigration.

I have repeatedly stated that I want to find a solution for the Dreamers, those kids who, through no fault of their own, were brought to the United States as children, illegally.

I support providing a method for those who have registered under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program, or DACA, to obtain legal status. However, this must only be done in coordination with measures completely fixing our Nation's broken border.

We have to have border security and the enforcement of current immigration law or we can't go forward, because a vacuum is turned on and more people will come.

Without enhancing border security and addressing the loopholes in our immigration system, this bill simply encourages more illegal immigration.

There is a cause-and-effect process that does occur. If borders are open, they are overrun, and immigration laws aren't enforced. Guess what? There is more illegal immigration.

There is a crisis at our southwest border, and this year we have seen apprehensions of people illegally entering at the border increasing every month.

For instance, in January of 2019, there were approximately 49,000; in April of 2019, 99,000. The numbers are going to continue to go up because the word is out, as Mr. COLLINS said, if you get to the U.S. southwest border, you will get amnesty.

That is unfortunate. The 99,000 in April are only the crossings that we know about.

Let's look at why this is a crisis. It is because the previous administration created an illegal program called DACA.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Florida an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. YOHO. It has created a problem in Congress.

What we have to do, if my colleagues on the other side are serious about finding a fix for this problem, for our

broken immigration system: Let's work together and agree that, without border security, this will not work.

Let's fix this broken system once and for all. Let's do what is best for America because, if we do what is best for America, is that not best for the immigrants, too?

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA), a valued member of our Judiciary Committee.

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank our chair, our leadership, and, particularly, NANCY PELOSI for making sure that this bill was a priority bill.

For me, I have dedicated a great part of my life in public service to helping immigrants who come to the United States in search of a prosperous and dignified life.

Today, I am honored to participate in this historic day in the House of Representatives.

Since 2001, when the DREAM Act was first conceived, Dreamers have waited.

In 2012, DACA enabled eligible young adults to work lawfully, attend school, and contribute to society without the constant fear of deportation.

DACA, however, does not provide a path to citizenship, and it leaves out a huge number of deserving Dreamers.

Now, in 2019, they are still waiting. They are Americans in waiting. Right now, Dreamers live in fear of being deported to countries they may never have known, don't remember, or don't know at all, countries with which they have little or no personal connection.

And, because of their status, most Dreamers have never left the United States, never having had the opportunity to know their places of origin and never knowing any other place to call home other than the American communities in which they grew up. Some don't even know another language other than English.

Opponents of this bill fail to realize that it is not just about the Dreamers. It is also their families that would be harmed by mass deportations. It is their employers who would lose key members of their workforce. It is their communities who would lose vital members of their community.

It bears repeating: Dreamers are American in every way except on paper. In their hearts, in their minds, and in their souls, they are Americans. They are Americans in waiting.

Many have been in this country for decades, becoming business owners, employers, and homeowners.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS).

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

As the majority leader gave his remarks a few moments ago, I was reminded that, in December of 2010, I was in this House of Representatives and, during a lame-duck session, the House of Representatives had, at that time, a sizable Democratic majority. They had lost the majority in the 2010 election,

so it was the waning hours of the Democratic majority, and they passed what was then known as Senator DURBIN's DREAMer bill here in the House of Representatives.

□ 1645

It went over to the Senate, and Democrats had a 59–41 majority in the United States Senate, and the Dreamer bill failed to achieve cloture, not because it was blocked by Republicans. Three Republicans voted with the then-majority Democrats to move the bill along. Senator Lugar, no longer with us, Senator MURKOWSKI, who is still with us, and Senator Bennett from Utah, voted in favor of moving that bill along.

Five Democrats voted against cloture, and that was the reason why, in the waning days of President Obama's first 2 years, as the Democratic majority was winding down its term, that bill did not pass.

But this bill before us today—and I felt so compelled to come and talk about this because we have a serious problem in the lower Rio Grande Valley sector on our Texas-Mexico border. There are parts of that border where there is not a single stick of barrier and, as a consequence, the number of people coming over—you have read the headlines, you have heard the statistics that have been talked about here today, 100,000 a month.

I serve on the Committee on Energy and Commerce. We have the Office of Refugee Resettlement under our jurisdiction in the Health Subcommittee. The men and women there do a tremendous job. They do everything we ask.

I visited one of their facilities last week, Casa Padre, down in Brownsville, Texas; 1,380 children under their care. That number has stayed fairly constant since my previous visit last July. They get some kids in, they move some kids out, and it is a steady state.

But at the border station in McAllen, it is a different story. They have no control over how many come in.

Yes, the law says that within 72 hours—it is purely a processing center—they are to move, particularly children, out of their center and off to the OOR facilities. But if there is no place to receive them then they cannot. And OOR, by law, cannot receive more children than they are allowed to receive.

They closed the surge facility up in Tornillo by El Paso during the summer, so there is no place else to go.

I have got to tell you, the men and women who work for the Customs and Border Patrol in the State of Texas in the lower Rio Grande Valley sector, overwhelmed is not a strong enough word. They are burnt out. They have been taking care of so many people for so long, and they are asking, Where is the United States Congress? Why will we not reform the asylum laws that would allow us to get on top of this situation?

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STANTON), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 6, the American Dream and Promise Act of 2019.

For so many, this day is a long time coming. It would not be possible without so many amazing people and organizations, including in my home State of Arizona, who never stopped fighting, who never gave up hope on this dream.

We are here today to pass a bill that will provide permanent protections and a pathway to citizenship for our Dreamers, a solution that is long overdue, one that will lift up 2 million people across our Nation. For many, giving them a permanent place in the only home, the only country that they have ever known.

But this bill does more than the right thing. It does a smart thing. Make no mistake, this is an economic stimulus bill. The economic gains in communities across the country will be significant, and fewer stand to benefit more than my community.

The Phoenix metro area ranks among the top areas that will experience real economic benefit from the passage of this bill. When we bring stability to eligible immigrants, we bring stability to our local economies as well.

The American Dream and Promise Act of 2019 is a case of doing both the right thing for people and doing the right thing for our economy.

Dreamers are an integral part of our community, our neighbors, our co-workers, our friends. They are woven into the social and economic fabric of our entire region, and we have a responsibility to make sure that they can continue to contribute and participate fully without fear.

When our Dreamers succeed, our communities will be stronger.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL), a member of our committee.

Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of H.R. 6, the American Dream and Promise Act of 2019.

Almost half of the people in my district were born in a country other than the United States, including myself. I did not have the great privilege of being born into this incredible Nation. But my story is not unique. My story, and every immigrant's story, is the American story. It is who we are as a country.

Dreamers, DED holders, TPS, and DACA recipients, are Americans in every single way but on paper; and it is time that we change that.

Protecting these Americans is not only the right thing to do, but it also makes economic sense.

In my district alone, Dream and Promise households contribute over \$53

million in Federal taxes and have a spending power of over \$271 million. These Americans are our friends, our neighbors, and our coworkers. They are teachers, doctors, farmers. They represent our Nation's commitment to hard work.

To every Dreamer, DED holder, TPS and DACA recipient with us here and across the country, I want you to know, we see you. We hear you. Your fight is our fight.

Today, we will pass the American Dream and Promise Act of 2019 and give all these Americans the protections that they deserve.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT).

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, we heard earlier some comments from the other side about, gee, what could have been done, and the desire for a bipartisan agreement on things. And yet, I know since President Trump came into office, he offered a deal to work out legalization for folks that had been granted DACA, and that offer was slapped down.

So it is interesting to hear now, after the opportunity did present itself in the last Congress, with Republicans in control in the House and Senate, and the President, wanting to work something out in a bipartisan manner, now, we hear, oh, we wanted it bipartisan all along.

Well, a problem with a self-governing nation is that when people abandon the rule of law in that self-governing nation, it is not going to remain self-governing that much longer.

What has made America strong was that—one of the things—that nobody was above the law. That included Presidents, it included most everybody. There were exceptions.

But as I have continued to say for a number of years, we should seal—not seal, but we should control the border, get it secured, continue to give over a million visas a year. Fine. Most generous country in the world when it comes to allowing access, ingress and egress. Continue that, but control the border.

And once the border is controlled, we can work out about what to do about the people that came in illegally. We can work that out.

Some try to slam Republicans and say, oh, you must hate Hispanics. They don't know our hearts. They don't know my heart.

The huge majority of Hispanics I know, they love God, they are devoted to their family, and they have an incredibly hard work ethic. I think those are three things, three components that help, really, make America a great country, the greatest I believe in the world. We need more of that. That is a great thing. But the immigration has to be legal.

Now, this bill, though, we had a rule shoved through, no amendments were

going to be allowed. Not only is this not going to be a bipartisan effort to work out an agreement from both sides, we are slamming this through. We are not letting any amendments.

And there were clearly problems with the bill. For example, my amendment would have helped stop gang members from being given legalization. No. No. That got voted down.

And not only was the amendment voted down, under the bill, the Secretary cannot consider the fact that we have information in our database that clearly shows that someone is a gang member. Oh, no.

Not only that, the Secretary, under this bill, is prohibited from getting help to go through and review evidence of who is a gang member and who isn't. That would mean hundreds of thousands of people would have to be considered by the Secretary individually.

That is no mistake. They knew the Secretary could not do that. So they were going to get as many gang members in as can possibly come in. And there will be disputes over who came in when. That is an ongoing issue.

But if a gang member is denied under this program, then all the other applicants, will have to pay a fee that will pay for the gang member's lawyer to sue in Federal court.

Look, it is clear what is going on. One party thinks their future as the only party, as the majority party, will be to get as many felons voting as possible and get as many people in here beholden to the Democratic Party, legally, illegally, whatever.

But the tragedy continues to go on at the border. Every time we mention legalization, amnesty, DACA, Dreamers, all of those things, the Border Patrol made clear, people flood in illegally.

Let's do the right thing. Let's vote "no" on this and work something out when the border is secure.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. ESCOBAR), a member of our Judiciary Committee.

Ms. ESCOBAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 6, the American Dream and Promise Act of 2019.

This bill would provide Dreamers, TPS holders, and DED recipients with the relief and certainty that they and our country need in order to thrive.

I would like to congratulate the architects of this bill, Representatives ROYBAL-ALLARD, VELÁZQUEZ, and CLARKE, who worked so tirelessly, as well as our Judiciary Committee Chairman NADLER, and our Immigration and Citizenship Subcommittee Chairwoman LOFGREN for the tireless work that they put into this.

This bill has the potential to help hundreds of thousands of hardworking individuals who are American in every way except on paper.

I am so proud that Texas has the second highest Dreamer population in the Nation, including the more than 9,000 Dreamers in the safe border community of El Paso, Texas.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle vacillate between arguments intended to stall this legislation that range from get in line, to build a wall, to painting all undocumented immigrants as dangerous criminals that Americans should fear. One of my colleagues even said that this bill would destroy America.

I would like to remind them that America is a nation of immigrants. Dreamers, TPS holders, and DED recipients are our friends, neighbors, and colleagues. Some have even bravely served in the military, and others are pillars within communities across the Nation.

They have built good lives here, started families, created small businesses, employed thousands of people, paid their taxes, made our country better.

□ 1700

I stand with Dreamers and TPS holders and will do all I can to ensure that they are shielded from deportation and have a pathway to citizenship.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to be on the right side of history and support this bill.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL).

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia for yielding time.

Mr. Speaker, it is sad that I rise today in opposition to H.R. 6. It brings me no pleasure, for I support an equitable solution for our Nation's Dreamer population, but this bill goes well beyond that kind of a balanced, equitable solution and, in fact, puts illegal immigration ahead of legal immigration.

While we are a nation of immigrants, it is true, we are a nation of laws as well. Once again, the majority has failed to find common ground on this topic in this House.

Last year at this time we worked mightily, when in the majority, to try to find common ground, with Bob Goodlatte's effort of last summer, our former chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He, too, could not find full bipartisan common ground, and barely common ground among Republicans, but common ground we must find, and this bill, Mr. Speaker, is not that.

One example of why: legal Dreamers. These are kids of work permit holders in America from countries like India and China who can't get green cards due to arbitrary country caps in our immigration laws. Their kids have to self-deport when they turn 18 years old.

Why aren't these kids being dealt with and protected? Their parents followed the rules, came to the United States the right way with a legal work permit, and yet with this bill, we are going to reward those who came illegally, through no fault of their own for the kids, and not protect those who are here legally.

Mr. Speaker, that is not right.

Last year, House Republicans and the President offered equitable solutions for Dreamers in exchange for much-needed asylum reforms, family reunification at the border, and border security funds, but, sadly, as noted, the floundering majority in this House can't find that compromise, can't find that common ground.

In my view, Mr. Speaker, H.R. 6 is an insincere bill with no chance of being signed into law.

Mr. Speaker, I call on you to stop the messaging bills and negotiate with Republicans in the minority to fix our broken immigration system.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. BONAMICI).

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the American Dream and Promise Act, to stand with the thousands of Dreamers across the country and in Oregon, Dreamers like Gustavo and Brenda, who are living in and serving in our community.

Gustavo graduated from Forest Grove High School. He knew he was ineligible for Federal student aid, yet he found a way to go to college because he knows that education cannot be taken away from him.

Gustavo wrote: "I have found my calling in the nonprofit work I do. I am here to give back to the Latino community that believed in me and helped me achieve my dream."

Brenda is an educator in Hillsboro, Oregon. Last summer, her students asked her: "Are you coming back next year?" Despite uncertainty about her status, Brenda will watch her students graduate this Saturday, and she hopes to continue supporting kids and families in the very same school district from which she graduated.

It is long past time for Dreamers like Brenda and Gustavo, Americans in every way except on paper, to live out of the shadows. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I inquire how much time is remaining for both sides.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia has 7½ minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from California has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), my colleague.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, but I also want to thank her for her tireless and longstanding steadiness and leadership in support of our Dreamers.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 6, which ensures the Dreamers, temporary protected status recipients, and individuals with deferred enforcement departure status are protected from deportation. This bill will also establish a path for 2.5 million people to become lawful permanent residents.

These young people have lived in the United States for decades and have

made a life for themselves and for their families.

Now, let me be clear. Dreamers, TPS, and DED recipients make our Nation better. They are active members of our community and contribute to our economy and make America a stronger nation.

I am so proud to represent so many Dreamers in my district. They are American in every way except on paper, and it is beyond cruel to deport them to countries many of them barely know.

By passing this bill today, House Democrats are maintaining the promise of the American Dream to immigrants around the country.

It is time to protect our young people, recognize their love for America, and finally help their dreams come true.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on H.R. 6.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. FRANKEL), a leader in this movement.

Ms. FRANKEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding and my colleagues who have brought this before us today.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the American Dream and Promise Act.

As a teen, Daniella had a dream, a dream to be a lawyer. Her grandmother had brought her here from Venezuela when she was a small child, from a place she barely knew and never returned to.

Daniella learned English, made friends, studied hard, and became an honors student. When she applied for a college scholarship, she learned for the first time a family secret: she was undocumented.

Disqualified from this scholarship and with no money for college, Daniella was devastated. Then, in 2012, like for hundreds of thousands of young people, the doorway to opportunity opened. President Obama issued the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals order. Daniella enrolled in college and is now preparing for law school.

Mr. Speaker, today is a day that walls come down and we show the world that dreams like Daniella's can come true.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA), my colleague and neighbor in California.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman LOFGREN for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today for the American Dream and Promise Act of 2019, but more importantly, for Dreamers and TPS recipients in my community and all across our country.

As the Representative for the central coast of California, this bill will affect not just the lives of Dreamers and TPS recipients, but the lives of people throughout our communities.

In my district, there are nearly 20,000 Dreamers and thousands and thousands of Salvadorian TPS recipients. These are men and women who don't just live in my district; they work there; they go to school there; they own homes there; they have families there. They are our loved ones; they are our friends; they are our neighbors; they are our employees. They are our community. They are our country.

As the grandson of immigrants who grew up in this Nation of immigrants, I can tell you, Mr. Speaker, the Dreamers and TPS recipients in my community are filled with the spirit of this country. They don't just want to stay here; they want to contribute here. They want to give back to this community and country that has given them so much. They understand, they value, they yearn to fulfill their obligations as Americans in this democracy.

Mr. Speaker, let's fulfill our obligation in Congress. Let's do our job for our communities by giving our Dreamers, our TPS recipients that opportunity for our country.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, "Does anybody really want to throw out good, educated, and accomplished young people who have jobs, some serving in our military? Really?"

"They have been in our country for many years through no fault of their own, brought in by parents at young age."

Those were the words of a President Trump tweet on September 14, 2017, but, unfortunately, Donald Trump is a man of his last tweet. Later, when a bipartisan group of Senators went to meet with the President and present a viable bipartisan plan, he flew into a racist rant and refused to act.

Only because of Federal court orders, consistently rejecting the Trump administration arguments, do our Dreamers have any protection today.

I have visited personally with these young people: a nurse, a teacher, a county prosecutor, a key person in a small business, many students. They are contributing to our communities, and America is stronger for their presence. They are Americans in every sense except for the documents that allow them to fully participate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 15 seconds to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, if protection for our Dreamers is terminated, all of us will lose.

A coalition of Texas businesses has estimated that Texas, alone, will lose \$6 billion in economic activity every year.

Mr. Speaker, let's provide our Dreamers the certainty of a clear path to citizenship. Let's recognize them as

the full-fledged Americans they certainly are.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRIES

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, derogatory statements toward the President; also, that was impugning the integrity of the President. I think that is much more beyond what was actually warned about, and I would ask the Parliamentarian for a ruling on that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is again reminding Members to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, further parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the parliamentary inquiry would say that that statement, as quoted, "a racist rant" is an attack on the President, implying he is a racist. Is that not true? Which is contrary—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair continues to remind Members that they should refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President. The Chair will not issue an advisory opinion.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, further parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, is it not true that this House is run on parliamentary language that is not consistent with what was just used?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will continue to enforce the rules of decorum.

The gentleman from Georgia is recognized.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Georgia continues that parliamentary inquiry, then, because it is an issue that needs to be addressed. It should not have been said on this floor.

Mr. Speaker, with that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. JUDY CHU), a leader on this issue.

Ms. JUDY CHU of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6, the Dream and Promise Act.

This is a historic day. H.R. 6 provides a long-awaited pathway to citizenship for Dreamers, to temporary protected status recipients, and deferred enforced departure status individuals.

A floor vote on this bill could not have come soon enough. More than 2.5 million immigrants currently living in

fear that they would be torn from their families could find relief in this bill.

Losing them would be disastrous to our communities, and it would harm our economy. It would be devastating to so many. This includes 130,000 Asian American Dreamers and 9,000 TPS recipients who urgently need relief from the President's xenophobic threats to tear apart immigrant families.

The Dream and Promise Act unites us around the shared ideal that anybody can live the American Dream if they are willing to work for it. That is the lesson that has inspired generations of immigrants to build this country, and that is the lesson we cannot afford to forget.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this bill.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, here we go again. Now, it may not matter to anyone else here, but the Members who wear pins understand that parliamentary language is important and what rules this floor. "Xenophobic" is another word being used on this floor about the President's character. Please advise how that is parliamentary language.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would again remind all Members to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

□ 1715

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PHILLIPS).

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is long overdue in the U.S. and in my State of Minnesota.

In Minnesota we are home to a thriving community of Liberian refugees who fled two civil wars and an Ebola outbreak, refugees like my good friend, Louise Stevens. She escaped civil war, left her life behind, and slept on a friend's floor for over a year just for the chance at the American Dream.

Now she is over 60. She has worked hard in Minnesota's healthcare industry for 18 years. She is the mother of American children. She pays taxes, and she is here legally under DED. But because of that DED status, she still has no path to citizenship. The same is true for thousands of Liberians in America.

I am so proud to help lead the Dream and Promise Act and finally, at long last, change that. That is the American Dream and, at long last, it should be our reality.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ESPAILLAT).

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Speaker, today is a great day in our Nation as we live up to our most noble and altruistic ideals.

Today, by passing the American Dream and Promise Act, we will again reaffirm that we are still a Nation of immigrants.

Today, we follow a great tradition that goes back even before Ellis Island, when hundreds of thousands of, mainly European, immigrants from humble, poor beginnings reached our shores in an attempt to better their lives. They made us a more perfect union, strengthening the notion that we are still a nation of immigrants.

With H.R. 6, young people and others who are students, teachers, nurses, caregivers, and members of our Armed Forces will be able to fully embrace the potential and live the American Dream, reaffirming that the United States of America is still a nation of immigrants.

No one but two of our colleagues can say otherwise. Whether from red States or blue States, we all share an immigrant heritage in one way or another. Some came by force, shackled to their destiny, while others came fleeing violence, poverty, hunger, or in search of liberty and religious freedom. So many came to our Nation, and we are still, Mr. Speaker, a Nation of immigrants.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to my colleague from California (Mrs. TORRES).

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise also in strong support of H.R. 6, the American Dream and Promise Act.

I recently met with a young Dreamer from my district who asked me a simple question: Have you ever thought about doing something to change someone else's life?

Passing the American Dream and Promise Act is that moment in history. This is a historic day for the millions of hardworking young people who, like me, were brought to the U.S. as children. And not just me, but many other members of the new American caucus who are serving in Congress today. They built lives here. They own businesses, homes, and cars. Many have U.S. citizen children. They are not a national security concern. These are our neighbors and our friends who have done everything that they could possibly do to be on the right side of the law and on the right side of our communities.

Immigrants make America great. I urge passage.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 2 minutes to the

gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO), the chair of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative LOFGREN for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, the most powerful movements in American history, those that have made the most change in our country, have often been started by young people.

More than a dozen years ago, many young Dreamers took to the streets of cities like Los Angeles, Dallas, Chicago, New York, and so many other places throughout our country asking that they be recognized fully as Americans. Many of these are folks who were brought here when they were 6 months old, 5 years old, or 3 years old and have only known the United States as their home country.

Today, the House of Representatives recognizes their Americanness and takes a step forward to move them out of the legal limbo in which they have found themselves and, unfortunately, in which they have lived their lives. These are folks who are servicemembers, they are teenagers, they are engineers, and they are workers in the fields. They are people who are producing for our country, who are making this Nation strong. They are people who we can be proud of. They are, like us, Americans. And today, most of all, we give them something to celebrate as we acknowledge their Americanness.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Speaker PELOSI for her hard work. This is the second time, under her tenure as Speaker, that a Dream Act has passed. I thank LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, PRAMILA JAYAPAL, and everybody on the Judiciary Committee who has also done the hard work of shepherding this bill through.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote for H.R. 6.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA).

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman NADLER and Chairwoman LOFGREN for their leadership on this important bill. This moment has been years in the making, thanks in no small part to the advocates, the allies, and the young people who fought hard for their right to stay in a country that they call and consider home.

Let me be clear, the American Dream and Promise Act is not perfect, but there is a lot of good in it. This is a big step forward.

That is why I offered amendments to, first, prohibit juvenile adjudications from being used to determine a public safety risk, and, two, to eliminate all references to gang databases or presumed gang affiliation from H.R. 6. It didn't make it, but it is still a great compromise.

We cannot afford to turn our backs now. We must pass H.R. 6 today, a sig-

nificant precedent by the House of Representatives to create a pathway to citizenship for millions.

Mr. Speaker, I thank everyone responsible for their contributions to this piece of immigration reform.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), my colleague, the Speaker of the House.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congresswoman ZOE LOFGREN for yielding and for her extraordinary leadership.

Congresswoman LOFGREN has been an immigration lawyer. She has taught immigration law, and she has served now as chair of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship. She was masterful in bringing elements together to make today possible. I commend our distinguished chairman, Mr. NADLER, for his leadership, and Congresswoman JAYAPAL for making this success possible.

But also, I commend Congresswoman LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD. When we passed this bill on the floor a long time ago, it was her legislation. She is the godmother—they are young godmothers—she is the godmother of this legislation. And I commend Congresswoman NYDIA VELÁZQUEZ, who was the chair of the Hispanic Caucus when we passed the bill the first time; Congresswoman YVETTE CLARKE, who has been a champion on this issue; Congresswoman JUDY CHU, the chair of her caucus; Congresswoman KAREN BASS of her caucus; and Congressman JOAQUIN CASTRO of the Hispanic Caucus—inside maneuvering, but the outside mobilization is what made today possible.

The stories of the Dreamers elevated this issue, their stories told with such dignity and patriotism for our country, the mobilization that they evoked from their stories for other people to take up their cause and their case, because it is so important to America. And today, we are not only honoring and rewarding our Dreamers, but we are also addressing the temporary protected status and DED recipients so that they feel much safer.

A year ago, I stood on the floor of this House—yes, in 4-inch heels, for 8 hours, if you want any more statistics—and told many stories of our Dreamers. I couldn't yield because then I would give up my time, so I told the stories of Dreamers. These Dreamers are the constant reinvigoration of America.

Dreamers such as Fernando, who lives in my district, came to the U.S. when he was just 9 years old. He had an excellent education, which I will submit for the RECORD. He now works at UCSF—that would be the University of California, San Francisco—Helen Diller Family Comprehensive Cancer Center, where he is working hard to provide new insights into deadly diseases and disorders.

There are other stories to tell.

To our businesses and economy, Javier came from Mexico City when he was 5 and now employs hundreds of Americans as CEO of an investment firm.

To technology and innovation, Saba came from Pakistan and is now a Ph.D. candidate studying cancer and other deadly genetic diseases.

And to our security, Andrea came from Peru and is hoping to follow in her father's footsteps as a member of the Air Force.

The list goes on and on. My colleague from California, MIKE THOMPSON, is always bragging that, in California, 5,000 of our teachers are DACA, are Dreamers. We want to give back to them.

The courage, patriotism, and determination to succeed of those young people strengthens our Nation and they must be allowed to stay.

There is nothing partisan or political about protecting Dreamers and TPS and DED recipients.

If the Dream Act had been brought to the floor in the last Congress under the Republican majority and leadership, I do believe that it would have passed under a Republican majority by strong, bipartisan support.

Every President in recent memory—Democrat and Republican—has understood the value of immigration to our Nation.

In his last speech as President of the United States, President Ronald Reagan said he had an important message to communicate to the country he loves, and he went on to say: “Thanks to each wave of new arrivals to this land of opportunity, we’re a nation forever young, forever bursting with energy and new ideas, and always on the cutting edge, always leading the world to the next frontier. This quality is vital to our future as a nation.”

President Reagan went on to say: “If we ever closed the door to new Americans, our leadership in the world would soon be lost.”

Today, our new Democratic House majority is advancing that leadership in the world, in a bipartisan way, hopefully, with the American Dream and Promise Act.

We are pleased that this legislation opens a door of opportunity to TPS and DED recipients, who are American in every way: raising families, starting businesses, contributing to our communities, and fighting in our wars over decades.

Once we pass this bill—we want it to pass the Senate and be signed by the President. We want it to be a bridge to understand why we need comprehensive immigration reform for an immigration system that embraces the contributions of our newcomers.

Protecting Dreamers and TPS and DED Americans is about honoring the respect for family that is at the heart of our faith and at the heart of who we are as Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a strong, bipartisan vote to pass this legislation, and

to safeguard every person’s right to pursue his or her American Dream. And to my colleagues, today, on the floor of this House, we have the opportunity to be part of history, to be on the right side of history, but, more importantly, to be on the right side of the future by voting and recognizing the value of Dreamers to that future.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings is in violation of the rules of the House.

□ 1730

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time each side has remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia has 7½ minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from California has 9½ remaining.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of time, and I appreciate the gentlewoman (Ms. LOFGREN) and the ability to close.

Mr. Speaker, there is a saying sometimes, and it is “everything has been said, just not everybody has said it.” I think we sort of went through that today.

But some of the things that have been said today need to be brought out and, I think, continue to be brought out, and it may be that we don’t talk about them.

What we have found here is that, today, my colleagues clearly do not care—as we have seen—about rule of law. They don’t even seem to care about the rules of the House today, and they had to actually waive the paygo rules in order to bring this bill to the floor.

The estimate on this was \$35 billion. They have waived that. They said: We don’t care. We have got a bill that is going nowhere, a bill that is not going to be signed. So I guess, just to make our point, we are just going to waive that.

But let’s talk a little bit about some of the other stuff that is not in this bill, that is not with DACA recipients, or DACA, or the Dreamers—however, it is described today—that many of us would like to have seen.

I think it was very telling when the majority leader came down here and brought up a bill which I acknowledged was very close to coming bipartisan and passing last year, but didn’t. If you wanted a bipartisan bill, that is where you would have started, and you would have had an opportunity to actually then put something with it with security and actually get something passed.

But that was not what my friends across the aisle wanted. They wanted,

it seems to me, a political bill, a statement bill, something that will not get passed but simply continue to use this population, seemingly, in a way that furthers political goals and not a real solution.

An interesting part of this bill which has not been talked about as much—it has been mentioned, but it also needs to be recognized. We have a serious issue with this temporary protected status, TPS. There is no T anymore. T is not available in this. Temporary does exist.

When we talk about this—and it is supposed to be for those who are in dire need. I agree with the concept of TPS, that it should be there for those areas and times when we need to allow people to come in, and that should be a part, and it should not be natural disasters and other things. But I want you to think for just a second—and this was actually brought out in Rules last night by my colleague from California, whom I respect highly about this.

But understand, the TPS was granted to El Salvador in March 2001; Haiti, 2010; Honduras, 1999—these were earthquakes, hurricanes—Nepal, 2015, an earthquake; Hurricane Mitch in 1999, with Nicaragua. Others were armed conflicts, which we can understand.

But temporary after a hurricane, we are looking at 15, almost 20 years and we are still dealing with this, because all we did in this body and all the administration did was simply kick the can down the road.

I feel for those who came here on a temporary status but did not go home, and then they got left. Yes, this has become their home because we did not obey the law.

Now, there has been a lot said also about—and there is no need to continue on it because there is the ability for criminal elements to get green cards—the discussion about having the Secretary of Homeland Security being able to take these up; and an individual, a nondelegable authority, to actually take these individual items up is a farce. They don’t have that time or ability.

They will never get that far because, actually, amazingly, the Department of Homeland Security Secretary is a busy person, both female or male. Whoever serves in it, under Republican or Democrat, does not have time to do this. So the very narrow exemption will never get used. So, yes, it does open that possibility up.

But I think the interesting thing here is, it was shown by some of the discussion in this debate, it was beyond the political rhetoric of a bill that is going nowhere and a bill that should and could find solutions.

It goes back to the problem that we see right now that this is, frankly, another green light to those who want to come here seeking freedom from the place that they currently are, which I sympathize with. I understand. But either we have a way to get into our country legally or we don’t. Either we

have a way that you should come properly to our country or we don't.

It is not an in-between item here. It is not saying that we want you to come but, yet, at the same point, don't worry about our rules and laws if you can come.

As I said earlier in my statement today, they are borrowing, renting, and begging for children to walk across the border because they know that, once they do, they are free. Within 48 to 72 hours, they can get to an NGO and be on a plane somewhere, even when we have found over 3,000 cases of fraudulent, unaccompanied minors and family units. But we don't address that here.

In other words, we don't talk about what is happening in combination with this, which many of us could have actually gotten on board with. We simply put another green light, Mr. Speaker, on the fact that we are not helping.

If either side, both Republicans or Democrats, could look at a Border Patrol agent or an ICE agent or one who works in our immigration and port authority and actually look at them and tell them while they are doing their job upholding the law, which is all they can do—it is not their job to make laws. That is this body's job: to make laws or to help them or to send them aid.

Then how can we look them in the eye when they are staying 15 and 20 hours away from their families each day, when their own families are falling apart, because we are overcrowding our Border Patrol offices because they can't hide them?

How do we explain to those who come here properly on asylum from Cuba and other places where they have been told, as one told me, looked at me and said: "If I was to go back to Cuba, they would disappear me," how can we sit there and look at them while they are held for 60 or 90 days or longer, while unaccompanied family members and unaccompanied minors and family units are being passed over within 24 to 48 hours as they are sitting there legitimately trying to get into this country through an honest asylum claim?

But we sit them there to the side. We don't want to discuss them. We want to make a political statement today.

So this will be a partisan vote. There will be some bipartisan vote. There may be some who will vote for it, and that is okay. But at the end of the day, we are not getting what we asked for. We are not getting what we wanted. If we did, we probably would have taken the bill from last Congress. They did have bipartisan votes, what the majority leader spoke of. But that is not what we did.

Until we get serious about this issue, until we get serious about wanting to fix this and not simply use debate time to bash the administration or the President and to find solutions here, then we will continue down this path.

And you can celebrate if you pass this—which you will because the ma-

jority has the numbers—but how hollow a celebration is something when you look and say: This will not do anything because this will not become law.

The powerful symbol spoken of by one of my colleagues earlier is this. The powerful symbol is not that you can pass a bill on the floor that has nothing of support from either side or actually has the hope of becoming law, or giving false hope to anyone who is watching today, what actually has the ability to do is that why would we do this if we are not dealing with the issues that we have as we go forward? Why would we take the flaws in this bill, bringing it to the floor in a closed rule?

Why? Because I believe the majority didn't want to have to deal with the honest problems in this bill with amendments, so they closed the rule. They didn't want it to happen.

Mr. Speaker, but as this is our time, this our place, I would urge a "no" vote on this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to correct a couple of things that have been said in the course of this debate.

Unfortunately, there are those in our country who try and claim that immigrants are criminals, and that is really incorrect. But for those who have said that this bill was loose for people who have committed serious crimes, it is simply not the case. We have tough restrictions in this bill.

Under the bill, an applicant is disqualified if any one of the following apply:

There is reason to believe the applicant is a national security risk;

The applicant has a felony conviction of any kind other than immigration status related;

The applicant has a single misdemeanor conviction involving moral turpitude with a sentence of more than 6 months, whether or not that has been served;

An applicant has two misdemeanors involving moral turpitude, regardless of sentence;

An applicant has more than two misdemeanors of any kind, excluding offenses that should not bar anyone, like minor traffic offenses; and

The applicant has a single misdemeanor conviction for domestic violence.

A lot has been said, I think, incorrectly, about the provision in the bill that says the Secretary's authority to deny applicants who pose a threat to public safety—and that is our failsafe in this—the Secretary can deny an applicant if he determines, or she, that the applicant poses a current threat to public safety, that somehow that is unworkable. But that is not true.

Let's be clear. Members of Congress are the only ones who can introduce bills and sign letters. But do we do every single aspect of that? Of course not. We have staff who assist us.

That is how that would work in the Department of Homeland Security. The staff would help, and they would prepare something for the Secretary, who would not be able to delegate it. And this is how it has worked in the Immigration and Nationality Act before.

I draw your attention to INA's 236(a), which is the mandatory detention of suspected terrorists at habeas corpus and judicial review. This section provides that this decision cannot be delegated, and yet it is workable because a lot of the staff work is done to present to the Secretary who, himself, must make that decision; similarly, with public law 110-301, the Libyan Claims Resolution Act, and 8 U.S.C. 1522 that provides nondelegable activities.

Now, there has been discussion that somehow the language that we have in the bill about databases means you can't use that evidence. That is simply incorrect.

Mr. Speaker, if we had wanted to prevent the Department of Homeland Security from using or referring to gang databases, we would have said so. The bill would clearly state that DHS could not use, rely on, or refer to gang databases. That is not what the bill says.

The bill says "it shall not establish disqualifying gang participation." It can be evidence, but it can't be the establishment of that fact.

Now, why would that be the case? We value our law enforcement community. They keep us safe. They are hard-working. But these databases are populated by people way beyond law enforcement, people in school police, school security. They can result in people being mistakenly tagged as gang members when they are not.

I will give an example.

There was an audit done of California's gang database, CalGang. When the auditors went through, they found out there were 42 individuals who were under the age of 1 year old who had allegedly self-reported that they were part of a gang. Obviously, that was incorrect. So we would not want to make that the determining factor.

I want to mention a little bit about the comments that were made about DUI. DUI is a very serious matter, and no one wants to see individuals who are threats to public safety obtain relief under this bill.

First, anyone who is convicted by an offense punishable by a maximum term of imprisonment of more than 1 year is barred from relief. So anyone who would commit a serious offense is barred.

If you have one conviction for DUI with a suspended license and you knew your license was suspended, you have committed a crime of moral turpitude, because section 212 of the Immigration and Nationality Act still applies.

Some have said that a single DUI conviction should be enough to disqualify you. Well, we have provided for that as well. If the Secretary finds that you pose a serious public safety threat, he can deny your application.

I will just say this. There are Members of the House of Representatives who have a single DUI. We didn't exile them from a single DUI, and I don't think if someone has turned their life around, we should exile them as well.

Now, I want to talk about the value of this bill.

It is interesting to hear the bill has been jammed, because we have waited for 18 years for this moment to pass this bill.

□ 1745

Mr. Speaker, over 400 diverse organizations, associations, and industry leaders support this bill, including United We Dream, NAACP, National Organization for Women, Interfaith Immigration Coalition, United States Chamber of Commerce, and National Education Association.

Yesterday, more than 100 business leaders, including Walmart, Koch Industries, Coca-Cola, Starbucks, and General Motors all came out in support of this bill. They had full-page ads in the New York Times, asking us to please pass this bill.

H.R. 6 is the solution we have been waiting for. Passage of this measure is long overdue. Dreamers and TPS and DED recipients do not have the luxury of time. President Trump terminated DACA. He terminated TPS for six countries. He extended DED only through March 2020.

While the courts have stopped the President on DACA and TPS, these individuals are living on borrowed time.

We can vote on their futures now. To a great extent, we are deciding their fates, and we are also deciding our fates. Are we the America that made us great, who opened our doors to those who wanted to become Americans with us, who understood that those who have done no wrong should not receive punishment? I say that we are.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote in support of the American Dream and Promise Act of 2019, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, the treatment of the Dreamers, brought to this country by their parents and others with unsettled status, is un-American and must be set right by the rational process outlined by H.R. 6, the American Dream and Promise Act of 2019. The Dreamers have come to symbolize the entire group of individuals who have been left in the shadows, where they experience the fear of the hunted. The Dreamers have lived among us for almost their entire lives. I have invited Dreamers who live in the District of Columbia to a public meeting to talk about their lives. They are fulfilling their own dreams going to college and working in good jobs.

The shame of our failure to permanently settle the Dreamers question will not go away as long as we leave them and others living without settled legal status twisting in the wind. H.R. 6 does not pretend to settle this issue. Rather, it establishes a path to citizenship not only for Dreamers but also for Temporary Protected Status and Deferred Enforced Departure holders.

Never before in American history have we left any group of people in our country in legal

limbo. H.R. 6 presents the ordered and predictable process this issue has long needed. These issues and these people will not go away. The House has an obligation to use our new majority to set this issue on the path to resolution.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the American Dream and Promise Act. For too long, Congress has failed to take action in providing certainty to members in our community whose immigration status has been thrown into question because of the actions of this erratic administration. With the passage of this important and substantial piece of legislation, we will be sending a clear message to these individuals that they are valued members of our communities.

This bill provides certainty to the roughly 14,600 DREAMers in my district, including people like Juan Carlos Cerdá. Juan Carlos came to the United States at the age of 7 with his mother from Mexico. Juan Carlos didn't understand completely what was going on at the time—all he knew was that he and his mother were leaving Mexico to join his father in the United States. Juan Carlos worked hard through school and eventually earned a B.A. at Yale University. He returned to North Texas as a kindergarten teacher in the Pleasant Grove neighborhood in my district to contribute back to the community that gave him so much. Because of the uncertainty surrounding the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program and the Trump Administration, Mr. Cerdá's work authorization had a cloud of uncertainty. This bill would lift that cloud and allow people like Mr. Cerdá to become contributing members in our diverse communities.

Furthermore, roughly 2,400 individuals under Temporary Protected Status and Deferred Enforced Departure within my district will also be protected under this legislation. These individuals were granted refuge in the United States while their home countries dealt with issues such as natural disasters or civil unrest. These individuals have been in the United States for an average of 22 years and have already set down roots within my district. We know them as small business owners, educators, community leaders, and friends. These individuals along with DREAMers are Americans, just like myself, the only difference is what is written on a piece of paper.

Overall, up to 2.5 million people who have spent most of their lives in the United States will have a door of opportunity opened so that they too can fulfill their vision of the American dream. These individuals make our country stronger and make valuable contributions to it every day. As a cosponsor of this bill, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and for the Senate to take it up immediately upon passage in this chamber.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ESPAILLAT). All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 415, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 6 is postponed.

REMEMBERING THE VICTIMS OF THE VIOLENT SUPPRESSION OF DEMOCRACY PROTESTS IN TIANANMEN SQUARE AND ELSEWHERE IN CHINA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 393) remembering the victims of the violent suppression of democracy protests in Tiananmen Square and elsewhere in China on June 3 and 4, 1989, and calling on the Government of the People's Republic of China to respect the universally recognized human rights of all people living in China and around the World, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 423, nays 0, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 238]

YEAS—423

Abraham	Casten (IL)	Duffy
Adams	Castor (FL)	Duncan
Aderholt	Castro (TX)	Dunn
Aguilar	Chabot	Emmer
Allen	Cheney	Engel
Alred	Chu, Judy	Escobar
Amash	Cicilline	Eshoo
Amodei	Cisneros	Espaiatl
Armstrong	Clark (MA)	Estes
Arrington	Clarke (NY)	Evans
Axne	Clay	Ferguson
Babin	Cleaver	Finkenauer
Bacon	Cline	Fitzpatrick
Baird	Cloud	Fleischmann
Balderson	Cohen	Fletcher
Banks	Cole	Flores
Barr	Collins (GA)	Fortenberry
Barragán	Collins (NY)	Foster
Bass	Comer	Foxx (NC)
Beatty	Conaway	Frankel
Bera	Connolly	Fudge
Bergman	Cook	Fulcher
Beyer	Cooper	Gaetz
Biggs	Correa	Gallagher
Bilirakis	Costa	Gallego
Bishop (GA)	Courtney	Garamendi
Bishop (UT)	Cox (CA)	Garcia (IL)
Blumenauer	Craig	Garcia (TX)
Blunt Rochester	Crawford	Gianforde
Bonamici	Crenshaw	Gibbs
Bost	Crist	Gohmert
Boyle, Brendan F.	Crow	Golden
Brady	Cuellar	Gomez
Brindisi	Cummings	Gonzalez (OH)
Brooks (AL)	Cunningham	Gonzalez (TX)
Brooks (IN)	Curtis	Gooden
Brown (MD)	Davids (KS)	Gosar
Brownley (CA)	Davidson (OH)	Gottheimer
Buchanan	Davis (CA)	Granger
Buck	Davis, Danny K.	Graves (GA)
Buschon	Davis, Rodney	Graves (LA)
Budd	Dean	Graves (MO)
Burchett	Defazio	Green (TX)
Burgess	DeGette	Griffith
Bustos	DeLauro	Grijalva
Butterfield	DelBene	Grothman
Byrne	Delgado	Guest
Calvert	Demings	Guthrie
Carbajal	DeSaulnier	Haaland
Cárdenas	DesJarlais	Hagedorn
Carson (IN)	Deutch	Harder (CA)
Carter (GA)	Diaz-Balart	Harris
Carter (TX)	Dingell	Hartzler
Cartwright	Doggett	Hayes
Case	Doyle, Michael F.	Heck
		Hice (GA)

Higgins (LA)	McCarthy	Schrader
Higgins (NY)	McCaul	Schriner
Hill (AR)	McClintock	Schweikert
Hill (CA)	McCollum	Scott (VA)
Himes	McEachin	Scott, Austin
Holding	McGovern	Scott, David
Hollingsworth	McHenry	Sensenbrenner
Horn, Kendra S.	McKinley	Serrano
Horsford	McNerney	Sewell (AL)
Houlihan	Meadows	Shalala
Hoyer	Meeks	Sherrill
Hudson	Meng	Shimkus
Huffman	Meuser	Simpson
Huizenga	Miller	Sires
Hunter	Mitchell	Slotkin
Hurd (TX)	Moolenaar	Smith (MO)
Jackson Lee	Mooney (WV)	Smith (NE)
Jayapal	Moore	Smith (NJ)
Jeffries	Morelle	Smith (WA)
Johnson (GA)	Moulton	Smucker
Johnson (LA)	Mucarsel-Powell	Soto
Johnson (OH)	Murphy	Spanberger
Johnson (SD)	Nadler	Spano
Johnson (TX)	Napolitano	Speier
Jordan	Neal	Stanton
Joyce (OH)	Neguse	Stauber
Joyce (PA)	Newhouse	Stefanik
Kaptur	Norcross	Steil
Katko	Norman	Steube
Keating	Nunes	Stevens
Keller	O'Halleran	Stewart
Kelly (IL)	Ocasio-Cortez	Stivers
Kelly (MS)	Olson	Suozzi
Kelly (PA)	Omar	Takano
Kennedy	Palazzo	Taylor
Khanna	Pallone	Thompson (CA)
Kildee	Palmer	Thompson (MS)
Kilmer	Panetta	Thompson (PA)
Kim	Pappas	Thornberry
Kind	Pascarella	Timmons
King (IA)	Payne	Tipton
King (NY)	Pelosi	Titus
Kinzinger	Pence	Tlaib
Kirkpatrick	Perlman	Tonko
Krishnamoorthi	Perry	Torres (CA)
Kuster (NH)	Peters	Torres Small
Kustoff (TN)	Peterson	(NM)
LaHood	Phillips	Trahan
LaMalfa	Pingree	Trone
Lamb	Pocan	Turner
Lamborn	Porter	Underwood
Langevin	Posey	Upton
Larsen (WA)	Pressley	Van Drew
Larson (CT)	Price (NC)	Vargas
Latta	Quigley	Veasey
Lawrence	Raskin	Vela
Lawson (FL)	Ratcliffe	Velázquez
Lee (CA)	Reed	Visclosky
Lee (NV)	Reschenthaler	Wagner
Lesko	Rice (NY)	Walberg
Levin (CA)	Rice (SC)	Walden
Levin (MI)	Richmond	Walker
Lewis	Riggleman	Walorski
Lieu, Ted	Roby	Waltz
Lipinski	Rodgers (WA)	Wasserman
Loebssack	Roe, David P.	Schultz
Lofgren	Rogers (AL)	Waters
Long	Rogers (KY)	Watkins
Loudermilk	Rooney (FL)	Watson Coleman
Lowenthal	Rose (NY)	Weber (TX)
Lowey	Rose, John W.	Webster (FL)
Lucas	Rouda	Welch
Luetkemeyer	Rouzer	Wenstrup
Lujan	Roy	Westerman
Luria	Royal-Allard	Wexton
Lynch	Ruiz	Wild
Malinowski	Ruppertsberger	Williams
Maloney,	Rush	Wilson (SC)
Carolyn B.	Rutherford	Ryan
Maloney, Sean	Sánchez	Wittman
Marchant	Sarbanes	Womack
Marshall	Scalise	Woodall
Massie	Scanlon	Wright
Mast	Schakowsky	Yarmuth
Matsui	Schiff	Yoho
McAdams	Schneider	Young
McBath		Zeldin

NOT VOTING—10

Clyburn	Hern, Kevin	Swalwell (CA)
Gabbard	Herrera Beutler	Wilson (FL)
Green (TN)	Mullin	
Hastings	Sherman	

□ 1816

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMERICAN DREAM AND PROMISE ACT OF 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BUTTERFIELD). Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 6) to authorize the cancellation of removal and adjustment of status of certain aliens, and for other purposes, will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. CLINE. I am in its current form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Cline moves to recommit the bill H.R. 6 to the Committee on the Judiciary with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Page 9, line 5, strike “or”.

Page 9, line 19, strike the period at the end and insert a semicolon.

Page 9, after line 19, insert the following:

(C) The Secretary knows or has reason to believe that the alien is or has been a member of a criminal street gang (as defined in subsection (a) of section 521 of title 18, United States Code), or to have participated in the activities of a criminal street gang knowing or having reason to know that such activities will promote, further, aid, or support the illegal activity of the criminal gang. For purposes of this subparagraph, the Secretary may consider any and all credible evidence of membership or participation in a criminal street gang, including evidence obtained from a State or Federal data base used for the purpose of recording and sharing activities of alleged gang members across law enforcement agencies.

Page 12, strike line 21 and all that follows through page 13, line 13 (and redesignate succeeding subparagraphs accordingly).

Add at the end the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. TREATMENT OF CERTAIN ALIENS FOUND INELIGIBLE FOR ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS.

Notwithstanding sections 111(e), 129, 211(c)(3), and 229 of this Act, an alien whose application would be denied based on criminal, national security, gang, or public safety grounds, as set out in section 111(c) or 211(a)(3) of this Act, shall be referred by the Secretary of Homeland Security for a determination of whether the alien should be placed in removal proceedings under section 240 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1229a).

Mr. CLINE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the reading be dispensed with.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his motion.

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, this amendment will not kill the bill or send it back to committee. If adopted, the bill will immediately proceed to final passage, as amended.

Mr. Speaker, the American people are sympathetic, forgiving, and reasonable people. They understand the idea of providing some type of certainty and stability for the approximately 700,000 DACA-eligible recipients who were brought to the United States by their parents at a young age and who otherwise have played by the rules while growing up in this country.

Mr. Speaker, what they don't understand is providing green cards and a path to citizenship for violent gang members, national security threats, and those who, through their disdain for our laws, thumb their noses at Lady Liberty and the Constitution of the United States.

They definitely don't understand why this bill treats men and women at the Department of Homeland Security like they are the dangerous ones, preventing them from receiving and utilizing readily available information in order to remove gang members, national security threats, and other public safety threats from our country to keep our families, our communities, and our Nation safe.

This motion to recommit simply says that if an alien has been designated a danger to Americans, then they don't deserve to become an American.

It provides that aliens whose applications are denied on the basis of criminal activity, national security risks, or as violent gang members are automatically referred to the Department of Homeland Security for a determination of removability from the United States.

Under this bill, information about criminal activity provided in an application for a green card may not be used for the purpose of immigration enforcement, even if the application is denied or withdrawn.

In practice, this means that, if an applicant has a murder conviction or if the applicant is a gang member and DHS knows about it because of the application, they can't refer that person for removal. It is just wrong.

The perverse and practical effect of H.R. 6 is that criminal aliens, gang members, terrorist threats, and other public safety threats who could be denied a green card will simply stay in this country, as if we are simply a sanctuary nation.

Mr. Speaker, some cities might want to be sanctuary cities, but most Americans want safety from crime, not sanctuary for criminals.

This MTR also does not affect the stay of removal provisions in H.R. 6 or the provisions relating to finality of adjudication in the bill. Thus, the alien cannot be removed until they have exhausted their appeals and received a final decision on their application.

If Democrats see fit to exclude criminals, national security risks, public

safety risks, and gang members from receiving green cards, then they should vote for this motion to recommit to ensure those dangerous aliens are also denied a safe haven in the United States.

I am sure most of the individuals who will take advantage of the provisions in this bill respect the U.S. Constitution and obey the laws of this Nation, but history has proven that criminal aliens, gang members, terrorists, and other public safety threats apply for immigration benefits all the time. If they didn't, we wouldn't have to have section 212 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, which makes such aliens inadmissible.

Even under DACA, under President Obama's program, criminals have applied. In fact, according to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, almost 8 percent of total DACA requesters, 59,786 individuals, had arrest records, which included such offenses as assault and battery, rape, murder, and drunk driving. And 199 individuals who requested DACA had 10 or more arrests.

H.R. 6 also provides green cards to gang members. Criminal gangs are a scourge on our communities, preying on vulnerable populations while committing a vast array of criminal acts.

H.R. 6 should not give gang members a foothold in the U.S. by fast-tracking them to a green card.

This MTR makes it easier for DHS to deny the applications of gang members by making it an eligibility requirement that an alien is not a gang member and by explicitly permitting DHS to take into account the information found in gang databases.

Hear me clearly: No matter what Democratic colleagues may say in the next few minutes, if Members don't vote for this MTR, they cannot look their constituents in the eye and honestly say that criminals will not get green cards.

If the Democrats want to prevent such dangerous individuals from getting green cards, they must vote for this MTR. To do otherwise is to prevent a commonsense change that will ensure the safety of law-abiding Americans, as well as those who are seeking to be part of the greatest nation on Earth, the United States of America.

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

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Colorado is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I may be new to Washington, but, apparently, I have learned something that the other side of the aisle has not, which is how to read a bill. If my colleagues go to page 11, line 21, of this bill, they will learn that gang members are not eligible under H.R. 6.

Mr. Speaker, if my colleagues don't believe me, I will quote the bill, that the applicant "knowingly, willingly, and willfully participated in offenses

committed by a criminal street gang . . . with the intent to promote or further the commission of such offenses" may be denied by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

So, look, spare me. Spare me, Mr. Speaker.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings is in violation of the rules of the House.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to spare me this false outrage because if this really were about gang violence, my colleagues have continuously had opportunities to pass legislation that would curb that threat.

If this were about gun violence and gang violence, where were my Republican colleagues last year when Congressman CONNOLLY introduced H.R. 5960, a bill actually called the Preventing Gang Violence Act of 2018, a bill that they killed in committee?

If my colleagues across the aisle truly wanted to combat gang violence, why did they refuse to let H.R. 1297, the Youth PROMISE Act, come out of committee when it was introduced in the 114th Congress by Congressman SCOTT?

At the end of the day, there is no question that no one is interested in allowing gang members to benefit from the American Dream and Promise Act, and that is why this bill addresses this exact issue.

At the end of the day, the Secretary has the ability to deny any applicant if they have directly participated in gang activity, even if they have not been convicted of a crime.

Mr. Speaker, what we have lost in the debate today, in my view, is what this bill is all about at its core.

I rise today not just as a Member of this body, not just as a proud American, but as the son of immigrants, as the son of African refugees who came to the United States over 35 years ago from a war-torn country in east Africa.

They became naturalized citizens, and they never forgot nor took for granted the freedom and the opportunities that the United States of America gave them and their children.

That I am able to stand in this Chamber with all of my colleagues today is proof that the American Dream is real, and I want it to be attainable for generations to come.

That is why we must pass H.R. 6 today. Right now, there are young people all across our country who know no other home but the United States. These kids are dedicated and willing to put in the hard work to earn a college education. They are excelling in their careers. They are contributing to our communities in countless ways every day.

We cannot allow these young people to continue to live in fear, to be at risk every single day of being ripped away

from their lives and losing everything that they know.

In America, immigrants are integral parts of each of our communities and of our economy. They are our friends. They are our neighbors. They are our coworkers. They are fighting each and every day, just as we are, to live up to the American ideals that our country was founded on.

Mr. Speaker, I have often heard my colleagues on the other side of the aisle offer quotes in this Chamber, in my limited time here. Well, let me give you a quote.

□ 1830

Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer a quote, and the quote is as follows: "It is bold men and women, yearning for freedom and opportunity, who leave their homelands and come to a new country to start their lives over. They believe in the American Dream. And over and over, they make it come true for themselves, for their children, and for others. They give more than they receive. They labor and succeed. And often they are entrepreneurs. But their greatest contribution is more than economic, because they understand in a special way how glorious it is to be an American."

That quote, those are not my words. Those are the words of President Ronald Reagan, and they were delivered by President Ronald Reagan in 1980, the same year my parents came to the United States.

Let's pass H.R. 6 today, and let's treat every person in our country who has struggled and is just as American as you and I are, let's treat them with the respect that they deserve.

Vote "no" on this motion to recommit, and let's pass H.R. 6 today.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of passage.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 202, noes 221, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 239]
AYES—202

Abraham	Babin	Bergman
Aderholt	Bacon	Biggs
Allen	Baird	Bilirakis
Amodei	Balderson	Bishop (UT)
Armstrong	Banks	Bost
Arrington	Barr	Brady

NOES—221

Adams	Cohen	Fudge
Aguilar	Connolly	Gabbard
Allred	Cooper	Gallego
Amash	Correa	Garamendi
Axne	Costa	Garcia (IL)
Barragán	Courtney	Garcia (TX)
Bass	Cox (CA)	Gomez
Beatty	Crist	Gonzalez (TX)
Bera	Crow	Green (TX)
Beyer	Cuellar	Grilvalja
Bishop (GA)	Cummings	Haaland
Blumenauer	Davids (KS)	Hayes
Blunt Rochester	Davis (CA)	Heck
Bonamici	Davis, Danny K.	Higgins (NY)
Boyle, Brendan F.	Dean	Hill (CA)
Brown (MD)	DeFazio	Himes
Brownley (CA)	DeGette	Horsford
Bustos	DeLauro	Houlahan
Butterfield	DelBene	Hoyer
Carbajal	Delgado	Huffman
Cárdenas	Demings	Jackson Lee
Carson (IN)	DeSaulnier	Jayapal
Cartwright	Deutch	Jeffries
Case	Dingell	Johnson (GA)
Casten (IL)	Doggett	Johnson (TX)
Castor (FL)	Doyle, Michael F.	Kaptur
Castro (TX)	Engel	Keating
Chu, Judy	Escobar	Kelly (IL)
Cicilline	Eshoo	Kennedy
Cisneros	Espaillat	Khanna
Clark (MA)	Evans	Kildee
Clarke (NY)	Fletcher	Kilmer
Clay	Foster	Kim
Cleaver	Frankel	Kind
		Kirkpatrick

Herrera Beutler
Mullin

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 237, noes 187, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 240]

AYES—237

Adams	Carson (IN)	Cuellar	Bost	Foxx (NC)	King (IA)
Aguilar	Cartwright	Cummings	Brady	Fulcher	King (NY)
Allred	Case	Cunningham	Brooks (AL)	Gaetz	Kinzinger
Axne	Casten (IL)	Davids (KS)	Brooks (IN)	Gallagher	Kustoff (TN)
Bacon	Castor (FL)	Davis (CA)	Buchanan	Gianforte	LaHood
Barragán	Castro (TX)	Davis, Danny K.	Buck	Gibbs	LaMalfa
Bass	Chu, Judy	Dean	Bucshon	Gohmert	Lamborn
Beatty	Cicilline	Defazio	Budd	Gonzalez (OH)	Latta
Bera	Cisneros	DeGette	Burchett	Gooden	Lesko
Beyer	Clark (MA)	DeLauro	Burgess	Gosar	Long
Bishop (GA)	Clarke (NY)	DelBene	Byrne	Granger	Loudermilk
Blumenauer	Clay	Delgado	Calvert	Graves (GA)	Lucas
Blunt Rochester	Cleaver	Demings	Carter (GA)	Graves (LA)	Luetkemeyer
Bonamici	Cohen	DeSaulnier	Carter (TX)	Graves (MO)	Marchant
Boyle, Brendan	Connolly	Deutch	Chabot	Griffith	Marshall
F.	Cooper	Diaz-Balart	Cheney	Grothman	Massie
Brindisi	Correa	Dingell	Cline	Guest	Mast
Brown (MD)	Costa	Doggett	Cloud	Guthrie	McCarthy
Brownley (CA)	Courtney	Doyle, Michael	Cole	Hagedorn	McCaul
Bustos	Cox (CA)	F.	Collins (GA)	Harris	McClintock
Butterfield	Craig	Engel	Collins (NY)	Hartzler	McHenry
Carbajal	Crist	Escobar	Comer	Hice (GA)	McKinley
Cárdenas	Crow	Eshoo	Conaway	Higgins (LA)	Meadows

Meuser	Rose, John W.
Miller	Rouzer
Mitchell	Roy
Moolenaar	Rutherford
Mooney (WV)	Scalise
Norman	Schweikert
Nunes	Scott, Austin
Olson	Sensenbrenner
Palazzo	Shimkus
Palmer	Simpson
Pence	Smith (MO)
Perry	Smith (NE)
Posey	Smucker
Ratcliffe	Spano
Reed	Stauber
Reschenthaler	Stefanik
Rice (SC)	Steil
Riggleman	Steube
Roby	Stewart
Rodgers (WA)	Stivers
Roe, David P.	Taylor
Rogers (AL)	Thompson (PA)
Rogers (KY)	Thornberry
Rooney (FL)	Timmons

Tipton	Turner
Rouzer	Wagner
Roy	Walberg
Rutherford	Walden
Scalise	Walker
Schweikert	Walorski
Scott, Austin	Waltz
Sensenbrenner	Watkins
Shimkus	Weber (TX)
Simpson	Webster (FL)
Smith (MO)	Wenstrup
Smith (NE)	Westerman
Smucker	Williams
Spano	Wilson (SC)
Stauber	Wittman
Stefanik	Womack
Steil	Woodall
Steube	Wright
Stewart	Yoho
Stivers	Young
Taylor	Zeldin
Thompson (PA)	
Thornberry	
Timmons	

NOT VOTING—9

Clyburn	Hern, Kevin	Sherman
Green (TN)	Herrera Beutler	Swalwell (CA)
Hastings	Mullin	Wilson (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ESPAILLAT) (during the vote). The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings is in violation of the rules of the House.

□ 1844

Mr. PHILLIPS changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I missed votes today because I was in my district with Vice President Pence to tour the emergency response initiatives to the recently declared state of emergency, due to flooding in the Tulsa Area.

Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 235, "nay" on rollcall No. 236, "nay" on rollcall No. 237, "yea" on rollcall No. 238, "yea" on rollcall No. 239, and "nay" on rollcall No. 240.

REQUEST TO CONSIDER H.R. 962, BORN-ALIVE ABORTION SURVIVORS PROTECTION ACT

Mr. BYRNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 962, a bill that would protect innocent children, the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under guidelines consistently issued by successive Speakers, as recorded in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual, the Chair is constrained not to entertain the request unless it has been cleared by the bipartisan floor and committee leaderships.

Mr. BYRNE. Mr. Speaker, I urge the Speaker to immediately schedule this important bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has not been recognized for debate.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

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

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF INDIVIDUAL TO BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LEVIN of Michigan). The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 9455(a), and the order of the House of January 3, 2019, of the following individual on the part of the House to the Board of Visitors to the United States Air Force Academy:

Ms. Gina Maria Ortiz Jones, San Antonio, Texas

EXPRESSING THE IMMENSE GRATITUDE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE ACTS OF HEROISM, VALOR, AND SACRIFICES MADE BY THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES AND ALLIED ARMED FORCES WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE JUNE 6, 1944, AMPHIBIOUS LANDING AT NORMANDY, FRANCE, AND COMMENDING THOSE INDIVIDUALS FOR THEIR LEADERSHIP AND BRAVERY IN AN OPERATION THAT HELPED BRING AN END TO WORLD WAR II

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs be discharged from further consideration of H. Res. 413 and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 413

Whereas June 6, 2019, marks the 75th anniversary of the day the United States launched the assault at Normandy, France, alongside troops of the United Kingdom, Canada, and Free France, known as "Operation Overlord";

Whereas the D-Day landing was the largest single amphibious assault in history;

Whereas an attack by Nazi E-boats during a series of large-scale rehearsals conducted in preparation for D-Day, known as Exercise Tiger, resulted in at least 749 American servicemen deaths;

Whereas soldiers of 6 divisions, including 3 from the United States, 2 from the United Kingdom with troops from Free France, and 1 from Canada, stormed ashore in 5 main landing areas on beaches in Normandy, code-named "Utah", "Omaha", "Gold", "Juno", and "Sword";

Whereas approximately 10,000 Allied casualties were incurred on the first day of the landing, with more than 6,000 being members of the United States Armed Forces;

Whereas over the course of Operation Overlord, the Allies managed to land more than 2,000,000 men in Northern France and suffered nearly 230,000 casualties;

Whereas military and civilians on the home front and abroad made significant contributions and sacrifices toward the success of Operation Overlord, including more than 19,000 French civilian casualties during the Normandy campaign;

Whereas the Allied assault and following operations were supported by ships, aircraft, and troops from Australia, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Free Norway, Greece, the Netherlands, New Zealand, and the Polish Armed Forces in the West;

Whereas the arrival of United States forces in Europe and the ultimate success of the Normandy campaign, albeit at tremendous cost, ultimately turned the tide for the Allies and led to victory over Adolf Hitler, the Nazi regime, and of one of the most evil ideologies the world has ever seen;

Whereas the Normandy American Cemetery and Memorial in Normandy, France, is the final resting place for more than 9,000 Americans who gave their lives to the cause of liberating Europe from Nazi tyranny;

Whereas the advanced age of the last remaining veterans of World War II and the Normandy landings, and the gradual disappearance of any living memory of the events, make it necessary to increase educational activities intended to impart these critical moments in history, particularly to younger generations;

Whereas the significant material remains of the Normandy landings found on the Normandy beaches and at the bottom of the sea in the territorial waters of France, such as shipwrecks and various items of military equipment, bear witness to the remarkable and unique nature of the material resources used by the Allied forces to execute the Normandy landings;

Whereas the 5 Normandy beaches and a number of sites on the Normandy coast, including Pointe du Hoc and various paratrooper drop zones, were the scene of the D-Day landings and constitute a unique piece of world heritage and a symbol of peace and freedom; and

Whereas the world owes a debt of gratitude to the members of the "Greatest Generation", who assumed the task of freeing the world from Nazi and Fascist regimes and restoring liberty in Europe: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the 75th anniversary of the amphibious landing by the Allies on June 6, 1944, at Normandy, France and this seminal moment in American history that has shaped security and prosperity;

(2) recognizes this decisive point in history that led to world leadership which now rests upon the shoulders of a free people, committed to modern liberal democracy, and all its tenets;

(3) recognizes the importance of World War II history and D-Day as symbols of the costs of freedom, the perils of fascism, and the indispensable nature of the global alliances and partnerships of the United States, through which the United States and its allies together stand ready to defeat any foe;

(4) expresses gratitude and appreciation to the members of the United States Armed Forces and allied armed forces who participated in the D-Day operations, and other military and nonmilitary personnel, at home and abroad, who contributed to the success of Operation Overlord and turned the tide of war against the Nazis and the Axis Powers during World War II;

(5) expresses gratitude and appreciation to the young people of the United States, France, the United Kingdom, Canada, and all our allies for their efforts to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the Normandy landings, preserve the historical significance of D-Day, and ensure that future generations know of the acts of heroism and sacrifice carried out by Allied troops who gave their lives in the name of freedom;

(6) calls for expanding educational efforts to ensure that the lessons of World War II and the sacrifices made in pursuit of freedom are never forgotten;

(7) recognizes the efforts of France and the people of Normandy to preserve for future generations the unique world heritage represented by the Normandy beaches and offshore sunken ship remains by inscribing those beaches and remains on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage List;

(8) requests that the President issue a proclamation recognizing the remaining living veterans of the Normandy campaign; and

(9) calls on the people of the United States to observe the 75th anniversary of the Normandy landings with appropriate ceremonies and programs to honor the sacrifices made by those who liberated Europe.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MOMENT OF SILENCE HONORING VICTIMS OF GUN VIOLENCE IN VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA

(Mrs. LURIA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. LURIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember and honor the 12 wonderful people whose lives ended far too soon in Friday's mass shooting in Virginia Beach.

Our city, our Commonwealth, and our Nation grieve.

Now is the time for healing, coming together, and determining ways to prevent this kind of tragedy from ever happening again.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my House colleagues to please join me in a moment of silence for those who lost their lives.

EID AL-FITR

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

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the Islamic holy month of Ramadan and the holiday of Eid al-Fitr.

For the past month, Muslims in the United States and around the world have heightened their spiritual awareness through self-restraint, reflection, and fasting.

Sundown today marks the end of Eid al-Fitr, or the festival of breaking the

fast. Eid is a major holiday filled with celebration and festivities for Muslims.

I am honored to represent a religiously diverse district. New Jersey's 10th Congressional District is a remarkable and vibrant community filled with people of all faiths.

Across the country, we have seen the rising tide of discrimination and hate aimed at religious minorities. Just last month, during the middle of Ramadan, an arsonist burned down a mosque in Connecticut. But hate will not break the American spirit.

We are made stronger as a people because we are free to live and worship openly.

So on this holy day of Eid, let us come together as a Nation and celebrate our diversity.

Eid Mubarak.

HONORING THE LIFE OF CHIEF COLABE, III

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

Mr. BABIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Mikko Colabe, III, or Clem Fain Sylestine, as he was also known, the principal chief of the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas, who passed away on May 21, 2019, at the age of 91 years.

Chief Colabe, III, was born on November 4, 1927, on the Alabama-Coushatta Indian Reservation and is of the Granddaddy Long Legs Clan.

He received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Austin College in Sherman, Texas, in 1952.

Chief Colabe, III, was a teacher and coach at Southmayd High School, Holland High School, Shepherd High School, Woodville ISD, and Goodrich ISD. Although he retired in 1988, Chief Colabe, III, touched so many lives throughout his time in education.

In addition to the passion that he had for educating children, Chief Colabe, III, was a distinguished Tribal leader for most of his adult life. He served as an elected Tribal Council member and then served as its chairman for many years.

He assumed his chieftainship role in 1995 as the second chief and was elected as the principal chief in 2014. In serving as the principal chief, he followed in the footsteps of his father, Bronson Cooper Sylestine, who served as the chief from 1936 to 1969.

Chief Colabe, III, was a direct descendant of Chief Colabe, who served as the second chief to Principal Chief Antone in the early 1800s. He was also an elder in the Indian Village Presbyterian Church on the Alabama-Coushatta Indian Reservation.

As I join the Tribe in their period of mourning through the end of 2019, I want to recognize the impact that he had on so many east Texas communities.

The Alabama-Coushatta Tribe is an integral part of east Texas.

Mr. Speaker, my prayers and condolences are with his family, his friends, and the Tribe of Chief Colabe, III.

□ 1900

PAYING TRIBUTE TO LEGACY OF LEAH CHASE

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

Mr. RICHMOND. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I rise today to pay tribute to the life and legacy of one Mrs. Leah Chase, a world-famous chef and businesswoman in New Orleans who is known around the world as the Queen of Creole Cuisine. She passed away this past Saturday at the age of 96.

Mrs. Chase was someone who was admired by all she came in contact with. Her restaurant was the nerve center of the New Orleans civil rights movement. Civil rights leaders and activists used Dooky Chase Restaurant to meet, strategize, and organize. She fed leaders from the Freedom Riders to Dr. Martin Luther King to celebrities like Nat King Cole, and including Presidents of the United States, both George W. Bush and Barack Obama.

Mrs. Chase was a personal friend, mentor, and inspiration to me. Her ability to connect with leaders and patrons of all backgrounds, coupled with her passion of people and culinary arts, makes her legacy forever imprinted in American and New Orleans history and culture.

Mr. Speaker, my condolences go out to the family of Mrs. Chase, and in recognition of her and her late husband, Mr. Dooky Chase, for all that they did to make this a more perfect union.

CONGRATULATING SERVICE ACADEMY NOMINEES

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

Mr. SPANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of nine young men and women who have accepted the call to serve our Nation, beginning with their nominations to one of our prestigious U.S. service academies.

Each has excelled academically and has shown strong leadership through extracurricular activities. Today, I applaud the following nominees.

Harry Combs, Gabriel Compres, Rayna Drigo, Jackson Pepe, and Carlton Potter will be attending the United States Military Academy.

Treyvon Poe and Zane Richardson will both be attending the United States Naval Academy.

Kenya Smith will be attending the United States Air Force Academy.

And Andrew Campbell will be attending the United States Merchant Marine Academy.

This group of students reflects one of the best and brightest in Florida's 15th

District. I congratulate them. I am honored to nominate them to our service academies, and I am confident that they will serve our country with distinction.

CONDEMNING U.S. TARIFFS ON MEXICO

(Ms. GARCIA of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to vigorously condemn the administration's threats to impose damaging tariffs on imports from Mexico. The proposal underlines a serious misunderstanding of how our economy benefits from trade with Mexico.

Here are the facts. Mexico is the United States' largest trading partner in the world. In Texas alone, Laredo and El Paso saw \$55.8 billion and \$18.6 billion in trade passing through their borders last year.

Every product from Mexico will be taxed higher by the White House, forcing us to pay more for household goods we buy every day. It is not just the avocados we use for guacamole or the tequilas we use for margaritas, not that I drink any of them. It will be everything, autos, computers, and machine goods.

Some estimate that even a 5 percent general tariff could eliminate more than 400,000 U.S. jobs. This would be catastrophic to my State and other States on the border.

The White House clearly does not understand the special economic relationship between Texas and Mexico and has shown that it is willing to throw away our economy for bravado and bullying.

PROVIDE SOLUTION FOR WASTE FROM EXPANDING NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

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

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, as a Member of the House Energy Action Team, I am proud to rise here this evening to shed some light on our theme of the week, nuclear energy.

Georgia's 12th District is home to two nuclear power plants, Plant Vogtle and Plant Hatch. We are leading the way in the expansion of our Nation's nuclear resources with the first two nuclear reactors being built in 30 years currently under construction at Plant Vogtle.

After visiting Vogtle in March and witnessing the placement of the top of the unit 3 containment vessel, I can tell you that construction is full steam ahead. I look forward to units 3 and 4 coming online as soon as possible.

However, we currently have thousands of spent fuel rods being held in spent fuel pools and dry cask storage containers on these sites and around the country. We must have a permanent geological site, like Yucca Mountain, to manage our nuclear waste.

I cosponsored the Nuclear Waste Policy Amendments Act, which provides a solution to this problem, and I urge Congress to act upon this bill as soon as possible.

COMMEMORATING 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF D-DAY

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the historic 75th anniversary of D-Day, June 6, 1944, the heroic Allied invasion of Europe at Normandy, France.

Let us honor the 180,000 Allied troops who reclaimed liberty for the modern world, moving across the turbulent English Channel, which ran red with their blood, including from our beloved uncle, Stanley Rogowski.

Our troops endured more deadly Nazi shelling from land and air as they clawed their way up the daunting sea-walls and beaches to retake Europe for the free world.

The weather was harsh. The shores were littered with mines and barbed wire. From their landing crafts and parachutes, our soldiers were met with heavy fire.

The work of clearing the five beaches upon which the Allies landed—Omaha, Utah, Gold, Juno, and Sword—was as difficult as it was deadly. It was not until June 12 that all five beaches, stretching over 50 miles, were finally conquered.

When the smoke finally cleared, over 4,000 Allied troops had made the ultimate sacrifice.

Operation Neptune was a decisive victory for the Allied cause. It remains the largest seaborne invasion in history and a turning point in the Second World War.

Until that day, Adolf Hitler waged destruction and terror across Europe, virtually unencumbered on the Western Front. From France to Poland to Russia, millions died in his wake. But from the Allied foothold in Normandy, American, Canadian, and British troops spread out across Europe and liberated German-occupied Europe from Nazi tyranny.

This week, we gratefully remember and honor the men and women who served and sacrificed for the freedom of Europe and the entire world. We live in their debt each day.

REMEMBERING JERRY WATKINS DIXON

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember the life of Mr. Jerry Watkins Dixon, who passed away on Monday, May 20, at the age of 63.

A lifelong resident of the First Congressional District of Georgia, Mr.

Dixon was born in Waycross before moving to Blackshear as a small child.

He was constantly serving the public in Blackshear, always lending a helping hand and trying to make the city a better place to live. Between the United Way, Red Cross, Pierce County Chamber of Commerce, serving on the city council, and working at the local radio station, his life touched nearly every corner of the community.

He not only took great pride in Blackshear but also his closest friends, who would say that if you were a friend of Jerry, you were a friend for life.

Those who knew him best could often be found enjoying history or music with Mr. Dixon or listening to him speaking in his radio voice.

I am proud that Mr. Dixon lived in the First Congressional District of Georgia. His family and friends will be in my thoughts and prayers during this most difficult time.

CONGRATULATING CUMBERLAND COUNTY COLLEGE ON NATIONAL BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

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

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Speaker, last Wednesday, the south Jersey Cumberland County College baseball team beat their rivals 11-7, winning the National Junior College Athletic Association Division 3 World Series championship. This achievement is the first national championship win in any sport in Cumberland County in south Jersey.

The team's coach, Keith Gorman, attributed their success to their impressive pitching staff and tough defense.

He also pointed to the importance of their values. Not only does the Cumberland County baseball team value toughness, but they also focus on selflessness. The diversity of Cumberland County has been represented in their team and has contributed to their success.

Baseball is incredibly important to the community of Cumberland County, and its college team reflects the values that the south Jersey community holds: selflessness and togetherness.

I am very proud of the hard work of these young men and wish them luck in the future.

HONORING SACRIFICES OF THE BRAVE SOLDIERS OF D-DAY

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

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, this Thursday, June 6, will mark the 75th anniversary of D-Day, and I rise today to honor the sacrifices and efforts of those brave soldiers.

It is critical for us always to remember those who took part in the invasion of Normandy on D-Day. Their efforts,

in the words of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, brought about “the elimination of Nazi tyranny over the oppressed peoples of Europe and security for ourselves in a free world.”

Mr. Speaker, over 160,000 soldiers, sailors, and airmen participated in the invasion, which would precede the long and difficult battle across Europe, ending in the full victory that Eisenhower asked of his men on June 6, 1944.

Of the many brave soldiers from Pennsylvania’s 11th District, perhaps none is better known than Major Dick Winters, who was born in Lancaster County and attended Franklin & Marshall College. Dick offered the world his memories and the memories of his fellow soldiers in the book and later HBO miniseries “Band of Brothers.”

One day, Dick Winters was asked by his grandson, “Grandpa, were you a hero in the war?” He said to him, “No, I’m not a hero, but I have served in a company full of them.”

Mr. Speaker, we offer thanks and unending gratitude for the heroes who have served.

COMMENDING IMMIGRATION ACTIVISTS AND GRASSROOTS ORGANIZERS

(Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Mr. Speaker, today is a profoundly important day. It is the day that we passed the American Dream and Promise Act.

So many have fought for so long to reform America’s immigration system, and I commend the activists and grassroots organizers who made this happen, the families and young people who shared their stories to press this moment into fruition.

I also want to highlight the tactics that are used to ensure that we do not pursue immigration reform. Labeling communities as gang members, criminals, drug dealers, and bad parents, we have seen this playbook before. It was the playbook that was used to pass the 1994 crime bill, mass incarceration, the War on Drugs, to target a community, to make sure to dehumanize them into increased enforcement.

We have to make sure that we recognize immigrants as among the greatest potential of innovation and profound sources of potential in our country.

MEDICARE FOR ALL WILL LEAD TO RATIONED HEALTHCARE

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

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, a disaster is brewing in the people’s House. It is called H.R. 1384, the Medicare for All Act of 2019.

May 29, 1 week ago from today, the Fort Bend Chamber had a state of healthcare event. During Q&A, Dr.

Richard Ehlers, the head of the MD Anderson Cancer Center, was asked about Medicare for All: “Medicare for All is the most expensive way to go, and it would be the most expensive system to utilize. The underlying model for the rest of the world is actually not universal healthcare but rationed medical care.”

He continued, “Depending on the supply and the patient’s age, it could mean a 72-year-old man who needs a liver transplant is told he is not eligible because of his age.”

That man, 72 years old, is given a death sentence by Medicare for All, and that is just the way it is.

□ 1915

CRISIS AT THE BORDER

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

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Speaker, this last week, I once again got the opportunity to visit the Texas-Mexico border for an updated look at the situation, and I can confirm that this is certainly not a manufactured crisis. Our border resources are completely overwhelmed.

For those of us from Texas, we have understood the situation for quite some time, and what we saw was an overworked, vastly underfunded Border Patrol trying to deal with an overwhelming flood of migrants and dangerous criminal cartels.

Cartels smuggler fees for illicit activity in the Rio Grande Valley Sector are estimated to be about \$80 million each week. Our Border Patrol’s budget in that sector is around \$30 million per year. There is no way for our good men and women in the border services to compete with this kind of mismatch.

The situation is unsustainable. The phrase we heard repeatedly from Border Patrol agents is: “There is no end in sight.” And, indeed, the numbers that we expect to be released soon will probably show over 130,000 migrants have crossed just in May.

What is already a crisis will only get worse unless we act. This is, indeed, a very real crisis, a humanitarian crisis, a criminal crisis, and a national security crisis. This needs our attention now.

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF D-DAY

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

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, 75 years ago, in a letter to his troops, General Dwight D. Eisenhower encouraged the invasion forces of D-Day.

“The eyes of the world are upon you,” he wrote. “The hope and prayers of liberty-loving people everywhere march with you.” He ended this famous letter with a call to pray: “Let us all beseech the blessings of Almighty God

upon this great and noble undertaking.”

On the 75th anniversary of D-Day, we turn our attention and admiration to those young soldiers at sea, in the air, and on land who sought to liberate Europe from tyranny.

This is the time to humbly remember the sacrifice of over 4,000 American soldiers who died on the beaches of Normandy to liberate the world from evil; and it is a time to thank Almighty God for his blessings in delivering some of the heroes of D-Day home after the war and for welcoming those who did not into his heavenly kingdom.

CONSTRUCTION ON NEW REDDING VA OUTPATIENT CLINIC BEGINS

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, last week I had the incredible privilege to participate in the groundbreaking for the new Redding VA Outpatient Clinic.

This will serve veterans all over northern California with the increased size and space as well as the increased capabilities of the new clinic, which include allergy, immunology, rheumatology, and additional telemedicine rooms being available. Also, increased radiology service will include fluoroscopy capabilities. This is a good sign for being able to better care for our veterans in northern California.

I would also like to point out one of the driving forces in seeing this clinic happen in the Redding area, and that would be our former State Senator Maurice Johannessen. This has been his vision and his dream for a long time: to help our veterans in northern California.

So my hat is off in appreciation to my friend Maurice, and we will attend, together, the ribbon-cutting before too much longer.

So, indeed, congratulations for the good work to VA and Senator Johannessen and everybody else who had a hand in it.

HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES OF CHINA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHO) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to speak before the House and all the people who are here listening. Today’s talk is going to be a Special Order on the human rights abuses of China.

Being the 30-year anniversary of Tiananmen Square, where hundreds, if not thousands, of people were murdered at the hands of the Chinese Communist Party, I think it is due that we give respect to the people.

What I have here is a poster of people in China in 1989 who came to Tiananmen Square. These were the

people who were peaceful. They were wanting a democracy. They were wanting the things that we yearn for that are innate in all people.

And we are blessed in this Nation to be born in a country where the founding principles said that our rights come from our creator, not from government, and government is instituted by “we the people.”

We give our consent to be governed, the very first nation on the planet to ever do that. And so that word had spread around the world, obviously.

China, being somewhat of a hermit nation from the Opium Wars of the 1840s into the early 1900s, wasn’t introduced to the modern world. But with the advent of publications and with other things, they became aware of what freedom was. And freedom, as we know it in this country, is something that we fought for.

The freedom and liberty that we have today is something that is innate in all humans on the planet, regardless of what government form they have. The ability to be free thinking, to want freedom, to want liberty, is something that comes with us when we are born, when we are created in the womb.

It is no different than, I guess, an oak tree. If an acorn is put in the ground, it doesn’t know it is an oak tree, but it goes straight up into the sky. The roots grow down. That is an innate quality that has been designed genetically in that.

Humans are the same way, so they have a desire to be free thinking and free determining. The thing that is fortunate for us is that we have a government that got formed.

And so the people in Tiananmen Square, June 4, 1989, wanted this very same freedom, but, unfortunately, the Government of China thought differently.

June 4 marks the 30th anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre, when the Chinese Government forcibly suppressed the peaceful pro-democracy protest—and I want to repeat that, a peaceful pro-democracy protest—and declared martial law, killing hundreds, maybe thousands, of innocent Chinese citizens. Troops with assault rifles and tanks fired upon the protests, creating utter and despicable chaos.

Thirty years later, the Chinese Communist Party continues to censor all information relating to this attempt, attempting to completely erase it from history. So, for the new generations of Chinese, they don’t know if this happened or not because they can’t look outside of China.

The Chinese Communist Party has such control over the people of China that it is forbidden to look at pictures. They are taken off of the internet. They are not in the history books. They are not in the school books that talk about Tiananmen Square, that talk about the pro-democracy movement that people yearn and desire for.

The human rights abuses under the Chinese Communist Party have contin-

ued. But if we look back at China—and I want to direct this conversation, not to the Chinese people, because they are like people everywhere else in the world.

I chaired the Asia-Pacific Subcommittee in the last Congress. I am the ranking member this Congress. I have had the opportunity to travel around the world, and when I talk to people around the world, we will ask them the same question: Do people in your country have the desire to be free and self-determining?

Every one of them says that, and they say: I want a better future for our children than I had.

And, again, that is why I feel this is an innate thing that we are born with, and I know that.

So, as we travel around, we see this as not true in China. And so the Chinese people are great; it is the Chinese Communist Party under the control of Xi Jinping.

China has an amazing history that spans thousands of years. Its culture has stayed, for the most part, intact since the 19th century.

There have been multiple rulers and emperors recorded in the history books. In fact, at one point, China and most of Eurasia were under the control of Ghengis Khan and the Mongolian Empire. This empire was larger than the Roman Empire.

Khan allowed the people in his empire to be free and prosper through their work and developed a market economy based on production and trade. He provided protection from invasion, and they provided goods, services, and loyalty to the Khan empire.

This is the way history has been repeated over and over again. Since then, that is when China became the Silk Road. They were a major economic powerhouse around the world. They are great traders in spice and garments and linens and silks around the world.

But China went from a major economic power in the 18th century to a nation addicted to opium. During the 19th century, China’s ruling class allowed their country to be taken over by the European colonial and Japanese imperial powers.

During this time, over 90 percent of the male population became addicted to opium. The culture, heritage, and social fabric of China decayed, and China truly did enter into a peasant state, isolated from the world, for the most part, during the next 70 years. They were a lost country. This has become known as the century of shame.

The PLA, the People’s Liberation Army, emerged in 1927. In fact, they will have a 100-year anniversary in 2027.

Mao Zedong was a favored member of the PLA, and he later became the Chairman of the Communist Party of China. He promised communism would be the savior of China.

Mao was an ardent student of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, the father of communism, where an individual’s

role in society was to serve the party for the greater good of the whole. His policies were one where the Communist Party was the supreme law of the land.

Mao, being a firm believer in this philosophy, implemented top-down policies in all sectors of China’s economy and culture, destroying the greatness that China once had. His farming policies led to a famine and starvation. Seventy to eighty million people died under Mao’s policy due to a combination of starvation and a purge of those who dared to show political dissent towards the communist ruling party.

Mao set a 100-year plan for China to regain its lost stature. Maoism became a belief and a philosophy for many. It was even idolized in some think tanks, with prominent individuals claiming this was a better way to govern a country, a country where the individual needs are secondary to the needs of the Communist Party, where individuals can’t challenge the government, the party, or its ideology.

And, again, I am so thankful that we are born in our country, as messy as democracy is. As Ben Franklin forewarned us back when they came out of the Constitutional Convention in Pennsylvania, when asked by a lady, “What form of government did you give us, sir?” he said, “A republic, ma’am, if you can keep it.”

We know democracies like we have in a constitutional republic are messy, but, by God, they are worth it because they empower the people.

□ 1930

It seems bizarre to me that some would idolize Maoism, knowing that history records that 70-plus million people have been killed through the failed policies of communism, again, from the starvation, but also from the brutal torture and the murder of those who challenge the Communist Party and its ideology. That is what I would like to focus on tonight, the human rights abuses of the Chinese Party and the PLA.

Since its founding almost 100 years ago, it has a record of human rights abuses that has led to the death of tens of millions of people, if not over 100 million people.

It does this through the elimination of anyone that challenges the doctrine of the Communist Party. I think that can be seen right here. This shows a peaceful prodemocracy protest that occurred June 4, 1989, in Tiananmen Square in China. This is how it started.

This shows the statue of democracy that these people wanted because they saw what free people could do in a free society that had a government that they could address their grievances to, to change government to fulfill the needs of society, not government changing people to fulfill the needs of government.

This is how it started, and I think we have all seen this. Any of us of a little age or long in the tooth, this is what we remember, as the videos showed on

our television sets, the horror of people brave enough to stand in the way of the tanks.

The Chinese Communist Party and its ruler, Deng Xiaoping, ordered the tanks to disperse the protesters. So they literally killed people. There are videos of people being run over by tanks, people are running away. Tanks are chasing them down and running them over from the back. And they killed them over and over again.

This is something that China had done then, and they are doing it today. We made a big blunder in our foreign affairs policies back in the 1970s under President Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger by inviting China into the modern world. It wasn't the wrong thing to invite them into the modern world, but with no safeguards or direction, their goal was that they felt that if China became successful and developed a strong economic base, they, too, would become free thinking and would incorporate into the modern world.

But, unfortunately, as history has recorded, China became more totalitarian, more authoritarian, and the Communist Party grew in strength. China, over the last 30 years, we have seen go from a backward state to a very prosperous state, to where 12 percent of the billionaires are now residents of China or of Chinese origin. They should be commended for that type of success, but not at the cost of what the Chinese Communist Party has done to their citizens.

Under the Chinese Communist Party since the founding of the CCP in 1921, the Communist Party repeatedly disregarded the human rights of the Chinese people. Abuses include the practice of incommunicado detention, torture of persons in custody, censorship of the internet today, and restrictions on the freedoms of religion, association, and assembly.

Xi Jinping, the ruler for life in China now, has further implemented a clampdown on political dissent, civil society, human rights activists, and lawyers.

The Great Leap Forward, which was an economic and social campaign led by the CCP under Mao Zedong from 1949 to 1976, when he died, through the idea of collectivism—again, right out of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels' handbook on communism—the CCP took control of citizens' workplaces, took control of their lands and resources, and used coercion, violence, and murder to control their famished citizens.

This failed initiative led to the deaths of over 75 million people, making it the largest episode of mass murder ever on the planet. Not only were 2 million to 3 million people starved to death, people were needlessly tortured and killed, and I suspect that number is small.

The Cultural Revolution also launched by Mao from 1966 to 1976 called on the Chinese youth to purge impure elements of Chinese society.

That means anybody that dare challenge the Communist Party's ideology would be purged and they had their own citizens do that to their own citizens.

This escalated when students formed paramilitary groups called the Red Guard and attacked and harassed other Chinese citizens. Violence erupted between factions of the Red Guard, creating wide chaos. The CCP views separatist sentiments as a threat to internal order, and ultimately the party's control.

Tibet, Taiwan, the Uighur population in Xinjiang and Hong Kong are all threatened because the CCP and Xi Jinping are insecure and paranoid in their country and in their leaders, because they fear free-thinking people. The CCP in China is the highest entity in that country. It is higher than any other entity in the universe, including God.

The Uighurs in the Xinjiang region, it has been reported up to 1 million people—I read a report today that said it could be 3 million Uighurs, which are the Muslim sect of the Chinese population—have been interned. We don't know because it is a closed society.

I have met with the Chinese foreign ministers. They told me this is not something that is going on, that the Uighurs have the ability to come and go at random. Although I talked to a Uighur today that was in Tiananmen Square 30 years ago, and he said that is not the case.

You don't book a reservation to go into the internment camp or the reeducation camp. You are ordered, or forced, or kidnapped and put into that camp. You walk around with headphones on your head for 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and they are playing the national anthem. They are playing the thoughts of Xi Jinping which are now the standard that all students must listen to in China, and so they are reeducating these people forcefully. This is something they do not have the free will to leave.

In addition, we found a horrific element that came out, there are concentration camps—they are not concentration camps, although they probably are—but what we are seeing is there are crematoriums, not just crematoriums for when people do pass away, but they are armed crematoriums. There was an advertisement that people must be physically fit and able to fend off people.

My question is, if you have got a peaceful situation where you are reeducating people at their free will, why do you need armed crematoriums?

Mr. Speaker, I think what we are seeing in China is a repeat of what we saw in Nazi Germany. This is something I remember Dwight Eisenhower said, as he went over there to Auschwitz and to the other camps: "Never again."

It saddens me that I have been in Congress for 7 years and I watched the genocide in Africa, in the different countries, in Darfur, and Somalia. We

said, never again. Yet it happens. In Syria, over 500,000 people have been murdered and slaughtered in that civil war under the hideous rule of Bashar al-Assad, and we say, never again. Yet we allow it to happen.

Mr. Speaker, it is happening right now. And China is our number one and two trading partner in the world, as it is with many of the countries around the world. I think that we should rethink our foreign policy of who we trade with.

There was a hearing today and we had several people who were members of the peaceful protest in Tiananmen Square. One of the protesters, Dong Shengkun, was arrested as a political dissident and he was given a death sentence that got commuted to a life sentence that he got off after 17 years.

His comment was in a periodical yesterday and he said that he would prefer to have his son think he is just a regular criminal, at least in the current political climate in China, than be potentially put in danger by learning of his father's political past.

His child should be proud of him because that father's political past was fighting for the very things our Founding Fathers fought for: freedom and liberty. He stated: "It is for his safety," his son, "I worry that I might influence his thoughts if I started chatting to him about those things."

Other former political prisoners have expressed concerns about talking to their children about the massacre for fear of putting them at risk. Fellow Tiananmen survivor, Fang Zheng, said that he doesn't blame Dong and the other activists who wanted to shield their children from politics. Fang, who lost both of his legs in the massacre, blames the ruling Communist Party. That is the fear and horror that the regime has brought to everybody.

Three decades after the Chinese Government declared martial law—and I find this interesting, because this relates to the abuses that we are seeing and why China can do this—three decades after the Chinese Government declared martial law and unleashed the military on unarmed students and worker protesters, the bloodshed has been largely erased from the nation's collective memory.

Think about that. The Chinese Communist Party has so much power that they control what is in the textbooks, and we have seen this revisionist history over and over again in different countries around the world.

They tried to do it here in the United States with, I believe it was the Harvard University Press, to get them to rewrite history books so it wasn't a negative slant against China.

I know they have done this in Australia and other countries around the world, and they have done this through force, coercion, and intimidation to get other countries to bow down to the ideology and the teachings of Xi Jinping and the Chinese Communist Party.

So after three decades, they have erased the nation's collective memory.

The question today was asked: What percentage of the Chinese people even know of Tiananmen Square? The answer was shocking because these people who were there in our hearing today were the actual freedom fighters for democracy in China at Tiananmen Square on June 4, 1989.

Their answer was: Probably not 20 percent of the people in China are even aware of what happened in Tiananmen Square. The Communist Party-led effort has created a generation who are mostly unaware of the Tiananmen massacre. Dong said, school textbooks don't mention it, and students won't find photos or stories of June 4 on China's heavily censored internet.

The story can go on, but I hope it doesn't for the sake of humanity. If we look at the Uighurs, the Muslim population in the western province of the Xinjiang region, like I said, up to 1 million, maybe 3 million have been interned. There is no way to know. We asked the foreign minister when he was in my office, and he assured us this wasn't happening. These were voluntary camps. And I said: If you feel that certain, Mr. Foreign Minister, invite the Western free press in there, and let them report on that.

He said: No, we are not going to do that. So in the reeducation labor camps, there is near totalitarian levels of surveillance and security measures. Xinjiang is now a police state where cultural genocide is occurring.

And, again, I go back to Dwight Eisenhower: "Never again."

□ 1945

CCP views Islam as a threat to the atheist state.

Again, keep in mind that the Chinese Communist Party has stated that the role of the Chinese citizen is to serve the Chinese Communist Party and that the Chinese Communist Party is the ultimate power in the universe; there is nothing higher.

If we look at Tibet, Tibet has been a sovereign nation over the millennia. It is where the Dalai Lama comes from and has come from throughout history.

In 1959, there was an armed conflict between the Tibetan people and the PLA. Retaliation for such an uprising involved the killing of 87,000 Tibetans.

During occupation of Tibet there were tortures, killings, bombardments of monasteries, and the extermination of a whole nomad camp. What they have done is they have gone through and erased the monasteries and erased much of the people. They moved in the ethnic Chinese Hun population to the point where they have diluted the Tibetan population, and all they have to do is wait out time because the youth won't know that.

In Tibetan culture, the Dalai Lama is not chosen by the people. He is chosen through their process, and it is through the birth of the Panchen child. The Panchen child is the next Dalai Lama in their culture.

When the Panchen child was discovered, China kidnapped him, and they

said: This is not the Panchen child. We have the real Panchen child.

So they brought him forth.

I found this to be very hideous and just offensive. Being a Christian nation as we are, that would be as if King Herod went to the manger and took Jesus Christ, saying that that is not the Lord and Savior and that you have got it wrong.

Then they kidnapped him and they put somebody they want in there. That is how warped the Chinese Communist Party's thinking is.

In 2008, violent protests and riots erupted through Tibet as they desired more independence from China. CCP views this as a threat to their control. That is why I said that the Chinese Communist Party and Xi Jinping are insecure.

We can talk about Tibet; we can talk about the Uighurs; we can talk about Hong Kong; and we have to talk about Taiwan, because human rights abuses are going on through all of these countries through coercion, intimidation, and threats.

Hong Kong was a nation that the British powers captured in the 1800s during the Opium Wars, during the period of colonization. When that happened, Hong Kong became a province of Great Britain.

What happened in 1997 is there was an agreement between Great Britain and China that they would give the Hong Kong territory back to China, but there was an agreement that, for 50 years, there would be autonomous rule in Hong Kong and that Hong Kong could continue as it was.

Well, we are 22 years into that, and already we have seen the usurpation of power and the influence of China coming in. In fact, China, right now, is trying hard to get extradition laws so that they can take executives from any company. If they feel they have treated the Chinese Communist Party wrong, they can extradite them to China, and my bet is we will never hear from these people again, Mr. Speaker.

We have seen this happen with book-sellers, and we have seen this happen with successful businesspeople who have started insurance companies in China, who came to America. All of a sudden, they have mysteriously disappeared, and they have never shown up.

So Xi Jinping stated that, as far as he is concerned, the agreement between Great Britain and China for the 50-year autonomous rule is no longer valid and that it needs to be done away with.

My question is: When we talk about Taiwan—and I think it was a blunder of our foreign policy when President Nixon and Henry Kissinger said that they would agree to a one-country, two-party system, which stripped Taiwan of its autonomy—if Xi Jinping sees no need to follow course with the 50-year agreement with Hong Kong, does that give us cause to forget the agreement that we had with President

Nixon and with the Chinese rulers back in the seventies? I say, yes, and I think it is time that we honor and respect Taiwan for the country it is.

Today, in China, we have mass surveillance of its citizens. So what we see are human rights evaporating more so today than ever before.

China has become a powerhouse economically. They are starting to become a powerhouse militarily. They have learned to leverage certain things that hold other nations, including the United States, in debt to them.

If we just look at one example of that, that would be the rare earth metals. Our F-35 fighter jets, 10 percent of the weight of those are rare earth metals; 90 percent comes directly from China, and the other 10 percent comes from countries that get it from China.

China is on a march to take over the world. Mr. Speaker, you can listen to Xi Jinping in the 17th Communist Party Congress in 2017. He said that the year of China has arrived. No longer will they be made to swallow their interests around the world. It is time for China to take the world's center stage.

Mr. Speaker, there is an old saying that says, if you want to see one's past, look at their present situation; if you want to see one's future, look at their present activities, look at their present investments, look at their present actions.

I think the actions speak loud and clear, because the human rights abuses that started in the 1920s when 70-plus million people lost their lives, this is something that has happened over and over again.

If we look back then and we look at modern-day China, it is estimated and predicted that China is about to complete the installation of 2.7 billion CCTV cameras around their country. What they are using this for is facial recognition tied up with artificial intelligence. They have over 25 million people today whom they monitor 24/7, around the clock, 365 days a year, and they are giving people what we call good citizen scores.

If your good citizen score isn't high enough, Mr. Speaker, then you don't travel on airplanes and you don't travel on buses. You don't travel anywhere. You have no freedoms because you have become a threat to the Chinese Communist Party. That is today.

Xi Jinping and his Communist Party has offered this to the Russian dictator, Putin, who wants this technology. He has offered this to the ayatollahs of Iran. He has offered this to any despotic government and country that wants to control their citizens, that is afraid of freedom of expression and freedom of thought.

He has also offered this to Maduro in Venezuela. This is something that they are going to use to control people to suppress freedom, liberty, and free thought.

Again, I talk about how blessed we are in this country because we have a country that empowers the individual.

I know as history looks back at this—and there may be some rocky roads ahead, but I know the side that empowers their people and that believes in a Creator will come out on top of this because what I know is you can't suppress the innate qualities and genetics of a plant, of a breed of cattle, or of any animal, and you can't suppress human freedom, thoughts, and the innate quality to be free.

So I feel confident that over time the Chinese suppression, the Chinese Communist Party will collapse, and this picture where you see the people getting ready to be run over by the tank will be replaced by this picture and this statue being rebuilt, the statue of the Goddess of Democracy and Freedom in Tiananmen Square. The future will show this as what China is doing in the future of people protesting peacefully for the freedoms that they have.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to end with, on this day, being the 30th anniversary of a horrendous chapter of suppression and murder in human history, that if it is not for us speaking about this, it won't be talked about around the world. China will do everything they can to erase this kind of history from the history books, and it would be a shame for this to go away.

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

SOCIAL SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague from Florida bringing to the floor an extremely important issue: the way in which China is removing the civil liberties.

Tonight, I do want to talk about America and some of the things that are going on within our own country.

When I do these floor sessions, I always want to start with some sense of value and purpose, so I usually begin with this quote from Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and I think it pretty much describes—not pretty much. It definitely describes how I view my job and how I view what I would hope would be the work of the Congress of the United States.

So here is his quote: "The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little."

This statement of value really flows down through much of what we do here. We make a choice almost every day in ways that are very direct, for example, when we talk about Social Security, or indirect when we talk about war and peace. In the case of war, men and women who die are generally those who have little, not those who have much.

So I want to keep this in mind, and I want to talk about several pieces of legislation that we are working on right now. I want to talk about seniors.

Now, way back when Franklin Roosevelt established the Social Security system in the height of the Great Depression, Social Security was a pension system. Over the years, it has become the foundation for the support of retired men and women.

Over the years, because of the way Social Security is structured, the inflation set up in Social Security does not keep pace with the normal expenses that a senior has, which is really much different than the general inflation rate for the Nation.

I have introduced a piece of legislation, H.R. 1553, known as the Fair COLA for Seniors Act.

Now, COLA is the cost-of-living adjustment. What we want to do is to make it fair for seniors so that we can honor the value that Franklin Delano Roosevelt stated so clearly for those who have the least, and generally that is the senior population.

So what we want to do is to adjust the COLA to reflect the real expenses that a senior has. They are going to have far more medical expenses, some of it covered by Medicare, but a lot of it not, out-of-pocket costs—we want to do that—housing and other kinds of transportation issues and the like.

So this would be an adjustment to the COLA and provide a modest, very small, modest increase that, over time, would generate a substantial improvement for the benefits that seniors receive from their Social Security benefits.

□ 2000

Another group that we ought to be paying attention to, if we are looking at what Franklin Delano Roosevelt has said should be the test of our progress, is what we are doing for those who have little.

Focus for a moment on students in America. Maybe it is a grandchild, a child, or an adult. If we take a look at the students in America today, not those who went to school when I did decades ago but, rather, students in school today, they are expected to borrow money to pay for their education.

It used to be that higher education was a public benefit, not a private benefit, a public benefit supported by the taxpayers of America because the American public understood that if we had a well-educated workforce, not only high school but through the college years, we would have good, strong economic growth, and we would all be much better off.

Those days when education was a public benefit have long been forgotten. Now it is perceived to be a private benefit to be paid for by the individual who is fortunate enough to go on to college.

They do go, and right now, students who have gone to college in the past and students who are still in college

today have accumulated \$1.5 trillion of student loan debt.

Over \$875 billion is owed to the Federal Government through the various Federal loan programs. And guess what? The interest rate averages over 4½ percent, 4½ percent at the very same time that the Federal Government is borrowing that money to then loan to the students.

I looked at it this morning. The 10-year Treasury rate, which is the borrowing rate for the Federal Government, is right around 2 percent. The 30-year rate is just under 3 percent, if I recall correctly, 2.8 percent.

The Federal Government is doing an arbitrage here. It is borrowing at 2 percent and loaning at 6 percent. We are making money on the backs of the students.

What is the effect of that? The effect of that is that a student cannot engage in the normal economic activity of their parents where they are able to buy a car, go on vacation, buy a house, raise a family, begin a family. They are burdened by student loans.

Here is what we are proposing in H.R. 1899, the Student Loan Refinancing and Recalculation Act. This would simply say that the Federal Government will refinance student loans at a rate that is about 1 percent above the rate at which the Federal Government is able to borrow the money.

Right now, instead of 6 percent on a 10-year loan, it would be 3 percent. That is a lot of money. That is a lot of interest. It is not necessary for the Federal Government to do that. This is the Student Loan Refinancing and Recalculation Act.

Undoubtedly, the parents of the students are able to refinance their home, refinance their mortgage. Who amongst us who owns a home has not refinanced that home? Most have as the interest rates have fallen. As I say, the interest rates for the Federal Government 10-year loan or 10-year note is now about 2 percent.

Here we go. We think H.R. 1899 is a good thing. If we can reduce that interest rate to the students, they will be able to pay off their loans faster. By the way, the same policy would apply to new loans not at 6 percent but at the going rate for the Federal Government plus 1 percent.

That is H.R. 1899, which I think fits very directly with what Franklin Roosevelt said should be our purpose.

We have several other bills that I have introduced, and I am going to go through some of them rather quickly here.

I want to take up another one that really deals with a very special problem. I think I have put this board up before. That is Oroville Dam 3 years ago. The Oroville Dam is the highest dam in the United States, over 700 feet.

It rains in California. Sometimes, we have a drought. Sometimes, we have rain. Sometimes, when we have rain, we get too much rain.

This is the spillway at Oroville Dam that failed. If the rain had continued

for another hour or so, the emergency spillway on that side was about to be—in fact, it was overtopped. It was beginning to erode beneath the foundation for the emergency spillway.

That is a 17-foot high spillway. If that had gone, if the flood had continued, if the rain had continued for another hour or 2, that erosion would have undercut that emergency spillway, that wall, sending a 17-foot cascade down into the Feather River.

I represent the downstream of the Feather River, and I know that as a result of this, 200,000 people had to evacuate in communities downstream, the communities of Yuba City and Marysville and other communities in the area, Live Oak and Gridley—200,000 people.

Where did they go? They went onto a two-lane road, and the backup was hours and hours. Had this thing broken, there is no way that they could have escaped.

I am going to put up another picture. This one is more recent. This is last year, 2018. This is Paradise, California. At one point, the people there thought they did live in paradise. Then there was a fire, and they lived not in paradise but in hell. The largest death toll of any fire in California occurred a year ago in Paradise, California.

We can see some of the remnants here. People couldn't escape. A two-lane road out of town and traffic jams, so people had to get out of their cars and run for their lives. Many couldn't run fast enough. Lives were lost.

Here on the East Coast, there are vulnerable areas, for example, Cape Cod with one road in, one road out, a two-lane road.

What we have done here as a result of these issues, Marysville, Paradise fire, Yuba City, in my district, the supervisors in Yuba County and Sutter County downstream from the Oroville Dam came to me and said we have to do something. We have to do something about the escape routes. We have to have better escape routes. We have to have signage. We have to have other kinds of control. We have to make it so that people can pull off the road if they have a flat tire and the like.

At the very same time, my friends from Massachusetts, my colleagues here in Congress, Congressman BILL KEATING and Senator ED MARKEY, knew that they had the very same problem in Massachusetts, in Cape Cod.

Last year, we introduced legislation, and we reintroduced it this year. Here in the House, we call it H.R. 2838, the ESCAPE Act, the Enhancing the Strength and Capacity of America's Primary Evacuation Routes Act. This would give communities across the Nation an opportunity to go to the Federal Department of Transportation and put projects before it to receive grant money to improve escape routes in their communities.

There are many communities around America that have one road in, one road out, two lanes or even fewer than

that. We hope that this ESCAPE Act becomes part of the transportation infrastructure program that is now being discussed here in the Congress of the United States—H.R. 2838, the ESCAPE Act, Enhancing the Strength and Capacity of America's Primary Evacuation Routes Act.

We don't ever want to see this again. We don't want people to be trapped. We want to use the programs that the Federal Government can make available to assist communities in improving their escape routes, their emergency evacuation routes.

There are three different pieces of legislation that I want to bring to the attention of the Congress.

I have another one. I am on the Armed Services Committee. On the Armed Services Committee, we spend a lot of time looking at war, the materials that are needed for war, how the men and women are going to have the proper equipment.

One of the things we have noticed over the years, and one might expect this—certainly, we should expect it—is that the men and women of our armed services are often in harm's way. Usually, we think of this about the kinds of things that occur with IEDs, improvised explosive devices, where some 4,200 Americans were killed in Iraq and similarly in Afghanistan.

But there is another risk. It is deadly, and it is mostly not known at the time. What we want to do here, as we have studied the effects of war on the veterans who have returned, on the men and women who are out there, we have learned that whether they are in Afghanistan or Iraq or at the various bases here in the United States, they are often exposed to chemicals, mold, and other kinds of things that over time present themselves in serious health risks and serious health events.

We know this. Think back to the Vietnam war and Agent Orange. It took more than 25 years for the veterans of the Vietnam war to be able to receive benefits for the injuries that they sustained because of Agent Orange being used in the Vietnam war. We don't want that to happen again, but we know it did.

We know that in the first Iraq war in the 1990s, thousands of our soldiers were exposed to toxic fumes and smoke as the fires raged in the oil fields. During the period of time of occupation in Iraq in Iraq I and Iraq II, the military routinely disposed of chemicals of other kinds of materials in burn pits. Soldiers were exposed to those toxic chemicals.

We call this the OATH Act, and this is H.R. 2617. It is known as the Service Member's Occupational and Environmental Transparency Health Act.

What we want to do is when the men and women are in the field or on the bases here in the United States, when they are exposed to some sort of chemical contaminant, they would have in their medical records at that time that they had been exposed. That sometime

in their work, in the tasks they were carrying out, they were exposed to these toxic materials in their normal work, that would go into their medical records.

As they proceed through their careers in the military or leave the military and move on into the Veterans Administration, that information follows along with them so that there is always that data.

Then someday in the future, when some occurrence happens, for example, cancer or some other illness happens that can be traced back to this exposure that took place years before, they will be able to receive the benefits and appropriate treatments without having to guess what happened. It is there in their records. It is part of their files. That will be available for them to be able to get appropriate medical care at some point in the future.

That is H.R. 2617. It is called the OATH Act.

I must say that this particular bill came from one of the members of the military who served as my military fellow, Stephanie Harley. She is a lieutenant colonel now, and she was an environmental engineer.

As she worked with me last year, she said that there is an ongoing problem, that they do not have in their records the exposure that they have had to some toxic chemical or toxic environment during their days of service.

She said there ought to be a law, and I agree. There ought to be a law. This is what she recommended, and I think it is going to pass. In fact, I think we are going to try to put it in this year's National Defense Authorization Act. We have strong support.

We also know that TULSI GABBARD, one of my colleagues here, has introduced a bill that fits very nicely with this. It deals specifically with the burn pits. This particular bill is much broader, and it fits very well with the work that she is doing on a very similar subject.

These are just a couple of examples, and I want to deal with two more, if I might. It won't take too long, but I do want to put this up on the board here.

Back to FDR, what are we doing for the least of our society? This is a pretty good example of where American policy has gone wrong.

Last year, I served as the ranking member of the Coast Guard and Maritime Subcommittee. I have done that for the previous 7 years. We spent a lot of time worrying and thinking about the American merchant marine.

These are the ships. The United States is a maritime state. No other country in the world has more ocean frontage than the United States. We have inland rivers that are extraordinarily important, the Ohio, the Mississippi, the Missouri, all of those, and out in California, the Sacramento River.

What has happened? We used to have thousands of American flagships on which Americans would work as the

mariners, the sailors, the captains, the engineers, and the like.

□ 2015

But just take a snapshot. In the 1980s, we had 249 flagged American ships, built in America, manned and “womanned” by Americans. The mariners were Americans. And here we are now, this is actually 2016. We are down to 78 ships.

This is a fundamental national security issue. We spend all of our time thinking about the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and we should. However, if you are going to go to war, you are going to need ships. And I don't think we can call up the Chinese and say: Hey, can you send us a couple of ships so that we can send our men and women off to the Pacific?

It is a national security issue that we be able to transport our military on the ocean. More than 90 percent of it has to go by sea, not in the airplanes. We have got wonderful, large airplanes, and they are great, but if you are going to move a lot of equipment, you are going to need ships.

So that is the state of it. We think we can do something about that.

I am going to put up a couple of other charts here. Let's do this one.

Next year, 2020, the U.S. is expected to be the world's third largest producer of liquefied natural gas for export. 225 LNG—liquefied natural gas—vessels, ships are expected to be added to the world fleet by 2020. But due to the eroded capacity of the American shipyards, none of these will be built in the United States.

So it is not just the ability to move equipment around the world. The same thing happens with the oil that we will soon be exporting. The statistics are almost exactly the same.

It is also about the jobs, the jobs in the American shipyard, good, well-paying, middle-class jobs that simply don't exist today because we are not building ships in the American shipyards.

But if you happen to be in the Chinese shipyards, you have got a lot of work to do. Fifty of the vessels are going to be built in China. In Korea, 70 percent of these new ships are going to be built in Korea.

How many in America right now? Zip, zero, none, nada.

We can change that. We have a piece of legislation to do that, not yet introduced. It will be introduced in the days ahead. We call that the Energizing American Shipbuilding Act.

If we are going to ship energy, export oil and gas, why don't we do it on American-built ships?

Not all of it. We, frankly, don't have the capacity to build 200 ships or 250, 300 ships. We just don't have the capacity.

But what if we started with 5 percent? What if we said that 5 percent of the export of oil and gas—and America soon will be the third largest exporter of natural gas, and we are certainly exporting oil. What if we did that on American ships?

This legislation, the Energizing American Shipbuilding Act, which we are going to introduce in the days ahead, probably next week or the week after—we will be introducing it with a bipartisan group.

Senator WICKER in the Senate carried this bill last year, as I did here in the House. We didn't get it passed. We are making some progress. We hope to get it this year.

What does it mean? Well, we can kind of see what it means up here. It means that we will be building about 50 ships over the next 15 years or so, LNG tankers and oil tankers.

What does it mean? It means the shipyards will be busy. It means the steel yards or the steel factories in America will be busy. The manufacturers of pumps and engines and hydraulic systems and electronic systems will be busy.

And, by the way, we will rebuild the American mariner base. Right now, TRANSCOM, responsible for moving all of the equipment for the Army, Navy, Air Force across and around the world, says that one of the key deficiencies in American security is we don't have the mariners to man the ships that we don't have. And the ships are aging out almost as fast as the mariners are retiring. So we can solve this problem with the Energizing American Shipbuilding Act.

So I draw the attention of my colleagues to this legislation. We will have a number in a couple of weeks. Senator WICKER will have the bill on the other side, and we will carry forward and, hopefully, we will have our shipyards busy. We will have Americans working in the shipyards, Americans building big engines for these ships and the other kinds of equipment that are needed.

At the same time, we will begin to rebuild the force of men and women who will be on those ships as they travel around the world carrying a very strategic national asset.

Speaking of veterans, this is another piece of legislation that we are working on, and this one really, really touches me.

This is a picture that we took 2 years ago. These three gentlemen were mariners. They were merchant mariners in World War II. These were the men who were on the ships that took the supplies to Europe, took the supplies to the Pacific so that America could fight in World War II. All three of these gentlemen were over 90 years of age.

It took nearly 40 years before the Congress of the United States recognized that the mariners, the merchant mariners, were part of our military program. More than 40 years, they were on the outside. They were never, ever recognized as veterans, even though the merchant mariners in World War II had the highest death rate of any other service.

We know about the bombers that bombed in Europe. We know that the casualties were extraordinary. We

know that men and women lost their lives on ships of the Navy and, of course, in the battlefield, men in the Army.

However, those men, just as these in this picture, had a higher death rate than any of those in the Army, Air Force, any of those in the Army serving wherever it may be, or the Marines or the Navy.

It took a long, long time for us to recognize them as veterans and make veteran services available to them, but that was done about, I think, 40, 45 years after the war ended.

And here we are. Here we are today, with just one more way to remember the extraordinary sacrifice that these men, most of whom are dead—in fact, earlier today I put a resolution across the floor on one of these gentlemen that died this last week.

So we think they ought to be honored. We think we ought to honor them with a Congressional Gold Medal, and so we are now pursuing that. I think we are going to get it done. We tried last year. We came up short. The Senate adjourned before they would take it up last year.

But we are going to give it a shot this year, and I think we are going to do it; and I think we need to do it, just as we needed, some years back, to make certain that they had veteran services available to them.

Now we need to honor them one more time. For those few who are still alive, for those who have died, their family should know that the Congress of the United States recognizes the extraordinary sacrifice that was made by their colleagues.

So this will be the Congressional Gold Medal Act, and we will have that out on the floor this next week, and we will be pushing it along. We need 290 signatures. Don't ask me why we need more than a majority just to present this. But anyway, those are the rules of the House, and we will follow the rules. We are at about 220 people.

So now if you have some friends out there who you think are here in Congress and not paying attention to the gold medal for the merchant mariners of World War II, give them a holler and tell them to sign on. We will get it done this year and, hopefully, the Senate will work with us on it.

A final point, and I will end with this in just a few moments, but I need a couple more pictures.

In case you didn't notice, I love these pictures. I love to put them up here so that you are not just listening to me; you can see some of the things we talk about.

So here is what I want to talk about: the U.S. military in the age of climate change.

I became the chairman of the Readiness Subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee, an incredible honor and, actually, a lot of work, very, very important work. That subcommittee is responsible for over 1,000 military installations all around the

world, responsible for the feeding and care of the military personnel—Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines—their equipment.

The purchases of new equipment is in another subcommittee, but once that equipment is purchased, is it ready to be used? Are the troops ready? Are they properly trained?

And, as I said, we are responsible for the installations.

We asked a question when I became chairman, and the question was this: Is the Department of Defense ready for the era of climate change? It turns out the answer is: Not really.

Out there across America, there are thousands, tens of thousands of men and some women who served at Camp Lejeune, the Marine Corps camp here on the East Coast, famous. It was hit by a hurricane last fall. The deluge went on for hours.

The damage done at Camp Lejeune, trees falling, flooding occurring, roofs being blown off, leaking, water damage, hundreds of buildings seriously damaged and uninhabitable, could not be used, including the headquarters—Camp Lejeune.

Next to it, Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station, similar damage.

It is estimated that here at Camp Lejeune and Cherry Point, more than \$3 billion of damage has occurred that will have to be made up for in the days and weeks ahead.

Now, you may think that was a wake-up call. Indeed, it should have been. However, the wake-up call was occurring just a few days earlier.

That is a picture of Tyndall Air Force Base, a key Air Force base on the west coast of Florida in which our fighter bombers and fighter jets do their training, the new F-35, the F-22, all of them.

This base, it was literally blown off the map. It is right on the edge of the Gulf. Hurricane came through—I think it was a 5 hurricane—and literally blew this base off the map, obliterated major parts of the base.

This is just one of perhaps 100 pictures I could put up.

Is the military ready for climate change? Well, certainly not the Marines at Camp Lejeune and Cherry Point or the Air Force at Tyndall. This is probably a \$4 billion fix-up to rebuild it. And I will tell you what we are going to do about it here after I put this up.

This is actually 2019. You have heard of the Strategic Air Command. That is the bombers that carry our nuclear weapons. This is Offutt Air Force Base in the Midwest, underwater, the Missouri River, probably a billion dollars damage here.

You say: Oh, that is just flooding. No, it is extreme flooding. Extreme weather events. Three bases critical, absolutely critical to the training and the readiness of our troops.

I think the water has subsided, but the damage to the buildings has yet to be repaired—a billion here, \$4 billion

there, \$3 billion there, and that is not all.

We know that out in California we have had our fires. I just showed the Camp fire, but you may not know that Port Hueneme, the Naval base in Ventura County just north of Malibu, fire raged down the hill. They had to evacuate the homes for the servicemembers, and there we have it.

□ 2030

So we are looking at the new National Defense Authorization Act, and in that act writing in the following changes to the law, and that is that the U.S. military, in all of its future construction, will build to the maximum threat in that area, maybe a tornado, as it could have been in the Midwest, or a flood or a hurricane or a deluge or sea level rise or a fire out in the West. All future construction will be built to the maximum threat at that specific base. That is it.

We are not going to build for yesterday and just go back and have another flood or build for yesterday at Tyndall and see the next hurricane come through and wipe it out one more time. We are not going to do that.

At the same time, we are going to make sure that in that construction and in the improvements, that they maximize energy conservation.

The single largest consumer of petroleum in this Nation is the U.S. military. It is expensive. We are spending a pile of money, billions of dollars on energy consumption in the military. We will emphasize energy conservation, things such as windows and insulation. And when we build new, we will build to the maximum standard for energy conservation, as well as for resiliency; that is going to be in the new National Defense Authorization Act. It is in the work of the Readiness Subcommittee. We are going to drive this, and I think we are going to drive it to success.

And I will say, this is not all new. The military is aware that climate change is a threat, but they haven't been focused sufficiently, in part because we, the Congress of the United States, have not focused it and we have not said: In your construction, in your reconstruction, and in the upgrading of your facilities, you will build to the maximum threat that you face in that area. Tornadoes, hurricanes, earthquakes, fires, floods, whatever it is, you must build to the maximum threat, so that you are resilient, so that you can come back to provide the necessary support that may be desperately needed.

This is not just in the United States. There are major construction programs going on in Guam, out in the Pacific where we know there is going to be another typhoon, probably within the next 9 months. So those facilities also will be built for resiliency.

So these are just a few of the things that we are working on. We have many, many others. We know that we can do better.

We know that as we said with the words of FDR: "The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little."

That may be a senior on Social Security; it may be a young man or woman that wants to get an education and is paying a very high interest rate; it may be a military family that is living in a house somewhere across the United States or around the world, in a house that is owned by a contractor that is providing housing for the military that is not up-to-date, that is filled with mold or some other contaminant; it may be a military person that is exposed to some sort of toxic chemical or toxic smoke, we are going to make sure that we follow this advice. It is not for those who have much, it is for those who have too little, wherever they may be.

That is our value, that is our goal.

I appreciate the opportunity to share with everyone several pieces of legislation that I will be working on together with my colleagues here in the House of Representatives.

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

THE FIVE PILLARS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, I would say of the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI), it is always fun listening to him, because, look, we are friends. We are ideologically separated by about, let's call it a small ocean, but I think there is this passion of we can do things in our society that are good.

Mr. Speaker, I have really appreciated Mr. GARAMENDI sort of embracing in some of our personal conversations my sort of techno-utopianism that the problems the gentleman sees, the problems I see, that there may be technology that is about to disrupt society in an incredibly positive way.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. I am happy to yield.

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

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman does realize how many people are creeping out at this moment that we are friendly to each other.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, a Republican and Democrat talking to each other across the aisle.

Mr. Speaker, I really appreciate the gentleman. I have followed him, and he has followed me, and we have had the opportunity to talk. I am just not prepared tonight to go into the kind of detail the gentleman is about to, but he is absolutely correct. There are solutions. There are solutions to the problems that confront this Nation, confront individuals in the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I know Mr. SCHWEIKERT is going to pick up some of that in the next few minutes as he talks about it, and I am going to sit down and listen to the gentleman.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, we really need to talk about Mr. GARAMENDI's idea of entertainment.

Mr. Speaker, look, this is actually a point I wish more of our constituents would actually see. We are actually quite friendly to each other, even those of us who may have, you know, what is pictured as an ideological chasm. Oddly enough, we all see many of the same problems, and we are trying to find a way to get there.

So tonight I wanted to do just one or two things, because I have picked up a couple of articles in the news over this last week that I actually find greatly optimistic.

So let's actually sort of start with our five pillars. And I do this over and over, because, one more time, what do many of us, the economists, the staff, the really smart people that are here, and then those of us who are regular Members who were just elected, what is in many ways the greatest threat to our society?

We have made lots and lots of promises, and we don't have the resources to keep those promises to those who have earned benefits.

We actually have a demographic curve. As a country, we are getting older very, very fast. In about eight and a half years: two workers, one retiree. In about eight and a half years, 50 percent of the spending in this body will be, less interest, to those 65 and older.

Are we as a government, are we as a society going to keep our promises?

Mathematically, this has been a passion of mine for a few years now, trying to find a pro-growth, optimistic way we keep our promises so my little 3-and-a-half-year-old daughter has the same opportunities I have had.

So the five pillars we have been working on is how do I start with—I am going to start with the very top—technology disruption.

Tonight I am going to talk about a couple of really optimistic things that are happening in healthcare technology that will keep us healthier and potentially crash the price of healthcare.

I am going to talk about some things that are happening in environmental technology that are going to lower the costs, make energy available so the economy can keep growing and yet the environment is cleaner and healthier.

We are going to talk about employment. How do we actually have more of our brothers and sisters out there enter the workforce, stay in the workforce?

There is this concept of labor force participation. And the economists for years now have said as the baby boomers are moving into retirement, labor force participation is going to crash mathematically.

We have also had this fragility, this difficulty of millennial males—oddly

enough, about 6, 7 months ago, millennial females really started to enter the workforce in droves. We still have a problem with millennial males.

There is also some really interesting data popping up that the number of Americans, by choice, who are over 70 years old, but they are happy, and they are healthy, are choosing to stay in the labor force. We have had almost, I think it was like—the article was talking about a 50 percent rise in seniors staying in the labor force just as a choice by lifestyle, some because they need the money, many because they are healthy, and they want to be productive. And that is actually really good for society.

We are actually going to touch on having to deal with earned benefits and how we should design those earned benefits. Could we make some offers within those, saying, if you are willing to stay in the labor force, if you are healthy and you can do that, should we give you some spiffs in your benefits. If you are able to stay on your private insurance for a while, could we do some things.

It is sort of entitlement reform in a very positive fashion. It has to do with, how do we maximize economic expansion and choice for those who are seniors?

Population stability. Birth rates have collapsed in our country. We just have to deal with the reality of the math. How do we incentivize family formation in an effective way? This one has been really difficult.

We have had an ongoing sort of research project in our office for a couple of years now looking at things being done in Canada and Scandinavia and other parts of the world, even Hungary, and how ineffective so many programs have been in encouraging family formation. We are going to have to come up with sort of an American version of what works there.

Let's face it. Having a little person, they are expensive. It is the greatest joy of our lives, my wife and I, but we are going to have to talk about how we help in family formation.

Then also the other side of that concept of population stability is, what do we do in immigration? How do we design immigration to maximize economic vitality?

This is going to be a little off subject, but close; I was sort of heartbroken about a vote we had here 3 hours ago. H.R. 6, it was dealing with the DACA populations. What happens when the body here engages in votes that become theatrical, become about exciting your base, and have no chance of becoming law?

If the majority here had been serious and really wanted a solution for the young people in DACA, there would have been this opportunity to come over, talk with Republicans, because many of us have voted for immigration reform that actually had modules that solved much of the DACA issue, but they had to come together, because

that piece of legislation will not move through the Senate, will not get the President's signature.

In some ways, it is actually sort of cruel to exploit a population with promises and a piece of legislation that we know is never going to move, and that there was an opportunity to do something that could have, if we had actually worked together.

I don't know if the fear is doing something that would be seen as bipartisan with this White House, whether the issue is too powerful, but it breaks my heart when there are actually paths that, if we had done border security, if we had done some rationalization of the dysfunctional mechanisms we have right now on those asking for asylum, we could have packaged that with a solution for much of the DACA population and it could have actually moved through the Senate, it could have gotten the President's signature.

Instead, we just did theatrics.

Sorry to go off sort of the script here. So population stability.

Then the last one here, economic growth. What do we do as a government, as a legislative body to maximize economic expansion?

My theory here is economic expansion is moral. Think about it. Whether it be the Tax Code, whether it be doing smart things modernizing regulation, whether it be doing smart things with trade, it is moral when we have economic growth.

How many of our brothers and sisters—that if you read the economists' papers a couple years ago—who hadn't finished high school, they were being written off as the permanent underclass in our society. And today that very population is the population that has the fastest growing wages and almost full employment. That is a moral thing.

If you actually will come to downtown Phoenix, we have this homeless campus in downtown Phoenix. There is an organization called St. Joseph the Worker. My understanding is they have been around for a hundred-some years, and their job is to get populations that have had some of the most horrible experiences in life and find them jobs.

□ 2045

You walk in the door and they have a stack of job offers on top of the desk saying: We just need someone to come to our restaurant and help us. We just need someone to come to our little warehouse and help us stock shelves.

What does it mean in a society where you have more jobs than you have available workers? I will argue that that is incredibly moral, and there should almost be joy in our society right now if we could pull away the sort of rage partisan blinders right now and say: Isn't this a neat thing? How do we do more of it?

It turns out that economic growth is crucial if we are going to keep our promises, if we intend to keep our promises on Medicare, if we intend to

keep our promises on Social Security. Unless you do all five of these things and do all five of those well and very soon, mathematically, it is almost impossible to keep our promises. It is not Republican or Democrat; it is demographics.

I want to talk about some of the positive things that technology, that some of these things are bringing, and that is one of our key points here. This is the week we call sort of Member Week, where Members come to different committees of jurisdiction and sort of pitch their ideas.

So two or three times today in the Ways and Means Committee, we had Members come and talk about their passion for dealing with different types of cancers: colorectal screening, lung cancer, these other things, and then the current mechanism.

My pitch to everyone who cares about those issues is: You are absolutely right. We need to protect our brothers and sisters in this country by having those types of screenings to find those cancers as early as possible and deal with them, but we need to write the legislation in a fashion where it is future proofed.

I am sure everyone saw these articles that have popped up just in the last couple of weeks. It turns out there is a breakthrough in blood tests.

Where, in the old days, we would do a blood test, you would look for a certain titer, know your body had had an immune reaction to something, what happens when you can do a blood test that looks for the cascade—we will call it the throwing off the dead parts of a cancer cell—and finds that and says: Hey, we just found this little piece of this DNA; we know that is a cancer DNA; we know what type of cancer it is; and because of that marker, we can even know where it is?

It turns out this is in trials right now, and it is having tremendous success. We need to future proof our legislation around here that it is not enough to care about our brothers and sisters and that we are going to make sure our society is providing cancer screenings, but that it is future proofed that when a blood test is the least invasive, most efficient, cost efficient, easiest to provide, and actually will crash parts of the price of healthcare in finding these cancers early, but also being available as a methodology, when we do this in large scale, being dramatically less expensive than what we use today.

So part of my pitch here and the reason I do this every week or two is: Understand this disruption of these technologies are here. We need to future proof what we do legislatively because this is a big deal.

Think of a blood test where you can find several types of cancer if you have it and you can find it within a couple of hours. This is a big deal. So this is exciting.

The next one I have talked about two or three times here, but it is the sim-

plest example of another thing we need to do here.

As we are talking about economic growth, it is also, what do we do to disrupt the price of healthcare? Remember the stupid conversation we have had in this place for years now in regards to healthcare hasn't been about the cost, it has been about who pays and who gets subsidized. My passion is we need to think differently.

I have come here and done multiple presentations on the new wearable technologies: the pill bottle that tells you when you have opened it, the things where you can blow into it and it will diagnose whether you have a viral infection, and the algorithm can bounce off your phone's medical records and instantly order your antivirals. That is a disruption. That lowers the price of healthcare. You got healthier, and you didn't infect everyone else in your family and your business.

We need to promote these technologies, but there is the other side that is coming.

Well over 50 percent of our healthcare spending is to those with chronic conditions. So 5 percent of our population has those chronic conditions, but they are well over 50 percent of our spending. What happens if we started to invest in curing them, curing our brothers and sisters of chronic conditions?

Well, guess what Congress did a few years ago? The Cures Act and some of these other things, we put lots of money into researching cures. And now, with some of the new technology and now the next generation of CRISPR and all these other things that are coming, we are going to have pharmaceuticals like this. I think they are often referred to as biologicals. My hope is it is November, but sometime within the next 12 months, we expect to have a single shot cure for hemophilia.

I use this as an example because, apparently, there are a number of drugs in this sort of category that are coming: a single shot cure for the 8,000-plus of our brothers and sisters in the country who have hemophilia A. Now, maybe a million and a half dollars a shot.

So over here we have talked about the technology that keeps us healthy. Over here, I want us to talk about and start to get our heads around: How do we finance really expensive but miracle cures? How do we build a healthcare bond, a mechanism where, hey, we are going to have all these savings in the future. Can we pull some of that forward or commit that savings to actually finance a bond so, when a pharmaceutical like this is available, you cure the 8,000 Americans who have hemophilia?

Back to our 5 percent of our population who have chronic conditions. What happens if we can cure just a couple percent of that? It is a big deal. It would change the cost curve of

healthcare. This is a radically different way of thinking about healthcare.

So what happens when stories like this actually prove out to be true that those who are suffering with ALS, that sometime in the next year or two, we are going to have a pharmaceutical, it does not cure at this point, but it stabilizes the horrible regression of one's life and abilities that are chewed up by ALS?

Stop. You may have to have this injection a couple times a year, maybe four times a year. It may be \$100,000 per injection. How do we come up with a methodology that finances such a thing because the cost of the progression of this disease is stunningly expensive, and it is just the right thing to do?

It turns out the debate we have had in this place for years of who pays and who subsidizes now can be a discussion of: How do we use technology to disrupt the price of healthcare? How do we get healthier and personal control of our healthcare instead of a collectivist vision? And how do we finance these incredible disruptive pharmaceuticals that are coming that either stabilize or cure that portion of our society who have chronic conditions, who are suffering, but are also much of our healthcare cost?

This is good news. These are exciting. There should be joy in this place that we are part of a time that can have this type of curative approach to healthcare and make these sorts of differences.

So, look, those are a couple of the happy things. If we do our job well, if we get the financing right, we can have this type of disruption and see it in the cost curve of healthcare.

So now I want to sort of jump to some of the other discussions that have been around this body, particularly today, a little bit yesterday, on greenhouse gases, on climate change, on those things. My frustration with this is great rhetoric, really bad math.

So let's actually talk about a couple of things that have been going on and why the rhetoric doesn't match reality.

I believe, actually, technology and those on the more conservative side actually have solutions that grow the economy, provide opportunities for our family, provide the opportunities. Remember our five points that, if we don't have the economic expansion, we can't keep our promises.

So just as a point of reference, I brought these two slides again. This one is from 2015. The yellow over there is all the photovoltaic in the country that was added in 2015. It was a miraculous year, over 38 gigawatts of new generation, power generation, solar. Isn't that wonderful? Except we took 33 gigawatts of power generation out of nuclear.

We really didn't gain that much in clean noncarbon-producing or non-greenhouse-producing energy. You can't have one without the other. You can't run around and say: Didn't we do

great? Look, we added all the solar, how much cleaner the world got. Oh, by the way, we shut down all this nuclear, so actually our baseload didn't really go anywhere.

Well, it turns out that math was pretty much the exact same the next year. Once again, the yellow is the photovoltaic that was added. The multi-color here is the amount of nuclear that came offline. It turns out more nuclear came offline, in a weird way, because of the loss of all that nuclear baseload generation.

The photovoltaic that came to the market, which is wonderful—I am from Arizona. I love it. But we didn't get any better on power generation that doesn't produce greenhouse gases.

So once again, around here, we need to open our minds and understand just sort of basic math that you can't be joyful about one and not be supportive of the other and actually be making mathematical progress. It is just math.

So back to a thought experiment. I did this on the floor the other day, and I am going to do it again just because it did create some really interesting phone calls.

I am going to believe this one here might end up being the single biggest disruption in my life. And forgive me if I don't get everything perfect here, but about 4 or 5 months ago, reading some strange journal—that is what happens when you are on a plane 10 hours a week; you read a lot of stuff—there was this article. We have vetted it repeatedly, and it appears it is real.

U.S. labs from universities have sort of broken the Holy Grail in regards to plant biology. Bear with me. This is a big deal.

What would happen tomorrow if the next generation of agriculture was 40 percent more productive? It would be a miracle. You would feed the world for the next 250 years.

Think about if you had a 40 percent improvement in agriculture, how much less water, fuel, what does it do to land prices?

Well, it turns out if you really care about the environment and greenhouse gases, here is your thought experiment I want you to struggle through.

World agriculture produces about 2.2 times more greenhouse gases than every car on Earth. So if you had a 40 percent improvement in agriculture productivity, it would be as if you removed every car off the face of the Earth. You just have to be willing to eat seed stock that functionally, actually, is a type of GMO.

Now, all they did is change some of the cell biology so it grabs the carbon molecule every time instead of accidentally grabbing the oxygen molecule and then spending lots of energy trying to purge the oxygen, which apparently is just one of the inherent faults in nature. They fixed it.

□ 2100

They did it with tobacco plants. We always use tobacco plants because that

is a genome we have known. I guess that is the first one we broke. But now they are moving into other types of agricultural stock.

Be prepared. Watch for this. This technology may be one of the biggest disruptions.

But as a body, when we talk about global warming, when we talk about this, how much of this body is ready to understand there is technology coming? Are Members willing to embrace the technology instead of the sort of Malthusian view that we need to shrink as an economy, that we need to be controlled, that we need to be managed? Or do Members allow these market forces to be incredibly disruptive?

I didn't bring the slides this time, but in that same stock, think about some of the other things going on. Apparently, there has been a huge breakthrough in the technology of pulling carbon right out of the air, being able to take that carbon, mix it with some other chemicals, and turn it back into a fuel stock—negative carbon emission, economically done. I am looking forward to the joy coming from my environmental friends who understand.

We have already proven that carbon sequestration works. We have proven that we can generate power with coal, with natural gas, without a smokestack, and capture every bit of carbon and then reuse it, sequester it, if we choose. But now we are going to negative carbon mining.

Why that is really important is, how many people believe that China with the 30-plus new coal plants that are going up as part of the Belt and Road Initiative, that they are going to have lots of great scrubbers on them?

Once again, if the goal is to punish the United States, great, the rhetoric is brilliant. If the goal is to grow as a society but still be cleaner, go with pro-economic expansion embracing of technology and let us have jobs. Let us have economic expansion so we can keep our promises.

The last thought experiment I am going to give tonight, remember how a little while ago I mentioned this is sort of Member week? We call it pitch week, where a Member will come pitch their priorities, pitch their ideas in the different committees of jurisdiction. We are hoping that Members we are already working with will go to the committees that do certain types of foreign aid.

How many out there care about plastic in the ocean? How many think banning straws in communities is going to do anything about plastic in the ocean? If a Member believes that, they have been conned. It is great virtue signaling, “Hey, I am banning straws,” but it is absurd.

Mr. Speaker, 90 percent of the plastic in the ocean comes from 10 rivers, eight of them in Asia, two in Africa. Let's do something that actually works.

If we are going to have foreign aid and some of the environmental pro-

grams and these things that are out in the world, let's go to those 10 rivers and start removing the plastic.

Let's add value. Let's do those things. If 90 percent of the plastic in the ocean is coming from 10 rivers—eight in Asia, two in Africa—we know where it is coming from. It may not provide the virtue signaling opportunity that we enjoy around here, but it would make the oceans cleaner.

For once, could we drop some of the political theater? Just like the vote we had earlier today, where it is great politics, gins up the base, gives us something to rally around, but it doesn't accomplish anything.

Mr. Speaker, please, to my Democratic friends, to my Republican friends, are we here to do good?

My pitch to Members is that we know the problems, and we know the math—let's be honest about that math—so let's actually do things.

In the next week or two, when we are starting to put together our appropriations, our policy sets, is there anyone out there on the other side who will help me say, for the 10 rivers in the world that are 90 percent of the plastic in the ocean, can we adjust that bilateral aid, the foreign aid, the environmental guidance, the other things we do, go to those 10 rivers and start to do something? We might lose the political issue and make the environment better. Or will we just stick around here and say that we don't need to solve the problem because we want to be able to talk about it?

Sorry for the sarcasm, but I am frustrated that we are living in a time of amazing opportunity, of technology disruption, where if Members really care about healthcare, we are on the cusp of a crash of its price, but yet its quality and its cures are here. Can we break down some of the barriers that are stopping us from getting there?

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

CRISIS AT THE BORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recount observations I have after spending 2 days of the Memorial Day recess at the Laredo Sector of the Texas border.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman SCHWEIKERT for giving me good information on his musings. I feel very honored to follow Congressman SCHWEIKERT.

Now, we have a crisis. I think it is perhaps the biggest crisis of my lifetime, as far as the future of America, going on at our border.

In May, 133,000 people attempted to cross the border and were recorded by the Border Patrol. It is worth remembering that they do not record everybody. There are people who sneak

through. And it is worth remembering that there is a smaller number of people who are apprehended by Customs agents at the designated points of entry.

By point of reference, the 133,000 people in Mexico can be compared to 48,000 people who crossed in January. In other words, over time, for whatever reason, we have a dramatically greater number of people coming into this country. I will point out that this is the most, in many years.

Many years ago—say, 15 years ago—if we looked back and found 100,000 people crossing the border, it was nowhere near as serious. At that time, we would frequently have people come, and they would be caught and sent back. The same person may try three or four times, so it wasn't as many people crossing the border.

I should also point out, of the 133,000 caught by the Border Patrol, 11,000 are unaccompanied minors.

I frequently hear people complain that we are breaking up families. What is going on is that young children—in any event, people under age 18—are coming here on their own.

Another thing that is going on is that we are seeing people from more or different countries come across. I assume that is because the word is out, not only in Mexico and Central America but even in the Eastern Hemisphere, that the United States is not enforcing our immigration law.

In the Laredo Sector, if Members talk to Customs folks, the number one country for people coming across the border is Venezuela. Number two is Cuba. Number three is Congo. So even from the Eastern Hemisphere, people are flooding here.

While I was down there, the Border Patrol caught a group of 116 people, all Africans coming in from Congo, Angola, and Cameroon, 116 in one haul.

What does this mean? First of all, in addition to great changes in our country, it means the Border Patrol is overwhelmed. The amount of paperwork, understandably, wherever we are today, there is a tremendous amount of paperwork. The amount of paperwork the Border Patrol has to do takes them off the border, takes them off the reason they volunteered to be part of the Border Patrol. This means even more people are coming across the border.

Furthermore, the Border Patrol has to work in dangerous positions. We have followed them as they have followed the Rio Grande River in the Laredo Sector in the middle of the night with one person per vehicle. We can imagine what it is like patrolling on very slow roads with a lot of foliage on both sides of the roads. Some of the environmentalists wouldn't let them cut it down. We may have groups of 9 or 10 people coming across the border. Very dangerous.

The first thing that should be done is, immediately, this Congress ought to appropriate more monies for the Border Patrol. Right now, they have 2,000

empty positions, and the number of positions they have is drawn out over a much smaller number of people.

We also have to improve the equipment the Border Patrol has and increase the number of dogs. While down on the border, we watched the great job dogs can do in pursuing people. It is expensive for these dogs. But be it at the designated points of entry where they sniff out drugs or sniff out cash, or out in the field with the Border Patrol, they make them much more effective.

It is ridiculous that our Border Patrol also has equipment that is sometimes not as good as what the cartels have. The cartels control the border. With the exception of these big entourages, nobody gets across the border without approval of the cartels.

The next thing to point out, as we deal with people coming across the border, when the cartels bring them across the border, they may not take them to safety. They may just direct people in a certain direction or so far as they are escorting people to a place where they can be picked up in the United States. If somebody is too weak and can't make it, they don't call 911. They just leave them there to dehydrate and perhaps die.

In the last year, in the Tucson Sector, about 250 people were found dehydrated or dying of something.

This is another result of the United States' open border policy in which we encourage people who are expecting us to ignore immigration laws to come to the United States.

In the Laredo Sector, it is not quite as bad. About 50 people die of dehydration every year. But there, where many more people cross the Rio Grande, it is not unusual to have people drown. In the 2 days that I was there, they found another person who had drowned.

The reason they drown is that people think it is shallow enough to walk across the Rio Grande, but there are people who can't swim. We have a situation in which there is an undertow in the Rio Grande, and people, including children, wind up dying there.

Again, how do we deal with it? We should be creating a situation where people think we are enforcing our laws, so they are not tempted to do such dangerous things.

Another thing we found out is that, among people who are crossing the border, if they are not part of a family unit, they are much more dangerous than they were 10 years ago.

Mr. Speaker, 10 years ago, the type of people crossing the border might be the types looking to work on a farm in Wisconsin. It is much more common to get the criminal element, much more common to get the MS13 gangs from El Salvador. That is kind of a subjective determination from the Border Patrol, but they find it of great concern because they love their country, and they see whom we are letting in our country and where the future Americans are going to come from.

What can we do to stop 133,000 people from coming in this country every

month? We have to stop the carrot that keeps people coming.

First of all, we should deal with birthright citizenship. Again, the United States is one of only two of the 40th wealthiest countries in the world that allows people to become citizens because they were born here.

We hear more stories of people coming over here. Women are coming over here 8 months pregnant, having a baby, knowing that the baby will be an American citizen. And eventually, because of family-related laws, they will be able to come into the country.

Secondly, and President Trump can do this alone, I believe, we have to get rid of the practice of giving work permits to people who come here for asylum purposes, knowing that they probably will not show up for an asylum hearing. Giving a work permit encourages people to break the law.

Then, we need more judges on the border with regard to these immigration problems. Right now, what goes on is that people come here looking for asylum. They are given a court date 2 or 3 or 5 years out.

I am told that they even tell Border Patrol agents that they know they are ineligible for asylum. They tell Border Patrol agents that they will not show up for their hearing in 5 or 6 years. That has to stop.

□ 2115

That has got to stop, and the way to make it stop is hire more judges, put those judges right on the border, and do not let people in the country assuming that they are here legally.

I mean, they are going to wind up with a work permit and they are going to wind up being part of our culture even though they are here illegally.

Next thing to do, and I am not going to spend a lot of time on this because we talked about it before, but every Border Patrol agent I have talked to in the Tucson sector, or in the Laredo sector, says we need a wall. In summary, we must act now or we will lose our country. We cannot continue to take 100,000 people crossing the border inappropriately every month.

I want to point out, I am not talking about legal immigration. Every year in this country, we swear in 700,000 new people as citizens. In this country right now, we have about 4 million people here on work permits. So it is not like we are anti-immigrant. A lot of people can come here.

When I talk about the 130,000 people who came here in May and largely wind up in the United States, I am talking about people who are coming here and should not be here.

We are being inundated and it will eventually sink our country. I ask President Trump to do all he can. It is very obvious that Congress does not get the degree of the crisis. We should have appropriated the money already, instead of what we did yesterday, as we spent more money on welfare programs.

By the way, we know from talking to people, even in Wisconsin, that there are a lot of people here illegally who are getting welfare, to boot. President Trump should revoke the work permits that people are getting if they are here for asylum reasons because we know the vast majority of people who are seeking asylum probably are not eligible for it, and we do not want to encourage more of that.

In any event, I encourage my colleagues to take this crisis at the border, 130,000 a month, seriously. I encourage the press to do more to report on it because, obviously, this is permanently going to change America. I encourage President Trump to do all he can do without the assistance of Congress, because the reason we are getting so many more is the word is out.

Again, it is not just in Mexico or Central America. The word is out in South America. The word is out in Cuba. The word is out in Africa. The word is out in Asia. America is not enforcing our immigration laws. And until we turn around the attitude that is out there among people, that perception, we are going to continue to have growing numbers.

It is going to go over 130,000. It is going to be 150,000. It is going to be 170,000 a month. America is really going to be inundated, and we have to act quickly.

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

PUBLICATION OF BUDGETARY MATERIAL

REVISION TO THE AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS, AND OTHER BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,
Washington, DC, June 4, 2019.

MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (CBA), the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (BBEDCA), and H. Res. 293 (116th Congress), I hereby submit for printing in the Congressional Record a revision to the aggregates and allocations set forth in the Statement of Aggregates, Allocations, and Other Budgetary Levels for Fiscal Year 2020 published in the Congressional Record on May 3, 2019, as adjusted.

This revision is for allowable adjustments for amounts for Overseas Contingency Operations, wildfire suppression, and the 2020 Census, pursuant to section 251(b) of BBEDCA or H. Res. 293. The amounts for

Overseas Contingency Operations are contained in the texts of H.R. 2839, the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2020, and H.R. 2968, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2020, as reported by the Committee on Appropriations. The amounts for wildfire suppression and the 2020 Census are contained respectively in the text of H.R. 3052, the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020 and H.R. 3055 the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020, as reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

Accordingly, I am revising aggregate spending levels for fiscal year 2020 and the allocation for the House Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2020. For purposes of enforcing titles III and IV of the CBA and other budgetary enforcement provisions, the revised aggregates and allocations are to be considered as aggregates and allocations included in the budget resolution, pursuant to the Statement published in the Congressional Record on May 3, 2019, as adjusted.

Questions may be directed to Jennifer Wheelock or Raquel Spencer of the Budget Committee staff.

JOHN YARMUTH.

TABLE 1—REVISION TO ON-BUDGET AGGREGATES
(On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars)

	2020	2020–2029
Current Aggregates:		
Budget Authority	3,712,348	n.a.
Outlays	3,677,940	n.a.
Revenues	2,740,533	34,847,515
Revision for the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2020 (H.R. 2839):		
Budget Authority	8,000	n.a.
Outlays	2,174	n.a.
Revenues	—	—
Revision for the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2020 (H.R. 2968):		
Budget Authority	68,079	n.a.
Outlays	38,227	n.a.
Revenues	—	—
Revision for the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020 (H.R. 3052):		
Budget Authority	2,250	n.a.
Outlays	2,250	n.a.
Revenues	—	—
Revision for the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020 (H.R. 3055):		
Budget Authority	7,500	n.a.
Outlays	5,400	n.a.
Revenues	—	—
Revised Aggregates:		
Budget Authority	3,798,177	n.a.
Outlays	3,725,991	n.a.
Revenues	2,740,533	34,847,515

n.a. = Not applicable because annual appropriations for fiscal years 2021 through 2029 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

TABLE 2—REVISED ALLOCATION OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

(In millions of dollars)

	2020
Current Discretionary Action:	
BA	1,297,781
OT	1,362,423
Revision for Overseas Contingency Operations (H.R. 2839):	
BA	8,000
OT	2,174
Revision for Overseas Contingency Operations (H.R. 2968):	
BA	68,079
OT	38,227
Revision for Wildfire Suppression (H.R. 3052):	
BA	2,250
OT	2,250
Revision for 2020 Census (H.R. 3055):	
BA	7,500
OT	5,400
Revised Allocation:	
BA	1,383,610
OT	1,410,474
Current Law Mandatory:	
BA	1,075,820
OT	1,067,358

table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1328. An act to designate foreign persons who improperly interfere in United States elections as inadmissible aliens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 18 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, June 5, 2019, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1169. A letter from the Director, Regulations Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval of Source Specific Air Quality Implementation Plans; New Jersey [EPA-R02-OAR-2018-0817; FRL-9994-39-Region 2] received May 28, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1170. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Clofentazine; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2018-0275; FRL-9993-48] received May 28, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1171. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plan, Louisiana; Attainment Demonstration for the St. Bernard Parish 2010 SO2 Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard Nonattainment Area [EPA-R06-OAR-2017-0558; FRL-9988-27-

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's

Region 6] received May 28, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1172. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Commercial Fuel Oil Sulfur Limits for Combustion Units in Philadelphia County [EPA-R03-OAR-2018-0722; FRL-9994-40-Region 3] received May 28, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1173. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Delaware; Revision to the Regulatory Definition of a Volatile Organic Compound [EPA-R03-OAR-2018-0626; FRL-9994-42-Region 3] received May 28, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1174. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Michigan; Permit To Install Public Hearing Provisions [EPA-R05-OAR-2007-1092; FRL-9994-64-Region 5] received May 28, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1175. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Massachusetts; Nonattainment New Source Review Program Revisions; Infrastructure Provisions for National Ambient Air Quality Standards; Nonattainment New Source Review Requirements for the 2008 8-Hour Ozone Standard [EPA-R01-OAR-2018-0829; FRL-9993-84-Region 1] received May 28, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1176. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Part 74 of the Commission's Rules Regarding FM Translator Interference [MB Docket No.: 18-119] received May 28, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1177. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Commerce, transmitting a report certifying that the export of the listed items to the People's Republic of China is not detrimental to the U.S. space launch industry, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2778 note; Public Law 105-261, Sec. 1512 (as amended by Public Law 105-277, Sec. 146); (112 Stat. 2174); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1178. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Belarus that was declared in Executive Order 13405 of June 16, 2006, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1179. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Nicaragua that was declared in Executive Order 13851 of November 27, 2018, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec 204(c);

(91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1180. A letter from the Auditor, Office of the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting a final report titled, Certification of Fiscal Year 2019 Total Local Source, General Fund Revenue Estimate (Net of Dedicated Taxes) in Support of the District's Issuance of Income Tax Secured Revenue Bond Anticipation Notes, (Series 2019A), pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 455(d); (87 Stat. 803); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

1181. A letter from the Director, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia, transmitting the Agency's FY 2018 No FEAR Act Report, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 2301 note; Public Law 107-174, 203(a) (as amended by Public Law 109-435, Sec. 604(f)); (120 Stat. 3242); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

1182. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's Fiscal Year 2017 Inventory of Inherently Governmental Activities and of Commercial Activities, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 501 note; Public Law 105-270, Sec. 2(c)(1)(A); (112 Stat. 2382); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

1183. A letter from the Acting Chair, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting the Commission's semiannual report of the Inspector General for the period October 1, 2018 through March 31, 2019, pursuant to the Sec. 5(b) of the Inspector General Act of 1978; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

1184. A letter from the Senior Vice President, Controller and Chief Accounting Officer, Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, transmitting the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston 2018 management report and financial statements, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106(a)(1); Public Law 97-258 (as amended by Public Law 101-576, Sec. 306(a)); (104 Stat. 2854); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

1185. A letter from the Acting Administrator, U.S. Small Business Administration, transmitting the Administration's semiannual report from the Office of Inspector General for the period October 1, 2018, through March 31, 2019, pursuant to Sec. 5 of the Inspector General Act; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

1186. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Viking Air Limited (Type Certificate Previously Held by Bombardier Inc.; de Havilland, Inc.) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0410; Product Identifier 2018-CE-059-AD; Amendment 39-19644; AD 2019-10-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1187. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc., Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0790; Product Identifier 2018-NM-078-AD; Amendment 39-19629; AD 2019-08-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1188. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Textron Aviation, Inc. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0350; Product Identifier 2019-CE-025-AD; Amendment 39-19634; AD 2019-08-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 3,

2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1189. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — IFR Altitudes; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31225; Amdt. No.: 546] received June 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1190. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Hawaiian Islands, HI [Docket No.: FAA-2018-1074; Airspace Docket No.: 18-AWP-29] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received June 3, 2019 received June 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1191. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Leonardo S.p.A. (Type Certificate Previously Held by Finmeccanica S.p.A., AgustaWestland S.p.A.) Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0726; Product Identifier 2017-SW-097-AD; Amendment 39-19638; AD 2019-09-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1192. A letter from the Acting Commissioner, Social Security Administration, transmitting the 2019 Annual Report of the Supplemental Security Income Program, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1383f(a); Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, title XVIII, Sec. 1875 (as amended by Public Law 104-193, Sec. 231); (110 Stat. 2197); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1193. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Amount Determined Under Section 956 for Corporate United States Shareholders [TD 9859] (RIN: 1545-BO88) received May 28, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1194. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Current Refundings for Certain Targeted State, Local, and Indian Tribal Government Bond Programs [Notice 2019-39] received May 28, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1195. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final regulations — Certified Professional Employer Organizations [TD 9860] (RIN: 1545-BN19) received May 28, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1196. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Energy, transmitting a report titled "Department of Energy Activities Relating to the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, Fiscal Year 2018", pursuant to Sec. 316(b) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Armed Services.

1197. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting notification of the Secretary's determination that, by reason of the statutory debt limit, the Secretary will be unable to fully invest the portion of the Civil Service Retirement and

Disability Fund (CSRDF) not immediately required to pay beneficiaries, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8348(1)(2); Public Law 89-554, Sec. 8348(1)(2) (as added by Public Law 99-509, Sec. 6002(c)); (100 Stat. 1933); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Oversight and Reform.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mrs. LOWEY: Committee on Appropriations. Further Revised Suballocation of Budget Allocations for Fiscal Year 2020 (Rept. 116-103). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mrs. MCBATHE (for herself, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Ms. DEAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. CLARK of New York, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. MOORE, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. CROW, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. SHERRILL, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. TRONE, Mr. EVANS, Ms. BASS, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. MENG, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SOTO, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. RUSH, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. MOULTON, and Ms. TLAIB):

H.R. 3076. A bill to authorize the issuance of extreme risk protection orders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. DELBENE (for herself, Mr. BEYER, Mr. MARCHANT, and Mrs. WALORSKI):

H.R. 3077. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reform the low-income housing credit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROUDA (for himself and Mrs. WALORSKI):

H.R. 3078. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce the age for making catch-up contributions to retirement accounts to take into account time out of the workforce to provide dependent care services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WELCH (for himself and Mr. KINZINGER):

H.R. 3079. A bill to amend the National Energy Conservation Policy Act to encourage the increased use of performance contracting in Federal facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ENGEL (for himself and Mr. YOUNG):

H.R. 3080. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to enhance the national strategy for combating and eliminating tuberculosis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG:

H.R. 3081. A bill to authorize the Justice Reinvestment Initiative grant program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. BEATTY (for herself, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Ms. MENG, Ms. LEE of

California, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. CLAY, Mr. GREEN of Texas, and Mr. HASTINGS):

H.R. 3082. A bill to require \$20 notes to include a portrait of Harriet Tubman, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 3083. A bill to authorize the Asset and Infrastructure Review Commission of the Department of Veterans Affairs to meet in years other than 2022 and 2023; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BACON (for himself, Mr. CONAWAY, and Mr. BANKS):

H.R. 3084. A bill to allow the Secretaries of the military departments to provide limited support to service academy supporting foundations; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. BASS:

H.R. 3085. A bill to authorize activities to combat the Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Mr. BUCSHON, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, and Ms. SCHRIER):

H.R. 3086. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide students with disabilities and their families with access to critical information needed to select the right college and succeed once enrolled; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland (for himself and Mr. TURNER):

H.R. 3087. A bill to make improvements to the Mentor-Protégé Program of the Department of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DUFFY:

H.R. 3088. A bill to require the Securities and Exchange Commission to adjust certain resubmission thresholds for shareholder proposals; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi):

H.R. 3089. A bill to provide grants to States to ensure that all students in the middle grades are taught an academically rigorous curriculum with effective supports so that students complete the middle grades prepared for success in secondary school and postsecondary endeavors, to improve State and local educational agency policies and programs relating to the academic achievement of students in the middle grades, to develop and implement effective middle grades models for struggling students, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

H.R. 3090. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to include ranching educational activities in the Farm to School Program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LOEBSACK:

H.R. 3091. A bill to establish a National Flood Research and Education Center to provide research, data, and recommendations on physical science, social science, economic analysis, policy analysis, risk analysis, monitoring, predicting, and planning as they relate to flooding and flood-related issues; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 3092. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to repeal the authority of the President to assume emer-

gency control of the police of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 3093. A bill to establish acquisition pathways for software applications and software upgrades and software development and software acquisition training and management programs for the Department of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SOTO (for himself, Mrs. DEMINGS, and Mrs. MURPHY):

H.R. 3094. A bill to designate the National Pulse Memorial located at 1912 South Orange Avenue, Orlando, Florida, 32806, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. SWALWELL of California (for himself, Mr. MOULTON, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, and Mr. KILMER):

H.R. 3095. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to direct the Secretary of Education to provide each borrower with an individualized repayment guide; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SWALWELL of California (for himself, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. NORTON, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. WELCH, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. RUSH, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. SOTO, Mr. RYAN, Ms. HAALAND, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. DELBENE, and Ms. PINGREE):

H.R. 3096. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide for a percentage of student loan forgiveness for public service employment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SWALWELL of California (for himself, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. SOTO, Mr. PETERS, and Ms. DEGETTE):

H.R. 3097. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to expand eligibility for public service student loan forgiveness to certain contractor employees of national laboratories; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SWALWELL of California (for himself, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. PETERS, Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. PAYNE, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. BARRAGAN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. MOORE, Ms. MENG, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. COHEN, and Ms. KAPUR):

H.R. 3098. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the deduction allowed for student loan interest; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SWALWELL of California (for himself, Mr. GALLEGOS, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. RUSH, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. COHEN):

H.R. 3099. A bill to provide for loan forgiveness for STEM teachers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma (for herself, Mr. BABIN, Mr. COOPER, and Mr. LAMBORN):

H.J. Res. 59. A joint resolution expressing support for designation of July 20th as "National Space Exploration Day" to commemorate the anniversary of the Apollo 11 moon

landing; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. CICILLINE (for himself, Mrs. MCBATHE, and Mr. DEUTCH):

H. Con. Res. 46. Concurrent resolution expressing support for the designation of June 21 as National ASK (Asking Saves Kids) Day to promote children's health and safe storage of guns in the home; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. LOFGREN (for herself and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois):

H. Res. 420. A resolution permitting official photographs of the House of Representatives to be taken while the House is in actual session on a date designated by the Speaker; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. YOUNG (for himself, Mr. KILMER, and Mr. HUFFMAN):

H. Res. 421. A resolution recognizing the International Year of the Salmon in 2019 as a framework of collaboration across the Northern Hemisphere to sustain and recover salmon stocks through research, partnerships, and public action; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER (for himself, Mr. HUIZENGA, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Ms. KELLY of Illinois):

H. Res. 422. A resolution expressing support for the designation of the first Tuesday in June as "National Cancer Survivor Beauty and Support Day"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. BRINDISI (for himself, Mr. DELGADO, and Ms. SCANLON):

H. Res. 423. A resolution honoring the 200th anniversary of the founding of Colgate University; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. DINGELL (for herself, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. RUSH, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. PALLONE, and Ms. OMAR):

H. Res. 424. A resolution recognizing the Muslim holy month of Ramadan, commanding a month of fasting and spiritual renewal, and extending best wishes to Muslims in the United States and across the globe for a joyous and meaningful observance of Eid al-Fitr; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. HASTINGS, and Mr. DEUTCH):

H. Res. 425. A resolution recognizing the significance of National Caribbean American Heritage Month; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. Sires (for himself and Mr. YOHO):

H. Res. 426. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should continue to engage with and support the people and governments of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras in order to improve security and prosperity and address the root causes of migration to the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mrs. MCBATHE:

H.R. 3076.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. DELBENE:

H.R. 3077.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Mr. ROUDA:

H.R. 3078.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. WELCH:

H.R. 3079.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have Power To . . . make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. ENGEL:

H.R. 3080.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3—Commerce Clause

By Mr. ARMSTRONG:

H.R. 3081.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18—To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mrs. BEATTY:

H.R. 3082.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 3083.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BACON:

H.R. 3084.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

United States Constitution, Article I, Section 8: "Congress shall have the power to . . . make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;"

By Ms. BASS:

H.R. 3085.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1 of the United States Constitution, providing—"All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 3086.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:

H.R. 3087.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Mr. DUFFY:

H.R. 3088.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, clause 1 (relating to the general welfare of the United States);

and Article I, section 8, clause 3 (relating to the power to regulate interstate commerce).

By Mr. GRIJALVA:

H.R. 3089.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Const. art. I, §§1 and 8.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

H.R. 3090.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. LOEBSACK:

H.R. 3091.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 3092.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 17 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 3093.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Constitution Article 1, Section 8: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. SOTO:

H.R. 3094.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SWALWELL of California:

H.R. 3095.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SWALWELL of California:

H.R. 3096.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SWALWELL of California:

H.R. 3097.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Sections 8 and 9 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SWALWELL of California:

H.R. 3098.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SWALWELL of California:

H.R. 3099.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma:

H.J. Res. 59.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18 allows Congress to make all laws "which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution" any "other" powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 25: Mr. WALTZ.
 H.R. 51: Mr. HOYER.
 H.R. 94: Mr. SOTO.
 H.R. 141: Ms. FUDGE and Mr. VARGAS.
 H.R. 158: Ms. JACKSON LEE.
 H.R. 162: Mr. QUIGLEY.
 H.R. 220: Mrs. WALORSKI.
 H.R. 233: Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.
 H.R. 326: Ms. LOFGREN and Ms. OMAR.
 H.R. 359: Mr. VAN DREW.
 H.R. 362: Mr. VAN DREW.
 H.R. 366: Mr. SIRES.
 H.R. 397: Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. HARDER of California, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. TRONE, Ms. SHALALA, and Mrs. HAYES.
 H.R. 467: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. BURGESS, and Mr. BRINDISI.
 H.R. 500: Ms. JAYAPAL and Mr. BROOKS of Alabama.
 H.R. 510: Ms. MATSUI, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. HILL of Arkansas, and Mr. CLEAVER.
 H.R. 532: Mr. LOWENTHAL and Mr. TED LIEU of California.
 H.R. 550: Ms. STEVENS, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, and Mrs. TORRES of California.
 H.R. 553: Mr. LUCAS, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. KINZINGER, and Mr. KEATING.
 H.R. 555: Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COSTA, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CASE, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. GIANFORTE, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, and Ms. HILL of California.
 H.R. 636: Mr. KIND.
 H.R. 647: Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. HORSFORD, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
 H.R. 649: Mr. TIMMONS and Mr. HILL of Arkansas.
 H.R. 650: Ms. WEXTON.
 H.R. 662: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
 H.R. 663: Mr. PETERSON.
 H.R. 677: Mr. CARBAJAL.
 H.R. 724: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas and Mr. GOLDEN.
 H.R. 748: Mr. GREEN of Tennessee and Mr. WALTZ.
 H.R. 779: Mr. ARMSTRONG and Mrs. LESKO.
 H.R. 806: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Mr. ENGEL.
 H.R. 832: Mr. STAUBER.
 H.R. 846: Mr. PAPPAS and Mr. SPANO.
 H.R. 864: Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. WESTERMAN.
 H.R. 873: Mr. COX of California and Ms. BROWNLEY of California.
 H.R. 884: Mr. DEFAZIO.
 H.R. 897: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
 H.R. 929: Ms. ADAMS, Mr. BERGMAN, Mrs. BUSTOS, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. ROY, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. LATTA, Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. KAPTRUN, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. FORTENBERRY, and Mr. GIANFORTE.
 H.R. 943: Ms. SLOTKIN and Mr. MARSHALL.
 H.R. 1011: Mr. WELCH.
 H.R. 1024: Mr. TIPTON.
 H.R. 1030: Mr. CARBAJAL.
 H.R. 1043: Mr. ROUDA, Mr. HILL of Arkansas, and Mr. LONG.
 H.R. 1044: Mr. RESCHENTHALER.
 H.R. 1049: Ms. FINKENAUER and Mr. DESAULNIER.
 H.R. 1058: Mrs. CRAIG and Mr. HURD of Texas.
 H.R. 1109: Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. CLAY, Mr. YARMUTH, and Ms. HOULAHAN.
 H.R. 1118: Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. ROUDA, and Mr. GOLDEN.
 H.R. 1139: Mr. STAUBER.
 H.R. 1153: Mr. DESAULNIER.
 H.R. 1182: Mr. VISCLOSEKY.
 H.R. 1225: Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. BUCSHON, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. HARDER of California, and Mr. SEN-SENBRENNER.
 H.R. 1274: Mrs. BEATTY, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. KILDEE.
 H.R. 1309: Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. CARBAJAL.
 H.R. 1327: Mr. ROUZER and Mr. KEATING.
 H.R. 1346: Mr. YARMUTH.
 H.R. 1373: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. WILD, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. HECK, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. MATSUI, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.
 H.R. 1380: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
 H.R. 1384: Mr. YARMUTH and Mr. LUJAN.
 H.R. 1398: Mr. REED, Mr. POSEY, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. CARDENAS, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. GOODEN, Mr. CUELLAR, and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.
 H.R. 1400: Mr. RYAN.
 H.R. 1434: Mr. WILLIAMS.
 H.R. 1450: Mr. CORREA, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. CARBAJAL.
 H.R. 1479: Mr. BRINDISI.
 H.R. 1507: Mr. DEFAZIO and Mr. DESAULNIER.
 H.R. 1545: Mr. COLE.
 H.R. 1557: Mr. CICILLINE.
 H.R. 1579: Mrs. BUSTOS and Mr. BYRNE.
 H.R. 1588: Mr. RASKIN.
 H.R. 1595: Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SHALALA, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. FRANKEL, and Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.
 H.R. 1597: Ms. LOFGREN and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 1618: Mr. RUSH.
 H.R. 1629: Mr. KIND, Mr. COMER, and Mr. PALAZZO.
 H.R. 1641: Mr. TRONE.
 H.R. 1643: Mr. GRIJALVA.
 H.R. 1692: Mr. GARCIA of Illinois and Ms. SCANLON.
 H.R. 1695: Mr. MORELLE and Mr. MOOLENAAR.
 H.R. 1709: Mr. DESAULNIER.
 H.R. 1732: Mr. ALLEN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. MEUSER.
 H.R. 1753: Mr. PERRY.
 H.R. 1764: Mr. SCHIFF.
 H.R. 1773: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. PERLMUTTER.
 H.R. 1784: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.
 H.R. 1786: Mr. WESTERMAN and Mr. CARBAJAL.
 H.R. 1814: Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. BRINDISI, Mr. SCHRADER, and Mr. WELCH.
 H.R. 1832: Ms. WILD.
 H.R. 1835: Mr. MARSHALL.
 H.R. 1837: Mr. EMMER, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. PAL-LONE, and Mr. CHABOT.
 H.R. 1840: Ms. PINGREE and Mr. WATKINS.
 H.R. 1850: Mr. HILL of Arkansas, Ms. MENG, Mr. WRIGHT, and Mr. SMITH of Washington.
 H.R. 1854: Mr. BUCK and Mr. LAHOOD.
 H.R. 1857: Mr. CARBAJAL.
 H.R. 1858: Mr. SPANO.
 H.R. 1865: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. DEAN, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. LAMB, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, and Mr. HUIZENGA.
 H.R. 1871: Mr. SOTO.
 H.R. 1873: Mr. KINZINGER, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
 H.R. 1882: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.
 H.R. 1896: Mr. WATKINS and Mr. CUELLAR.
 H.R. 1897: Mr. VISCLOSEKY, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 1903: Mr. BURCHETT and Ms. OMAR.
 H.R. 1923: Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. HECK, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Mrs. RADEWAGEN.
 H.R. 1941: Mr. ESPAILLAT.
 H.R. 1956: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
 H.R. 1959: Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. LOUDERMILK, and Mr. CARTER of Texas.
 H.R. 1968: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CRIST, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. BARRAGAN, Ms. BONAMICI, and Mr. LAMB.
 H.R. 1970: Mr. TIPTON.
 H.R. 1975: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.
 H.R. 2015: Mrs. AXNE.
 H.R. 2044: Mr. VAN DREW.
 H.R. 2053: Ms. SPEIER.
 H.R. 2062: Mr. GOODEN and Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.
 H.R. 2075: Ms. BASS, Ms. HILL of California, Ms. STEVENS, and Mrs. HAYES.
 H.R. 2086: Mr. MOOLENAAR.
 H.R. 2088: Mr. VAN DREW and Mrs. FLETCHER.
 H.R. 2091: Ms. WILD, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. SCANLON, and Mr. SIRES.
 H.R. 2093: Mr. GALLEGOS, Ms. LOFGREN, Miss GONZALEZ-COLON of Puerto Rico, Mr. DEUTCH, and Mr. RASKIN.
 H.R. 2108: Mr. TIPTON.
 H.R. 2144: Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee and Mr. SWALWELL of California.
 H.R. 2148: Mr. SOTO, Ms. DEAN, and Ms. PINGREE.
 H.R. 2149: Mr. KIND, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. DUFFY, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. RESCHENTHALER.
 H.R. 2151: Mr. TONKO.
 H.R. 2153: Mr. STAUBER and Ms. LEE of California.
 H.R. 2161: Mr. GROTHMAN.
 H.R. 2164: Mr. HUFFMAN.
 H.R. 2178: Ms. MOORE and Mr. DEFAZIO.
 H.R. 2181: Mr. GALLEGOS.
 H.R. 2200: Mr. KILMER and Mrs. LEE of Nevada.
 H.R. 2201: Mrs. LEE of Nevada.
 H.R. 2204: Mr. SPANO.
 H.R. 2208: Mr. POCAN.
 H.R. 2213: Mr. VAN DREW.
 H.R. 2216: Mr. TIPTON.
 H.R. 2218: Mr. PERRY and Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.
 H.R. 2235: Mrs. LAWRENCE and Ms. LEE of California.
 H.R. 2256: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
 H.R. 2327: Mr. CICILLINE.
 H.R. 2328: Mr. KING of New York, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. VELA, Mr. HECK, and Mr. LAMALFA.
 H.R. 2354: Mr. POCAN and Ms. OMAR.
 H.R. 2368: Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee.
 H.R. 2370: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
 H.R. 2377: Mr. RASKIN and Mr. WELCH.
 H.R. 2386: Mrs. LURIA.
 H.R. 2411: Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. CUELLAR.
 H.R. 2426: Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. STANTON, Mr. BACON, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. SOTO, and Ms. SCANLON.
 H.R. 2428: Mr. CARTWRIGHT and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
 H.R. 2435: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, and Mr. PERLMUTTER.
 H.R. 2441: Ms. SCANLON.
 H.R. 2453: Mr. WESTERMAN.
 H.R. 2458: Mr. HUFFMAN.
 H.R. 2468: Ms. MOORE and Ms. PRESSLEY.
 H.R. 2474: Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. WELCH, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, and Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
 H.R. 2478: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.
 H.R. 2482: Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. HECK, and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
 H.R. 2483: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.

H.R. 2489: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK and Mrs. TORRES of California.
 H.R. 2493: Mr. COLE.
 H.R. 2508: Mr. KIND and Miss RICE of New York.
 H.R. 2513: Mr. CLEAVER.
 H.R. 2517: Mr. BRINDISI and Mrs. LURIA.
 H.R. 2577: Ms. SLOTKIN and Mrs. LURIA.
 H.R. 2584: Mr. BEREA.
 H.R. 2585: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut and Mr. FOSTER.
 H.R. 2592: Mr. KING of New York and Mr. CUMMINGS.
 H.R. 2593: Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.
 H.R. 2617: Mr. BYRNE and Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.
 H.R. 2618: Mr. PAPPAS.
 H.R. 2629: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.
 H.R. 2632: Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OMAR, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Mr. GRIJALVA.
 H.R. 2633: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. TRONE, and Mr. VAN DREW.
 H.R. 2646: Ms. MOORE and Mr. COHEN.
 H.R. 2665: Mr. VAN DREW.
 H.R. 2681: Ms. WILD, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Ms. ESCOBAR, and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.
 H.R. 2698: Mr. PHILLIPS and Mr. OLSON.
 H.R. 2729: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
 H.R. 2733: Mr. DEFAZIO.
 H.R. 2747: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
 H.R. 2748: Mr. DESAULNIER.
 H.R. 2755: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
 H.R. 2764: Mr. HUFFMAN.
 H.R. 2770: Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. SIRES, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Mr. STIVERS.
 H.R. 2771: Mr. BYRNE, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, and Mr. VISCOSKY.
 H.R. 2772: Mr. SPANO and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H.R. 2782: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
 H.R. 2786: Mr. KILMER.
 H.R. 2788: Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. WATKINS, and Mr. GROTHMAN.

H.R. 2790: Mr. HOLDING and Mr. PETERSON.
 H.R. 2796: Mr. BACON and Mr. COLE.
 H.R. 2802: Ms. PINGREE, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. HECK.
 H.R. 2803: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 2812: Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. HILL of California, and Mr. HIGGINS of New York.
 H.R. 2818: Mr. GALLEGOS.
 H.R. 2825: Mr. McGOVERN, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. RIGGLEMAN.
 H.R. 2829: Ms. TLAIB, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Mr. DEFAZIO.
 H.R. 2831: Mr. BRINDISI.
 H.R. 2843: Mr. SWALWELL of California and Mr. MOULTON.
 H.R. 2847: Ms. SLOTKIN.
 H.R. 2850: Mr. COHEN and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
 H.R. 2858: Mr. GRIJALVA.
 H.R. 2862: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
 H.R. 2863: Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. DEAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. KENNEDY.
 H.R. 2874: Mr. RASKIN.
 H.R. 2878: Mr. BIGGS.
 H.R. 2897: Ms. BASS, Mr. NEAL, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
 H.R. 2912: Mrs. LURIA and Mr. WATKINS.
 H.R. 2931: Ms. NORTON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. MOORE, Ms. HAALAND, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. SWALWELL of California.
 H.R. 2957: Mr. HURD of Texas.
 H.R. 2975: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
 H.R. 2977: Mr. RASKIN and Mr. EVANS.
 H.R. 2982: Mr. Sires.
 H.R. 3000: Mr. WEBER of Texas.
 H.R. 3001: Mr. SMITH of Washington and Mrs. DAVIS of California.
 H.R. 3010: Mr. KIM and Mr. ROSE of New York.
 H.R. 3018: Ms. HAALAND, Mr. TED LIEU of California, and Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
 H.R. 3024: Mr. McGOVERN.

H.R. 3056: Mr. GUEST, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. BRADY, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. McCUAUL, and Mrs. LESKO.
 H.R. 3065: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.
 H.J. Res. 2: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.
 H.J. Res. 22: Mr. WALBERG.
 H. Con. Res. 20: Mr. THORNBERRY and Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.
 H. Con. Res. 25: Ms. JACKSON LEE.
 H. Con. Res. 41: Mr. YOHO.
 H. Res. 60: Mrs. HAYES.
 H. Res. 88: Mr. KIND.
 H. Res. 114: Mr. GRIJALVA.
 H. Res. 134: Mr. TONKO.
 H. Res. 138: Mr. SWALWELL of California and Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas.
 H. Res. 152: Mr. RASKIN.
 H. Res. 179: Ms. TLAIB.
 H. Res. 246: Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. ESTES, Mr. DUFFY, and Ms. ADAMS.
 H. Res. 255: Mrs. LEE of Nevada.
 H. Res. 257: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
 H. Res. 278: Mr. LUJÁN.
 H. Res. 291: Mr. BROWN of Maryland.
 H. Res. 310: Mr. HILL of Arkansas.
 H. Res. 326: Ms. SHALALA, Mr. VISCOSKY, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. FINKENAUER, Mr. EVANS, Ms. SCANLON, and Mr. LUJÁN.
 H. Res. 365: Mr. CRIST.
 H. Res. 374: Mr. LATTA and Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.
 H. Res. 379: Mr. CÁRDENAS and Mr. RASKIN.
 H. Res. 388: Ms. OMAR, Mr. McGOVERN, Mr. LEWIS, and Ms. PRESSLEY.
 H. Res. 393: Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. STEWART.
 H. Res. 395: Mr. FITZPATRICK and Mr. KILDEE.
 H. Res. 398: Mr. ALLEN and Mr. RATCLIFFE.
 H. Res. 413: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. KIND, Mr. MEADOWS, and Mrs. AXNE.